Winter Vineyard - Jennifer Phillips Russo

CROP UPDATE
February 9, 2023

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PennState Extension

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities
Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University’s heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.
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The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extensions in Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara county NY and in Erie County PA.
No matter the reason, no matter the season, we're here for you.

Always free, always confidential
financial analysis + decision making personal well-being | retirement + estate planning family business relationships | business planning communication | coping with COVID-19 stress referrals to additional resources available to NY farmers, farm families and agribusiness employees.

nyFarmNet
1-800-547-3276 | www.nyfarmnet.org

Dyson
Cornell
SC Johnson College of Business

Cornell CALS
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
2023
LERGP Winter Grape Grower Conference Series

March 16, 2023-
In Person at
SUNY Fredonia-
8:00am-4:00pm

Register online or with the form on next page.
LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM
2023 GRAPE GROWERS’ Winter Series CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM
SUNY Fredonia Williams Center
Thursday, March 16, 2023
Deadline for registration is Friday, March 10, 2023.

Name (1st attendee) ____________________________ $__________

Farm Name __________________________________________

Address, City, State, Zip Code ______________________________
__________________________________________

Phone_________________________ E-mail_______________________

Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LERGP)?  Yes_______No_____

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<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>REGISTRATION FEES</th>
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<td>In Person Conf. Only</td>
<td>$90.00 ($60.00 addl attendee)</td>
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Additional Attendees:

*Please add a $25.00 late fee for each reservation made after March 10, 2023

TOTAL $__________

Please make check payable (US funds only) to LERGP (Lake Erie Regional Grape Program) and mail to:
Kate Robinson
LERGP
6592 W Main Rd
Portland NY 14769

Date Ck. Rec’d  Amount
Adjusting soil pH.
While Concord can generally tolerate soil pH of 5.5 high crop loads tend to cause stress. It is not clear to me that Concord can tolerate lower pH and extremely high crop loads. Since we know growers will push crop loads, it makes sense to me to make sure pH isn’t the limiting factor. In many Lake Erie Regional soils I would aim for a soil pH of 6.0 – 6.3. I would adjust that upward in unusual blocks that had high aluminum or low magnesium at those pH levels. I would adjust that down if aluminum levels were low and magnesium levels were too high. I’m not sure I’d ever aim for anything less than 5.75.

When adjusting pH know your lime. It’s the law. Anyone selling lime has to provide a lime quality report. Growers need to know two things. The total neutralizing value and the effective neutralizing value. TNV lets us know how much capacity the lime has to change pH. Soil recommends assume this number is greater than 100%.

ENV lets us know how effective that lime is. By measuring how fine it is, we know the surface area of the lime and this gives us an approximation of how long it will take to react in the soil. When adjusting pH of less than 5.0 (particularly if buffer pH is below 5.2) avoid limes that are not fine. It is not desirable to put on significant amounts of liming material and then wonder if your pH will continue to climb in a year or two or three. It can lead to difficult and error prone decisions down the road.

When it comes to TNV you should simply maximize value. If you have an TNV of 100% vs a TNV of 50%, you’ll need twice as much 50% lime. If 100% TNV lime were $25 per ton plus $18 per trucking the lower quality lime would need to be priced at $6 per ton. Even then, it wouldn’t make sense to buy the lower quality lime because you’re also attempting to handle and apply twice as much.

On the other hand specialty lime products can have a TNV that greatly exceeds 100% and isn’t necessarily less expensive. At $100 a ton with a TNV of 140%, the equivalent amount of 100% TNV lime would cost $50 (for 1.4 tons). It is most likely worth the savings to handle an extra .4 ton.

These examples are somewhat extreme but take a look at these real world products with lime quality paperwork provided to a grower:
I can see both of these products being marketable albeit at different price points. If I had a pH of 5.5 I might be willing to purchase limestone #2 as long as I keep good data about this slow release lime product I’ve applied. If I have soil with a pH of 4.8 I need the product to work more quickly and I also would prefer to handle less product. My bias would be toward Limestone 1 unless it were more than double the price. Even then I might blend the two products or find a middle tier.

