



LERGP Crop Update September 5, 2024

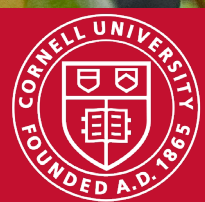
*photo credit:
Kate Robinson*

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



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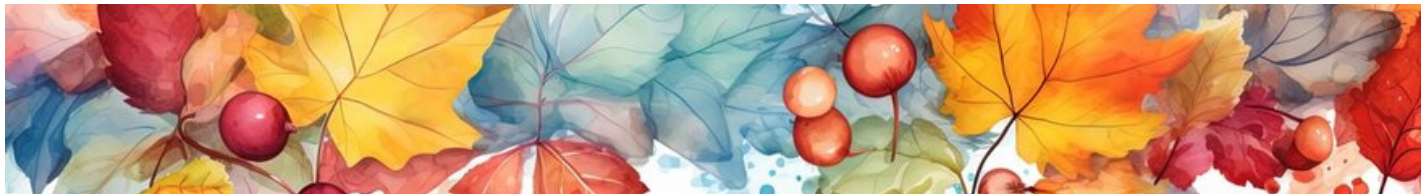
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The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extensions in Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara county NY and in Erie County PA.

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Business Management

Andrew Holden, Business Management Educator, Penn State University, LERGP

RMA Announces 2025 Prices, Expansion to Grapevine Insurance, and Approaching Grape Insurance Deadline

The sales closing date and reporting deadlines for grapes in New York and Pennsylvania is **November 20th**. It is advised that you meet with your crop insurance agent well in advance of the deadline, to ensure time to gather documentation. In the coming weeks I will be sharing more information on making insurance selections and what options you have. I wanted to get the November 20th deadline on your radar and hopefully encourage you to contact an agent if you are thinking of adding a policy for 2025. I also will share the updated prices from the USDA Risk Management Agency and the expanded Grapevine Crop Insurance Program.

Remember, crop insured grape varieties grown for wine or juice are insurable if the vines have:

1. Reached the fourth growing season after being set out for all native and hybrid varieties, and reached the fifth growing season after being set out for all Vinifera varieties; and
2. Produced an average of 2 tons per acre in at least 1 of the 3 most recent crop years.

RMA 2025 Price's Announced:

The USDA RMA announced in August the 2025 established and catastrophic prices for grape insurance. For 2025, the concord established price will be \$399/ton, the catastrophic price is \$219.45/ton, and harvest cost amount is \$35/ton. This is up from the previous year, where concord established price was \$347, catastrophic price was \$190.85, and harvest cost amount was \$35. This information will be helpful for your 2025 policy election.

USDA Announces Expansions to Grapevine Crop Insurance

“The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced policy enhancements to the grapevine insurance program, starting for the 2025 crop year. USDA’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) is expanding coverage to vines grafted between six and 12 months, by reducing the grafting period from 12 months to six months.”

“The program is also available in select counties in Idaho, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington. The sales closing date for the 2025 crop year is Nov. 1, 2024.”

[Read more here.](#)

Crop Insurance Resources:

Farm Credit East hosted a **Grape Crop Insurance Claim Assistance Webinar** that was recorded and is available for you to watch online here: [Ag Events & Webinars | Farm Credit East](#)

If you are dealing with crop insurance claims this year, or if you are interested in possibly getting your crop insured next year, this is a great resource. Details of how the insurance and claims work are explained by those who are doing the policies and claims in this region.

Other helpful resources:

- [New York Crop Insurance Education Program](#)
- [Guide to Crop Insurance in Pennsylvania](#)
- [Grapes | Risk Management Agency - USDA](#)

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Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

Veraison signifies the onset of fruit ripening in grapes. The berries begin to soften and there is a noticeable change in the color of the fruit. At the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL) the Nelson Shaulis Modified Field Score is used to track phenology and veraison is called when 5% of the berries have color. The research team at CLEREL monitors phenology on the same vines pruned to a set bud number and they officially called veraison on Concord on August 17, 2024. Currently, we are 90 Days After Bloom at CLEREL and we normally see veraison between 69-71 DAB (June 7, 2024). Every year our team collects berry samples and ship them to the Cornell AgriTech in Geneva for juice analysis. A weekly electronic newsletter is put out by viticulture and enology extension personnel, called *Véraison to Harvest*. This weekly electronic newsletter is sent out by viticulture and enology extension personnel from Lake Erie, Long Island, the Hudson Valley, and the Finger Lakes. Each issue provides accurate and up-to-date regional data while giving a statewide perspective as well. Veraison to Harvest continues to be a survey of grape data and regional perspectives brought to you by Cornell Cooperative Extension personnel across New York State via this newsletter and the podcast, which a link to it can be found on our website [Click Here for Veraison to Harvest Podcast](#). We continue to sample key grape varieties, analyze them and report weekly. V to H begins in late August and concludes when harvest concludes.

