



*LERGP Crop Update
April 10, 2025*

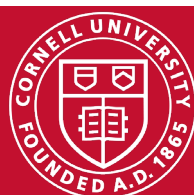
*Photo Credit-
Kim Knappenberger*

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



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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.



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NYWGF Listening Session at CLEREL

On **Tuesday, May 6th**, the **New York Wine & Grape Foundation (NYWGF)** will host a **Listening Session at Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Lab**, and we'd love to see you there.

This event is designed to provide **growers and wineries** with important updates on NYWGF initiatives, including:



Our **2025-26 Research Priorities and Funding**



The New York State **Vineyard Survey**



The **Sustainable Winegrowing Program**

We're also thrilled to welcome **Stefan Fleming** from Empire State Development, who will share key information on state incentives, export opportunities, and regulatory updates for the craft beverage industry.

This is more than just an informational session—it's a chance for **growers and wineries to speak directly to NYWGF and help shape the future of our industry.**

Lunch will be provided, and we hope you'll consider joining us in person.

Event Details & Registration:

Date: Tuesday, May 6th

Time: 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM (*includes lunch*)

Location: Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Lab, 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769

To make sure we have enough food, we need you to register! See link below.

RSVP Here: [Lake Erie Listening Session](#)



Business Management

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

Key Ag Inputs Exempt from New Reciprocal Tariffs

By: Ryan Hanrahan

Source: https://farmpolicynews.illinois.edu/2025/04/key-ag-inputs-exempt-from-new-reciprocal-tariffs/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=Mon+Apr+07+2025&utm_campaign=Key+Ag+Inputs+Exempt+from+New+Reciprocal+Tariffs

[Agri-Pulse's Oliver Ward reported late last week](#) that “certain agriculture inputs will be exempt from the 10% across-the-board duties and higher reciprocal duties applied to specific trade partners, according to a detailed list of carveouts published by the White House.”

“Listed among the 37 pages of products excluded from the steep new duties are potash, certain herbicides and pesticides, peat, lumber products, lubricating oils, some energy products, and certain pharmaceuticals, including tranquilizers and vaccines for veterinary use. Diquat and paraquat are among the herbicides listed,” Ward reported. “Representatives from the agriculture industry as well as farm-state lawmakers had been pushing the administration in recent weeks for a slate of exemptions to any new duties.”



Saskatchewan potash mines. Courtesy of Tony Hisgett.

[The Farm Bureau Federation's Betty Resnick wrote this past Friday](#) that “farmers and ranchers, like all Americans, will be paying more for many of the products they purchase, from seed for vegetable growers to tractors and other equipment made of steel. Some exemptions for products including potash and peat as mentioned above, which were hard fought for by agricultural organizations such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, are a testament to the effectiveness of farmers’ and ranchers raising their collective voice.”

Ward reported that “ag industry representatives had been calling for exemptions to fresh produce and food products that the U.S. does not produce domestically, but none were included in the list of exempted products.”

“Even if the exemptions provide some price relief on critical inputs, they will do nothing to soften the blow of any retaliatory tariffs imposed by foreign governments. China responded to the new duties with a 34% tariff on all American exports on Friday,” Ward reported. “The European Union has also said it is assembling countermeasures.”

Canada and Mexico Exempt from New Tariffs, too

[Reuters’ Emily Green and David Ljunggren reported late last week](#) that “Mexico and Canada avoided fresh tariffs on Wednesday with President Donald Trump exempting the United States’ top trading partners from his new 10% global tariff baseline, although previous duties remain in place.” “Goods from Mexico and Canada that comply with the USMCA trade agreement between the three countries will largely remain exempt from tariffs, except for auto exports and steel and aluminum which fall under separate tariff policies,” Green and Ljunggren reported. “Trump previously imposed 25% tariffs on Mexico and Canada for not doing enough to curb migration and fentanyl trafficking, but later issued a carve out for USMCA compliant goods.”

