

Winter Vineyard-Jennifer Phillips Russo CROP UPDATE February 9, 2023



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Click here to watch Podcasts

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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.



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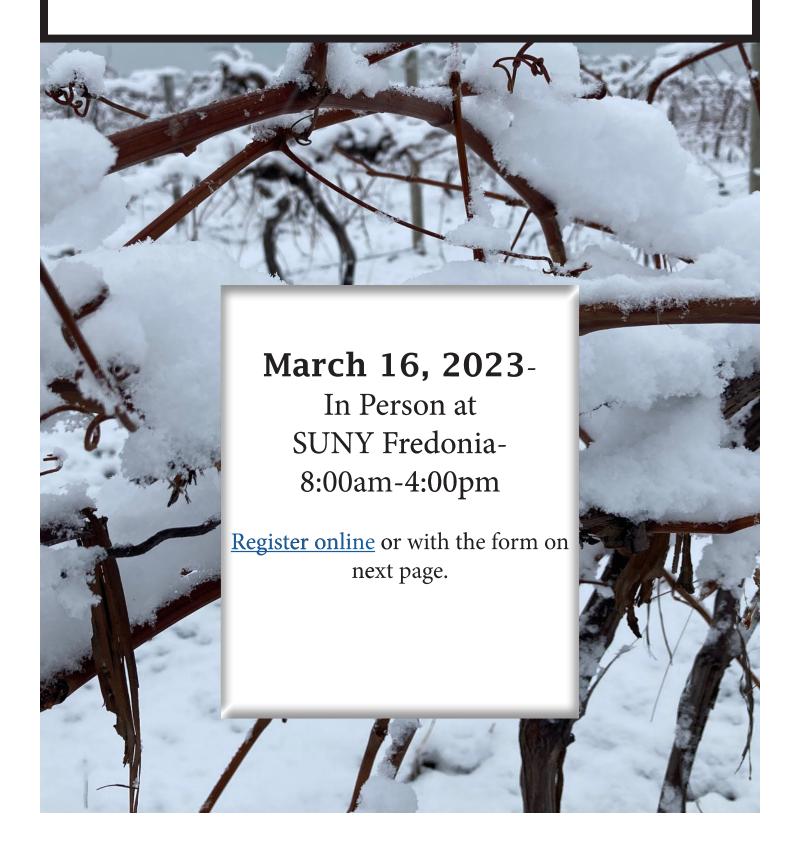
financial analysis + decision making personal well-being | retirement + estate planning family business relationships | business planning communication | coping with COVID-19 stress referrals to additional resources

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# 2023 LERGP Winter Grape Grower Conference Series



# 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 (1 <sup>st</sup> attendee)		\$_			
Farm Name					
Address, City, State, Zip Code					
Phone	E-mail				
Are you enrolled in Lake Erie Re	gional Grape Program (LERGP)?	Yes	No		
MEMBER	REGISTRATION FEI	E <b>S</b>	NON M	EMBER	
In Person Conf. Only \$90	.00 (\$60.00 addl attendee)	In Person Co	nf. Only	\$125.00	
Additional Attendees:  *Please add a \$25.00 late fee for each r	reservation made after March 10, 2023				
Please make check payable ( <i>U</i> <b>Kate Robinson LERGP 6592 W Main Rd Portland NY 14769</b>	IS funds only) to <b>LERGP (Lake E</b>	rie Regional G	irape Progr	TOTAL \$	
		Date	e Ck. Rec'd	Amount	

# Business Management

Kevin Martin, Penn State University, LERGP, Business Management Educator

#### 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

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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:

#### Limestone #1

Total neutralizing value as Calcium							105.6% CCE
Carbonate Equivalent (CCE)							103.070 CCL
% Passing a 20-mesh sieve	100%						
% Passing a 60-mesh sieve	85%	X	1.0	=		85.0	
% 20- to 60-mesh (subtract 60-mesh from 20-mesh)	15%	x	0.5	=	+	<u>7.5</u>	
% Effectiveness of liming material						92.5	
(to convert percentages to decimal)						/ 100 =	x 0.925
Effective Neutralizing Value (ENV)							97.68% ENV
	_						