Unfortunately, a majority of our Concord industry and other early ripening varieties were hit by frost during the April 23-24, 2024, event. The injury was substantial and warranted a Disaster Declaration by New York State Department of Ag and Markets. Last year the belt-wide average ton per acre was approximately 9.3 tons. Those affected by the frost event have reported crop estimations between 1-3 tons per acre with some growers farming tertiaries and are focusing on farming the vines for next year's crop. See the photo below taken on August 28, 2024, that is a Concord vine that is noticeably missing a wall of purple clusters in a frost affected area. Even though this event was harsh to many, it did not affect everyone; some growers have a full crop. This is creating logistic issues around the start of the Concord harvest due to lower tonnage blocks ripening at a faster rate than those with full crops. One industry representative reported that they are considering only one shift per day for deliveries due to the lack of fruit out there.



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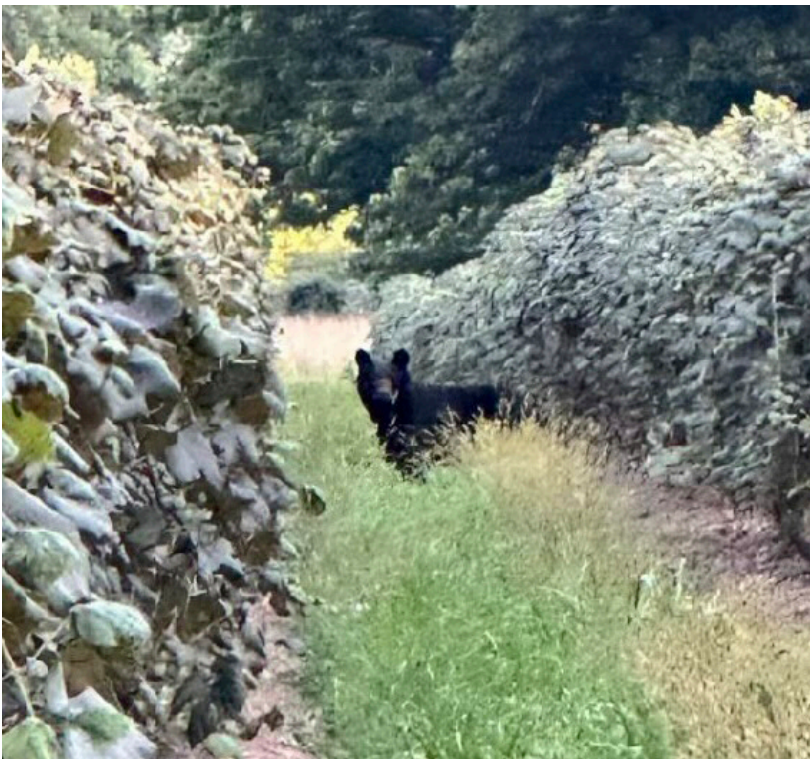
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1 Photo of a Concord vine noticeably missing a wall of purple clusters

Industry partners report that Aurore harvest wrapped up this week and Elvira just began. They also reported that our region is 10 plus days ahead this season. The Quality is great and, for the most part, crop estimations have been pretty reliable. Industry representatives from the juice side of our industry reported today that they are watching the sugar progression and will start grower sampling to help determine the harvest start date. One reported that Concords are testing between 13 Brix to 15.3 Brix depending on the location and tonnage, while Niagara's are averaging 13.7 Brix. One representative mentioned a possible start date of September 16th for Concords and another mentioned starting Niagara scheduled deliveries next week. All in all, the consensus of the juice industry representatives was that the crop looks pretty good out there and should be able to hang on the vine until scheduled delivery times. There was concern this year about the amount of

damage from animals, particularly deer and the occasional bear (See submitted grower Photo 2). Pennsylvania reports that there has been an increase in out-of-season tags to control the deer population across agricultural commodities.