“Speaking after Trump’s announcement, Canada’s Prime Minister Mark Carney said he still planned to respond with countermeasures,” Green and Ljunggren reported. “We are going to fight these tariffs with countermeasures, we are going to protect our workers, and we are going to build the strongest economy in the G7 (group of nations),” he said.”

Potash Exemption Most Important, Experts Say

[Reuters’ Ed White reported in early March](#) that “the U.S. imports 90% of the potash its farmers use, with 80% of those imports coming from nearby Canada, and it cannot replace that with domestic production.”

“Full pass-through of the 25% tariff could increase prices by more than \$100 per ton for (potash) supplies sourced from Canada,” said a February 4 analysis by a team from the University of Illinois and Ohio State University,” White reported. “Farmers only make money on the difference between what they pay to grow a crop and what they can sell it for, so increasing costs by \$100 per ton would be a major hit on farmer incomes.”

“While Canada is not the only potash supplier to the U.S., it is the closest. Russia and Belarus are the other major players, but they have been affected by the war in Ukraine, with sanctions and port bans hurting those countries’ ability to export product,” White reported.

“Fertilizer is most farmers’ biggest input cost. In 2024, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that 22% of total corn production costs come from fertilizer, and that includes labor, machinery and overhead expenses,” White reported.

What I’m Reading:

- [Trump Administration Discussing Farmer Tariff Relief Package](#)— FarmDoc Farm Policy News
- [Trump Threatens Additional 50% Tariff on China](#) – FarmDoc Farm Policy News

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Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

I am thankful that the weather is a bit cooler this week, so the buds stay a bit tighter and hopefully get us closer to the end of the month into the beginning of May for bud break (BB). I included a table with the past decade's Bud Break dates and the average date over the decade which is May 4, 2025 (Table 1). In the past five years, the earliest Bud Break date was April 20th, including last year when the tender tissue was exposed to frost conditions.

Table 1. Bud Break for Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY from 2013 through 2023.

Year	Bud Break	BB Julian	Jan GDD	Apr GDD
2013	5/3/2013	123	140	120
2014	5/12/2014	132	159	159
2015	5/8/2015	128	159	159
2016	5/7/2016	128	119	64
2017	4/27/2017	117	157	132
2018	5/9/2018	129	151	131
2019	5/8/2019	128	104	87
2020	5/15/2020	136	83	59
2021	4/20/2021	110	118	60
2022	5/8/2022	128	122	89
2023	4/20/2023	110	104	100
Average				
BB	5/4			

I accessed the Cornell NEWA website and took a screenshot of the forecast for Portland, NY on April 8, 2025, see Figure 1 below. Cooler weather is forecasted for the rest of the week with a projected high of 46°F and low of 25°F. The sun will come out again on Sunday, April 13, 2025, with projected slightly warmer weather at 52°F. The LERGP team has been conducting frost protection and bud break delay research products to possibly aid our cool climate viticulture with mitigation strategies. We have been monitoring established Concord vines for phenology, and buds are just beginning to swell. In the field, we have not found any Concord buds that have opened the bud scales yet and exposed tender tissues. That is why I am hopeful that they will continue to stay tight during this cooler weather. We have noticed that some cut canes are bleeding during the warmer days, which is an indicator that water is moving inside the vines, and they are waking up.

At our In-Person Grower Conference, I had mentioned that I am looking for growers that have known frost pockets that continually exhibit frost/freeze damage as potential collaborators for my Microclimate Study. I am looking for a few different locations that will allow me to hang some temperature sensors in trouble spots to monitor seasonal variation. I would greatly appreciate your collaboration and look forward to hearing from you.