Tons of lime required per ton lime requirement =  $1.0 / 97.68 \times 100 = 1.02$  tons of lime to equal 1 ton of 100% ENV lime (%ENV)

#### Limestone #2

Total neutralizing value as Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (CCE)							87.0% CCE
% Passing a 20-mesh sieve	45%						
% Passing a 60-mesh sieve	26%	X	1.0	=		26.0	
% 20- to 60-mesh (subtract 60-mesh from 20-mesh)	19%	x	0.5	=	+	9.5	
% Effectiveness of liming material 35.5							
(to convert percentages to decimal) $/100 = x 0.355$							x 0.355
Effective Neutralizing Value (ENV) 30.88% ENV							
Tons of lime required per ton lime requal 1 ton of 100% ENV lime (%EN		nt = 1	.0 / 30	.88 x	100 =	= 3.24 tons	of this lime To

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 farmworkers 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 | <a href="http://www.extension.umd.edu/smallfruit">http://www.extension.umd.edu/smallfruit</a>





## **Top Tax Tips for Immigrants**



Tuesday February 28 7:00 pm

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

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.

Spanish translation available during the program.







# Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

#### 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.

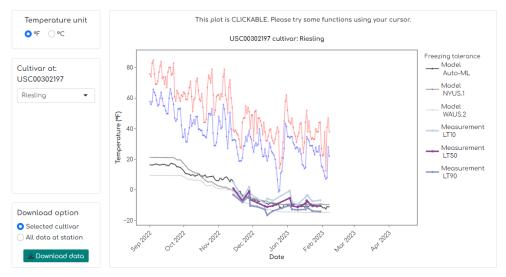


Figure 1. Riesling graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

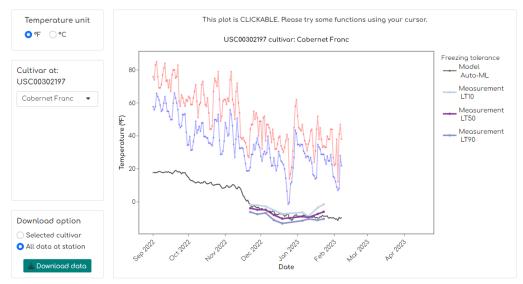


Figure 2. Cabernet franc graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

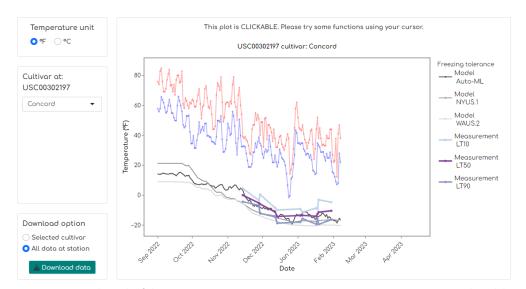


Figure 3. Concord graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

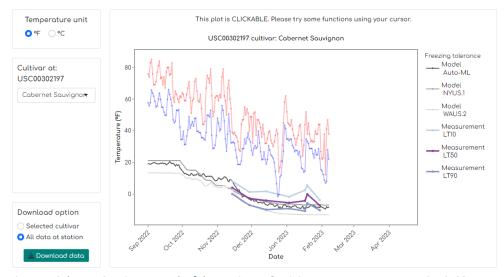


Figure 4. Cabernet Sauvignon graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

