

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



April 17, 2024

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard



Marquette buds swelling on April 15, 2024. Photo: Don Caldwell

About a month ago, there was a lot of concern in the Finger Lakes about warm temperatures pushing grapevines out of dormancy and towards budbreak much earlier than normal – even more so than last year’s very early start to the season. Fortunately, some colder weather settled back in for a while and slowed down the deacclimation process until recent days. The sun and warmth over the past several days have buds on many cultivars starting to swell to various extents.

At the Teaching and Demonstration Vineyard, our Marquette and Jupiter (seedless grape) are the most advanced, and seem to be almost ready to open up any day now. Other earlier breaking varieties like Chardonnay, Concord, Baco noir and others don’t appear to be too far behind those based on a couple of observations this week.

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The cold stretch of weather means that this year’s budbreak won’t be quite as early as last year’s, at least for the earliest varieties, but likely still well ahead of normal (Table 1). Obviously we don’t want to experience what happened last spring again, so the longer the buds keep pushing and developing new shoots, the better chance we’ll have to avoid that.

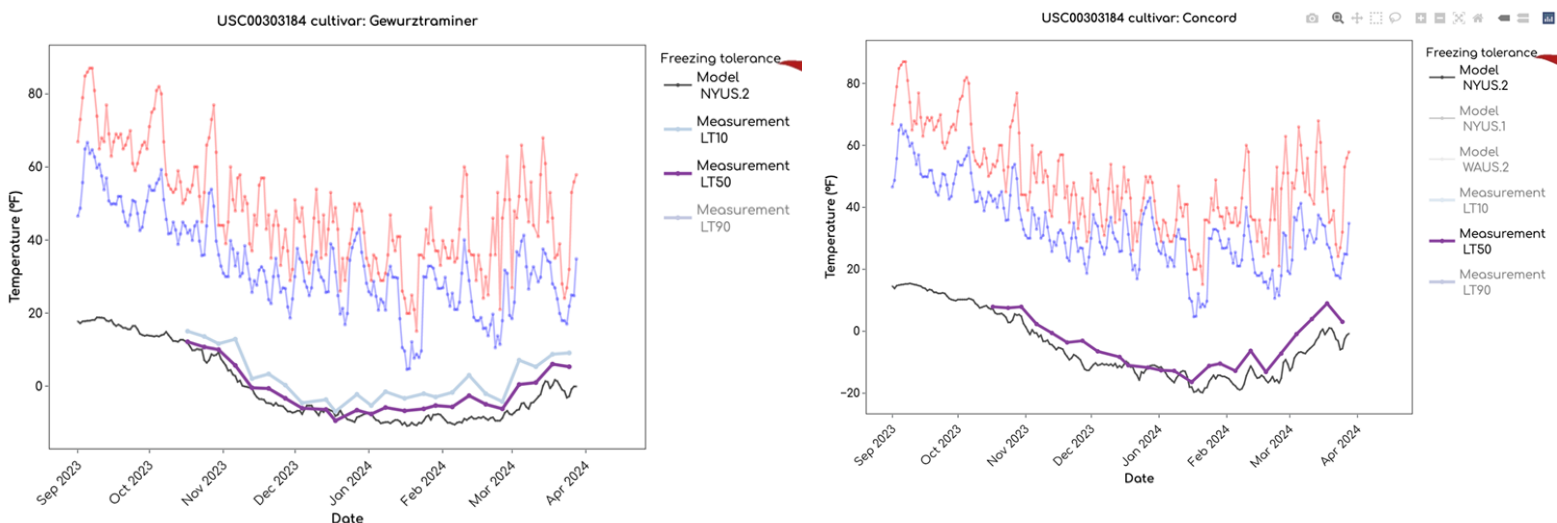
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Avg	2023	'23 Diff
Riesling 239 - 3309	5/10	5/14	5/17	5/5	5/13	5/11	4/26	-15
Riesling 239 - RG	5/10	5/15	5/17	5/5	5/13	5/11	4/26	-15
Chardonnay 76	5/6	5/8	5/15	4/30	5/10	5/7	4/20	-17
Chardonnay 96	5/8	5/8	5/15	4/30	5/10	5/7	4/20	-17
Cabernet Franc - 3309	5/9	5/10	5/17	5/2	5/12	5/9	4/27	-10
Cabernet Franc - RG	5/9	5/11	5/17	5/2	5/12	5/9	4/27	-10
Lemberger - 3309	5/7	5/12	5/17	5/3	5/9	5/9	4/22	-15
Grüner - 101-14	5/8	5/10	5/17	5/5	5/11	5/9	4/26	-11
Marquis	5/5	5/4	5/14	4/28	5/3	5/4	4/15	-19
Jupiter	5/5	5/2	5/5	4/24	5/1	5/1	4/13	-18
Cayuga White	5/12	5/14	5/19	5/4	5/9	5/11	4/30	-12
NY81/Aravelle	5/9	5/12	5/16	5/5	5/12	5/10	4/26	-15
Corot Noir	5/11	5/14	5/18	5/4	5/13	5/11	4/29	-13
Marquette - 3309	5/5	5/5	5/7	4/28	5/2	5/3	4/13	-20
Marquette - OR	5/5	5/5	5/7	4/28	5/2	5/3	4/13	-20