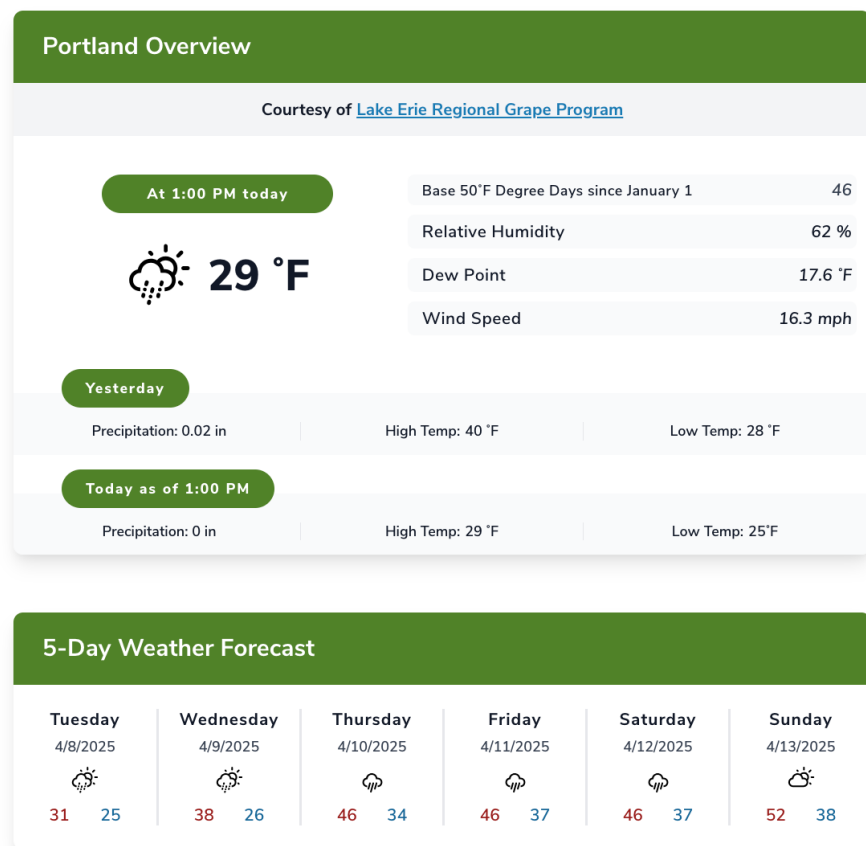


Figure 1. Portland, NY Cornell NEWA website forecast screenshot on April 8, 2025.

The following article was written by our colleague, Joseph A. Fiola, Ph.D., Specialist in Viticulture and Small Fruit, University of Maryland Extension

Grapevine Frost/Freeze Damage I: Background and Prevention

Damage from low temperatures in early spring when grapevines are initiating their growth is a risk to sustainable/profitable wine grape production in the Eastern US. The majority of Maryland vineyards do not experience a significant amount of freeze damage annually, in a major part due to proper site selection. However, with the extremes of weather experienced over recent years, Maryland vineyards are at increased risk. This “TimelyVit” will give an overview of how the timing and conditions of frosts/freezes during early growth can influence the level of damage.

The Deacclimation Process

- Grapevine buds attain their maximum cold hardiness in midwinter (late December-early January) but in late-winter through early spring, buds deacclimate in response to milder temperatures.
 - Spring deacclimation is typically more rapid than the acclimation process.

- As vine tissues gradually gain water and “sap flow” occurs, swelling bud tissue becomes vulnerable to freeze injury at only a few degrees below freezing.

Practices that influence damage

The best practices in vineyards on frost vulnerable sites include the following:

1. Do not cultivate the soil! Cultivating reduces soil heat accumulation during the day and enhances radiation heat loss at night. It is best to mow between-row grass or cover crop, as it provides surface insulation to the soil.
2. Utilize cane pruning instead of cordon/spur pruning.
3. If you spur prune, pre-prune to long spurs. Bud break will first occur on tops of long canes (which will ultimately be cut off) and delay bud burst of buds at basal nodes which you want to retain for the crop. Prune to final spur/bud-count when all danger of frost has passed.
4. Retain ‘spare parts’ as extra canes with extra buds as insurance. If no frost occurs, eliminate extra buds.
5. Utilize a training system that raises the fruiting zone well above the soil level. A high cordon/curtain system may be best (compared to VSP) at a site with frost concerns.
6. Monitor temperatures to determine frost probability and whether available protections are justified.

