HAPPY Holidays

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PennState Extension

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities
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Click here to watch Podcasts

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.

2025 LERGP Calendar: PLEASE READ and RESPOND

We are in the process of putting our 2025 LERGP Planning Calendar together, with updates and new content. We have provided our growers with this useful resource for 4 years now, and hope that you have found it beneficial to your operation.

However, the cost of mailing it has increased significantly, and we can no longer ship the calendar to everyone. We are addressing this by offering 2 options.

Option #1- Reserve your copy of the calendar by contacting me and then picking it up at the CLEREL office or the North East Lab when they are ready.

You must contact me by **Thursday, December 19th, 2024**.
Kjr45@cornell.edu
716-792-2800 ext 201

Option #2- Reserve your copy with shipping to your home by sending a check for $7.00 to
LERGP, 6592 W Main Rd. Portland, NY 14769

If you are not an LERGP member, the calendar is available for purchase. The charge is $25.00 plus $7.00 shipping and handling. You can e-mail me or send your request to purchase in the mail.

The LERGP Planning calendar is a unique useful tool to guide you through the year, with reminders about viticulture and vineyard tasks, IPM scouting and spray timing and business deadlines. We hope that you choose to either have your copy mailed or stop by and see us to pick it up.

I look forward to hearing from you!

Katie

I will contact you to let you know when the calendars are ready for pick up. This will not be until after the New Year.

You can still get a calendar after the deadline, but you still must contact me to let me know you want one.

Thank you!!!!

2025
LERGP Grape Grower Conference

Thursday, March 20, 2025
SUNY Fredonia William's Center

Registration is open!

We hope you have a wonderful holiday season!

We look forward to seeing you in the New Year!

Business Management

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

Payments for Farmers Available Through FSA's NEW Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crops (MASC) program

Today I wanted to share information regarding a new USDA FSA program that aims to provide payments to specialty crop growers in the United States. Grape growers for juice and wineries who grow their own grapes are potentially eligible to receive a payment. My Cornell Extension colleague Elizabeth Higgins wrote an article detailing the new program and I am sharing it for you to read below.

This program was opened on the 10th and will close on January 8th, 2025. Don't delay in applying for this program. Both NY and PA growers can apply. Please call ahead to your local FSA Office to book an appointment ahead of time.

Important! Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crops (MASC) program
By: Elizabeth Higgins*, Eastern NY Commercial Hort Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension*
USDA Farm Service Agency has just made $2 billion available to help specialty crop producers (fruit, vegetable, tree nuts, nursery crops, Christmas trees, floriculture, culinary and medicinal herbs and spices, honey, hops, maple sap, turfgrass and grass seed) expand markets and manage higher costs. Applications are only accepted from December 10, 2024, to January 8, 2025. Many NYS farms would seem to be eligible for these funds. This is not a grant; payments are based entirely on your sales history.

MASC is intended to help specialty crop producers meet higher marketing costs related to:

- Perishability of specialty crops like fruits, vegetables, floriculture, nursey crops and herbs;
- Specialized handling and transport equipment with temperature and humidity control;
- Packaging to prevent damage;
- Moving perishables to market quickly; and
- Higher labor costs.

FSA will calculate MASC payments based on the producer's total specialty crop sales for the calendar year elected by the producer (either 2023 or 2024 or expected 2025 sales for new producers). The total specialty crop sales reported by the producer will be separated into sales ranges, each with a payment factor. Up to $49,000 (a); $50,000-$99,000 (b); $100,000-$499,999 (c); $500,000-$999,999 (d); All sales over $1million (e). The payment factors will depend on the amount of eligible applications FSA receives and are expected to range between 2 to 11 percent. The lower income ranges will have higher percentages than higher income ranges.

For example: if a producer had total specialty crop sales of $450,000, FSA would calculate the payment equal to the sum of the following: $49,999 multiplied by (a) + $50,000 multiplied by (b) + $350,001 multiplied by (c). If the payment factors (a, b and c) were all 2 percent the producer would be eligible for a $9,000 payment. Payments are subject to a payment limitation of $125,000.

Eligible producers or legal entities must:

- Have an average adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $900,000 for tax years 2021, 2022, and 2023, unless the producer or legal entity's average adjusted gross farm income is at least 75 percent of their average AGI; so, if your income is more than 75% from farming you are not held to the AGI cap.
- Be in the business of producing a specialty crop at the time of application and be entitled to an ownership share and share in the risk of producing a specialty crop that will be sold in calendar year 2025.
- Be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or other organizational structure organized under state law, Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization, or a foreign person or foreign entity who meets certain eligibility requirements.
- Comply with the provisions of the "Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation" regulations, often called the conservation compliance provisions; and
- Not have a controlled substance violation.

Eligible established specialty crop producers can apply for MASC benefits by completing the FSA-1140, Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crops (MASC) Program Application, and submitting the form to any FSA county office by Jan. 8, 2025. When applying, eligible specialty crop producers must certify their specialty crop sales for calendar year 2023 or 2024.

New specialty crop producers are required to certify 2025 expected sales, submit an FSA-1141 application and provide certain documentation to support reported sales i.e., receipts, contracts, acreage reports, input receipts, etc. New producers are those who began producing specialty crops in 2023 or 2024 but did not have sales due to the immaturity of the crop, began producing specialty crops in 2024 but did not have a complete year of sales or will begin growing specialty crops in 2025.

This is the link to the program website **Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crops (MASC) | Farm Service Agency**
This is the link to the **Federal Register Notice** that provides the most detail about the program.

