

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



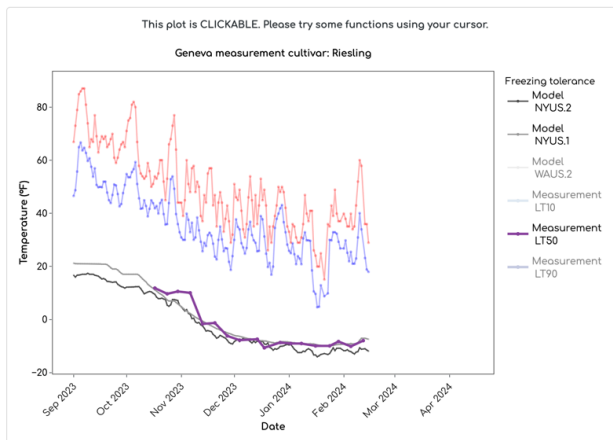
February 23, 2024

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Bud Hardiness Update

Our latest results from this year's bud hardiness testing shows that LT_{50} values for each of the cultivars we are monitoring is about where we would expect it to be near the end of February. The values are less negative since their lowest points in January likely due to both warmer temperatures since then and as the cultivars begin to deacclimate a bit.

These results are in line with those from the [bud hardiness models](#) that Jason Londo and his lab continue to refine. These models will eventually be integrated into the NEWA system, which would allow any grower with a weather station connected to NEWA to see site-specific estimates of winter hardiness at their own vineyard. We have not experienced temperatures near these values to this point in the winter, so winter injury should be minimal so far. We all know that there's still some winter left to go, but at this point, so far so good.



Models and field sampling results for hardiness of Riesling at Geneva NY showing little risk of winter injury to this point.

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		12/6/23	12/20/23	1/3/24*	1/17/24	1/31/24	2/14/24
Cabernet Franc	E Seneca	-7.2	-8.6		-8.4	-7.9	-5.3
Cabernet Franc	W Cayuga	-7.9	-6.2	-10.0	-9.6	-8.1	-8.2
Cabernet Franc	W Seneca	-8.4	-8.4		-8.1	-7.7	-7.3
Cayuga White	E Keuka	-7.8	-6.2		-8.9	-7.1	-5.6
Cayuga White	W Keuka	-10.5	-8.6		-11.2	-9.3	-6.9
Concord	E Keuka	-12.2	-11.8		-16.4	-12.1	-10.8
Concord	W Canandaigua	-12.0	-8.8		-14.9	-13.7	-10.5
Concord	W Keuka	-14.4	-8.5		-13.6	-12.8	-7.8
Lemberger	Wayne	-5.2	-5.3	-10.2	-11.3	-9.1	-5.2
Lemberger	E Seneca	--	-7.6	-9.6	-9.0	-6.4	-7.5
Riesling	E Keuka	-8.7	-9.5	-11.3	-9.1	-6.1	-6.4
Riesling	Wayne	-2.4	-5.7	-9.6	-6.1	-7.8	-8.1
Riesling	W Canandaigua	-8.7	-10.0	-11.8	-8.2	-9.8	-9.0
Riesling	W Cayuga	-7.2	-8.0	-11.6	-11.6	-7.6	-7.1
Riesling	W Keuka	-8.2	-8.1	-12.6	-11.0	-9.0	-9.2
Riesling	W Seneca	-9.7	-9.8	-12.6	-10.8	-10.4	-8.0

* Some results missing from January 3, 2024 due to issues with the freezers.

2022 Ag Census Reports FLX Vineyard Acreage Increased 32% in 5 Years! Or Did It?

According to the newly released data from the 2022 Ag Census, vineyard acreage in the six Finger Lakes counties that are part of the FLGP (Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates) increased from 10,522 acres in 2017 to 13,571 in 2022. This is easily explained by the rapid expansion of vineyards in the region, especially in Schuyler County, which more than doubled from 927 to 2,189 acres in that time, and in Steuben County, which almost tripled its acreage from 529 to 1,503! Equally impressive was that our wineries and processors were able to ramp up their crushing and storage capacity to meet that rapid increase – if you assume an average of 4 tons/acre, that’s over 12,000 more tons of grapes they took in! Congratulation all around!!

OR...

...we accept that the ability of the USDA to accurately count the number of acres and farms of the entire United States is limited in some ways, and in our particular case, doesn’t always reflect the reality on the ground and therefore we shouldn’t necessarily take these numbers as the gospel truth.

