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2023 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting Schedule

May 3, 2023 10:00am Double A Vineyards

10317 Christy Rd. Fredonia NY 14063

May 10, 2023 10:00am Niagara Landing Wine Cellars

4434 Van Dusen Rd. Lockport NY 14094

May 17, 2023 10:00am John Schultz & Sons

9510 Sidehill Rd. North East PA 16428

May 24, 2023 10:00am Brian Chess Farm

10289 West Main Rd. Ripley NY 14775

May 31, 2023 10:00am Sprague Farms

12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081

June 7, 2023 10:00am NO COFFEE POT MEETING

June 14, 2023 10:00am Betts' Farm

7365 East Route 20 Westfield, NY 14787

June 21, 2023 10:00am Paul Bencal Farm

2645 Albright Rd. Ransomville NY 14131

June 28, 2023 10:00am Gary Young Farm

8401 Gulf Rd. North East PA 16428

July 5, 2023 10:00am NO COFFEE POT MEETING

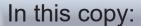
July 12, 2023 10:00am Zach & Alicia Schneider Farm

771 Bradley Rd. Silver Creek NY 14136

July 19, 2023 10:00am NO COFFEE POT MEETING

July 26, 2023 10:00am Westfield Ag & Turf

7521 Prospect Rd. Westfield NY 14787



In the Vineyard, Freeze Updates, Coffee Pot News, - Jennifer Phillips Russo-page 6

PA Update - Bryan Hed- page 14

PA Update - Megan Luke- page 17



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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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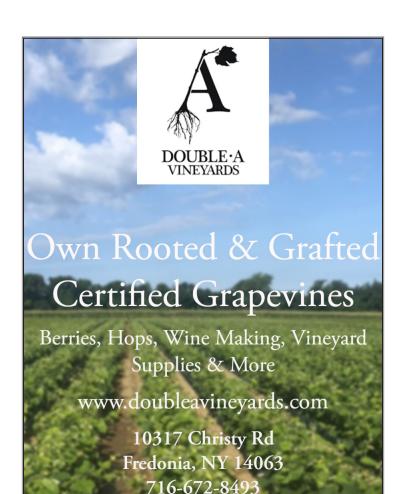
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Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

Today is May 25, 2023, at 6 AM as I write this article. We have been faced with some weather challenges lately, and unfortunately for some of us it is not over. The National Weather Service has issued a Frost Advisory, see below:

Frost Advisory

URGENT - WEATHER MESSAGE

National Weather Service Buffalo NY

420 AM EDT Thu May 25 2023

NYZ006>008-012-019>021-085-251630-

/O.NEW.KBUF.FR.Y.0004.230526T0500Z-230526T1200Z/

Oswego-Jefferson-Lewis-Wyoming-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus-Allegany-

Southern Erie-

Including the cities of Oswego, Watertown, Lowville, Warsaw,

Jamestown, Olean, Wellsville, Orchard Park, and Springville

420 AM EDT Thu May 25 2023

...FROST ADVISORY IN EFFECT FROM 1 AM TO 8 AM EDT FRIDAY...

- * WHAT...Temperatures in the lower 30s will result in frost formation.
- * WHERE...Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, Wyoming, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Southern Erie counties.
- * WHEN...From 1 AM to 8 AM EDT Friday.
- * IMPACTS...Frost could kill sensitive outdoor vegetation if left uncovered.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

Take steps now to protect tender plants from the cold.

Temperatures are forecast to be at or below freezing for some portion of that time, with light winds, which will encourage colder air to settle towards the ground. Growers who have wind machines should take some time today to make sure they are ready to run tonight.

For those growers who don't have wind machines, mowing cover crops down to 3-4" tall (or less) can help cold air settle closer to the ground, further away from the tender shoots in the canopy, and also promote any air movement at that level as well to help mix warmer air with the cold. We

haven't had much rain in the last few weeks, and our vines are gearing up to make that switch from root reserves to nutrient assimilation from the soil. Now is the time to consider terminating your cover crops for conservation of water and nutrients. Fingers crossed that the lakes do their job, the forecasters were being overly conservative, and Mother Nature looks kindly upon us tonight. Unfortunately, it may take a few days to really see damage, if any, in our vineyards. If you did experience damage, please reach out if you would like a site visit for letter of support in crop insurance cases.

