



# Cornell Cooperative Extension | Finger Lakes Grape Program

May 4, 2023

## Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

### IPM

A big thank you to everyone who came out for Tuesday's Spring Grape IPM Meeting, and especially to Don Tones and everyone at Clearview Farms for hosting us. It was great to see so many familiar faces, and a few new ones as well, who came to hear some really good information Dave Combs, Dan Olmstead, and Katie Gold – and hopefully even me. I also want to thank the other members of my team – Don Caldwell, Ellen Coyne and Brittany Griffin – for all of their help with set up, credits, food setup and clean up.

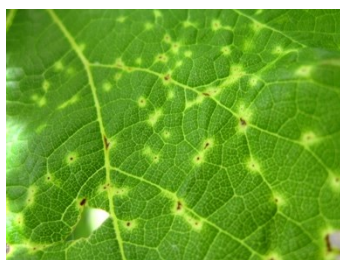
I have included three handouts from the speakers last night in the Update this week, following this section – one from Katie Gold, one from Dan Olmstead, and one from me that I forgot to mention that summarizes our findings from last year's UV and leaf pulling trial on sour rot.

As I mentioned at the end of the meeting, our Tailgate Meetings will be starting in two weeks, with the first one being held at Lakewood Vineyards in Watkins Glen on May 16, and then continuing on every two weeks after that through August. You can find the full schedule on the [Events](#) page of our website. I hope to see many of you at one or more of them this year.

### *Phomopsis*

After the rapid, early budburst that we had a couple of weeks ago, there has been very little additional growth on most vines thanks to the colder temperatures that we've had since then. In addition to the cold, we've also been getting a good soaking of rain during that time as well, which means that phomopsis spores are being released during this time. While that doesn't sound like a good thing on its face, it might actually be helping us with this early disease.

Phomopsis infections are started when spores begin to emerge from overwintering fruiting bodies which are mainly found on older wood and rachises. These spores are spread to early shoots, leaves, and stems by splashing rain, which means shoots that are located below older wood (think shoots below a high wire cordon, for example) are at greater risk of infection than vines that are cane-pruned on a low wire. However, if the new green tissue is slow to grow out, that means there is a smaller target for those spores to potentially hit, and therefore no infection would occur. So it's possible that these early rains are causing phomopsis spores to emerge, but the cold temperatures are making it harder for those spores to find green tissue to land on and cause infections. In other words, there very well could be fewer spores available to infect tissues once they begin to grow more because some of the inoculum will have already emerged and not infected anything.



At this point in the season, growers who have had heavier phomopsis pressure in the past couple of years may be the only ones who need to think about spraying a protectant material like mancozeb, captan or ziram before the standard first timing of 3-5" of growth. The forecast calls for sunny and warmer conditions starting at the end of the week, so I imagine shoots will get to this stage relatively quickly once that happens.

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# How to Use Weather and Climate Data for Grape Management Decisions in the Near to Long Term

Dan Olmstead, Senior Extension Associate, New York State Integrated Pest Management  
Project Lead, Network for Environment and Weather Applications



NEW YORK STATE  
INTEGRATED PEST  
MANAGEMENT

## Frost protection

Monitoring temperatures allows growers to take measures to protect grapes from frost damage during critical growth stages.

**Example.** A vineyard owner receives an alert about an upcoming frost event. They activate frost protection measures, such as deploying wind machines or using overhead sprinklers, to protect the grapevines from freezing temperatures.



ONSET HOBOLINK  
alarm configuration



KESTRELMET  
alarm configuration

## Heat stress management

High temperatures can negatively affect grape quality. Monitoring weather data helps growers implement strategies to mitigate heat stress, such as using shade nets or adjusting irrigation schedules.

**Example.** During a heatwave, a grape grower uses weather data to identify periods of extreme heat. They take steps to mitigate heat stress and protect grape quality during the most extreme periods of time.



NEWA  
Hourly and Daily  
weather summaries

## Disease and pest control

Certain weather conditions, such as humidity and temperature, can promote the development of diseases and pests. Monitoring these conditions helps growers implement timely preventive measures.

**Example.** Weather data shows high humidity and moderate temperatures, which are conducive to the development of powdery mildew. A vineyard manager increases their monitoring efforts and applies fungicides as a preventive measure.