For more information about this and other soil health topics check out next weeks podcast for what you missed at the virtual grower conference.
Hi all. Please see the information attached below regarding an income tax education program for foreign farm-workers and employers. Thanks to Sarah Everhart and the Agriculture Law Education Initiative for preparing and executing.

Joseph A. Fiola, Ph.D. Specialist in Viticulture and Small Fruit University of Maryland Extension Western Maryland Research & Education Center - jfiola@umd.edu | http://www.extension.umd.edu/smallfruit

Top Tax Tips for Immigrants

The United States tax system is complex and can be confusing, especially for people new to this country. Failure to file taxes can result in significant consequences, including impacting your immigration status. Understand what you need to do to avoid tax problems and learn about resources available to help you. Presented by the University of Baltimore School of Law.

Tuesday
February 28
7:00 pm

Registration is required for this virtual program. To register: https://bit.ly/3RIJ00H

Spanish translation available during the program.
Chautauqua County Farm Bureau® is working hard to gain workforce options, retain necessary protectants, and ensure policy that benefits our growers.

Join Today!
NYFB.org 800-342-4143
In the Vineyard

I received inquires last week from growers concerned with the drop in temperature over the weekend. Dr. Jason Londo, Cornell Fruit Physiologist, joined Kevin Martin and me on our Lake Erie Regional Grape Program podcast, Between the Vines, to discuss how extreme dips in our temperature could affect the vines. Some of our grower stakeholders were concerned about the windchill factor that was predicted and Dr. Londo explained why we use minimum temperature to predict damage instead of windchill amongst other questions. You can listen to the podcast [Click Here to Listen](#), the episode is called, Upcoming Cold Snap. We looked at the current data from the cold hardiness monitoring research conducted in the Lake Erie and the Finger Lakes regions. Most of the cultivars were hardy enough to survive the cold temps that our regions endured this past weekend. The more tender varieties may have experienced some damage. Be sure to utilize the cold hardiness website [Click Here for Cold Hardiness Website](#). See the figures below, they were taken from the cold hardiness website, and this is what you can expect to find to track cultivars, there are other cultivars available, but these particular ones have the freezing tolerance model predictions. If the minimum temperature (blue-jagged line) intersects the LTE lines located at the bottom of the graph, then it is likely that cultivar experienced some damage. Please note that the varieties tested are on or near the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory, your grapes may have a different Lethal Temperature Exotherm, but these can be used as a guide to inform you whether you need to cut buds to assess damage on your operation. For example, in Figure 3, the Concord graph, the minimum temp line is a fare distance from the LTEs, but in Figure 4, Cabernet Sauvignon, it intersects with the LTE 10 line indicating that some damage is likely. Our low temperatures can be found in Table 2 below.

![Figure 1. Riesling graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions](#)
Figure 2. Cabernet franc graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

Figure 3. Concord graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

Figure 4. Cabernet Sauvignon graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions
Figure 5. Niagara graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

Figure 6. Chardonnay graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

Figure 7. Gewurztraminer graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions
Table 1 below has the LTE 10, 50, and 90 for each of the varieties monitored by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program. We focus on the LTE 50 degree indicating the temperature when 50% of the buds died in our freezer run.

Table 1. Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Cold Hardiness Monitoring Lethal Temperature Exotherms for varieties sampled

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High and Low Temps across the belt:

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<td>27.8</td>
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Getting Started With MyEV…Spreadsheets
Feb 3
Written By Terry Bates
As you build vineyard blocks and process spatial data in MyEV, that important information is automatically saved and can be downloaded as a simple spreadsheet. The spreadsheet can be saved for your records, edited to include new data, and imported back into MyEV for viewing. In this tutorial, Terry Bates gives an introduction to working with spreadsheets and demonstrates adding blocks to a new farm and the different ways to add information to the blocks.