Table 1. Budbreak dates 2018-2023

Final Data from Bud Hardiness Sampling '23-24

The last samples collected for this winter's multi-site hardiness monitoring project were collected on March 13. At that point in time, LT₅₀ values were nearing or just above 0°F. Each of the cultivars we tested were at their maximum hardiness in early to mid-January (1/3 and 1/17 samples), and then gradually began to deacclimate shortly after that.

Fortunately, our low temperatures this winter never really got too close to these values at any point in time (see charts below), so the potential for wide-scale winter injury is pretty low heading into the spring.



		12/6/23	12/20/23	1/3/24*	1/17/24	1/31/24	2/14/24	2/27/24	3/13/24
Cabernet Franc	E Seneca	-7.2	-8.6		-8.4	-7.9	-5.3	-3.3	0.3
Cabernet Franc	W Cayuga	-7.9	-6.2	-10.0	-9.6	-8.1	-8.2	-8.2	-0.5
Cabernet Franc	W Seneca	-8.4	-8.4		-8.1	-7.7	-7.3	-3.8	-0.7
Cayuga White	E Keuka	-7.8	-6.2		-8.9	-7.1	-5.6	-5.0	-0.9
Cayuga White	W Keuka	-10.5	-8.6		-11.2	-9.3	-6.9	-4.5	-1.7
Concord	E Keuka	-12.2	-11.8		-16.4	-12.1	-10.8	-3.6	5.3
Concord	W Canandaigua	-12.0	-8.8		-14.9	-13.7	-10.5	-7.2	2.1
Concord	W Keuka	-14.4	-8.5		-13.6	-12.8	-7.8	-5.0	6.1
Lemberger	Wayne Co.	-5.2	-5.3	-10.2	-11.3	-9.1	-5.2	-4.3	0.2
Lemberger	E Seneca	--	-7.6	-9.6	-9.0	-6.4	-7.5	-5.5	0.1
Riesling	E Keuka	-8.7	-9.5	-11.3	-9.1	-6.1	-6.4	-8.0	-0.1
Riesling	Wayne Co.	-2.4	-5.7	-9.6	-6.1	-7.8	-8.1	-6.8	-0.7
Riesling	W Canandaigua	-8.7	-10.0	-11.8	-8.2	-9.8	-9.0	-8.4	-3.2
Riesling	W Cayuga	-7.2	-8.0	-11.6	-11.6	-7.6	-7.1	-9.4	-0.8
Riesling	W Keuka	-8.2	-8.1	-12.6	-11.0	-9.0	-9.2	-9.0	-2.9
Riesling	W Seneca	-9.7	-9.8	-12.6	-10.8	-10.4	-8.0	-7.8	-0.1

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

Finger Lakes Spring Grape IPM Meeting – Tuesday, May 7

Join us and your fellow growers for our annual Spring Grape IPM meeting on Tuesday, May 7, 2024 at Hosmer Winery. The meeting will begin at 4:30 PM and feature some familiar faces and maybe one or two new ones to some as well. The meeting has been approved by DEC for 1.5 pesticide recertification credits. The agenda for the meeting is below.