NEWA  
Grape disease and  
insect pest models

## Climate change adaptation

Understanding regional weather patterns and trends can help growers adapt their vineyard management practices to changing climate conditions.

**Example.** A vineyard owner observes that weather data indicates a long-term increase in average temperatures. They decide to shift to grape varieties better suited for warmer climates or invest in cooling technologies to maintain grape quality.



CORNELL CLIMATE  
SMART FARMING  
Climate Change in  
Your County



## Grape Pathology Updates, 2023

### An Effective Spray Program....

- 1) ....starts with **cultural control**.
  - a. ALL fungicides work better when disease pressure is lower!
  - b. **Train** and **prune** to increase airflow and spray penetration
  - c. Early season **sanitation** to remove initial inoculum
  - d. **Calibrate** your sprayer annually!
  - e. **Scout** early and often
- 2) ....is **simple**.
  - a. Simultaneous control of the most important diseases
  - b. Fungicide resistance management
  - c. Economic sustainability
- 3) ...is **diverse**.
  - a. A robust and durable spray program will include both contact AND systemic materials!

### Period of Peak Susceptibility

- The most critical time of year for downy mildew, black rot, and powdery mildew control is **immediate pre-bloom through 2-3 weeks post-bloom**. Cover *vinifera* from 4-5" shoots through pea sized fruits, (usually 2-3 weeks post-bloom), maintain cover when weather is wet/humid
- Berries become resistant to DM, PM, and BR by about 4 to 5 weeks after bloom
- Use the best fungicides, highest rates, and strictest intervals during this period!**

Disease	Dormant	1-5"	6-10"	Pre-bloom	Bloom	Pea-sized	Berry touch	Berry closing	Veraison	Post-Veraison
Anthracnose	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Phomopsis		X	X	X	X	X				
Black rot			X	X	X	X	X			
Powdery mildew			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Downy mildew				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Botrytis					X			X	X	X
Sour Rot										X



Immediate pre-bloom



Bloom



Pea-sized fruits

### Fungicide resistance stewardship practices for commonly used products

- SDHI products** (FRAC 7) such as the **Luna family, Aprovia, Miravis Prime, Pristine, and Endura**, no more than 3x/season and never twice in a row
- QOI products** (FRAC 11) such as **Abound, Azaka, Reason, Sovran, Topguard EQ, Flint Extra, Intuity, Pristine, and Quadris** no more than 3x/season & never twice in a row
- DMI products** (FRAC 3) such as **difenoconazole (the "Top" in common combos), Cevya, Inspire Super, Mettle, Rally, Procure, Rhyme, tebuconazole, and Topguard EQ** no more than 3x/season & never twice in a row
- Revus and Zampro** (FRAC 40) no more than 3x/season & never twice in a row – with caution, as resistance is now well documented
- Vivando and Prolivo** no more than 2x/season and never twice in a row
- Gatten, Torino, or Quintec** no more than 2x/season each and never twice in a row
- Ridomil** NEVER more than once per season

### Example combo products and their components

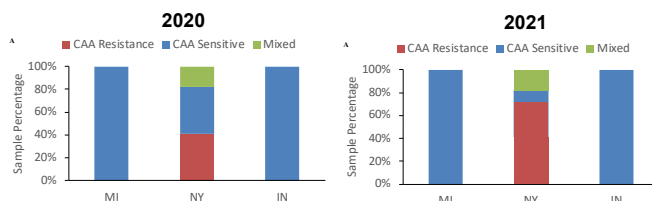
- Luna Experience:** SDHI (7) & DMI (3)
- Luna Sensation:** SDHI (7) & QOI (11)
- Pristine:** QOI (11) & SDHI (7)
- Revus Top:** Group 40 & DMI (3)
- Topguard EQ:** QOI (11) & DMI (3)
- Quadrid Top:** QOI (11) & DMI (3)

**Disclaimer** No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is lack of endorsement meant for products not mentioned. Application of a pesticide to a crop or site that is not on the label is a violation of pesticide law and may subject the applicator to civil penalties up to \$7,500. In addition, such an application may also result in illegal residues that could subject the crop to seizure or embargo action by appropriate state authorities and/or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It is your responsibility to check the label before using the product to ensure lawful use and obtain all necessary permits in advance of application.