Varietal and tissue differences

- Grape cultivars vary in date of bud burst up to 2 weeks. Coordinate cultivar selection and location with frost risk and preferred location (aspect, slope, and/or elevation) within the vineyard.
- Cold-hardy cultivars de-acclimate faster than less cold-hardy cultivars which occasionally can result in freeze injury in the springtime even in hardier cultivars.
- There are differences among cultivars in susceptibility/resistance that are not explained by development stage differences. At the same stage of phenology and the same temperature, there may be differences in damage. This means that both phenology and critical temperature differences can be considered with regard to cultivar choice.
- The conditions of the cold and the plant development stage will determine if and how much frost damage may occur. With some variance due to wind speed, cloud cover, and the relative dryness of the air, the temperatures (degrees F) that will damage grape buds are:
 - dormant bud <20°F;
 - dormant swollen = 26°F;
 - burst bud = 28°F;
 - one leaf unfolded = 28-29°F;
 - two leaves unfolded = 29-32°F.

Types of freeze events

There are 3-types that can cause damage in vineyards in Maryland and protection capability will depend on the type of freeze. These include:

1. A radiation freeze is characterized by still air and clear skies where air stratifies near the ground and radiant heat loss occurs from the ground and vine tissues.
2. An advection freeze is characterized by a mobile front moving through and cloud cover. There is no air stratification and no radiant heat loss.
3. A radiation-advection freeze combines the characteristics of the 2-freezes and is most damaging.

Preventing Damage

Technologies exist to protect vines from freeze damage, however economic, practical, and environmental considerations limit their application. Prevention through proper site selection is the best weapon to keep frost concerns to a minimum.

- “Sprayable” (fertilizers, sugars, pesticides) frost avoidance products have had inconsistent effects.
- During a radiation freeze the air is stratified (cold air close to the ground; warm air aloft) so there is a greater probability that freeze mitigation techniques may be effective.
- Aerial wind machines and even helicopters can be used during temperature inversions to mix warmer above-ground air with cold air, thus raising temperatures above bud-injuring levels at the trellis. The amount of warming and acreage covered depends on the type of machine.
- Heaters are generally considered to be too expensive due to high fuel costs and there is a danger of environmental contamination through the spillage of fuel and air pollution.
- Overhead sprinklers or evaporative cooling works on the basis of the heat of fusion: water changing from the liquid phase to the solid (ice) phase releases a small amount of heat which can raise the temperature of grapevine tissues. Although the method seems straightforward, a thorough understanding of the influence of dew point, water temperature, and wind speed on temperatures are necessary to be effective. Large volumes of water are required for this method and improperly operated sprinklers can cause more damage than no treatment.

The following resources were utilized in this “TimelyVit.” For more information on freeze injury:

- [Frost Injury, Frost Avoidance, and Frost Protection in the Vineyard](#)
Ed Hellman, Texas AgriLife Extension
- [How Grapevine Buds Gain and Lose Cold-Hardiness](#)
Tim Martinson, Cornell University
- [Factors Related to Spring Frost Damage: What Are the Options \(pdf\)](#)
G. Stanley Howell, Michigan State University

Upcoming Events and Educational Opportunities

Vineyard Sprayer Best Practices: Expert Forum Discussion
April 15, 2025, from 12 NOON – 1:30 PM

[Click Here to Register](#)

Optimize vineyard efficiency with expert sprayer tips on maintenance, calibration, and best practices in this essential workshop for growers.