4:30 PM	Grape Fungicide Testing at Cornell AgriTech <i>David Combs, Cornell AgriTech</i>
4:45 PM	Update on the Status of Spotted Lanternfly in New York <i>Brian Eshenaur, NYS IPM Program</i>
5:00 PM	Vineyard Insect Management <i>Greg Loeb, Cornell AgriTech</i>
5:15 PM	How Weed Management Practices Influence Weed Communities <i>Antonio DiTomasso, Cornell University</i>
5:40 PM	The Role of Cultural Practices in Disease Management <i>Hans Walter-Peterson, Finger Lakes Grape Program</i>
6:00 PM	End

As always, dinner will be provided after the meeting is done for those who wish to stay and socialize for a while.

There is no cost to attend the meeting for those who register by Friday, May 3. Walk-ins will be charged \$15 per person at the door. You can register for this year's IPM meeting using the link below.

[Spring IPM Meeting Registration \(click here\)](#)

Disease Management Research Summary

Bryan Hed, Penn State University

This article by Bryan Hed, pathologist for Penn State in the Lake Erie region, appeared in the LERGP's Crop Update newsletter two weeks ago. It focuses on Concord production to some extent, but the information is still pertinent for all growers, I believe. I appreciate Bryan giving us permission to reproduce it here for our Finger Lakes growers. - Hans

The continuation of cool, below average temperatures for the second half of March and early April has renewed my optimism for a closer to average bud break date for the region. Of course, that will depend most heavily on April weather to come. But there looks to be very little, if any, growing degree day accumulation through the first week in April, and for now, we'll take it! We accumulated just about 30 growing degree days (gdds) in March, and though it's the fourth warmest March in the past 25 years here, it still didn't amount to much...nowhere near what we experienced back in 2012, when we racked up about 114 gdds in March (way more than what we average in April) and ended up breaking bud on April 15. I remember watching the St. Patrick's Day parade in a T-shirt, that year. There's still some pruning to be completed here and elsewhere in the belt. I have been seeing some bleeding occurring from pruning cuts, and a little bit of bud swell on the ends of canes, at our location by the lake.

In this update, I wanted to take a few minutes just to review some of our most recent findings from research, that may affect our choice of fungicides this season. We have completed two years of examining and comparing the performance of rotations of the newest powdery mildew fungicides (Endura (old fungicide, but new for Concord growers), Cevya, and Gatten (brand new)) with rotations of the most commonly used 'older' powdery mildew fungicides (Quintec, Vivando, and Torino). The results were pretty clear: rotations of the newer materials provide better control of powdery mildew than rotations of the older fungicides. But we also conducted this comparison in the context of different spray intervals (Trial One: 10, 14, and 18-day intervals) and numbers of sprays in a given season (Trial Two: 2, 3, 4, and 5 applications in a season) to add more layers of information into how best to use the many powdery mildew fungicide options we currently have.

Over the past two seasons, the first appearance of powdery mildew occurred on clusters around June 21 in 2022 (just after bloom) and June 19 in 2023 (at full bloom). Leaf infections showed up much later in both years and was first recorded on unsprayed Concord leaves somewhere between July 21 (no leaf disease) and July 28 (37% incidence on leaves) in 2022 and on July 10 in 2023. This is about 4-5 weeks after first mildew on clusters in 2022, and just 3 weeks after first mildew on clusters in 2023. The shorter period in 2023 is likely due to higher disease pressure in 2023 than in 2022.

Trial 1: Clusters. Within each spray interval, newer fungicides were generally more effective at reducing powdery mildew severity on clusters, than older fungicides. 'Old' versus 'new' tended to matter least at the shorter, 10-day intervals. This makes sense in that differences in efficacy between fungicide programs will be minimized as spray intervals become shorter, and maximized as spray intervals are stretched. We also witnessed (as we suspected) that moving Vivando (paired with Quintec) out of a critical position for fruit protection (first post bloom spray in 2022) and replacing it with Quintec (paired with Torino at pre-bloom) in 2023, greatly improved efficacy of the 'old' rotation. This may relate, at least in part, to the suspected development of resistance to Vivando at this location, where Vivando has been performing poorly for a number of years. Within the old fungicides, 10-day intervals were consistently more effective at reducing disease severity on fruit than 18-day intervals. However, among rotations of new fungicides, interval made little or no difference on control of severity of mildew on clusters. Rotations of newer, more effective fungicides will provide more "forgiveness" for stretching intervals than rotations of potentially less effective, older fungicides, where interval plays a more critical role. Overall, the best combination, averaged over 2 seasons, was 14-day intervals with new materials. The worst combination for fruit protection was 18-day intervals with old materials.