### Considerations for managing FRAC-40 resistant downy mildew

- 1) Start your season with at least two rounds of broad-spectrum fungicide (such as mancozeb) before moving to site specific fungicides.
- 2) Do not rely on FRAC-40 chemistries *alone* for DM control during the critical immediate pre-bloom to immediate post-bloom control period.
- 3) When possible, double up your actives by tank mixing. For example, half of Zampro is still effective against FRAC-40 resistant downy mildew. Tank mixing with another DM product will help protect the still-effective active ingredient remaining in Zampro as well as help prevent against "escapes."
- 4) Be aggressive in your early season control program when pressure is lowest to prevent infections from establishing. Many aspects of resistance management can distil down into simple numbers games: if there is abundant disease, then there are more spores. If there are more spores, it is more likely that a resistant individual is present.
- 5) Remember your cultural control! Training and pruning improve both spray penetration and air flow.

### FRAC40 resistance in NY & Great Lakes



### FRAC 40 (Revus) resistance

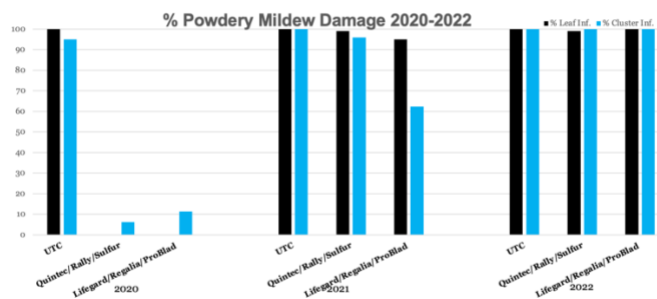
- ~70% of FLX vineyards have Frac40 resistance, up from 40% in 2020
- Resistance has thus far only been detected in wine grape populations

### Considerations for using biopesticides for grape disease control

1. Biopesticides are a practical and useful tools in vineyard disease management. Their efficacy has improved greatly in recent years because of innovations in discovery pipelines.
2. We find that biopesticides add the most value when used as tank mixes or rotational materials in a program that includes conventional products.
3. Biopesticides have fundamentally different modes of action than conventional chemistries. Resistance to biopesticides is very unlikely because of these fundamental differences.
4. Biopesticides are almost universally protectants, not rescue materials. The only exception to this is stylet oil, which is an effective powdery mildew eradicator,
5. Under low to moderate disease pressure, many biopesticides work as well as conventional materials. However, they struggle under high pressure (but so do conventional materials).

### Biopesticide performance is pressure dependent

In low pressure years, biopesticide rotations provide comparable control to conventional rotations



- 2020 – low pressure – comparison combo programs worked well
- 2021/22 – high pressure – all materials failed

Cornell CALS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

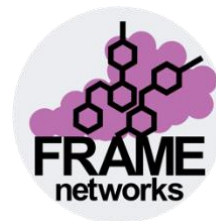
Coming soon:

Spring 2023 Grape Disease Control Update in both English and Spanish!

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**General considerations for reviewing and evaluating a spray program:**