2. Lake Erie Regional Grape Grower submitted photo of a bear in a Concord Vineyard

In Table 1. below, the information is based off of the historical Concord phenology dataset for CLEREL. 2023 was a very low growing degree day (GDD) before we hit veraison (1830 GDD), which was 205 GDDs below the 25-year average of 2035 GDDs. This growing season we had 2062 GDDs at veraison, which is 27 GDDs higher than the 25-year average and 232 GDDs over the 2023 season. In regards to 2024 sample data compared to 2023 found in Table 2 below (collected last week), all berry size is larger than last year except for Seyval blanc, which remained the same. All of the Brix are considerably higher in 2024 compared to 2023, which could be due to the combination of less fruit to ripen and the additional growing degree days. All of the acids are lower in 2024 and pH is higher.

Table 1. Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension

Year	Bud Break	Bloom	Apr GDD	Veraison	Apr GDD	BB to Bloom	Bloom to Ver
2003	5/5	6/25	607	9/2	2079	51	69
2021	4/20	6/7	444	8/20	1927	48	74
2023	4/20	6/12	468	8/23	1830	53	70
2024	4/22	6/7	625	8/17	2062	46	71
25-year avg			564		2035	41	69
Historic Avg	5/4	6/14	576	8/22	1993	41	69

Laboratory historical phenology data

Below is the first week's data for our region:

Table 2. Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Veraison to Harvest Weekly Sample Data

	8/26/2024	8/28/2023	8/26/2024	8/28/2023	8/26/2024	8/28/2023	8/26/2024	8/28/2023	8/26/2024	8/26/2024	8/26/2024
Variety	Berry Weight	Berry Weight	Brix	Brix	pH	pH	TA	TA	YAN	AMM	PAN
Concord	351.2	346.9	12.1	10	2.85	2.69	15.9	22.6	160	55	115
Niagara	387.2	351.4	14.4	9.7	2.98	2.71	10.7	17.4	134	24	115
Seyval blanc	158.6	157.9	17.0	14.3	2.94	2.74	13.2	14.9	162	15	150
Marquette	159.1	134.3	19.3	16.1	3.05	2.92	16.9	17.9	565	146	445
Riesling	145.5	131.5	11.1	8.7	2.78	2.7	20.3	22.9	159	125	56
Cabernet Sauvignon	116.5	132.2	13.7	11	2.80	2.72	19.7	24.4	150	120	52
Lemberger	227.9	157.4	15.4	13.3	3.10	2.87	13.1	15.1	277	150	154
Vignoles	162.2	142.3	17.8	12.1	2.83	2.65	16.8	25.1	202	0	202
Cabernet Franc	129.4	120.5	14.1	7.4	2.80	2.55	16.5	>30	52	20	36
Gewurztraminer	170.7	123.9	16.6	11.9	3.18	2.90	9.3	15.0	198	120	100
Chardonnay	159.0	126.6	14.1	9.2	2.95	2.73	17.4	24.9	231	161	99
Elvira	210.7		13.7		2.87		15.2		94	36	64

VERAISON TO HARVEST

Statewide Vineyard Crop Development Update

August 30, 2024

[2024 Véraison to Harvest #1](#)

- **2024 Welcome (Gerling)**
- **Around New York (Gerling, Walter-Peterson, Bates, Wise, Schuster, Phillips-Russo)**
- **Fruit Composition Report (Chang, CCBAL, Phillips-Russo, Walter-Peterson, Wise, Schuster)**

[Podcast Season 2 Now Available](#)

All previous issues available online at:

<https://cals.cornell.edu/viticulture-enology/research-extension/veraison-harvest>

Cornell Grape Pathologist Releases Urgent Update on EPA Mancozeb Proposal

August 23, 2024

By Katie Gold

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- **Cornell AgriTech**
- **Viticulture and Enology**
- **Pathology**

The EPA has proposed to cancel the use of mancozeb in grapevine due to post-application worker exposure hazards. Read below for more details on how to provide feedback to the EPA directly (comments due SEPT. 16) and/or to our Cornell Grape Pathology team (survey responses due SEPT. 6).

The EPA has proposed to cancel the use of mancozeb in grapevine due to post-application worker exposure hazards ([Docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291](#) and supporting document [EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291-0094](#)). **The public comment period on this proposal is open until September 16th.**

Cornell Grape Pathology is conducting a [survey](#) to better understand grape grower habits around the activities EPA cite as risk factors in their decision. **Survey responses are due Sept 6th.** https://cornell.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_erKGUIRU2XkorCC

Why is the EPA re-registering mancozeb?