Shoot Progression

With the warmer weather last week, growth to continued as expected with warmer weather. Below are shoots from the same row at Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory from May 17th and May 23rd. Please note that some areas did experience phomopmsis infection periods since last week.

Also my allergies are reminding me that the last week of May, first week of June, may bring reports of the various biofixes we use for calculating when grape bloom will occur. Locust bloom and wild grape bloom are the most often referenced biofixes by growers and can typically be used to estimate grape bloom occurring in the next 10- to 14-days. The occurrence of wild grape bloom as a biofix is also important for determining the start date for the Grape Berry Moth Phenology-based Degree Day model found on NEWA http://newa.cornell.edu.

While the model has the ability to predict the biofix date for the start of the model, and has been pretty accurate most years, you have the ability to improve the accuracy of the model by plugging in the date wild grape bloom occurred in your various vineyard blocks. With many of the materials that are being used for grape berry moth these days, a few days here or there can have a big impact on the effectiveness of the materials.

It is time to start thinking about your immediate pre-bloom spray. I am including the Spray Slides that Bryan Hed has prepared, see below:





1. Concord grapevine shoot with floret exposed taken at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY on May 17, 2023.

2. Concord grapevine shoot with floret exposed taken at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY on May 23, 2023.

Options for powdery mildew control:

Chemical class/product FRAC PHI

| Quintec | 13 | 21 |
|---|-----|-------|
| Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors: Luna Experience, Luna Sensation, | 7 | 14-21 |
| Aprovia/Aprovia Top, Pristine, Endura, Miravis Prime | | |
| Vivando, Prolivo | 50 | 14 |
| Gatten | U13 | 14 |
| Sterol inhibitors: Rally, Elite, Orius, Rhyme, Mettle, Tebuzo Tebustar, | | |
| Inspire Super,Revus/Aprovia/Quadris Top, Luna Experience,Topguard | 3 | 14 |
| EQ, Viticure, Procure, Cevya, etc | | |
| Strobilurins: Flint, Sovran, AboundNOT RECOMMENDED!!! | 11 | 14 |
| Quadris Top, Pristine, Luna Sensation | | |
| Torino | U6 | 3, 7 |
| Polyoxin D zinc salt (OSO, PH-D) | 19 | 0 |
| Copper | - | 0 |
| Biorationals/Biologicals (Serenade, Regalia,etc) | | ? |
| Oils (JMS Stylet,etc) | - | 5 |
| Bicarbonates (Armicarb, Kaligreen, etc) | - | ? |
| Sulfur | - | 5 |

Table 2. Spray options for Downy Mildew control from Bryan Hed, PSU

Options for downy mildew control:

Chemical class/product FRAC PHI

| Mancozeb products (Manzate, Penncozeb, Dithane, etc) | - | 66 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Gavel | 22 | 66 |
| Ridomil Gold/Copper, MZ | 4 | 42,66 |
| Ranman | 21 | 30 |
| Ziram | - | 21 |
| Revus, Revus Top | 40 | 14 |
| Strobilurins: Flint, Sovran, Abound, Azaka, Quadris, Quadris Top, | 11 | 14 |
| Pristine, Reason, Luna Sensation | | |
| Zampro | 40,45 | 14 |
| Captan | - | 0 |
| Copper | - | 0 |
| Phosphorus acid: Prophyt, Phostrol, Fosphite, Rampart, Reveille, etc. | 33 | 0 |

What to use, when?...a basic framework (wine/juice)