Farm/Block Level Data Record Keeping

Simple Engine for Processing Sub-Block Spatial Data

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EPA Tackles Endangered Species Duties

EPA Aims for Predictable Pesticide Access While Protecting Endangered Species

ARLINGTON, Va. (DTN) -- When you find yourself in a hole, the first step to getting out is to stop digging.

Earlier this week, one EPA official said the agency has put down its proverbial shovel when it comes to ignoring its duties under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when registering pesticides. Instead, he said, EPA is taking steps it hopes will ensure predictable pesticide access for growers while protecting threatened and endangered species and their habitat as required by law.

In comments delivered during the annual meeting of the Weed Science Society of America, Jake Li, EPA deputy assistant administrator for pesticide programs, acknowledged that the agency had registered and reregistered pesticides without going through the ESA process for decades. He cited the sheer volume of work -- determining the potential effects of hundreds of pesticide active ingredients on more than 1,600 threatened and endangered species -- as the main reason. Both Kunkler and Bill Chism, chair of WSSA's ESA committee, shared concern that as a group overall, pesticide users don't appreciate the ramifications of the EPA's latest approach. Their concern is not without merit. Though the updated ESA workplan has been available for public comment since mid-November, only 15 total comments have been submitted to the online docket as of Feb. 3, 2023. By contrast, the EPA's proposed changes to atrazine use garnered more than 68,000 comments last fall.

"I absolutely think growers don’t know this is happening," Chism said. "I think farmers would be more than willing to help, but right now, they don’t even know they’re part of a discussion. Our committee is hoping to put together some communications pieces to help explain the Endangered Species Act."


Also see:
“EPA Proposes New Approach for Pesticides”
EPA's Workplan and Progress Toward Better Protections for Endangered Species | US EPA
EPA Advances Early Pesticides Protections for Endangered Species, Increases Regulatory Certainty for Agriculture | US EPA
Endangered Species Protection Bulletins | US EPA

Regards,
Lynn

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Registration is open for the Surfactants, Stickers & Silicones webinar hosted by ARA and the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) on Feb. 16.

Certified Crop Advisers attending this webinar will earn one Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) program IPM CEU. Participants will learn what surfactants are and what they do as tank mix adjuvants.

Thank you to Stepan Agricultural Solutions for sponsoring this webinar.

Click Here to Register

Previous Recordings

This will be the third webinar in the Adjuvant Advantage for the Sales Agronomist series. To view recordings from the first two webinars, which focus on how to protect your chemical investment with adjuvants and how to use the adjuvants category of oils, visit the ARA website.

Save the date for the remaining webinars in this series:

March 16: Water Conditioners
April 13: Drift & Deposition

Thank you and please let us know if you have any questions!
There’s no end to the potential hazards your crops face: freeze, hail, wind, insects and disease. And those are just the natural disasters. As a fruit farmer, you also have to deal with other variables like fluctuating market prices.

Crop Growers is here to help. Our multi-peril crop insurance will protect your business when Mother Nature (or the market) lashes out, making sure you’re still standing when the skies clear.

Call a Crop Growers agent today.
NYSDEC
HOW TO GET CERTIFIED COURSE

WHEN:
March 23, 2023
10am - Noon

WHERE:
Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory
6592 W Main Road
Portland, NY 14769

EXAM DATE:
March 30, 2023
9:30am Start Time
Same Location

DISCUSSION TOPICS
NYS Pesticide Laws & Regulations
Certification Requirements
Certification Exam Process
EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS)

SAME-DAY EXAM REG.
$100 Exam Fee (Payable to NYSDEC)
Exam paperwork provided & completed onsite

SPONSORS
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Bureau of Pesticides Management

TO REGISTER
Kate Robinson
716-792-2800 x201