[FIFRA](#) is a federal statute that governs how pesticides are registered, distributed, sold, and used in the USA. Recently the EPA announced its intention to [come into compliance with the endangered species act](#), which has led to a FIFRA re-registration review of many multi-site fungicides, including

ziram, thiram, febram, captan, and now mancozeb.

Why is the EPA proposing to cancel mancozeb use in grape but not in other fruit crops?

The EPA is proposing to cancel mancozeb in grapevine because of post-application worker health hazards. The specific activities in grapevine production that yield post application hazards above the EPA's acceptable threshold after a single mancozeb application (at maximum single application rate of 3.2 lb AI/acre) are tying/training, hand harvesting and leaf pulling up to 45 days; girdling and turning up for 72 days. The EPA has decided that imposing a REI of such length would preclude the use of mancozeb because it would impede growers' ability to conduct other production activities. A lower single application rate (e.g., 2.5lb AI/acre) would still result in risks that could not be addressed with a feasible REI. Other orchard crops do not conduct these activities and are thus able to accommodate the mitigation practices (4 day REI and ban on hand thinning) the EPA deems necessary to sufficiently reduce post-application worker health hazards from mancozeb.

How did the EPA come to this decision?

The EPA is by mandate required to do a cost-benefit "BEAD" analysis. The BEAD methodology for mancozeb involves assessing the benefits of its use at the acre-level and reflecting on how growers make pest control decisions. This analysis includes reviewing mancozeb usage data, identifying use patterns, target pests, and the attributes that make it valuable for pest control. BEAD also evaluates the biological and economic impacts of using alternative pest control strategies if mancozeb were unavailable, considering factors like costs, resistance management, and crop yield or quality. The methodology relies on data from university extension services, USDA, grower surveys, public comments, and professional knowledge, with pesticide usage data provided by sources like Kynetec USA Inc.



3. Examples of downy mildew on grape leaves and clusters.

Does the EPA understand the impacts of banning mancozeb in grapevine?

In their BEAD analysis (supporting doc [EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291-0094](#)), the EPA cites the following

anticipated impacts: “With the loss of mancozeb in grape production, BEAD anticipates that at a minimum, grape growers east of the Rocky Mountains will experience an increased cost of pest control as growers will need to integrate more single site fungicides. The growers would have to rely primarily on captan to control Phomopsis disease and downy mildew and single site fungicides (e.g., myclobutanil) for effective control of black rot increasing the risk of resistance. Further, single site fungicides are generally more expensive than mancozeb (Kynetec, 2021a), resulting in additional costs of fungicide treatment.”

What happens now?

The EPA is accepting public comment on their proposed interim decision until September 16th. If you wish to contribute a comment to the EPA on their proposed interim decision, you can either mail or email a letter to the below individuals:

Jean Overstreet (overstreet.anne@epa.gov), Director, Pesticide Re-evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20460-0001

Ben Tweed, Chemical Review Manager: tweed.benjamin@epa.gov or (202) 566-2274

EPA is interested in receiving new and relevant information that will inform their BEAD analysis regarding the risk assessment and risk management of mancozeb in the overall grape disease and fungicide resistance management picture. Julius Farado, plant pathologist in residence at the USDA, has shared the below list of information that that the EPA will consider relevant if supported with economic, quantitative, scientific data and recent information (not anecdotal).

- Adoption of new sprayer technologies that reduce drift and chemical loading to environment (e.g. X number of growers associated with us have adopted Y technology that reduces drift)
- Adoption of decision support systems (e.g. forecasting tool) adopted by growers that reduce fungicide applications (e.g. We invested in weather systems to improve NEWA model use over X acres)
- Prevalence of fungicide resistance occurring in your sphere of responsibility (X growers who have reported it, X vineyards tested positive, etc)
- Adoption of cultural practices (e.g. Y trellis system) that could help reduce occupational exposure (e.g. % of acres, growers who have adopted new practice)
- Survey data conducted from growers and grower meetings on the value of mancozeb
- Economic impact analysis relative to disease control and mancozeb in particular (e.g. \$ losses suffered when DM or phomopsis went unchecked one year)
- Export/import impacts (e.g. MRL/tolerances issues)
- Changing weather patterns (e.g. climate change impacts in your region) (e.g. we have experienced X more damaging weather events in Y years than the previous decade).
- Extension or otherwise bulletin where mancozeb is the recommended as standard treatment (e.g. mancozeb is recommended in our spray guidelines for X growers who interact with us)

What other PID have the EPA released relevant to grape production?