- 3-5" shoots: Phom = mancozeb (mz), captan, ziram
- <u>8-12" shoots:</u> inflorescences/leaves = Phom, blkrot, dmildew?; mz, captan, ziram,
 - pmildew = sulfur, stylet, Sterol Inhibitor (SI)
- Immediate pre bloom/first post bloom: critical for fruit protection from ALL DISEASES
 - pmildew = Endura, Gatten, Cevya, Aprovia/Apr,Revus Top, Luna Exp/Sens (new); Quintec, Vivando (old), Sulfur (tank mix partner)
 - blkrot = mz, captan (prebloom only; juice), ziram, an SI
 - Phom = mz, captan (prebloom only; juice), ziram
 - dmildew = mz, captan (prebloom only; juice), ziram, Revus, Ranman, Ridomil, phos acid, Gavel
- Second post bloom: early July
 - leaf + fruit pmildew = Torino, Quintec, Vivando, Cevya, Endura, Aprovia/Apr, Rev Top, Luna, SI, Sulfur
 - fruit blkrot = SI, mz, captan, ziram,
 - leaf/fruit Phom, dmildew = mz, captan, ziram, Revus, Ranman, Ridomil, Zampro, phos acid, copper
- Third post bloom: 3rd week in July...Phom/blkrot are non-issues if well controlled until now
 - leaf pmildew = Torino, Quin, Viv, Cevya, Endura, SI, sulfur, HrvstMore, Nutlf, Nutrol, Kbicarb, PolyD, etc.
 - leaf dmildew = captan, ziram, copper, Revus, Zampro, Ranman,
- Fourth post bloom: early August to veraison
 - leaf pmildew = sulfur, HrvstMore, NutLf, Nutrol, Kbicarb, PolyD, etc
 - leaf dmildew= Revus, Ranman, phos acid, copper, captan

Business Management Specialist Position Posted!!!

As of March 16, 2023, our program has had a vacancy in our Business Management Specialist postion on the Penn State University side, with Kevin Martin's decision to join the grower side of the business. The job posting to fill his position has gone live this past weekend. That means that they are now **ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS!** Click Here to Apply or Share the Job Posting Below is the job and position description with more information included in the link above. If you know of someone that may be a good fit for the position and meets the below requirments, then please encourage them to apply by clicking the link above.

JOB DESCRIPTION AND POSITION REQUIREMENTS:

<u>Penn State</u> Cooperative Extension is seeking an Extension Educator to provide commercial grape growers/producers with the knowledge and educational resources necessary to assess production and management practices that will enhance their profitability and sustain the growth of the grape and wine industry in the Lake Erie Region of New York and Pennsylvania. This is joint program between Cornell and Penn State.

The Extension Educator will provide leadership for planning, implementing and evaluating educational programs that address producer identified needs and opportunities. Emphasis is on business management for commercial growers and small winery operations. This program will

include but not be limited to:

- 1) record keeping and business analysis;
- 2) economics of production practices;
- 3) financial management, forms of business organization and taxation;
- 4) labor management; and
- 5) marketing.

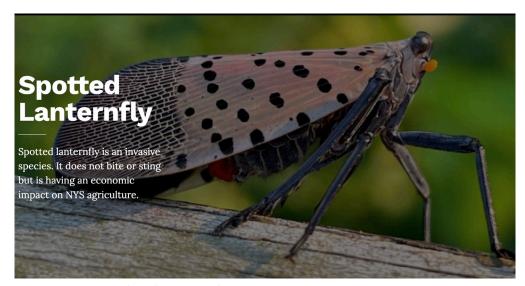
Qualifications:

This position will be filled as a level 3 or 4, depending upon the successful candidate's competencies, education, and experience. Typical requirements for a level 2 includes a Master's Degree or higher plus 2 years or more of related experience, or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Additional experience and/or education and competencies are required for higher level jobs. Preference will be given to candidates who have a concentration in Business Administration or a closely related field. Coursework in labor management, marketing, database management, agriculture economics, education and communication is desired. Two years relevant experience in Cooperative Extension, Agribusiness, Grape Production, Adult Education or closely related field is required. Five years of relevant experience and knowledge and/or experience in current and emerging Grape and Wine Production and Marketing practices is desired. Salary and educator rank will be commensurate with education, training and experience.