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Free Farm Succession Planning Program Offered Online - January 22nd

The CCE Northern NY Tri County Ag Team welcomes NY FarmNet Financial Consultant Andy Gilbert for a webinar presentation about the importance of farm succession planning. In this presentation, attendees will:

- Learn the key considerations for successfully transferring a business.
- Understand when farm succession planning should occur.
- Be able to identify tensions associated with the succession planning process.
- Define 10 common pitfalls of succession planning.

Attendees will receive a confirmation email after registering with the Zoom link for the meeting.

About the instructor:

Andy Gilbert is an experienced agricultural finance and business management professional, having owned and operated a large dairy farm for over 40 years. He is a former director of CoBank and Farm Credit East. He also does tax preparation as part of the VITA program which is administered by the IRS.

Registration: https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/FarmSuccessionPlanning_240

Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

The Lake Erie Grape Region Year in Review: Celebrating Resilience, Progress, and Hope

As we reflect on the past year growing season, it's clear that we experienced a rollercoaster of challenges and triumphs. However, through the ups and downs, our community demonstrated remarkable resilience and unwavering dedication, and I could not be prouder to be a part of this community.

At the start of the year, we entered with hope and optimism. Many farmers prepared diligently for the growing season, engaging in programming and best practices to enhance nutrition, soil health, disease and pest management, and precision viticulture to help our grape industry reach their goal of producing maximum sustainable yield of high-quality fruit through viticulture research and education. All was well and then weather conditions presented an unprecedented setback with spring frost that affected almost half of our acreage. It was difficult to hold meetings in the months that followed. Our audience was both the Haves and the Have Nots, each with their own set of challenges.

In the face of adversity, we witnessed incredible stories of resilience both personally and professionally. Unfortunately, we lost a couple of members this past season and I was deeply moved by how our community supported each other. Growers immediately stepped up to help their fellow growers and families, strengthening ties between each other, producers, and the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program. Professionally, in the midst of the disaster declaration, growers didn't give up. Our community knew the importance of farming for next season and continued to embrace sustainable practices knowing that there wasn't much crop out there in some cases.

Well, we made it. Another year is coming to a close and together we have weathered the storm. As we conclude this year, let us reflect on the lessons learned and celebrate our achievements, big and small. While we undoubtedly faced hurdles, the spirit and tenacity of our grape growing community shone brightly in my eyes.

Here's to the farmers, workers, producers, and advocates who persevered through it all. Let us carry this resilience into the next year, focusing on collaboration, innovation, and community support as we navigate the future of our industry together.

Cheers to a New Year and Growing Together!

All My Best,
Jennifer

PS – looking forward to virtual programming in January for our Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum and Happy Holidays!

North East Lab News

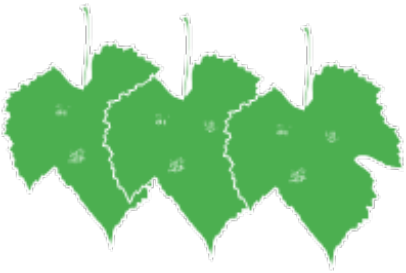
Jessica Clippinger, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

Results of Downy Mildew Fungicide RESISTANCE Testing

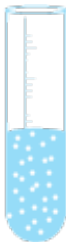
In 2024, the Lake Eria Grape Research and Extension Center (LERGREC) in North East, PA conducted leaf disk bioassays to determine if downy mildew fungicide resistance was present in the New York portion of the Lake Erie grape growing region. We looked at 14 sites throughout New York (Chautauqua, Niagara, and Ontario Counties), and included 12 different cultivars. For fungicides, we tested strobilurins (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) 11, Abound), carboxylic acid amides (FRAC 40, mandipropamid, Revus), phosphorus acid and salts (FRAC P07, Reliant) and mefenoxam (FRAC 4, Ridomil). We are also in the process of conducting molecular testing of these samples to detect the genes responsible for resistance to FRAC 11 and FRAC 40 fungicides.

Leaf disk bioassays were conducted using the following steps:

1. Collect ten sporulating leaves from a vineyard.



2. Place each in a ziplock bag with a moist paper towel to produce fresh sporulation overnight.



3. Harvest spores from leaves to form a spore solution.

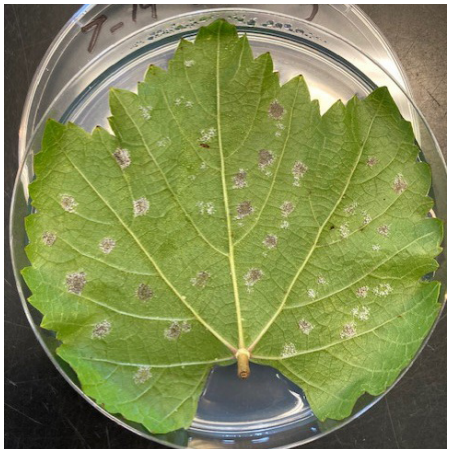
4. Collect young greenhouse Chardonnay leaves and disinfect them in a bleach solution.