- As of April 30, 2024, the EPA proposes to ban the use of Ziram in grapevine ([EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0568-0111](#)). The EPA is currently reviewing comments received on this decision.
- As of April 30, 2024, the EPA ([EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0296-0339](#)), the EPA has proposed to extend the REI for Captan and has reversed its previous decision to reduce the maximum application rate.
 - For table grapes: 5-day REI for girdling and turning for grapes grown on T-shaped trellises, no changes to REI for table grapes grown on Y-shaped trellises.
 - For wine and juice grapes: 3-day REI for high-contact activities, including tying and training vines as well as hand harvesting and leaf pulling.
 - **The EPA reversed its previous decision to reduce Captan application rate in**

grapevine because of stakeholder comments they received.

- “Stakeholder comments mentioned the need to maintain the 2 lbs. a.i./A application rate for Eastern wine grapes for effective pest control. The comments also mentioned viticulture practice of applying captan to wine grapes early in the season because it interferes with fermentation. Therefore, EPA is proposing longer REIs for wine and juice grapes (rather than reducing application rates). Although these proposed activity-based REIs for grapes result in MOEs less than the LOC of 100, these longer REIs will address most risk concerns for re-entry workers exposed to captan on foliage.”

Dr. Kaitlin (Katie) Gold is an Assistant Professor of Grape Pathology, and Susan Eckert Lynch Faculty Fellow, in the [Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology Section](#) of the [School of Integrative Plant Science](#) at Cornell University where she holds primary research and extension responsibilities for grape disease management in New York State. Dr. Gold’s Grape Sensing, Pathology, and Extension Lab at Cornell (GrapeSPEC) studies the fundamental and applied science of plant disease and plant-microbe interaction sensing to improve integrated grape disease management.

Dr. Lynn Sosnoskie, Cornell Specialty Crop Weed Scientist, asked for us to share the following information to our grower stakeholders:

Please see this announcement about bilingual labeling requirements under The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA 5).

EPA Publishes New Resources on Bilingual Pesticide Labeling

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA 5) requires the safety and health portions of pesticide product labels to be translated into Spanish. Spanish is the primary language for most American farmworkers. This effort advances environmental justice by making health and safety information on pesticide labels more accessible, fostering better understanding and compliance with label instructions.

Beginning on December 29, 2025, product labels on restricted use pesticide products and agricultural use products with the highest toxicity will be required to bear Spanish language translations for the health and safety sections. Following this first phase, pesticide labels must include these translations on a rolling schedule depending on the type of product and the toxicity category, with the most hazardous and toxic pesticide products requiring translation first. All pesticide labels must have translations by 2030. The translations must appear on the pesticide product container or must be provided through a hyperlink or other readily accessible electronic method.

The new and updated resources include guidance on implementation timelines of these bilingual labeling requirements for various types of pesticide products based on their toxicity, as well as frequently asked questions and answers related to this requirements.

EPA wants to ensure the transition to bilingual labeling increases accessibility for pesticide users, pesticide applicators and farmworkers to make pesticides safer for humans and the environment. The Agency intends to update these website resources as various PRIA 5 requirements and deadlines are met, and new information is available. The resources will be available in English and Spanish on the Agency’s website.

[Visit EPA’s Bilingual Pesticide Labeling Website](#)

La EPA publica nuevos recursos sobre el etiquetado bilingüe de los pesticidas

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) de Estados Unidos está publicando nuevos recursos

y actualizando los existentes para ayudar a los titulares del registro de pesticidas a traducir las etiquetas al español. La Ley de Mejora del Registro de Pesticidas de 2022 (PRIA 5) exige que las secciones de seguridad y salud de las etiquetas de los productos pesticidas se traduzcan al español. El español es la lengua materna de la mayoría de los trabajadores agrícolas de Estados Unidos. Esta iniciativa promueve la justicia ambiental al permitir que la información sobre la salud y la seguridad de las etiquetas de los pesticidas sea más accesible, lo que mejora la comprensión y el cumplimiento de las instrucciones.