About the Live Webinar

Discover how to enhance your vineyard's efficiency and productivity with an informative workshop focused on vineyard sprayer practices. Learn the essentials of maintenance, calibration, and optimization to ensure that every application hits its intended target, reducing waste and maximizing the impact of your investment in costly products. This session will empower vineyard managers and growers with practical strategies to fine-tune their equipment, improve coverage, and support sustainable practices. Whether you're new to vineyard management or looking to refine your techniques, this workshop offers valuable insights to elevate your operations.

Who is this for?

- Vineyard owners
- Winery owners
- Vineyard managers
- Winemakers

What will you learn?

- Vineyard sprayer technology
- Vineyard sprayer calibration
- Vineyard sprayer best practices

Event Details

This 90-minute live webinar is free and will address pre-submitted and live questions while reviewing current best practices in vineyard nutrient management. **Upon registration, a Qualtrics link will be provided for submitting questions to the panelists in advance.**

***Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum Series (EVEF)** is a collaborative effort between the Penn State Extension Grape and Wine Team and several viticulture and enology Extension programs from the following U.S. land grant institutions: Colorado State University, Cornell University, University of Georgia, Iowa State University, University of Maryland, Michigan State University, University of Minnesota, North Carolina State University, Ohio State University, and Rutgers University, Texas A&M University, University of Vermont, Virginia Tech, and University of Wisconsin. As part of the Eastern Viticulture and Enology Forum Webinar Series, this session is a collaborative effort between these viticulture and enology extension programs coordinated for grape growers and winemakers.*

This event is being offered at no charge to participants.

Registration is required to receive the link to access the webinar.

A link to the recorded webinar will be emailed to registrants within ten business days after the live event. The recording will be accessible for six months from the event date.

The New York Wine and Grape Foundation Listening Session

On Tuesday, May 6th, the New York Wine & Grape Foundation (NYWGF) will host a Listening Session at Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Lab, and they'd love to see you there!

This event is designed to provide **growers and wineries** with important updates on NYWGF

initiatives, including:

- Our 2025-26 Research Priorities and Funding
- The New York State Vineyard Survey
- The Sustainable Winegrowing Program

They're also thrilled to welcome **Stefan Fleming** from Empire State Development, who will share key information on state incentives, export opportunities, and regulatory updates for the craft beverage industry.

This is more than just an informational session—it's a chance for growers and wineries to speak directly to NYWGF and help shape the future of our industry.

Lunch will be provided, and we hope you'll consider joining us in person.

Event Details & Registration:

Date: Tuesday, May 6th

Time: 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM (*includes lunch*)

Location: Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Lab, 6592 West Main Road Portland, NY 14769

RSVP Here: [Lake Erie Listening Session](#)

Weed Education and Opportunity

Dr. Lynn Sosnoski, Assistant Professor, School of Integrative Plant Science, Horticulture Section, Cornell AgriTech, sent out the email content below to share information and put a call out to all of those who may suspect herbicide resistance. This will be a topic of discussion at our upcoming Coffee Pot Meetings, but if you already have suspicions, then please reach out to me and I will be certain to get the information to Lynn.

"I wanted to share this GROW IWM (Get Rid of Weeds – Integrated Weed Management) post about our national issues with herbicide resistance: [Rising Herbicide Resistance: Researchers Find That No State or Weed is Immune - Getting Rid Of Weeds](#)

NYS is not exempt. And resistance is not confined to our agronomic systems.

Vipan Kumar and I have published research results confirming the first occurrences of glyphosate resistance in Palmer amaranth, waterhemp, and horseweed/marestail in NY, along with paraquat resistance in NY (see below). We will be submitting a paper, soon, documenting atrazine resistance in Palmer amaranth.