Coffee Pot News

During our Coffee Pot Meetings I was asked to include some of the information that we discussed in the Crop Updates. You will find that information in this section for the rest of the growing season. This week attendees asked for us to share the links to the Spotted Lanternfly PSA so that they may share with friends and family to start a Community Campaign to bring awareness to others outside of our industry in efforts to be proactive in keeping numbers down in the community and hopefully in our vineyards as well. Every little bit helps, so please share this widely:

Click Here for Spotted Lanternfly PSA (English)
Click Here for Spotted Lanternfly PSA (Spanish)



4. Spotted Lanternfly information found on NYS IPM website

Attendees also asked for the information on how to identify Tree of Heaven, one of the Spotted Lanternfly's preferred hosts and the list of chemicals approved in grapes for treatment of Spotted Lanternfly.

Here is a link to Spotted Lanternfly information on our website and also a video on Tree of Heaven that Tim Weigle produced:

<u>Click here fo LERGP SLF information</u> <u>Tree of Heaven Podcast with Tim Weigle</u>

Below is a photo taken for the PSU extension publication for Tree of Heaven (Photo 5). For more information Click Here



3. Pictures of Tree of Heaven for identification from PSU website link above.

Did your vineyards experience frost damage?

Please contact Katie by e-mail at kjr45@cornell.edu, or by phone at 716-792-2800 ext 201

to report total acreage, percentage damaged and address.





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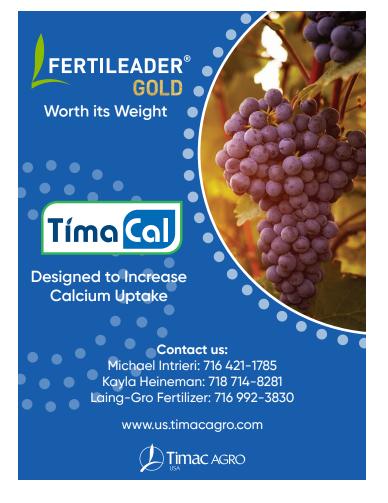
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PA Update

Bryan Hed, Research Technologist, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

Weather: We have accumulated about 131 growing degree days over the past 24 days of May, with 2.05" of rainfall (both below average). Temperatures dipped into the 30s earlier this morning among most of the weather stations in the Lake Erie grape belt; another scare we don't need. Hopefully, most, if not all, vineyards escaped further damage from this latest cold morning. Cool temperatures will eventually climb into the 70s over the weekend, but there is little or no rain in sight for the short-term forecast.

Phenology: At our location along the lake, Concords in our Cemetery road block have about 7 inches of shoot growth, with about 4 leaves per shoot.

Diseases:

Downy mildew has not emerged quite yet, but its time to plan for how you will be dealing with it on susceptible varieties. Old standard fungicides, like captan and especially mancozeb, are very effective but are protectants only and are not as rain fast as the newer synthetic fungicides, like Reason, Ranman, Revus, the phos acids, and Zampro. Ziram, unfortunately, is a little weak on downy mildew. It may be enough to protect Concords during all but the wettest rainfall conditions, but not enough to protect more susceptible varieties like Niagara, Catawba, and many of the susceptible wine varieties. We don't generally use ziram right now anyway, but its something to keep in mind during the post bloom period for grapes destined for the juice market.