**Sourced from FRAME Networks Eastern Program Design Workshop, Spring 2022**



- 1) **When the program starts.** Spray programs should always consider *vine phenology*, or stage of development, when determining when to start spraying for the season. They should also consider what diseases are of greatest concern during that phenological stage. Certain diseases, such as powdery mildew, downy mildew, and Botrytis bunch rot, do not warrant management approaches pre-budbreak. Other diseases, such as the various trunk diseases, Phomopsis, and anthracnose, may benefit from pre-bud break sprays. But you might also consider additional cultural practices to manage these diseases, such as the use of double pruning, or ensuring infected debris is removed from the vineyard.
- 2) **When the program ends.** Each grapevine disease has a different window for when it impacts the vine the most. While a spray program for all diseases may span the entire growing season, what you need to spray for will likely change as the season progresses. There are often distinctions between managing for disease on the fruit and managing for diseases on the canopy – and if you do a good job of managing disease on the fruit that may result in very little disease being able to spread to the canopy. As the season progresses, ask yourself – Are these extra sprays needed for the disease I am targeting?
- 3) **Products that are pre-mixes.** Some chemical manufacturers sell fungicides that are pre-mixes of two or more FRAC groups. This is done to either expand the range of diseases the new combined product can target, or to help with fungicide resistance management against a single target disease. But this can also make FRAC group rotations difficult, if you are not paying close attention to both the FRAC code and active ingredient. For example, if one were to spray Inspire Super (FRAC 3 + 9), followed by Revus Top (FRAC 40 + 3), not only have you sprayed a FRAC 3 back-to-back, you sprayed the *same* FRAC 3 product (difenconazole).
- 4) **Product choices at different times of the year.** Not only do products have different FRAC groups, they also have different basic properties. Some work as contacts, which mean they can only impact the target disease if they come into direct contact with it. Contact products can be very effective, but they typically need very good coverage, which can be hampered by rain, wind, and very rapid vine growth. Some products are systemic, which means they can be absorbed by the plant and move locally within the plant to the target disease. This ability to be absorbed means they can withstand things like rain better than contact products. There needs to be sufficient grape tissue present for the product to be absorbed (i.e., sprays are not optimized if applied at very early season), and they can become diluted in the plant if applied right before a period of rapid vine growth. **PREHARVEST INTERVALS (PHI):** There are some products that have very long pre-harvest intervals (over 30 days). This means that if these products are sprayed, the fruit cannot be harvested until that preharvest interval is met. Thus, products with long preharvest intervals should be avoided after the fruit set period, just to ensure harvest is not delayed due to a product application.
- 5) **Product intervals in response to disease pressure.** When disease pressure is high, which occurs when the plant has susceptible tissue and the weather is favorable for the pathogen, the shorter intervals listed on the label should be used. When disease pressure is low, such as the case when grapevine tissue ages (for some diseases), or when weather conditions are not favorable, the longer intervals on the label may be appropriate.
- 6) **Inherent resistance in the grapevine.** As mentioned above, the grapevine is not susceptible to all diseases, all season long. Sometimes, tissue is simply protected from infection due to slow growth or physical barriers such as lot of leaf hair. Sometimes the tissue itself develops an actual resistance response to infection. Know when / if the grapevine is susceptible to the diseases you are targeting, and only spray for during periods of susceptibility.

GRAPE (*Vitis unspecific hybrid* “Vignoles”)

Botrytis Bunch Rot, *Botrytis cinerea*

Sour Rot, *Hanseniaspora* spp., *Candida* spp., *Acetobacter* spp., *Gluconobacter* spp