5. Immerse Chardonnay leaves in label rates of fungicide or just water (as a check) for 1 minute and then dry.

6. Inoculate fungicide-treated leaves and the water-treated check leaves with drops of spore solution.

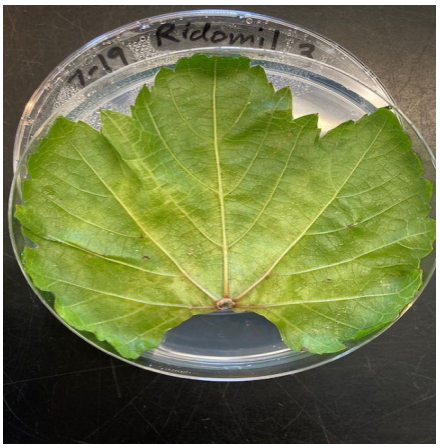
1. After a 7 to 10 day incubation period (under lights with a day/night cycle maintaining 70°F and high humidity), inspect fungicide-treated leaves for sporulation and compare them to the water-treated check leaves. If sporulation was detected on fungicide treated leaves, then that sample was considered resistant. (Examples below)

Water-treated CHECK

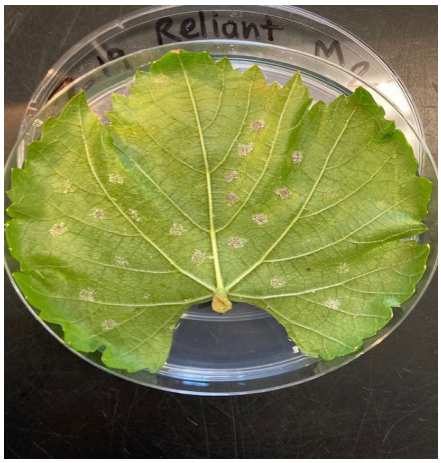


ABOUND treated

RIDOMIL treated



RELIANT treated



REVUS treated

Results:

In New York, only 3% of samples showed no resistance to any fungicide tested. No sample showed resistance to mefenoxam (Ridomil, FRAC 4). 95% of samples showed resistance to phosphorus acid and salts (Reliant, FRAC P07). 82% of samples showed resistance to strobilurins (Abound, FRAC 11). 46% of samples showed resistance to mandipropamid (Revus, FRAC 40)(Chart 1).

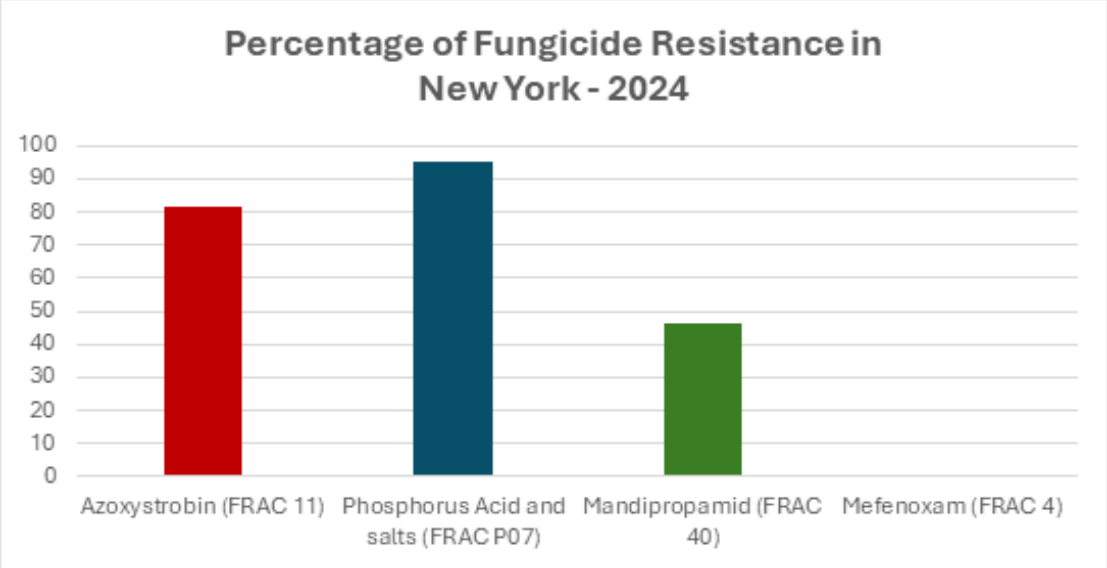


Chart 1

These high levels of resistance to 3 of the 4 fungicides tested, revealed that multi-chemistry resistance is also high. 48% of samples displayed resistance to 2 fungicides and 24% to 3 fungicides (Chart 2).