Disease Management Research Summary (continued from pg. 4)

Bryan Hed, Penn State University

Trial 1: leaves. In general, trends were the same on leaves as with clusters, where rotations of new materials performed better than old materials. However, **the best combination, numerically, appears to be 18-day intervals with new materials. The worst combination appears to be 10-day intervals with old materials.** This may be because stretching intervals later in the season (beyond 14 days) extends the period of fungicidal protection, and *may* result in less mildew on leaves at harvest, although the differences between rotations of new materials at 14 and 18-day intervals were small and not statistically significant.

Bottom Line for trial 1: *In view of these results, recommendations should advocate the use of rotations of newer chemistries at 10 to 14-day intervals for the immediate prebloom and first and second post bloom sprays. Intervals can be allowed to exceed 14 days for leaf disease control during mid and late summer, though stretching intervals for leaf disease control will not always be beneficial (it was not beneficial in 2022, but was beneficial in 2023).*

Trial 2: Clusters. In 2022, within each program, new materials provided superior control of powdery mildew severity compared to older materials. However, in 2023, all programs provided statistically equivalent control of powdery mildew severity on clusters. Within older or newer materials, 4 and 5 sprays performed superior to 2 and 3 sprays, in 2022, whereas in 2023, all programs provided equivalent control of powdery mildew severity on clusters. This was thought to be mostly a reflection of cluster rachis infection control, which was part of the cluster mildew rating in 2022 (because actual berry infections were extremely light) and control was enhanced by extra post bloom sprays, beyond the first post bloom spray. Rachis infections may not necessarily affect crop yield or quality but may affect the development of leaf infections. However, in 2023, only berry infection was rated (rachis infection was not added to the rating) and therefore sprays made after the first post bloom spray provided little or no additional disease control on clusters. This is indeed a testament to the results of prior research, that shows that most, if not all berry infection of Concord is controlled by just two sprays: the immediate pre bloom and first post bloom spray.

Trial 2: leaves. Control of leaf disease severity improved as more applications (of older or newer materials) were made, and in general, as above, *new materials provided better powdery mildew control than older materials.*

To break things down by year, in 2022, all treatments were controlling leaf disease severity on August 9/10, but 4 and 5 spray programs were already statistically outperforming 2 and 3 spray programs within the categories of older and newer materials. Veraison occurred about a week later (August 16/17), followed by a second rating on August 19-22, where all programs still controlled leaf disease severity, *but rotations of older materials continued to slip farther behind rotations of newer materials with respect to mildew control.* By September 8-10, control by rotations of older materials continued to deteriorate and only rotations of 4 (1pre+3post) and 5 (1pre+4post) newer fungicides provided significant control of mildew on leaves, compared to the check. A last rating was made on September 21-23, about 5 weeks after veraison, when rotations of 4 and 5 applications of new materials continued to provide significant control of leaf disease, compared to the check, while all other programs had failed weeks earlier.

Examining the results of 2023, we see that on leaves, newer materials performed better than older materials within each program (2, 3, 4, or 5 applications). By September 12, significant control with older fungicides was only achieved by rotations with 5 applications, whereas rotations of 3, 4, and 5 applications of the newer materials continued providing significant control of severity, when compared to the check. By October 3rd, 3 and 5 applications of older materials, and all programs of newer materials, provided a significant reduction in leaf mildew severity, compared to the check. In all these cases, the rotations of newer materials performed better than the rotations of older materials, to the point where 2 applications of the newer materials provided control of leaf disease severity that was equivalent to 5 applications of the older materials. Also, just 3 applications (a pre and two post bloom applications) of newer materials was superior to 5 applications of older materials.