Author: David Combs, Cornell AgriTech

### Evaluation of Ultra-Violet Light for Control of Vineyard Sour Rot, 2022

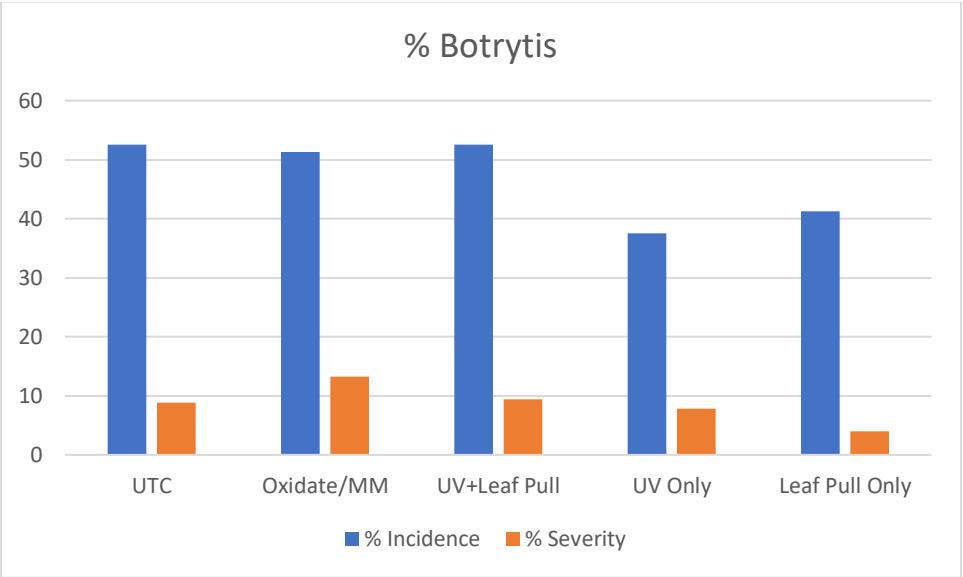
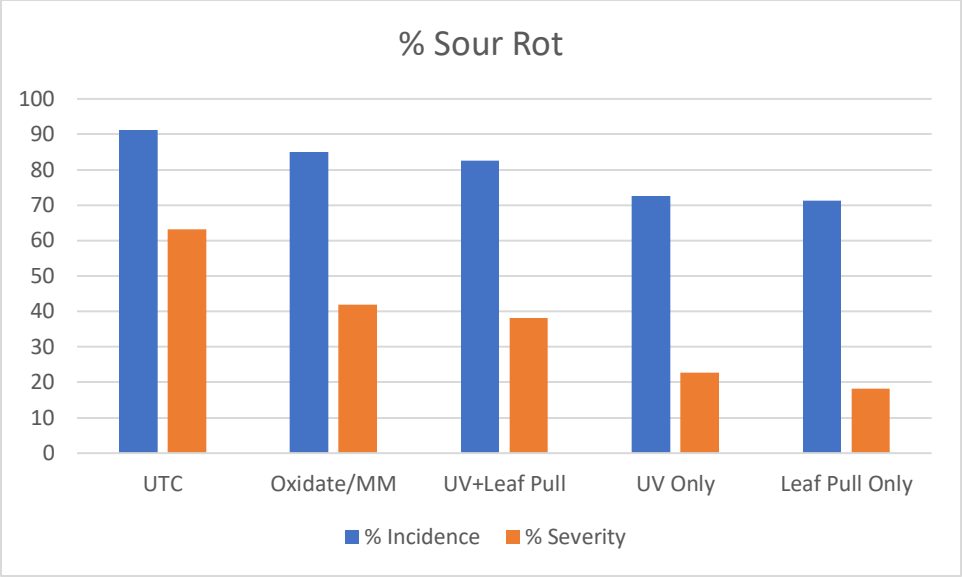
The experiment was conducted in a planting of top-wire cordon-trained, 22-yr-old, own-rooted vines located on a research farm near Geneva, NY. Treatments were applied to 20-vine plots arranged in a RCBD and replicated 4 times. Ultra-violet light was applied with a custom over-the-row apparatus designed to deliver 200 joules/meter<sup>2</sup> and comparison fungicide sprays were applied with a hooded boom sprayer operating at 100 psi and delivering a volume of 50 gpa at bloom and 100 gpa post-bloom. In addition to the variable treatments, Dithane 75DF 3.0 lbs/A was applied on 19 May and 27 May for control of black rot and phomopsis; Movento 6.0 oz/A and Ranman 400SC 2.75 oz/A and Elevate 50WDG 16.0 oz/A was applied on 21 Jun for grape phylloxera, downy mildew and botrytis; Assail 30SG 5.0 oz/A and Elevate 50WDG 16.0 oz/A on 6 Jul for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle and botrytis; Revus Top 7.0 oz/A on 21 Jul for downy and powdery mildews; Vivando 300SC 12.0 oz/A and Luna Experience 8.6 oz/A on 5 Aug for powdery mildew and botrytis; Luna Experience 8.6 oz/A on 15 Aug for botrytis. Leaf pulling occurred during early bloom on 13 Jun, and all plots were mechanically hedged on 21 Jun, 19 Jul and 12 Aug. Fungicide and UV-C light applications were made on 17 Aug, 24 Aug, 31 Aug and 8 Sep. Disease assessments were made on 20 clusters collected from the center of each plot on 12 Sep. Disease severity (percent area infected) for each cluster will be estimated visually; disease incidence will be calculated from this data as the percentage of clusters showing any infection. Rainfall amounts in the Geneva area were 2.19”, 5.08”, 2.1”, 1.76” for May, Jun, Jul, Aug, respectively. 1-12 Sep had 0.27”.