[Confirmation of glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth \(*Amaranthus palmeri*\) populations in New York and responses to alternative chemistries | Weed Science | Cambridge Core](#)

[Confirmation of glyphosate-resistant waterhemp \(*Amaranthus tuberculatus*\) in New York | Weed Technology | Cambridge Core](#)

[Response of Horseweed \(*Erigeron canadensis*\) from New York Vineyards and Orchards to Paraquat and Diquat in: HortScience Volume 60 Issue 4 \(2025\)](#)

Screening is ongoing in Palmer, waterhemp and horseweed to document resistance to the ALS-

inhibiting chemistries.

I am also part of a nation-wide team describing common lambsquarters responses to bentazon (Penn State will be preparing a manuscript based on the data).

Please reach out in 2025 if you suspect resistance in any species so that we can initiate testing and work with you and your stakeholders to identify alternate management options.

Regards,
Lynn”

IN-PERSON WORKSHOP

Juice and Wine Laboratory Analysis

May 20, 2025 – May 21, 2025

State College, PA

ABOUT THE IN-PERSON WORKSHOP

Discover the fundamentals of juice and wine laboratory analysis at this immersive workshop. Through a blend of lectures and extensive hands-on practice, participants will learn essential techniques for evaluating juice and wine quality. Gain confidence in conducting basic and intermediate analyses, from measuring acidity and sugars to assessing stability and fermentation progress.

EVENT DETAILS

During this two-day workshop, participants will receive breakfast and lunch each day while engaging in full-day laboratory and lecture sessions led by Penn State Extension experts. Registration includes a copy of the recently published Penn State Extension product *Juice and Wine Laboratory Analysis*.

WHEN

May 20–21, 2025
(9:00 AM-5:00 PM)

WHERE

Penn State University Department of Food Science

Rodney A. Erickson Food Science Building
State College, PA 16803

Register By: May 2, 2025

[See event fee details.](#)

Who is this for?

- Winemakers
- Cellar workers
- Winery laboratory personnel

What will you learn?

- Basic and intermediate juice and wine analysis
- Proper laboratory technique
- Laboratory safety
- Why and when to test
- Interpreting lab results
- Introduction to enzymatic testing

Space is limited. Preregistration is required.



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PA Update

Megan Luke, Penn State Extension Viticulture and Tree Fruit Educator

The EVEF Vineyard Sprayer Best Practices: Expert Forum Discussion will be held at noon on April 15th, 2025. You can pre-register to be part of this discussion [here](#).

All EVEF webinars are free, and I welcome any questions from our growers to be included in the conversation. Please email or call me with any specific questions you would like included in the panel discussion, and I will do my best to include them.

Pesticide Label Updates

The biological risk assessment for carbaryl has been released by the EPA, with the major changes in grape use being a reduction in the maximum rate and number of applications per season. The EPA is requesting that the manufacturer submit new labels within six months and that the new labels include Endangered Species Act language (mitigations, Bulletins Live! requirements). This will make carbaryl (many Sevin brand products) the first product registered in grapes to have requirements to check Bulletins Live! 2 and record specific weather conditions, including rain forecast, wind speed, and soil saturation levels.

There have been no updates to the mancozeb dockets or responses to comments, and the modified decision is expected to be released in late 2025.

Registration for the on-site calibration program is open for spring 2025. If you have a sprayer that requires manual calibration, I am available for **on-site** appointments in April and May to calibrate your equipment. This service is **FREE** for Pennsylvania growers and ALL LERGP members within the Lake Erie region, regardless of which state you are in.

Please contact Megan Luke or register through the LERGP website soon to secure your spot.

Register online [here](#)



Airblast sprayer calibration equipment

Soil Fertility Testing

Spring is -almost- upon us, and it's time to consider soil testing for nutrient content. Current recommendations are to sample every three to five years; more frequent sampling is used if you are actively working to build soil health or remediate concerns such as nutrient deficiencies. Testing your soil early in the year, prior to applying any fertilizer, can save time and money by providing information about plant available nutrients for the coming growing season. Sampling early also means that you have more time to apply amendments and for them to take effect. The best practice is to stick to the same time of year each time you sample so that it is easier to look at trends and determine the efficacy of your management strategies over time. It is also important to compare your soil test results to your plant tissue samples; this allows you to confirm that the nutrients in the soil are making it into the grapevines. Organic matter content, percentage of clay in the soil, and pH can affect this relationship, and additional amendments may be required for optimum plant uptake.