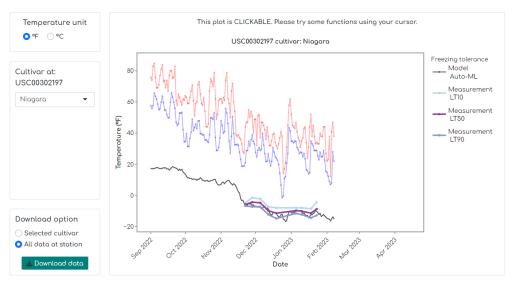


Figure 5. Niagara graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

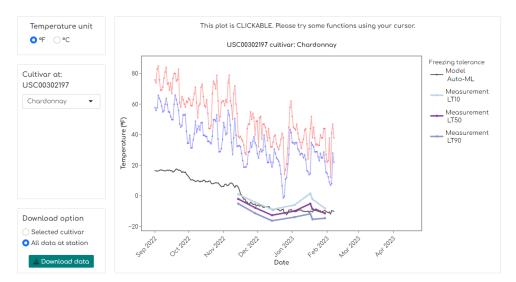


Figure 6. Chardonnay graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

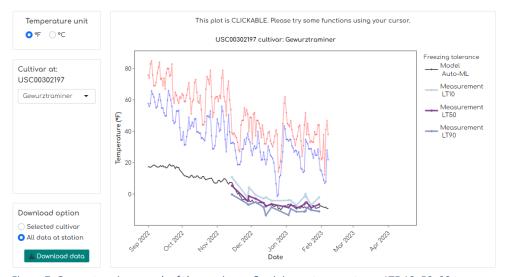


Figure 7. Gewurztraminer graph of the maximum & minimum temperatures, LTE 10, 50, 90 temps, and model predictions

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

	LTE 10	LTE 50	LTE 90
	(F)	(F)	(F)
Vincent	-7.6	-9.8	-10.9
Ives	<b>-</b> 5.9	-9.6	-12.3
Aurore	-8.7	-12.7	-14.1
Riesling	-6.8	-10.1	-12.3
Seyval	2.3	-1.8	8.9
Niagara	-12.4	-14.7	-12.4
Elvira	<b>-</b> 9.5	-13.7	-17.4
Delaware	-6.0	-12.5	-15.8
Traminette	-12.7	-14.3	-15.7
Vignole	-10.1	-12.0	-14.1
Cabernet Franc	-0.5	-3.1	-7.5
Pinot Gris	-4.5	-8.8	-10.2
Gewurztraminer	-0.5	-7.3	-10.9
Concord	-9.7	-16.1	-17.7

#### **High and Low Temps across the belt:**

Station	2/2/23	2/3/23	2/4/23	2/5/23	2/6/23	2/7/23	2/8/23	2/9/23
Ransomville	35.6	19.8	32.9	44.9	39	49.6	46.5	54
	21.7	5.2	4	33.9	30.7	24.5	32	29.5
Versailles	37	20	29.3	45.9	38.7	50.5	43.2	56
	15.9	5.6	0.6	30.4	29.6	25.2	29.3	29.6
Silver Creek	39.6	35.5	29.4	48.2	40.6	51	47.6	51.4
(RT5)	35.4	8.9	5.3	28.4	30.1	22.1	31.3	28.6
Silver Creek	38.7	21.2	32.4	46.2	37.9	49.6	42.4	54.9
(Double A)	19	7.7	5.2	33.3	29.7	22.5	28.9	28.8
Hanover	37.3	21.1	32.1	45.6	37.3	49.2	41.4	54.9
	19	7.4	3.7	33.1	29	22.4	30.1	31.8
Sheridan	37.9	21.2	32.7	46.8	38.3	50.5	43.5	54.9
	21.4	8.6	5.9	34.3	29.8	23.2	29.7	29.5
Forestville	36.7	20.6	32	45.1	38.1	48.5	40.5	54.9
	20.2	7	7.4	33.1	29.2	22.9	30.3	30.1
East Fredonia	36.7	20.9	29	45.3	38.2	48.7	39.6	54.9
	17.7	7	8.2	30.7	29.1	24.9	28.8	30.7
Brocton	36.8	20.3	29	45.4	38.2	49.3	40.6	54.9
	19.4	7	9.5	33.1	28.5	24.2	29.2	36.6