Material and Rate/A	Timing <sup>z</sup>	Sour Rot				Botrytis			
		Cluster infection [% control] <sup>y</sup>		Cluster infection [% control] <sup>y</sup>		Cluster infection [% control] <sup>y</sup>		Cluster infection [% control] <sup>y</sup>	
		% Incidence	% Severity	% Incidence	% Severity	% Incidence	% Severity	% Incidence	% Severity
UTC.....		91.3 a	63.3 a	52.5 a	8.8 a				
Oxidate 5.0 64.0 oz <sup>x</sup>									
Mustang Max 4.0 oz <sup>x</sup> .....	1 thru 4	85.0 ab	[6.8]	41.9 ab	[33.8]	51.3 a	[2.4]	13.3 a	[-50.8]
UV-C 200 J/m <sup>2</sup>									
Leaf Pulling.....	1 thru 4	82.5 ab	[9.6]	38.1 ab	[39.8]	52.5 a	[0]	9.4 a	[-6.4]
UV-C 200 J/m <sup>2</sup> .....	1 thru 4	72.5 b	[20.5]	22.8 b	[64.1]	37.5 a	[28.6]	7.8 a	[11.3]
Leaf Pulling.....	13 Jun	71.3 b	[21.9]	18.1 b	[71.3]	41.3 a	[21.4]	3.9 a	[55.3]

<sup>z</sup> Spray timings: 1 = 17 Aug; 2 = 24 Aug; 3 = 31 Aug; 4 = 12 Sep

<sup>y</sup> Values represent the means from four replicate plots per treatment, 20 clusters per plot. Means not followed by a common letter are significantly different according to Student's t-test ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) performed on arcsin-transformed data; non-transformed values are shown. Percent control values presented for severity data are relative to the untreated check.

<sup>x</sup> “Induce” surfactant included in spray solution at 0.125% (v/v) concentration.



In the Vineyard

After the very early start to the season, there has been very little additional growth that has taken place in the vineyards. Some of the very earliest varieties to push out are probably more than 1” long in some blocks, but these seem to be few a far between for the most part.



Low temperatures have gotten cold enough since then to give us some worries. Some of the vineyard weather stations dipped below freezing for at least one night since budbreak (see Table 1), and I know at least a few wind machines were working a couple of nights last week. It’s entirely possible that temperatures fell enough to cause some frost injury in certain locations, especially on any shoots emerging near the ground, but we’re fortunate to have not had a hard freeze across the region so far.

Conditions for the next week look warmer and sunnier than it has been lately, so we should see shoot growth pick up again. We have a few more weeks before we can safely say we’re past the potential for frost, but the later we go without a hard freeze, the less likely the chances are. Fingers crossed...

NEWA Station Location	Lowest Temp (°F) since April 15
Branchport	32.0
Dresden (Teaching Vineyard)	32.7
Dundee	31.3
Geneva (AgriTech)	32.2
Hammondsport	30.6
Lodi	33.8
Romulus	33.2



### Registration open for “Staffing and Organizing Your Team” online course

*Course applicable to all agricultural commodities*

*Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program*

Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development has opened registration for **Staffing and Organizing Your Team**, a six-week course in the Supervisory Leadership Certificate program. Staffing and Organizing Your Team materials release June 16, 2023 and live weekly Zoom discussions will be held from 3 to 4 PM ET each Thursday from June 22 through July 27, 2023. Participation in the live sessions is highly encouraged and provides a valued opportunity for peer-to-peer learning and networking. Registration is \$275 and closes June 16. Continuing education credits are now available for this course and the Supervisory Leadership Certificate program. Course topics include: becoming a preferred employer, personnel planning, job descriptions, recruiting and interviewing, hiring and onboarding.

#### [Register for Staffing and Organizing Your Team](#)

#### *Who should attend?*

This course, and the whole certificate series, is appropriate for both new and experienced farm supervisors and managers, and those preparing to become supervisors. All participants will learn leadership concepts and practice skills that will improve their ability to build a positive workplace and get results through leading others. Past course participant management experience ranges from a few years to over 20 years. All participants say the course content made them more effective at their job.

From the comfort of your home or office, watch prerecorded presentations on your own schedule, and engage with classmates and instructors during weekly, live discussion sessions. Corresponding assignments are due each week. To get the most out of the experience, expect to spend approximately two hours per week on lessons and assignments.