For a little context, here is the vineyard data from the past 4 Ag Censuses (Censi? Census-i?) for the Finger Lakes counties and two of New York’s other major grape growing counties, Chautauqua and Suffolk, plus the acreage from the FLGP’s current GIS map of Finger Lakes vineyards.

	FLGP Map	2022		2017		2012		2007	
	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres
Ontario	331	52	837	42	633	54	478	46	537
Schuyler	946	54	2189	40	927	61	1335	64	1781
Seneca	1535	72	2105	50	2134	48	1291	48	2174
Steuben	1546	57	1503	29	529	51	2008	64	1905
Wayne	13	33	47	31	78	26	131	24	54
Yates	4830	170	6890	146	5987	153	6152	168	6270
FLX Total	9201	438	13571	338	10288	393	11395	414	12721
Suffolk		89	4683	53	1815	70	2193	68	2593
Chautauqua		332	17040	307	16953	459	20557	544	22276
New York		1409	39728	1175	33142	1392	39216	1438	42544

If you follow the numbers for almost any county in this table, you see at least one major drop and/or jump in acreage, like the ones for Schuyler and Steuben that I mentioned above. Did Suffolk County really increase its vineyard acreage by more than 2.5 times in last 5 years? Did Seneca County growers tear out 900 acres of vineyard after 2007, but then plant almost that same amount by 2017? Seems pretty unlikely.

As with all surveys, the more responses you receive the better the data from the survey. My suspicion is that these big fluctuations are more likely to happen when USDA receives a low percentage of surveys from that particular county or state, and therefore they have to try to use other methods to estimate what would have been reported by those who do not respond. Here’s what they say about data that appears inaccurate (from the [Ag Census FAQ](#) page):

2022 Ag Census Reports FLX Vineyard Acreage Increased 32% in 5 Years! Or Did It? (continued from page 2)

How do you explain numbers that seem out of line or inaccurate?

NASS has extensive quality control measures in place to assure the most accurate and useful data available. Statistically valid procedures are in place to collect, analyze, summarize, and report the data from NASS surveys as well as the Census of Agriculture. The reported information is checked against other known administrative data and double checked if it looks incorrect. Staff working in each state who have local knowledge analyze and review the data as well. Since these data are statistical estimates, NASS publishes the coefficient of variation as a measure of the uncertainty associated with each estimate. With that measure, people can better understand and use the data.

I don't want to sound like I think the Ag Census is worthless – far from it. The Census is a very important document for a myriad of reasons, including for considering changes in ag policy and funding for various commodities. But I also wanted to offer some context about the numbers that it includes which pertain to our local industry in the Finger Lakes, and to say that we should take those numbers with a few grains of salt (preferably from below Seneca Lake).

For comparison purposes, I included the vineyard acreage for each county from our GIS vineyard map in the table above. You can see the numbers we have are lower than the 2022 Ag Census data, except for Steuben County. We know that we don't have every vineyard mapped yet, but I also feel confident that we have most of them. If the Ag Census numbers are right, then we're missing about 4,000 acres of vineyards and I just don't think that's likely. I think we're more in the realm of missing a few hundred acres from our map – that's just a guess, but a fairly educated one at least.

Speaking of our GIS vineyard map, our mapping guru Ellen Coyne is working on updates and additions to the map this winter and spring. If you have not had your vineyard map entered or updated with Ellen recently, please reach out to do so, especially if you have made changes in the past few years. Ellen can be reached by email at ec858@cornell.edu or by calling our office at (315) 536-5134.

So how do we get better data about what's really out in NY vineyards? The best way right now is by responding to the **Statewide Vineyard Survey** being conducted by the NY Wine & Grape Foundation (NYWGF). As I said before, the quality of any exercise like this is directly related to the rate of participation in it. The more growers who respond, the better the information we will have so please take some time this winter to fill it out. The deadline to submit your information is May 1, 2024.

The NYWGF is working with [Agency 29](#), [Ag Access](#) and [Deep Planet](#) to complete the survey – you can read more about their work on this important project at the Foundation's website, <https://newyorkwines.org/vineyard-survey-2024/>.

New York Wine & Grape Foundation Launches 2024 Vineyard Survey



The New York Wine & Grape Foundation (NYWGF) is excited to unveil its highly anticipated 2024 Vineyard Survey. In collaboration with Agency 29, Ag Access, and Deep Planet, NYWGF aims to chart a new course for the state’s wine and grape industry.