Powdery mildew: As we approach the 10-12" shoot stage, many growers are planning their first powdery mildew sprays. For Concord growers, some options are i) a tebuconazole product, ii) an oil, like JMS stylet oil, iii) a product like Nutrol (monopotassium phosphate). Powdery mildew pressure in juice grape vineyards should be quite low at this point in the season: we've only had about 3 primary infection periods since bud break, and cool temperatures over the past several weeks have kept the pathogen growing at a snail's pace. Therefore, juice growers should not use any of the 'big guns' at this time (Gatten, Endura, Cevya)....save those for the immediate prebloom and first post bloom sprays. For many wine varieties, there's sulfur (for varieties that are not injured by it). If you're using captan for other diseases like black rot, Phomopsis, and downy mildew, be aware of label restrictions regarding tank mix partners and subsequent sprays (for example, avoid mixing captan and oil or applying them within 10 days of each other, etc). **Remember to read labels carefully**.

Phomopsis and black rot: Last week's rainfall resulted in Phomopsis, black rot, and powdery mildew infection periods in many places across the belt. Rainfall releases spores of the pathogens that cause all three diseases, that can germinate and infect new shoot tissues. However, according to the models we use to predict infection periods, last week's wetting period looks to have barely fulfilled the minimum requirements for infection by Phomopsis and black rot. I suspect that there will be some, but not a lot of infection, resulting from it. For the future, growers that did have more than a little black rot last year, need to consider getting a black rot material on (for example, mancozeb) before the next rain period. If you can, it would be best to time the application as close to the next predicted rain as possible; shoots are growing rapidly right now and can quickly outgrow the protection you apply.

Eutypa: Right about now is the time to be scouting for the effects of Eutypa infections in trunks and cordons. The Eutypa fungus infects grapevines through pruning wounds, especially large pruning wounds created during your dormant pruning activity throughout the winter months. Eutypa is a very slow growing fungus, and an infected vine will take years to show symptoms, but once the fungus has made inroads into the trunk, it may be only a matter of time before problems arise. There really aren't any practical ways for juice grape growers to spray their way out of the effects of this fungus, though there are some chemical controls that may help temporarily protect large pruning cuts from invasion that might be practical for "high end" wine varieties. The best way for juice growers to do battle with Eutypa, is to scout your vineyards at about the time you see 10 inches of shoot growth (NOW). Its at this stage that the symptoms such as yellow/chlorotic, stunted shoots, and small cupped leaves, are most easily seen (the left photo in Figure 1 below)

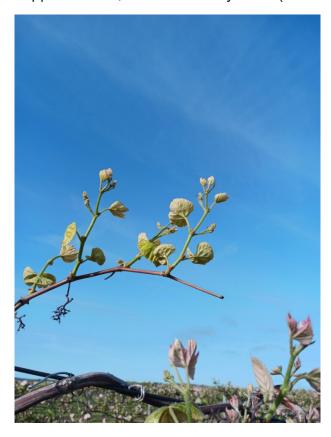




Figure 1: On the left, stunted, yellow shoots, with cupped leaves; diagnostic of a vine infected with *Eutypa lata*. Compare with the shoots on a healthy vine (right image).

Affected branches, cordons, and even trunks (if the whole vine is affected) should be cut out at least 6 inches below the lowest canker on that organ. If the whole canopy is affected, you have to remove the whole top of the vine, and suckers will have to be retained and trained as replacements. In this case, try to select suckers that emanate from the very bottom of the trunk or even below the soil line. These suckers are most likely to emanate from below any Eutypa cankers low on the diseased trunk. Suckers that are selected from higher up on the diseased trunk, risk being affected by trunk cankers below them, and may result in trunk failure all over again, just a few years "down the road" (Figure 2).



Figure 2: On the left, a canopy of a recently renewed vine, just a couple of years old, completely stunted by Eutypa problems that originate in the lower part of the trunk...inspite of the fact that it was just renewed! On the right, the base of that renewed trunk. Note how it emanates from an old, heavily cankered and decayed trunk base. The decay from the old trunk has already crept a foot or more up the base of the new trunk (seen where I've sliced away the bark on the new trunk) and has doomed the renewal to failure within a few years. If you can't get decent suckering (or there's no suckering at all) on vines that require trunk replacement, you might be able to run a dipper next year from an adjacent, healthy vine. In that case, vines involved in the replacement/renewal can be flagged for easy identification later. Cankered, diseased wood should be removed from the vineyard and buried or burned as practicable.