#### High and Low Temps across the belt: (continued)

Station	2/2/23	2/3/23	2/4/23	2/5/23	2/6/23	2/7/23	2/8/23	2/9/23
Portland	37.2	19.6	30.1	46.1	38.7	50.4	40.5	54.9
	19.2	8.3	12	34.4	28.2	23.6	28.7	33.1
Portland	38.1	21	32.4	46.6	39	51.3	41	54
(LERGP West)	20.8	8.1	11.1	35.8	29.3	24.3	29.8	36.1
East Westfield	36.3	20	30.4	44.4	38.1	49.9	39.2	54.9
	18.6	7.1	11	34	28.6	26.4	30.8	36.6
Westfield	37.9	21.8	32	47	39	50.6	40.5	54
	20.4	9	12.7	35.4	29.5	24	28.4	34.2
Westfield	37.6	21.4	30.6	45.5	38.7	50.2	40.8	54.9
(South)	19.4	8.6	12.2	33.3	29.1	24.3	29.7	35.1
Ripley	36.3	20.5	31.3	45.2	38.3	50	44.3	54.9
(Escarpment)	20.4	8.4	11.5	33.2	28.8	27.5	31.4	35.2
Ripley	37.2	21.1	31.5	45.7	38.8	50.7	40.1	54.9
	19.9	9.2	12.1	33.8	29.3	27.5	28.9	32.1
Ripley	36.9	21	31.9	45.4	38.5	50.4	40.6	54.9
(State Line)	20.1	9.9	12.5	34	29.5	28.3	29.6	35.5
North East	35.2	19.3	29.3	43.5	37.3	48.9	40	56
(State Line)	17.2	8.2	10	30.8	28	26.9	31.5	37.8
North East	36.7	20.5	30.5	44.4	38.3	50	41.9	54.9
(Escarpment)	19.3	9.8	11	31.9	28.7	26.8	30.9	38.3
North East	35.7	19.9	30.8	44.1	38.1	50.1	39.7	54.9
(Side Hill)	18.3	9.4	10.5	32	28.3	28.2	31.3	38
North East	37.2	21.9	32.7	45.7	38.3	50.2	41.5	53
Lab	21	10.9	13.1	34.5	30	28.6	30.2	35.1
Harborcreek	37.8	21.7	32	45.7	39.2	51.3	40.9	54
	20.2	11.2	12.8	33.1	30.1	29.1	30.3	35.1
Harborcreek	35.1	19.3	29.1	43.5	37.4	49.5	40.3	56
Escarpment	15.8	8.9	9.2	29.8	27.8	27.8	30.5	38.9

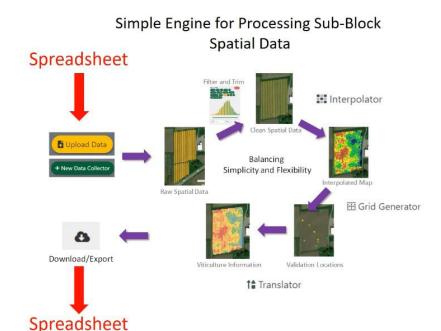
# Getting Started With MyEV...Spreadsheets

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 and 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





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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."

The public comment period for the updated ESA workplan ends on Feb. 14, 2023. To comment, go here: <a href="https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0908-0001">https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0908-0001</a>

#### 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

Lynn M Sosnoskie, PhD

Assistant Professor
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Surfactants, Stickers & Silicones Webinar Adjuvant Advantage for the Sales Agronomist

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.

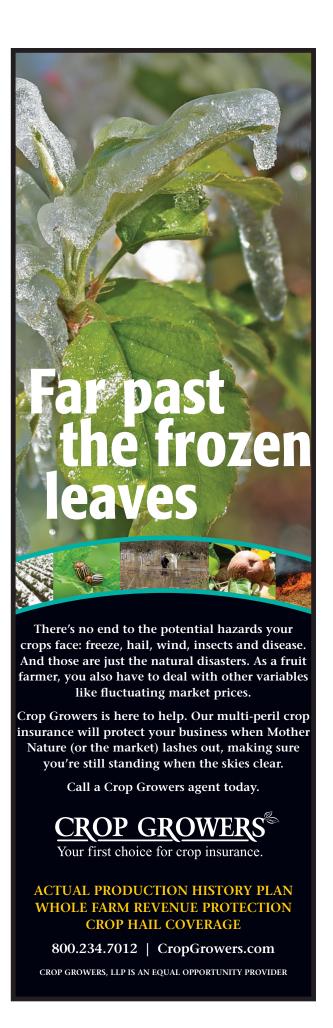
Save the date for the remaining webinars in this series:

March 16: Water Conditioners April 13: Drift & Deposition

Thank you and please let us know if you have any questions!







# 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

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#### TO REGISTER



Kate Robinson 716-792-2800 x201