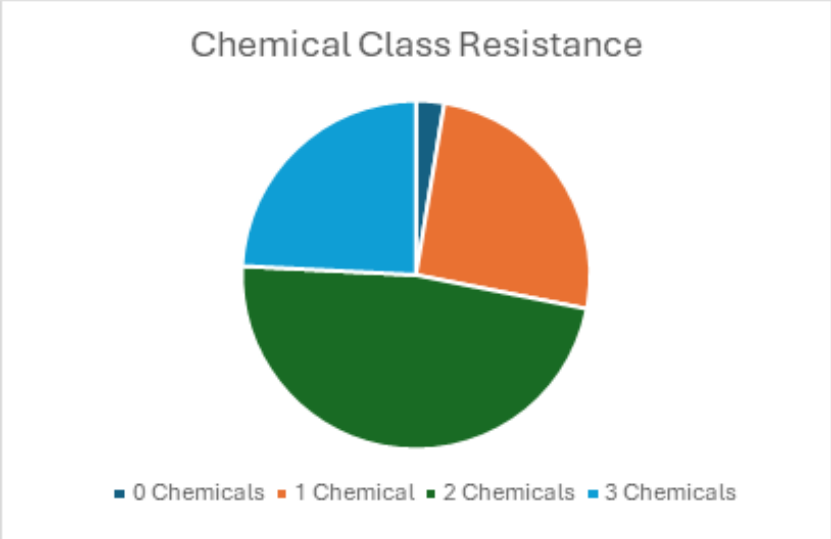


Chart 2

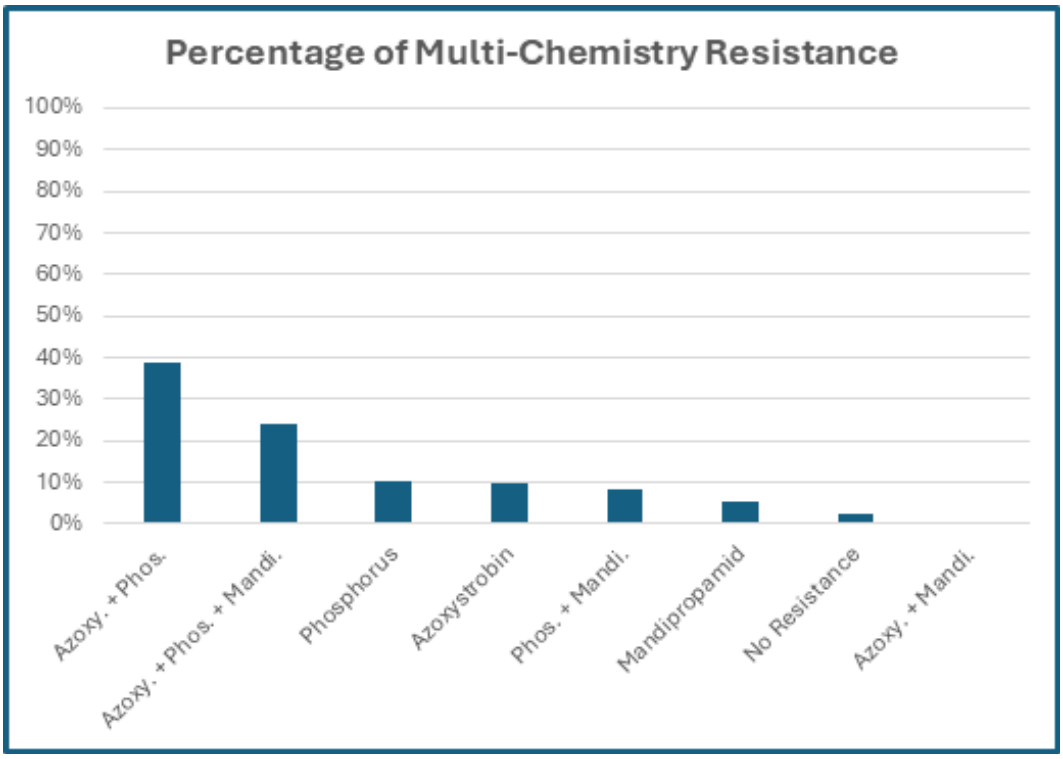


Chart 3

Multi-chemistry resistance is broken down in Chart 3, with 39% of samples displaying resistance to azoxystrobin (Abound, FRAC 11) and phosphorus acid and salts (Reliant, FRAC P07). Nearly a quarter (24%) of samples displayed resistance to all 3 fungicides (azoxystrobin, phosphorus acid and salts, mandipropamid).

In 2023, LERGREC and the University of Maryland looked at Downy Mildew Fungicide resistance in Pennsylvania sites with similar results (Chart 4).

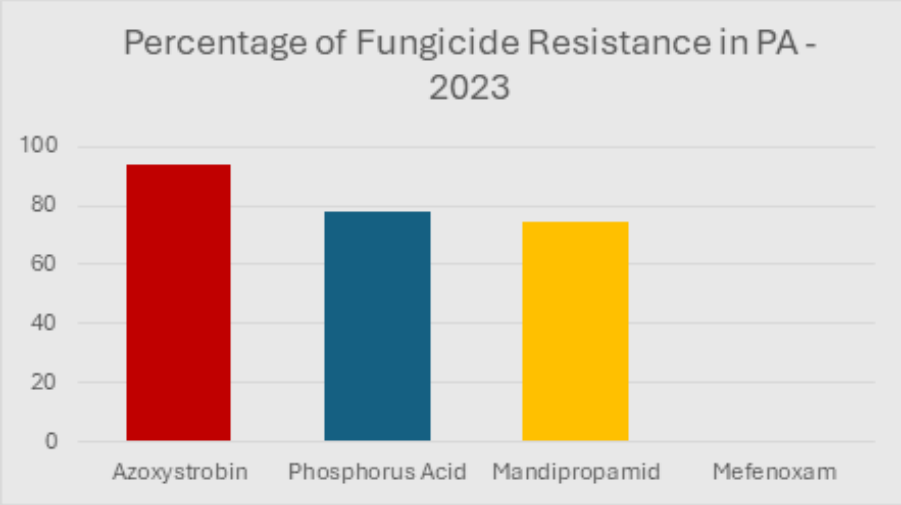


Chart 4

Because of these high levels of resistance to multiple fungicides, control failures are possible with strobilurins (FRAC 11), CAAs (FRAC 40), and phosphorus acid and salts (FRAC P07) if used singly, rather than as part of a tank mix with an effective downy mildew fungicide from an unrelated FRAC group. Where resistance is already confirmed, FRAC groups 11, 40, and P07 are no longer recommended for the control of downy

mildew. Elsewhere in the Lake Erie region, these fungicides should be relied on with great caution, especially in wine vineyards of susceptible varieties. In such cases, we recommend tank mixes with another fungicide in a different FRAC group from the list below.

Recommend fungicides for downy mildew:

Zampro (ametoctradin (FRAC 45) + dimethomorph (FRAC 40)): Only recommended due to FRAC 45 component and should be treated as a one single-site fungicide.

Captan (FRAC M04) phytotoxicity can occur in humid conditions, multi-site fungicide with low resistance risk.

Copper (FRAC M01) for tolerant varieties, multi-site fungicide with low resistance risk.