Sam Filler, Executive Director of NYWGF, highlighted the survey’s significance, stating, “This marks a pivotal moment for the New York wine and grape industry. With the invaluable support of our esteemed partners, we are poised to capture crucial data that will steer strategic decisions, amplify research efforts, and shape the future of our vibrant grape community.”

For the first time since 2011, NYWGF is undertaking a comprehensive data collection effort, focusing on serving growers better by providing essential benchmark figures. The Vineyard Survey, spanning 2024 and 2025, will be the cornerstone for accurate and consistent documentation of New York State’s grape acreage and varieties.

Supported by grant funding from the Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the collected grape production data will offer benchmark figures crucial for comparing New York wine-growing regions, both within the state and internationally.

At the survey’s conclusion, NYWGF plans to release an annual vineyard survey report, driving better decision-making about scientific and economic investments in the industry for years to come.

The Vineyard Survey officially opened on February 6th, inviting growers statewide to contribute their valuable insights. NYWGF will also be taking the survey on the road, promoting it at key industry events, including the Eastern NY Fruit & Vegetable Conference in Albany, B.E.V. NY in Canandaigua, Eastern Winery Expo in Syracuse, and LERGP Grape Growers Conference in Fredonia.

The NYWGF has begun mailing out the 2024 Vineyard Survey to growers throughout New York State. For more information or to participate digitally, please visit newyorkwines.org/vineyard-survey-2024.

**Complete the Vineyard Survey
and receive a NY Wines Beanie!**



EVEF Webinar: Addressing Climate Change Challenges through Vineyard Management Strategies

March 20, 2024

12:00 - 1:30 PM

Speakers:

- [Cain Hickey](#)
- [Ed Lazzerini](#)
- [Josh Grainer](#)
- [Dan Olmstead](#)



Event information and registration: <https://extension.psu.edu/addressing-climate-change-challenges-through-vineyard-management-strategies>

Climate change and dynamic weather patterns challenge management in agricultural production systems; what "worked" during one season may not be as effective in another season if weather patterns differ. In vineyards, productivity and quality potential are threatened by weather patterns that can result in early bud break, kill primary grapevine buds, perturb growth and vigor, amplify disease prevalence, and/or limit grape and wine quality potential, to name a few. During this session, weather patterns will be reviewed across several growing regions, new and updated crop insurance options for commercial grape growers will be reviewed, and grower panelists will review their approaches to dealing with climate change and/or mitigating climate change through vineyard management strategies.

The [Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum Series](#) (EVEF) is a collaborative effort between the Penn State Extension Grape and Wine Team and several viticulture and enology Extension programs from the following U.S. land grant institutions: Colorado State University, Cornell University, University of Georgia, Iowa State University, University of Maryland, Ohio State University, and Rutgers University. E. As part of the Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum Webinar Series, this session is a collaborative effort between these viticulture and enology extension programs coordinated for U.S. grape growers and winemakers.

Viticulture Student Wants Your Input

Xingyu Xie is a graduate student studying viticulture at Cornell, and is investigating the potential of greenhouse growing of grapevines through the lens of growers' likelihood to adopt and cost analysis. This survey will provide Cornell with a jumping off point to understand the interest in greenhouse growing and how it can solve climate adaptations needed for the unexpected future. Your input will help guide her project. Please take a few moments to fill out her survey using the following link:

<https://forms.gle/gGfjeLDWQDTfCxwj6>

Environmental Protection Agency Mitigation Proposal Update – Ziram/ Thiram/Ferbam

Megan Luke, Viticulture & Tree Fruit Educator – Penn State University

The EPA recently hosted a webinar to address concerns and to outline new measures for mitigating risks pertaining to the use of three commonly used fungicides: **ziram, thiram, and ferbam**. It is crucial to understand what changes are being made to label requirements so that you can stay in compliance with these new measures. The EPA is heavily leaning on the use of their “**Bulletins Live! Two**” website to disseminate these changes, as well timing for open public comment periods regarding use (more information on Bulletins Live! Two below).