Direct questions to Rachel McCarthy, Agricultural Supervisory Leadership Coordinator, at [rachel.mccarthy@cornell.edu](mailto:rachel.mccarthy@cornell.edu).

#### *Learn more about the [Agricultural Supervisory Leadership certificate program](#)*

Supervisors are critical to the success of farm businesses. They have a major impact both on employees' daily work experiences and on the production performance of the business. The Agricultural Supervisory Leadership certificate helps farm supervisors and managers learn and apply human resource management practices and leadership skills that foster rewarding workplaces and drive business results. Confident managers who thoughtfully apply leadership and management skills improve employee performance, develop teams, reduce employee turnover, and increase employee engagement. The courses within the certificate program will offer extensive practice and engagement activities to build confidence and skill sets.

Each course includes up to six weeks of instruction on topics that will build your leadership and management skills. Instruction includes a combination of pre-recorded lectures, reading assignments, written exercises, live discussion sessions and quizzes. For those looking to learn more on a particular topic, supplemental videos and articles may be recommended by the instructor. To get the most out of the course, students should plan to spend two to four hours each week on combined course activities.

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Courses in the Agricultural Supervisory Leadership certificate include:

- **Transitioning to Supervisor:** Develop essential communication skills and manage conflict. Lead a multi-cultural team. Build an effective workplace culture.
- **Organizing Work for High Quality Results:** Develop clear expectations and standard operating procedures. Delegate effectively. Diagnose and correct performance problems.
- **Managing Performance:** Understand motivation. Harness the power of performance feedback and coaching. Build clear and effective workplace communications. Set safety expectations. Conduct effective performance improvements.
- **Staffing and Organizing Your Team:** Develop job descriptions. Learn how to find potential employees, interview and select the right people. Implement new hire documentation, employment authorization, and onboarding: bringing new employees into the business successfully and productively.
- **Employee Development and Training:** Identify training needs. Understand learning styles. Design and plan learning experiences that accommodate learner needs. Develop effective training skills and techniques. Evaluate learning results and training effectiveness.

**Ethics and Employment Regulations for Supervisors:** Implement responsible and ethical labor practices and understand why this matters for agriculture. Recognize and prevent sexual harassment. Understand and follow minimum wage and overtime laws. Implement Equal Employment Opportunity laws to prevent discrimination and harassment. Use an employee handbook. Handle employee discipline and termination.

#### Course instructors include:

- Richard Stup, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development Specialist
- Elizabeth Higgins, Ag Business Management/Production Economics Extension Specialist with the Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture team
- Libby Eiholzer, Dairy Technical Specialist, Cargill
- Bob Milligan, Cornell University Professor Emeritus
- Kaitlyn Lutz, Bilingual Dairy Management Specialist

#### Transitioning to Supervisor students say:

*“All modules had great value. It got me to rethink some things. The elements fit together pretty well, building upon each other. The breakout rooms were good. I liked the variety of learning. I found the country differences extremely valuable to better understand our multicultural workforce. Communication lessons gave perspective on different ways to communicate effectively with your team. The lesson with power distances was helpful to teach different ways people of other countries view topics. I really enjoyed the videos during the course and being able to ask questions to instructors and getting a quick response. The self-evaluation to find out what kind of a supervisor you are was helpful.”*

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*Course applicable to all agricultural commodities*

*Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program*

### Organizing Work for High Quality Results students say:

*“All the aspects of the course were good. The weekly zoom meetings I think are important. The break-out sessions were very useful. It allowed us to discuss similar issues with peers. I thought the course was great. I liked being able to ask questions to instructors and getting a quick response.”*

Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development’s mission is to help farms and agribusinesses build committed and effective teams who will carry out the important work of feeding the world. We believe that agricultural work can, and should be, engaging and rewarding for everyone involved. Managers can build committed teams by applying the best human resource management practices for the agricultural setting. Key program goals include:

- Provide leadership and management development education focused on farm supervisors, middle managers, and owners
- Clarify workforce regulations that apply to farms and increasing levels of compliance
- Build consistent channels of communication and learning opportunities about agricultural workforce issues

Conduct research into workforce problems and challenges that confront agriculture



### Upcoming Events

Don't forget to check out the calendar on our website (<http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>) for more information about these and other events relevant to the Finger Lakes grape industry.