Ranman (cyazofamid (FRAC 21), risk unknown, recommended to be treated is a medium to high-risk fungicide.

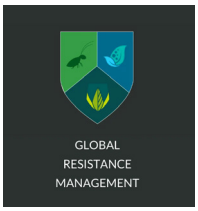
Mancozeb (FRAC M03), multi-site fungicide with low resistance risk.

Mefenoxam (FRAC 4), high-risk fungicide that is only sold as a mix with another fungicide from a different FRAC group.

Gavel (zoxamide (FRAC 22) + mancozeb (FRAC M03)) medium-risk fungicide mixed with a multi-site fungicide.

For further details on downy mildew fungicides refer to Table 3.2.2 of the *2024 NY & PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes* available through your extension office.

For information on individual pesticides (fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides) including FRAC group and resistance risk download the **Global Resistance Management app**:
Global Resistance Management on the App Store (apple.com)



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Vineyard Pest Test

8 questions to challenge your knowledge of:

Downy Mildew

By Jessica Clippinger

Some answers may surprise you about this potentially devasting grapevine pathogen. Picture by Bryan Hed.

Answers and **video links** on the next page.

1. *Plasmopara viticola* (organism that causes downy mildew) is a fungus: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

2. *P. viticola* can only reproduce on grapevines: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

3. *P. viticola* is *not* capable of moving itself and relies solely on wind and rain to move to new plant tissue to infect: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

4. *P. viticola* completes 2 or 3 life cycles per season: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

5. *P. viticola* can survive cold Lake Erie winters: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

6. What is the critical period of control for downy mildew:
   a. ☐Applying dormant fungicide spray in late fall or early spring.
   b. ☐From 2 to 3 weeks before bloom until 4 weeks post bloom.
   c. ☐During mid-summer until harvest.

7. Which is the best spray rotation for downy mildew control below:
   a. ☐1-Captan, 2-Abound, 3- Sovran, 4-Pristine
   b. ☐1-Mancozeb, 2-Vivando, 3-Endura, 4-Cevya
   c. ☐1-Mancozeb, 2-Mancozeb + Ranman, 3-Ridomil Gold/Copper (if tolerant), 4-Zampro + Copper (if tolerant)
   d. ☐Whatever is left over in the shed.

8. Downy mildew is likely to develop resistance to single-site fungicides: ☐ *True* or ☐ *False*

Answers:

1. ***Plasmopara viticola* (organism that causes downy mildew) is a fungus: *False***.
P. viticola is now considered a water mold (Oomycete) of the kingdom Chromista rather than a member of the Fungi Kingdom. *P. viticola* is more closely related to algae than fungi due to how it reproduces, its cell wall composition, and the structure of its mitochondria and zoospores differing from true fungi. These structural differences were not easily discerned until the invention and use of the transmission electron microscope in the late 1970s. However, *P. viticola* resembles fungi in many ways.

2. ***P. viticola* can only reproduce on grapevines: *True***
P. viticola's only hosts are in the ***Vitis*** (grapevine) genus of the Vitaceae family consisting of 81 accepted species of vining plants. *P. viticola* is an obligate biotrophic pathogen, thus it can only grow and reproduce on *living* grapevine tissue.

3. ***P. viticola* is *not* capable of moving itself and relies solely on wind and rain to move to new plant tissue to infect: *False***
While *P. viticola* does rely mainly on wind and rain to transport sporangiospores (asexual fruiting bodies) to new grapevine tissue, these sporangiospores release zoospores into the water that are mobile and can swim via two flagella to find the stomata or pores on the underside of a grape leaf. A zoospore will encyst next to a stoma, sending a haustorium down into the stoma to infect the leaf.

This YouTube video shows *P. viticola* zoospores breaking out of the sporangiospores and swimming away:

4. ***P. viticola* completes 2 or 3 life cycles per season: *False***
P. viticola can complete numerous life cycles per season primarily dependent on the frequency of infection periods (rain events or heavy dew). Once temperatures are warm enough in the spring (>50°*F) and there is sufficient* rain, primary infection can occur. The time from infection to the production of sporangiophores ready to initiate secondary infections (asexual phase) takes approximately 5 to 7 days. These secondary infections can continue

throughout the growing season when warm, wet weather or heavy dew occurs. In a wet season, it is possible to have over ten life cycles completed.