Does severity of cluster infection affect progression of severity of leaf infection?

Regression analysis of the data (severity of mildew on clusters versus severity of mildew on leaves at harvest) showed that in 2022, about 70% of the variation in leaf disease severity is explained by the variation in cluster disease severity, suggesting that powdery mildew on clusters in June/July, can influence powdery mildew development on leaves in August and September. However, in 2023, when disease pressure was higher, a similar analysis showed only a very weak relationship between powdery mildew on clusters in June/July, and powdery mildew development on leaves. A possible explanation may relate to the higher disease pressure in 2023, where high levels of mildew saturate the vineyard by harvest, regardless of the amount of disease on clusters in early summer.

Disease Management Research Summary (continued from pg. 5)

Bryan Hed, Penn State University

Treatment effects on yield and fruit maturity (brix at harvest)

Our last consideration was to evaluate the effects of fungicide quality (rotations of old fungicides versus rotations of newer fungicides) on the relationship between yield and brix at harvest. Each year, we collected yield and brix data from single vines in each treatment plot, from i) the four older fungicide treatments and ii) the four newer fungicide treatments. The two years of data were combined (n=52 data points (vines) in each set) and regressed as yield x brix.

As expected, there was a negative relationship between brix and yield for both new and old fungicide treatments: brix at harvest decreased as yield increased, regardless of fungicides used. Also, each regression was highly significant at $P < 0.001$, and each regression explained about two thirds of the variation in the data. However, the effect of yield on brix was less pronounced among treatments of the new fungicides, compared to the older fungicides. This means that with each increase in yield, brix decreased less on vines that received new fungicides compared to vines that received old fungicides. Viewed another way, these data suggest that a given yield will ripen to 16 brix earlier if you use rotations of newer fungicides, as opposed to using rotations of older fungicides.

In subsequent Crop Updates, we will review the 2023 results of our search for downy mildew fungicide resistance in the Lake Erie region of Pennsylvania. We will also be looking to sample from New York vineyards this year, for leaves infected with downy mildew. These infected leaves will be analyzed for fungicide resistant isolates of the downy mildew pathogen. If you would like to participate in this project in 2024, please contact Bryan Hed at bxh38@psu.edu. This project is an opportunity for you, the grower, to determine if you have downy mildew resistance in your vineyard blocks, to fungicides like the strobilurins (FRAC 11), the phosphorous acids (FRAC 33), the carboxylic acid amides (FRAC 40...the active ingredient in Revus), and Ridomil (FRAC 4). Growers will benefit by being able to adjust your spray programs accordingly, to get better downy mildew control. Sampling locations will be kept confidential. All you have to do is contact us if you see downy mildew in your vineyard. We will do the sampling and the lab work to determine if there is resistance. I should also add that we are primarily targeting winegrape vineyards (that is where we are most likely to encounter fungicide resistance), though we are also interested in Catawba and Niagara juice vineyards.

Grower Input Wanted on Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in Vineyards

Macie Milstein is a graduate student at Cornell working on her master's degree in viticulture with Justine Vanden Heuvel. She is also working on an Extension and Outreach Assistantship (EOA) with the FLGP, trying to assess growers' knowledge about and interest in the use of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) in vineyards. As part of that effort, she has created a short survey that we would like to have grape growers fill out. It won't take much time, and it would greatly help Macie with her project. She will be compiling the information from the survey, along with some other data gathering, into a short report at the end of her assistantship, which we can share with the industry later this summer.

Thanks for considering helping us out with this project.

[Click here to take the survey.](#)

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!



New Business Management Extension Educator Named



We're very excited to have a new Business Management Specialist working in grapes in New York and western Pennsylvania, Andrew Holden. While he will be focused on working with the industry in western NY and PA, his skills and knowledge will be a valuable addition to our extension team throughout the state. – Hans

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is excited to announce the recent addition of Andrew Holden to the team. The Business Management Extension Educator at LERGP plays a crucial role providing growers and processors with educational programming and resources that address specific needs and opportunities for the grape industry. The Lake Erie Grape Belt extends all the way from Erie County Pennsylvania through Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie and Niagara counties of New York. The business management extension educator is part of an extension team consisting of Jennifer Phillips Russo, Viticulture Extension specialist with Cornell, and Megan Luke, Viticulture and Tree Fruit extension educator with Penn State Extension.