### Tailgate Meetings

This year's Tailgate Meetings will start two weeks after the Spring IPM Meeting, on Tuesday, May 16, and continue every two weeks after that through August. We are not currently planning to hold any virtual Tailgate Meetings this year. Here is the schedule for this year's meetings, all of which will run from 4:30 – 6:00 PM:

- May 16, 2023: Lakewood Vineyards, Watkins Glen NY
- May 30, 2023: Hosmer Winery, Ovid NY
- June 13, 2023: Glenora Farms, Dundee NY
- June 27, 2023: Keuka Lake Vineyards, Hammondsport NY
- July 11, 2023: Young Sommer Winery, Williamson NY
- July 25, 2023: Gage Vineyards, South Bristol NY
- August 8, 2023: Tango Oaks Vineyard, Hector NY
- August 22, 2023: Fox Run Vineyards, Penn Yan NY



# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

## Finger Lakes Grape Program

May 4, 2023

## 2023 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
4/26/23	53.1	37.9	0.00	0.0	151.4
4/27/23	59.0	34.9	0.00	0.0	151.4
4/28/23	61.5	43.3	0.18	2.4	153.8
4/29/23	56.1	43.5	0.23	0.0	153.8
4/30/23	56.3	47.3	1.15	1.8	155.6
5/1/23	54.7	41.4	0.29	0.0	155.6
5/2/23	51.1	39.2	0.13	0.0	155.6
Weekly Total			<b>1.98"</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Season Total			<b>5.94"</b>	<b>155.6</b>	

GDDs as of May 3, 2022: 82.9

Rainfall as of May 3, 2022: 2.07"



### Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

### Growing Degree Days

	2022 GDD <sup>1</sup>	Long-term Avg GDD <sup>2</sup>	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) <sup>3</sup>
April	135.9	62.8	+13
May	0.0	256.3	+11
June		484.6	
July		646.1	
August		597.4	
September		360.2	
October		112.5	
TOTAL	135.9	2519.8	

<sup>1</sup> Accumulated GDDs for each month.

<sup>2</sup> The long-term average (1973-2022) GDD accumulation for that month.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers at the end of each month represent where this year's GDD accumulation stands relative to the long-term average. The most recent number represents the current status.

### 2023 GDD & Precipitation

#### Precipitation

	2023 Rain <sup>4</sup>	Long-term Avg Rain <sup>5</sup>	Monthly deviation from avg <sup>6</sup>
April	5.73"	2.80"	+2.97"
May	.44"	3.07"	
June		3.56"	
July		3.43"	
August		3.21"	
September		3.47"	
October		3.41"	
TOTAL	6.17"	23.02"	

<sup>4</sup> Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

<sup>5</sup> Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

<sup>6</sup> Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)

# Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

May 4, 2023

## Additional Information

Become a fan of the [Finger Lakes Grape Program on Facebook](#), or follow us on [Twitter \(@cceflgp\)](#) as well as YouTube. Also check out our website at <http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu>.

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the [NY Grape & Wine Classifieds website](#) today!

### Finger Lakes Grape Program Advisory Committee

**Eric Amberg**- Grafted Grapevine Nursery

**Gregg McConnell**- Farm Credit East

**Matt Doyle**- Doyle Vineyard Management

**Eileen Farnan**- Barrington Cellars

**Chris Gerling**- Cornell University Extension

**Mike Colizzi**- E & J Gallo

**Tina Hazlitt**- Sawmill Creek Vineyards

**Cameron Hosmer**- Hosmer Winery

**T.J. Brahm** – Randall Standish Vineyards

**Herm Young**– Young Sommer Winery

**John Santos**- Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards

**Steve Sklenar**– Sklenar Vineyard

**Justine Vanden Heuvel**- Cornell University

**Peter Weis** – Weis Vineyards

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## Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

**Hans Walter-Peterson**—Team Leader

**Donald Caldwell**—Viticulture Technician

The Finger Lakes Grape Program is a partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne and Yates Counties.

[flgp.cce.cornell.edu](http://flgp.cce.cornell.edu)

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