Key takeaways:

- The EPA has proposed cancellation of the registration of **ziram** in all cropping systems, on all operations.
- Use of **ferbam** will be canceled in apple, pear, citrus, mango, and cranberries, and use in peach and nectarine will be restricted.
- Use of **thiram** in non-seed treatment uses will be canceled.
- A 60-day comment period for all three fungicides will open by March of 2024, with ziram possibly being placed on a separate docket from the other two.
- Unless a high volume of comments is received, the EPA’s decisions are unlikely to change.
- On the current timeline, growers will have **two growing seasons (2024 and 2025) to utilize these chemistries**, use beyond the proposed timeline will be a violation of the label and the law.

Updates regarding mitigation strategies in response to the Endangered Species Act and special label requirements will only be found on the “Bulletins Live! Two” website.

ZIRAM: The EPA has made the following statements regarding ziram:

“Risks of Concern from ziram use for fish (both freshwater and estuarine/marine), aquatic invertebrates, mammals, birds, and terrestrial invertebrates. Also, there are dermal and inhalation exposures to occupational handlers, post-application occupational risks (dermal), and bystander (non-occupational) risks to adults (dermal) and children (combined dermal and incidental oral).”

Proposed Mitigation

The EPA proposes **cancellation of all uses for agricultural crops**.

THIRAM: The EPA has made the following statements regarding thiram:

“Risks of Concern for fish (both freshwater and estuarine/marine) aquatic invertebrates, mammals, terrestrial invertebrates, birds, and aquatic and terrestrial plants. EPA identified exposure concerns to occupational handlers and post application risks and received new dermal toxicity data submitted by the Thiram Task Force. The dermal absorption factor (DAF) was revised from 15% to 10% after the new dermal data was reviewed; therefore, the Agency has re-evaluated the dermal exposure and risk estimates and have revised the human health DRA.”

Proposed Mitigation

Cancellation of all non-seed treatment uses such as strawberries, peaches, non-bearing trees, shrubs, nursery stock, ornamentals.

FERBAM: The EPA has made the following statements regarding ferbam:

“Risks of Concern for fish (both freshwater and estuarine/marine), invertebrates, aquatic-phase amphibians, mammals, birds, and terrestrial invertebrates. There are also occupational handler and occupational post-application risks for workers.

Environmental Protection Agency Mitigation Proposal Update – Ziram/ Thiram/Ferbam (continued from page 6)

Megan Luke, Viticulture & Tree Fruit Educator – Penn State University

Proposed Mitigation

- **Cancellation of all uses on apple, pear, citrus, mango, and cranberries.**
- Require the use of a PF50 respirator and restricting the application method to only be applied by **mechanically pressurized handgun on peach and nectarine for dry flowable formulations.**
- Restricting the application timing for **peaches and nectarines to the dormant period.**

Include FIFRA Interim Ecological Mitigation – pesticide incident reporting and Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) language, risk advisory statement and best management practices for insect pollinators.”

This is the last stage of the re-registration process for a pesticide with an active label registration. If you would like more information regarding the re-registration process, you can find that information here: [EPA Pesticide Re-registration Process](#)

A breakdown of the timeline for ziram*/thiram/ferbam usage:

***Ziram may be separated from the other two for public comment and maintain a separate docket thereafter**

January-March 2024: The Proposed Interim Decision (PID) will be published and posted for final public comment. This is the text above in quotations, which includes the cancelation of the registration in all cropping systems, on all operations.

60 Days: From publication of PID, there will be a final 60-day public comment period. This information will be forwarded to our members as soon as it is available, HOWEVER, the EPA representatives and the above quoted text demonstrate that without SIGNIFICANT amounts of comments and new data, their decision is unlikely to change.

60-180 Days: After the 60-day comment period closes, the EPA will review the comments and finalize the decisions, including publishing the Interim or Final Decision (ID or FD).

3-6 months: Once the Final Decision is made, it takes up to six months (but as little as three months) to review updated labels, receive a federal letter, and stamp it.

12 Months: From the date the federal letter is stamped, there is a 12-month “grace period” to utilize or responsibly dispose of any remaining product within the supply chain. This includes on-farm products and products located at suppliers and distributors.

What should you do?

The only recourse that we have at this time for all three pesticides is to participate in the public comment period which will open after the first of the year.

For timely information regarding the EPA’s guidance on pesticide use and mitigation strategies, they are encouraging ALL growers to check the EPA’s new “Bulletins Live! Two” website. This website contains the most current information regarding pesticide use registration addendums, Pesticide Use Limitations Areas (PULAs), and Endangered Species Act compliance strategies.