A partir del 29 de diciembre de 2025, las etiquetas de los productos de uso agrícola y los productos pesticidas de uso restringido con la mayor toxicidad (categoría 1) deberán incluir la traducción al español de las secciones de salud y seguridad. Después de esta primera fase, las etiquetas de los pesticidas deberán incluir estas traducciones de forma gradual, según el tipo de producto y la categoría de toxicidad. Los productos pesticidas más peligrosos y tóxicos serán los primeros que requerirán traducción. Todas las etiquetas de los pesticidas deben incluir la traducción antes de 2030. Las traducciones deben aparecer en el recipiente del producto pesticida o deben proporcionarse a través de un hipervínculo u otro método electrónico fácilmente accesible. Los recursos nuevos y actualizados incluyen orientación sobre los plazos de implementación de estos requisitos de etiquetado bilingüe para diversos tipos de pesticidas, según su toxicidad, además de preguntas y respuestas frecuentes en relación con estos requisitos.

La EPA quiere garantizar que la transición al etiquetado bilingüe aumente la accesibilidad para los usuarios de pesticidas, los aplicadores de pesticidas y los trabajadores agrícolas, a fin de que los pesticidas sean más seguros para los seres humanos y el medioambiente. La Agencia tiene la intención de actualizar estos recursos del sitio web a medida que se cumplan diversos requisitos y fechas límite de la PRIA 5, y se disponga de información nueva. Los recursos estarán disponibles en inglés y español en el sitio web de la Agencia.

[Visite el sitio web de etiquetado bilingüe de los pesticidas de la EPA](#)

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In 2023, in PA Lake Erie Region, high rates of Downy Mildew resistance were found to:

- **stobilurins** (Abound)
- **carboxylic acid amides** (Revus)
- **phosphorous acid** (Rampart)

Many samples showed **resistance to all three fungicides**. No resistance to phenylamides (Ridomil) was detected.

Resistance!

In 2024, **NYWGF** is funding a **survey of New York Lake Erie region vineyards** for fungicide resistance.



---NY Growers: **contact us** when **downy mildew is present in your vineyard** and we will come out to collect 10 or more infected, sporulating leaves. Isolates from the leaves will be grown in the lab to conduct bioassays and genetic testing to determine if resistance is present.

---You will receive **information** regarding the **percentage and types of resistance** present

on your farm. A regional summary will be made available to all growers (farms sampled remain **anonymous**).

- **Contact Bryan Hed at 814-725-4601 (bxh38@psu.edu) or Jessica Clippinger (jib5787@psu.edu) or Jennifer Phillips Russo at 716-640-5350 to get samples collected or with questions.**

Thank you!

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PA Update

Megan Luke, Penn State Extension Viticulture and Tree Fruit Educator

Alert: The comment period regarding label changes to mancozeb is open and will likely increase by 30 days from September 16th due to industry feedback.

Mancozeb- has been added to the pesticide review process and has a docket number. Currently, all applications in grapes are being removed from the label, and registration of this chemistry will be canceled ONLY for grape production and seed applications in other cropping seasons.

As a friendly reminder, impactful comments include:

- Anecdotes regarding the benefits of use
- Numbers and percentages where possible: for example, stating that skipping mancozeb in your spray program one year resulted in a 20% crop loss to black rot.
- Concerns around the loss of additional chemistries (cost or resistance issues)
- Practices that you already use that allow for the safe use of this chemistry
 - Mechanization
 - Timing of applications
 - Reduced rate from max allowed
- Possible changes that you would be willing to make to make applications safer

When commenting, avoid:

- Angry or abusive language
- Accusations- these changes are not due to malice
- Typos and grammar errors (We are happy to review your comment prior to submitting if requested!)

Our team is working diligently to mobilize efforts to respond to this issue and present an industry-wide unified front. We deeply appreciate your help in these efforts and will update as relevant.

Comment on changes to the mancozeb label: [here](#)



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A breakdown of the timeline for pesticide label review*:

Current: The Proposed Interim Decision (PID) will be published and posted for public comment.

60 Days: From the publication of PID, there will be a final 60-day public comment period.

6 months: 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). As per above, the ID is expected to be published two quarters after the PID

60 Days: Once the Final Decision is made, labels are updated within 60 days and sent for a federal stamp. It can take over 60 days 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.

*This timeline is general and may be longer or shorter depending on the response from the public and situations where additional research is conducted

EPA Herbicide Re-Registration Update

The EPA has released its final decision regarding herbicide use mitigation measures and changes to the re-registration and labeling process. The links and docket information can be found in the article shared by Jenn Philips-Russo.

While the EPA has backtracked on some of the more complicated aspects of this new policy, several of the major changes will remain, specifically the requirement to check the Bulletins Live! 2 website before all herbicide applications (when required by the label) and the requirement to include documented mitigation strategies when applying herbicides within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA) i. e. critical habitat for one or more endangered species.