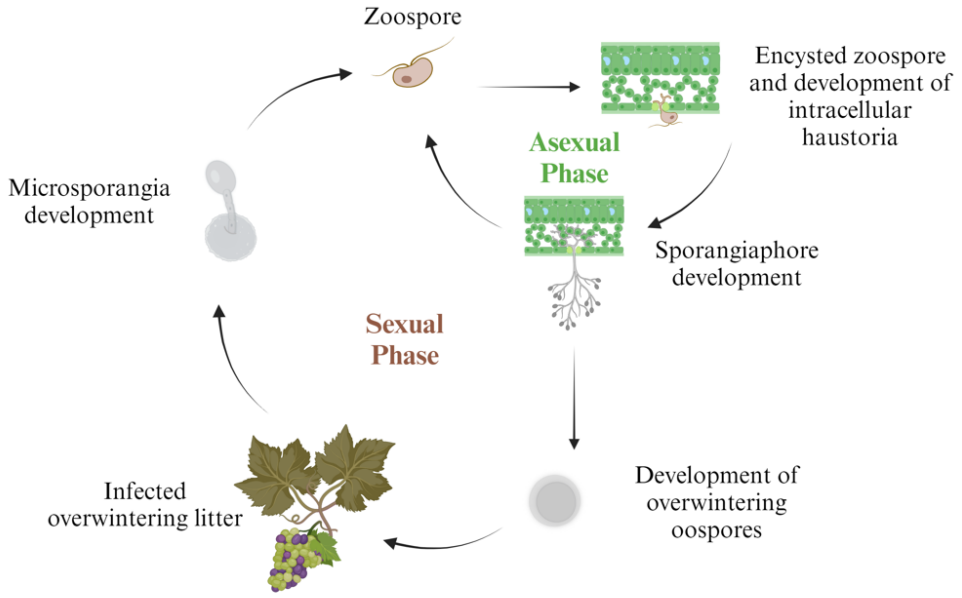
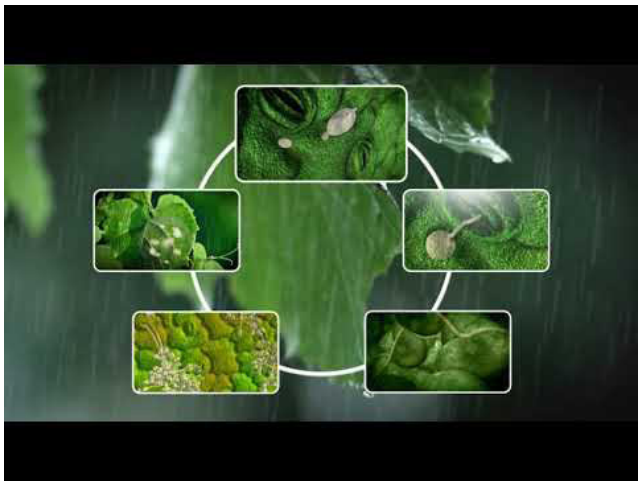


Diagram 1 (Clippinger et al., 2024)

5. ***P. viticola* can survive cold Lake Erie winters: *True.***
P. viticola life cycle includes a sexual phase towards the end of the growing season (Diagram 1) resulting in cold-hardy oospores that can overwinter in leaf litter and produce primary sporangia that release zoospores in the spring when temperatures equal or exceed 50°F and there is at least 2-3 cm of rain. This primary infection period coincides with approximately 10 cm of shoot growth or 5-6 leaves per shoot. Reducing leaf litter, applying mulches, and eliminating low lying foliage will help to hinder or delay the movement of primary zoospores from the ground into the canopy where they can cause infection.

This YouTube video shows the complete life cycle of P. viticola:



6. What is the critical period of control for downy mildew in susceptible varieties:

b. From 2 to 3 weeks before bloom until 4 weeks post bloom.

If you are unsure if a variety is susceptible to downy mildew or another major disease check Table 3.1.1 of the *2024 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes*. The first spray for downy mildew is typically applied at 8 to 10 inches of shoot growth marking the beginning of the critical period of downy mildew control. Fruit are susceptible to infection from bloom until approximately 2 to 4 weeks post bloom thus the end of the critical period is 4 weeks post bloom. It is still possible for berries to be infected via the berry rachises or stems for another 2 weeks or so longer, therefore in very susceptible varieties, another spray may be needed. This critical period is usually covered by applying a pre-bloom spray at 8-12" shoot growth, an immediate pre-bloom spray, and two post-bloom sprays to protect fruit.

If leaves are showing moderate downy mildew lesions, then additional sprays may be necessary in wet years to keep the leaves from defoliating early. Scouting for lesions during wet periods and applying sprays when needed is a good way to avoid a blow up.

7. Which is the best spray rotation for downy mildew control below:

a. 1-Captan, 2-Abound, 3- Sovran, 4-Pristine
b. 1-Mancozeb, 2-Vivando, 3-Endura, 4-Cevya
c. 1-Mancozeb, 2-Mancozeb + Ranman, 3-Ridomil Gold/Copper(if tolerant), 4-Zampro + Copper (if tolerant) ***Correct Answer***
d. Whatever is left over in the shed.

Let's look at each of the first 3 options: Option "a" starts with Captan (FRAC M04, short PHI often less than 48 hours), a multi-site contact fungicide with good activity against downy mildew, if rain does not wash it away. Be careful not to apply Captan with or close to an oil or lime application as plant injury can occur. Also, check for processor restrictions on Captan use. This option breaks down with the next three single-site chemicals (Abound, Sovran, and Pristine) that all use the same mode of action and are therefore in the same FRAC (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee) group (11), known as strobilurins or QoI fungicides. Using chemicals from the same FRAC group back-to-back encourages fungicide resistance to develop. Downy mildew fungicide resistance to FRAC 11 chemistries is already widely present in the Lake Erie Region thus ***all FRAC 11 chemistries are no longer recommended for use against downy mildew and could result in control failures***.

Option "b" starts with another contact fungicide, mancozeb (multi-site inhibitor, FRAC M03), also with good activity against downy mildew but carries a 66 PHI and processors may have additional restrictions. Vivando, Endura, and Cevya, while from separate FRAC groups, are not effective against downy mildew and are primarily powdery mildew fungicides. Want to know if a fungicide is effective against downy mildew? Aside from checking the label, you can review Table 3.2.2 of the *2024 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.*

Option "c" is the correct option: **1-Mancozeb, 2-Mancozeb + Ranman, 3-Ridomil Gold/Copper (if tolerant), 4-Zampro + Copper (if tolerant).** This option utilizes mancozeb in the first two sprays to ensure that the 66 PHI is not exceeded (processor requirements should also be checked). The 2nd spray includes Ranman (FRAC 21, cyazofamid) which has good activity against downy mildew as a protectant. Sprays 3 and 4 include copper as a multi-site inhibitor (FRAC M01) combined with either Ridomil (FRAC 4, mefenoxam) or Zampro (FRAC 45, ametoctradin & FRAC 40, dimethomorph). Copper can be phytotoxic to some varieties especially if sprayed in cool humid conditions (see