EPA’s Bulletin Live! Two Website, including a quick start guide and tutorial, can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins>.

2024 Minimum Wage Increase and Overtime Tax Credit

Richard Stup, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development Program

It's 2024, and with the new year comes another increase in the minimum wage in New York state. Be sure that all of your employees are earning at least \$16 per hour in New York City, Long Island and Westchester; and \$15 in the rest of upstate New York. Details can be found on [NYS Department of Labor's minimum wage site](#). Also note that the state has scheduled minimum wage increases of \$0.50 each year on January 1, 2025 and 2026. After that, increases will be determined by the state government each year based on data from inflation indexes.

Of course, January 1, 2024 also brought the first scheduled decline in the farm employee overtime threshold. Overtime for farm employees now begins at 56 hours each week. Eligible farm employers will be able to apply for the Farm Employer Overtime Tax Credit to help offset the cost of the overtime premium. Both the state Departments of Agriculture and Markets, and Tax and Finance have set up webpages to help explain this new tax credit and how to apply for it.

Resources:

NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets: [Farm Employer Overtime Credit Advance](#)

NYS Department of Tax and Finance: [Farm Employer Overtime Credit](#)

New York Employers Must Post Pay Rates in Job Ads

Richard Stup, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development Program

As of September 17, 2023, New York employers with 4 or more employees must post pay information and a brief job description in any advertising about a job, promotion, or transfer opportunity for a job to be performed in the state. The law also applies to job performed out of New York that reports back to a supervisor in New York. In most cases, employers must post a good faith range of pay that describes the upper and lower bounds that an employer is willing to pay for a given job. For example, if a farm is advertising for an equipment operator with some experience, it might advertise a range of \$15 to \$22 per hour; assuming that an operator with some experience will be above minimum wage but the farm is not willing to pay more than \$22 per hour for this position. Employers can also state a simple pay rate such as \$16 per hour or \$55,000 per year in salary. [Proposed regulations](#) (which are open for comment until November 13 by emailing regulations@labor.ny.gov) for this law indicate that the stated pay rates cannot include any value of benefits such as: tips, insurance, time off, retirement, meals, housing, etc.

A few points to be clear:

- Pay ranges cannot be open-ended, such as: “the pay range is \$17 and up.”
- In an employer finds a highly-qualified applicant and needs to pay him or her at a rate higher than the advertised pay range, that is acceptable and still considered “in good faith” by the employer.
- “Advertising” includes simple actions such as sending out an email soliciting for job candidates, or posting on social media. Any means of advertising is covered, including by third parties such as recruiters who are acting on behalf of the employer.
- **Note: This includes ‘Help Wanted’ ads that are posted on the [NY Grapes & Wine Classifieds](#) site.**
- This law does not require employers to advertise for jobs, promotion, or transfer opportunities. It only requires pay information when the employer chooses to advertise for them.
- The law also “prohibits employers from retaliating against employees who discuss their compensation with coworkers.”

For more information:

[New York's Pay Transparency website](#)

[Fact Sheet for Employers](#)

[Proposed Regulations](#)

Real Property Tax Exemptions for Farm Employee Housing

Jay Canzonier, Cornell University

New York State real property tax code allows several exemptions for farm buildings. This provision also exempts new and reconstructed farm employee housing.

- The provision exempts new or reconstructed farm employee housing from any increase in assessed value that results from the improvement.
- The exemption applies to buildings used to provide housing for regular and essential employees and their immediate families who are primarily employed in farming operations.
- The exemption does not apply to buildings occupied as a residence by the owner and his or her immediate family.

For Both Migrant and Permanent Employee Housing

One form of property tax exemption is available for both migrant/seasonal employers such as fruit or vegetable farms and for farms with permanent employees such as dairy farms. This is a one-time exemption that continues automatically for 10 years, providing the building continues to be used for farming. For this exemption, use [form RP-483](#) and follow the [instructions](#) for the form. Application to the local assessor must be made within one year following the completion of new construction or re-construction work.

For Migrant Employee Housing Only

There is a permanent real property tax exemption for farm or food processing labor camps or commissaries, provided the structures are used to improve the health, living, and working conditions for farm laborers. The applicant must provide the assessor with a copy of the following:

- a state sanitary code permit to operate a “migrant farmworker housing facility,”
- a State Labor Department “farm labor contractor certificate of registration”, “permit to operate a farm labor camp commissary”, and/or “migrant labor registration certificate” and,
- proof of compliance with the fire-prevention and building code.