Key takeaways:

- The EPA is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to create maps of every endangered and protected species in the USA and their critical habitat. Currently, 8 total regions in the USA are designated as Pesticide Use Limitation Areas (PULAs), and this number and the ranges of these designated areas are subject to change.
- If your farming operation is within a PULA, you will be required to demonstrate compliance with “mitigation measures” as defined by the EPA
- Mitigation measures are outlined in a special bulletin on the EPA's Bulletins Live! 2 website and are required by law as an addendum to the pesticide label
 - Measures will include practices such as cover cropping, conservation tillage, drift reduction practices, contour farming, etc.
 - In some cases, specific measures **MUST** be employed and clearly described. In other cases, a farmer may demonstrate compliance by utilizing a variety of methods specific to their operation **AND** recognized by the EPA as impactful.
- Every new herbicide and every herbicide due for re-registration will have a mitigation requirement added to the label
 - Herbicides deemed higher risk may require more mitigation tactics to be in place at time of use
 - Farmers **MUST** be able to demonstrate commensurate mitigation practices to the requirement on the label **OR** the Bulletins Live! 2 website (if located within a PULA) **IN ORDER TO USE THE HERBICIDE**
- All current information on PULAs and mitigation practices will be hosted **EXCLUSIVELY** on a website

Methods of enforcing these measures have not been widely discussed, and at this time compliance will be checked as part of routine PDA or DEC inspections.

EPA's Bulletin Live! 2 Website can be found here: <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins>

Spotted Lanternfly Scouting Tips

There have been isolated reports of adult SLF in Erie County, PA at Presque Isle. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has not found an established population of SLF so far this year; all adult insects have been individual “hitchhikers” from infested areas. Erie County is not currently expected to come under quarantine.

The PDA and Penn State Extension are strongly encouraging any sightings to be reported. In the event of the discovery of an aggregation or established population in Erie County, the PDA will provide mitigation and eradication of the pest on your property to prevent it from spreading.

If you see an adult SLF, catch and crush it, take a photo, report it, and contact a member of the LERGP team immediately!

- **Pennsylvania Reporting:** 1-888-4BAD-FLY (1-888-422-3359) or <https://services.agriculture.pa.gov/SLFReport/>
- **New York Reporting:** <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/a08d60f6522043f5b-d04229e00acdd63>

Additionally, if you or someone you know is traveling into a quarantine zone, be sure to check vehicles for adult SLF hitchhikers upon arrival in Erie, PA or Chautauqua County, NY. Encourage folks to go through a car wash on their way into town to reduce the likelihood of bringing in adult SLF.

I had the opportunity to travel to Kutztown, Pennsylvania, last week for a veraison workshop at Setter Ridge Winery. While in the area, I visited several vineyards and research plots and observed spotted lanternfly infestations. I thought it would be helpful to our growers to see some of the signs of infestations that may be present in early-stage infestations, even when the insects are not easy to find, and I have collected some photos that I think will help when scouting vineyards.

Signs of SLF in Woodlands

When scouting the edges of woodlots surrounding vineyards, look for areas of general decline, including yellowing leaves, flagging, and a scorched/blackened area near the base of trees and shrubs.



Woodline with spotted lanternfly damage; yellow, flagging leaves are circled, indicating possible SLF damage and a prime location for traps or scouting efforts.



Out-of-season yellowing and decline in black walnut trees caused by spotted lanternfly feeding.

Spotted lanternfly feeding damage on ailanthus (Tree of Heaven). The black coloration that causes the tree to look like it has been scorched by fire is caused by sooty mold forming on excessive honeydew. This is a telltale sign of SLF infestations in the landscape.