Andrew Holden was hired by Penn State Extension and started in his position at the beginning of March. He comes to us with a background in agriculture having grown up on a dairy farm in Pierpont, Ohio, right on the Pennsylvania/Ohio border. His family farm was quite diverse and included milking cows, cultivating row crops, managing timber, producing maple syrup, making hay, and even growing a small amount of Concord grapes for personal use.

Andrew pursued his education at Ohio State University, earning a B.S. in Agribusiness and Applied Economics and later obtaining an M.S. in Agricultural and Extension Education. In his previous role he served as the Ashtabula County Agricultural Extension Educator with Ohio State University Extension for the past 5 years.

Looking ahead, Andrew is eager to bring his passion for agriculture, grapes, and wine along with his economic knowledge to this new position and to the growers in the Lake Erie Grape Region. He is looking forward to engaging with growers to help him understand their needs to ensure that his role equips them with the tools needed for success. His office is located at the Cornell AgriTech campus in Portland, NY (CLEREL).

New Business Management Extension Educator Named

Asylum seekers from Central and South America and other parts of the world continue to arrive in New York. Many now are authorized to work in the U.S. with a document called an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). An EAD is acceptable for employers as an I-9 List A document establishing both identity and eligibility to work.

[New York State Department of Labor has established a website where employers can register their interest in finding and hiring asylum seekers.](#) Once your information is in NYSDOL's system, Regional Business Engagement staff will contact you to gather information about open positions as well as provide additional business support services. Find additional information from NYSDOL about this process at: **[Asylum Seeker Employment Efforts.](#)**

Does Your Pay Measure Up? Enter your Compensation Benchmark data by April 30th

Cornell Ag Workforce Development Program

Employers need reliable information to make good decisions. Employee compensation is a critical part of attracting and retaining high-performing employees. Managers need accurate and detailed data to compare how they are doing relative to others in the industry. Cornell Ag Workforce Development will run the [2024 Farm Employee Compensation Benchmark](#) until April 30th. All farm participants who enter valid, usable data about one or more of their farm's employees will receive a report and be invited to participate in a follow-up webinar to discuss the findings.

The process is easy and only takes about 10 minutes per employee to enter:

1. Select one or more employees who worked for you in 2023.
2. Gather your data about the regular and overtime hours they worked and how much pay they earned in 2023. Most farms will have this readily available in payroll records.
3. Gather your data about the non-wage benefits they received and how much the employer paid for them. Include items such as the employer-paid portion of insurances and retirement, value of any paid time off, estimated market value of any provided housing, and other items such as provided food or clothing.
4. Enter the data you collected along with other simple, descriptive information about the employee's position in the [2024 Farm Employee Compensation Benchmark](#).
5. Repeat steps 1-4 to enter data about another employee.

Farms with more complex workforces should enter multiple employees. Choose a few representative frontline employees plus any middle managers or even more senior managers in the business. We will collect information from a large number of farms of all types in New York and other states, and we will be able to separate the data by farm type (dairy, fruit, vegetable, greenhouse, etc.) in order to provide more specific and customized reports.

There is no cost to participate and farms who provide at least one usable employee entry will receive a report of the results and an invitation to attend a webinar discussion of the findings. All information that you enter will be kept confidential. Only aggregate data, with no way to identify farms or individuals, will be published or shared.

[Click here to begin the Farm Employee Compensation Benchmark.](#)

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

April 29, 2024

Addressing Climate Change Challenges Through Vineyard Management Strategies

[Click here for registration](#)

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.

Spring Grape IPM Meeting

Tuesday, May 7, 2024 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Hosmer Winery

7020 Route 89, Ovid, NY

See announcement in this issue of the Vineyard Update.

[Click here to register](#)

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

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Peter Weis – Weis Vineyards

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Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

Hans Walter-Peterson—Team Leader
Donald Caldwell—Viticulture Technician
Ellen Coyne—Project Field Technician

<https://blogs.cornell.edu/flxgrapes/>

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