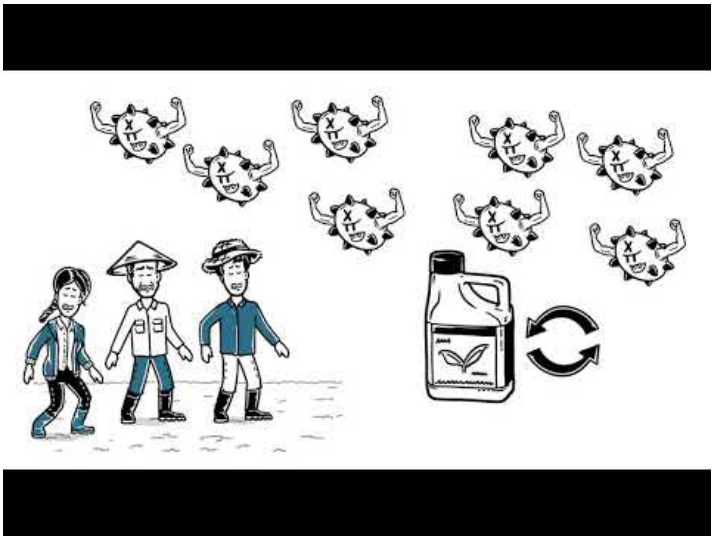
Table 3.1.2. of the *2024 NY & PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes* for varietal sensitivity). Ridomil Gold/Copper has a 42 day PHI and is very effective against downy mildew, however, it should only be used once per season (twice at most, never back to back) to avoid resistance development. Zampro (14 day PHI) is a combination of two fungicides from different FRAC groups, both effective against downy mildew, however, resistance to FRAC 40 fungicides (dimethomorph portion of Zampro) has been documented in the Lake Erie grape growing region. Therefore, Zampro should not be used back-to-back and no more than twice per season.

Option “c” is the best option for several reasons. First, all products have high efficacy against downy mildew. Second, no fungicide groups that are high-risk for resistance development are used multiple times. Finally, multi-site inhibitors are combined with single-site inhibitors to further reduce resistance development as well as increase disease control. If a variety is sensitive to copper then this rotation could be modified by dropping the copper: 1. Mancozeb. 2 Mancozeb + Zampro. 3. Ranman 4. Zampro.

8. Downy mildew is likely to develop resistance to single-site fungicides: *True*

Yes, downy mildew is very likely to develop resistance to single-site fungicides because of its prolific lifecycle that includes repeated asexual reproduction cycles per season as well as sexual reproduction at the end of the season, providing many opportunities to select for resistant genes. Single-site fungicides control organisms by acting on only one specific crucial pathway, such as energy production or cell reproduction. Organisms often develop resistance to these single-site fungicides via just one genetic mutation. This mutation can then be passed down to future generations, resulting in a resistant population that can no longer be controlled by the fungicide. Multi-site fungicides inhibit more than one crucial pathway in the organism. The chances of an organism having multiple gene mutations allowing it to survive the fungicide application are very small, therefore, multi-site fungicides are considered low-risk for fungicide resistance development. The best ways to avoid resistance development is to limit the use of a single-site fungicide group to once or twice a season (and never back-to-back), and tank mix with a multi-site fungicide or another single-site fungicide from a different FRAC group. If unable to tank mix then alternate fungicides from different FRAC groups.
Finally, as always, read the fungicide labels and follow the directions for use, which are designed to reduce resistance development.

This video briefly describes fungicide resistance development.



References and Resources:

Brown, B., Gold, K., Hed, B., Helms, M., Loeb, G., Sosnoskie, L. *2024 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes*. Cornell Cooperative Extension and PennState Extension. ***Available through your local extension office.***

Clippinger, J. I., Dobry, E. *P*., Laffan, I., Zorbas, N., Hed, B., & Campbell, M. A. (2024). Traditional and Emerging Approaches for Disease Management of *Plasmopara viticola*, Causal Agent of Downy Mildew of Grape. *Agriculture*, *14*(3), 406.

Wilcox, W., Gubler, W., Uyemoto, J. (2015). *Compendium of Grape Diseases, Disorders, and Pests.* 2nd Edition. The American Phytopathological Society.

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PA Update

Megan Luke, Penn State Extension Viticulture and Tree Fruit Educator

SAVE THE DATE

Free respirator fit testing at Burch Farms on Wednesday, February 12th

Penn State Extension's Pesticide Education team offers this free service, which takes place each year during the Winter Commercial Tree Fruit event in Erie County. You DO NOT have to participate in the Tree Fruit event to receive a respirator fit test and the required 30-minute training that comes with a letter or certification. The testing and certification are free; you can sign up for a spot and show up only during that time.

Free respirator fit testing is open to any PA grower and a limited number of NY growers IF you are a LERGP member. Don't hesitate to contact Megan Luke to be put on the list to schedule your test when registration opens.

Remember that respirator fit testing is mandatory for pesticide applicators using pesticides that require respirators. Clean and inspect your device for damage and replace cartridges as needed.

EPA Herbicide AND Insecticide Strategy Updates

If you haven't read about the upcoming changes to pesticide labeling, please see the resources listed below from previous Crop Updates.