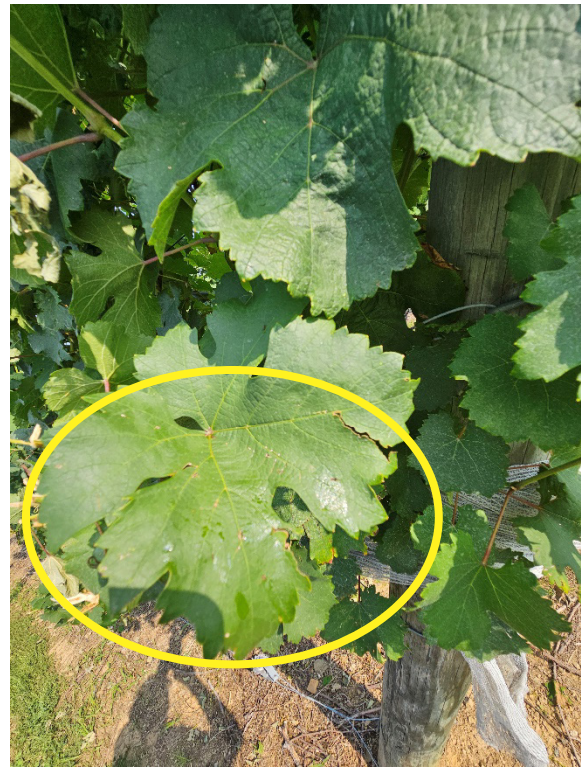


Spotted lanternfly adults feed on a tree trunk and leave deposits of honeydew that cause sooty mold to form and blacken the surrounding area.



Spotted lanternfly adult on a mature grapevine (circled). Notice the darkening of the trunk wood caused by sooty mold and multiple years of SLF feeding.

Honeydew deposits on grape leaves are caused by spotted lanternfly feeding. Look for shiny, sticky spots on the upper surface of the leaves. Oftentimes you can search within the canopy directly above the honeydew and find the adult lanternfly responsible.



Honeydew deposits on grape leaves are caused by spotted lanternfly feeding





Honeydew deposits on various trees may be caused by spotted lanternfly feeding. A high level of shiny honeydew in the wood line can indicate spotted lanternfly infestations in the canopy.

Honeydew deposits on grape leaves can lead to the growth of sooty mold.



These photos have been provided to aid you in your SLF scouting efforts. Observing these common signs can help you locate SLF adults and potential sites for traps or treatment going forward. If you have questions about SLF, find an adult insect, or observe any of these signs of infestation, please contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team and report as necessary to state authorities.

Contact information:

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

Office: (814) 825-0900

Email: MFL5873@psu.edu

Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Extension Support Specialist, LERGP

Station	Wild Grape Bloom Date	GBM GDD 9/5/24	Forecast GBM GDD 9/10/24
Burt (NY Mesonet)	6/1/24	2090	2164
North Appleton	6/1/24	2192	2266
Newfane (Chateau Niag)	5/24/24	2335	2407
Ransomville	5/22/24	2509	2584
Lockport	5/22/24	2490	2562
Brant	5/20/24	2455	2519
Versailles	5/20/24	2328	2394
Sheridan	5/20/24	2506	2576
Silver Creek (RT5)	5/23/24	2391	2463
Silver Creek (Double A)	5/20/24	2522	2590
Hanover	5/22/24	2624	2692
Forestville	5/22/24	2357	2428
East Fredonia	5/22/24	2333	2403
Fredonia (NY Mesonet)	5/23/24	2290	2361
Brocton	5/22/24	2348	2414
Portland (CLEREL)	5/22/24	2376	2447
Westfield (South)	5/22/24	2388	2458
East Westfield	5/22/24	2322	2392
Westfield	5/23/24	2343	2415
East Ripley	5/21/24	2501	2580
Ripley	5/22/24	2433	2505
Ripley (State Line)	5/21/24	2458	2530
Ripley (Escarpment)	5/22/24	2350	2421
North East (State Line)	5/22/24	2341	2404
North East Lab	5/22/24	2419	2501
North East (Escarpment)	5/21/24	2410	2476
North East (Side Hill)	5/22/24	2361	2427
Harborcreek Escarpment	5/23/22	2257	2328
Harborcreek	5/21/24	2503	2581
Lake City	5/21/24	2479	2554
Lake City (Mason Farms)	5/21/24	2467	2542

Even though we are officially hitting the growing degrees that suggest a third generation of grape berry moth, the generational overlap suggests that there are females present in the vineyard laying eggs on a continuous basis and in addition most pupae are entering diapause (overwintering stage) setting the stage for next year. Now is a good time to scout your blocks and record GBM injury levels. MyEV would be a great way to do that! If you have questions about how to get that started please feel free to reach out to us and we can help! The website can be found at www.my.efficientvineyard.com. Once you have this information you might want to study it in your down time this winter so you can determine if adjustments are needed for management of GBM for next season. Per our grower feedback, Dr. Grep Loeb and Dr. Flor Acevedo (Cornell University and Penn State University) both have ongoing research to continue the grape berry moth research to support our industry.



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