A renewal application need not be filed annually with the assessor, but the owner of the labor camp or commissary must be able to annually prove that the camp or commissary continues to comply with all applicable property use requirements to keep the exemption. For this permanent exemption, use [form RP-483-d](#) with instructions.

Whether a farm business owner pursues either the one-time, ten-year exemption or the permanent exemption, all safety and code requirements should be met. If the use classification of the building is converted to a non-farm use, the building will be subject to roll-back taxes.

To apply for the exemption, contact the local assessor, the county director of real property tax services, or the NYS Department of Taxation.

For additional details visit [Farm building exemption – Tax.NY.gov](#)

Do You Need More Storage? The Farm Service Agency (FSA) Can Help!

Farm Storage Facility Loans (FSFL) provide low-interest financing for producers to store, handle and/or transport eligible commodities, such as grapes and other fruits.

What is eligible?

- Walk-in storage coolers or containers for fruits
- Cold storage facility suitable for storing perishable commodities
- Cold storage trucks for transportation of fruits
- Flatbed trucks for transportation of fruits
- Boxers, case palletizers, conveyors, food safety-related equipment, forklifts, freezers, fruit and/or vegetable hoppers, generators, hard plastic durable storage bins, pallet jacks, refrigeration units, shelves, skid steers, sorting bins and/or tables, washers, waxers, and more.

What is not eligible?

- Processing equipment or storage structures for wine, juice, or cider
- Controlled atmosphere structures and components
- Storage structures for purchased fruits (that are not produced by you)

What are current interest rates? (as of January 2024 –rates change monthly)

3-year – 4.375%

5-year – 4.125%

7-year – 4.250%

10-year – 4.125%

How do I find out more information?

- Contact your county's FSA Office (County Office information can be found [here](#))
- Visit <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/price-support/facility-loans/farm-storage/index>

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

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.



Eastern Viticulture & Enology Forum Webinar Series

The fourth edition of the Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum (EVEF) webinar series is a collaborative effort between the Penn State Extension Grape and Wine Team and the following land grant institutions: Colorado State University, Cornell University, University of Georgia, Iowa State University, University of Maryland, Ohio State University, and Rutgers University. Along with webinar presenters, several viticulture and enology Extension specialists will coordinate and serve as panelists throughout the EVEF series. The webinars are intended for vineyard owners, winery owners, vineyard managers, and winemakers.

The series is delivered free to participants, though pre-registration is required to access the live webinars. **All webinars will be held from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. ET on select Wednesdays**

- **February 28, 2024**
Good Management of Malolactic Fermentation-Impact Factors ([click here for registration](#))
- **March 20, 2024**
Addressing Climate Change Challenges Through Vineyard Management Strategies ([click here for registration](#))
- **March 27, 2024**
Bioprotection Strategies to Control Spoilage Organisms During Winemaking ([click here for registration](#))
- **April 24, 2024**
Good Management of Malolactic Fermentation-Sensory Impact ([click here for information](#))

New York Virtual Farm Day 2024

February 28, 2024

9:15 am - 12:45 pm

Hosted by Kirsten Gillibrand, U.S. Senator for New York

After speaking with farmers and more across the state, it is clear that there is a lot of interest in learning more about the Farm Bill and what programs and assistance you can access from the federal government. However, the time and expense of traveling to Washington, DC is not an option for many.

To ensure the most people possible can participate, we've decided to change New York Farm Day from an in-person event to a virtual program. NY Farm Day will still include opportunities to hear from elected officials including a Q&A with Senator Gillibrand, a history of the Farm Bill and a session on Accessing Technical Assistance. The Zoom link will be sent to registered participants the day before the event.

[Register at this link](#)

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

Dave Orzel– Nutrien Ag

Matt Doyle- Doyle Vineyard Management

Tara Farnan- Barrington Cellars

Chris Gerling- Cornell University Extension

Mike Colizzi- E & J Gallo

Tina Hazlitt- Sawmill Creek Vineyards

Cameron Hosmer- Hosmer Winery

Herm Young– Young Sommer Winery

John Santos- Hazlitt 1852 Vineyards

Steve Sklenar– Sklenar Vineyard

Justine Vanden Heuvel- Cornell University

Peter Weis – Weis Vineyards

Adam Folts—Vineyard View Winery

Ian Wagner—Wagner 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.

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