The first pesticide labels containing these new sections on mandatory mitigation are on shelves as of October 2024

Pesticides registered for use in grapes scheduled for review in 2025:

- **Acetamiprid (Insecticide)**
- **Carbaryl (Insecticide)**
- **Benzovidiflupyr (Fungicide)**
- **Bacillus mycoides isolate J (Fungicide)**
- **Dinotefuran (Insecticide)**
- **Imidacloprid (Insecticide)**
- **Iprodione (Fungicide)**
- **Tebuconazole (Fungicide)**
- **Pyrethrin & derivatives (Insecticide)**
- **Tetraconazole (Fungicide)**
- **Thiamethoxam (Insecticide)**
- **Diuron (Herbicide)**
- **Oxyfluorfen (Herbicide)**

These changes to pesticide use requirements are a drastic change from our standard practices and require additional record keeping and research before every pesticide application. I will provide more information on these requirements as they become available.

Docket numbers can be found here*:

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation/upcoming-registration-review-actions

*Docket documents require an appropriate PDF viewer.

Current status of several pesticides under review:

Ziram- Can be used for the 2025 growing season. A 12-month grace period to remove the product from the pipeline will start in 2025.

Mancozeb- No updates are available at this time. The proposed cancelation of use in grapes is under review after the public comment period closed in Oct. 2024.

Captan- Labels will be updated with the new language in the next 12 months. Review the label carefully at the time of purchase.

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

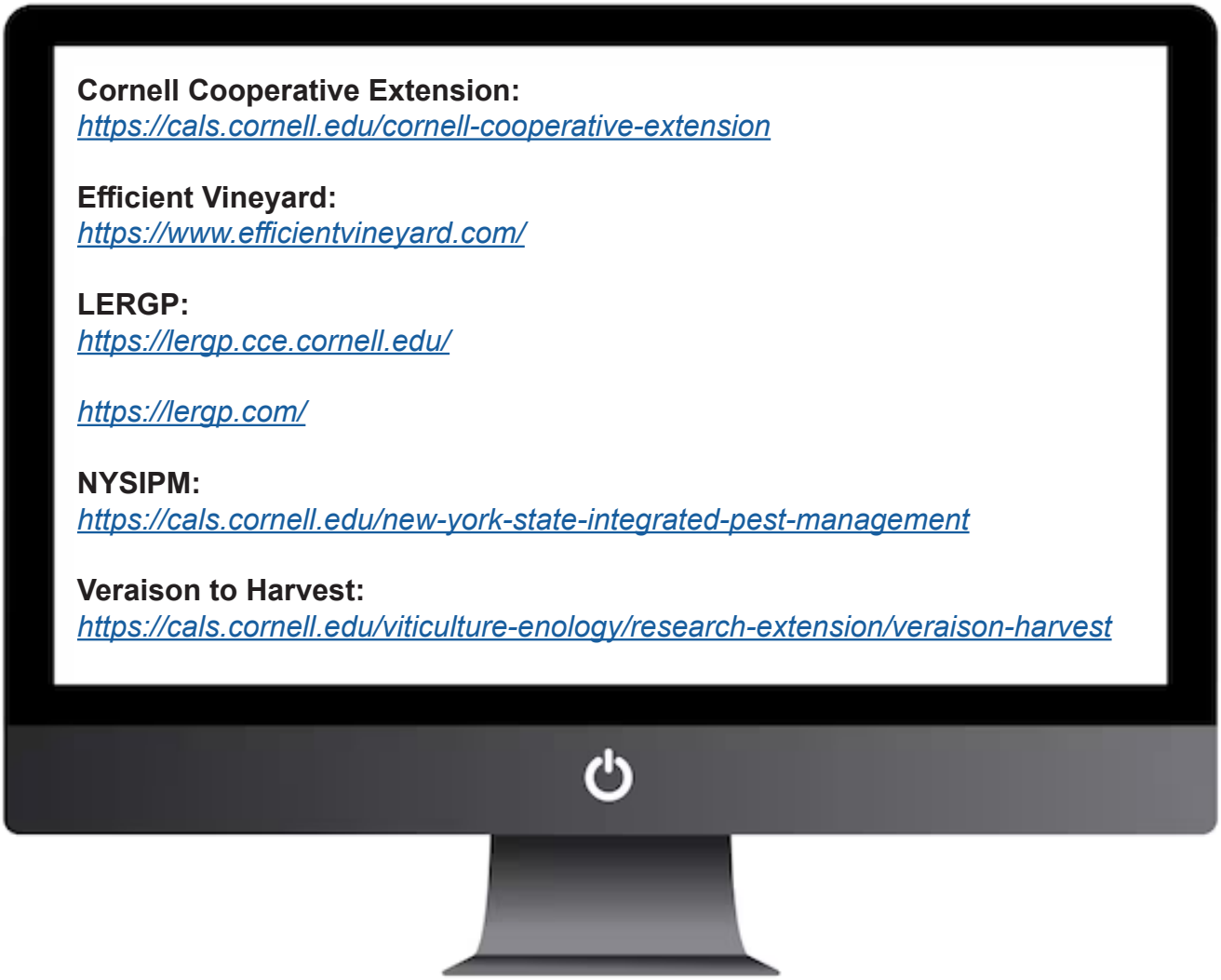
Contact information:

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

Office: (814) 825-0900

Email: MFL5873@psu.edu

Links of Interest:



Cornell Cooperative Extension:
https://cals.cornell.edu/cornell-cooperative-extension

Efficient Vineyard:
https://www.efficientvineyard.com/

LERGP:
https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/

https://lergp.com/

NYSIPM:
https://cals.cornell.edu/new-york-state-integrated-pest-management

Veraison to Harvest:
https://cals.cornell.edu/viticulture-enology/research-extension/veraison-harvest