And lastly, Juice vineyards *heavily* damaged by late frost will warrant a more minimal disease management program this season, centered on protecting the fruit around bloom (immediate pre bloom and first post bloom spray) from diseases like powdery and downy mildew and black rot. I wouldn't scrimp on weed control, but rather focus on growing bigger vines this year (try to turn up something positive about having a small crop this season), for potentially bigger returns in future seasons.







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PA Update

Megan Luke, Penn State Extension Viticulture and Tree Fruit Educator

PA Update

Now that the weather is warming up (sporadically), insects are on the move. Along with the plant bugs, we also need to be on the lookout for rose chafer and grape leafhoppers. Begin scouting for the pests in areas where you have known pressure from previous years. It's also a good idea to begin scouting for weed pressure as many species are easier to deal with in their early stages before producing extensive root systems or reseeding.

Rose Chafer – (*Macrodactylus subspinosus* Fabricius) Beetles will emerge from the soil and move into vineyards to feed on flower clusters about 7-10 days before bloom. Adult beetles are about ½ inch long, have a light brown body coloration and long, spiny legs (Figure 1). Sandy soils between the Lake Erie shore and Route 5 are particularly prone to hosting this pest. Begin scouting about 10 days before bloom. Scouting for this pest should be conducted daily, if possible, but at a minimum of 3 times/week and should continue for about 2 weeks after bloom. Infested areas can lose extensive numbers of flower clusters if beetles are not detected early and treated. If a threshold of

2 beetles per vine is reached an insecticide application is recommended.

Figure 1.

Adult rose chafer. Photo by Lorraine Berkett,
University of Vermont

Banded Grape Bug & Lygocorus inconspicuous – With flower clusters visible in most varieties, it is important to continue to be vigilant about scouting for banded grape bug (Figure 2) and Lygocorus inconspicuous (Figure 3) nymphs. Scout vineyard edges for

these insects by examining flower clusters on about 100 shoots in different areas in the vineyard. Treatment threshold to prevent economic loss is 1 nymph per 10 shoots. Scout by tapping flower clusters over a paper plate and count the nymphs that fall off. Only the nymphal stage of these insects is harmful in grapes.

Banded Grape Bug identification and scouting technique: video





Figures 2 and 3

Photos courtesy of Cornell IPM, Joe Ogrodnick and Greg Loeb

Honeyvine Milkweed (HvM) – (Ampelamus albidus) In addition to the emerging insect pests, I have observed honeyvine milkweed beginning to grow in several locations around Erie County in the past week, typically growth is 3"-5". HvM is a twining, perennial vine with heart-shaped leaves which grows rapidly and can reach lengths greater than 10 feet (Figure 4). Begin scouting now, and frequently throughout the season, to identify areas with Hvm. Record areas or flag areas with HvM in your vineyard. Begin spot spraying (check label for restrictions/precautions/rates) using highest labelled rate when HvM is between 1 - 2 feet in length and/ or before vines start wrapping around grape trunks. Be careful not to allow sprays to contact green, grape tissue. Continue spot spraying as needed.



Figure 4. Photo courtesy of Virginia Tech Weed Science

If you are a PA grower and have not yet completed the Penn State Wine and Grape Team herbicide drift survey, please consider doing so! Our goal is to help both grape growers and herbicide applicators by identifying if knowledge gaps exist; if identified, these will be used as future focus points for Penn State Extension specialists. Please consider taking our survey - even if you think you have not: (1) caused herbicide drift; and/or (2) been impacted by herbicide drift.

Herbicide drift survey: here

Office schedule (May 22th-26th)

T 9am-5pm LERGREC North East, PA W 8am-4:30pm CLEREL Portland, NY Th/F Out of Office for Bloom Workshop, Shade Mountain Winery

Contact information:

Mobile (call or text): (716) 397-9674

Office: (814) 825-0900

Email: MFL5873@psu.edu