The general procedure for collecting soil samples is straightforward, but there are some important points to keep in mind to get the best information possible from the reports. Determining where to sample within your vineyards is key to acquiring the best data. One sample (comprised of several sub-samples) should be obtained from each unique block. A unique block is a block that differs from the other blocks in your vineyard due to elevation, planted variety, soil type, etc. Basically, any section of your vineyard that may receive different management practices or may benefit from that approach. Some examples would be sampling Concord and Riesling plots separately, splitting a 20-acre block into an "upper" and "lower" sample due to a 20' change in elevation from one end of the block to the other, or sampling the eastern half of the vineyard separately from the western half because the eastern half has sandier soils. Keep in mind that the scale at which you choose to divide up your sampling will match your management approach, and 10 acres is the maximum recommended size for a sample block.

Once you have determined the boundaries for each sample, you need to collect your sub-samples. The strategy used for most mail-in soil tests is referred to as "bulk sampling"; a representative sample of a given area is collected by digging 15-20 small sub-samples per 10-acre block OR 3-5 sub-samples **per one-acre block**. Small samples from random locations within the boundaries of the chosen block are collected and then mixed thoroughly. **A single uniform sample is taken from the mixed material and** used for analysis. The sub-samples should be collected randomly, following a zig-zag pattern within the block, avoiding areas around the perimeter or in locations with frequent equipment traffic. Generally, you want to collect from the feeder root zone at least 12" from the trunk of the vine. Samples should be collected when the soil is not saturated and not completely dry; 50/50 air/water in the soil pore space is ideal. Your soil is too wet if several scoops of soil in a bucket cannot be mixed to a uniform consistency due to stickiness. A thin sliver or scoop of soil, 10" deep, is placed in a clean bucket. Remove the top inch of soil if thatch is present, and avoid including rocks, roots, or twigs if possible. Once all the sub-samples are collected, the soil is mixed thoroughly, and a small (2-4 cups, depending on lab requirements) bulk sample is collected for analysis, again avoiding the inclusion of rocks and vegetative material. Take notes on the location of your sub-samples for future collection years.

Penn State and Cornell Extension each offer soil testing for growers in our region, as well as several independent labs. All labs request collection using the methods described above, but there are some differences in the types of tests offered, and how to ship the sample once you obtain it. Always double check the website associated with the lab of your choosing to confirm

sampling and shipping methods. Sample kits can be ordered online and are available at the Erie Extension offices for purchase or at the LERGREC. LERGP members are always welcome to request assistance in interpreting soil test results from any source*.

**We do not endorse the use of one lab over another; below is information for two university-hosted labs offering a range of services, with information provided to aid in your personal research. Many private labs may be better suited to your individual needs.*

Penn State: The basic Penn State Extension soil sample is analyzed for water pH, Mehlich buffer lime requirement, and for phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and calcium by the Mehlich 3 (ICP) test. The final report includes the chemical analysis of the soil along with lime and fertilizer recommendations for the crop specified, in this case, grapes. Standard tests cost \$10/sample; additional tests can be added, such as total nitrogen (\$15) and organic matter (\$5). When submitting a sample to the Penn State lab, it is requested that you allow the soil to air dry before shipping by spreading it out on newspapers or paper towels overnight prior to packaging and mailing. Be sure to label carefully if you have multiple samples. Discounts are available for large numbers of tests. Contact the lab for instructions on submitting multiple tests.

The submission form for grapes can be found at: <https://agsci.psu.edu/aasl/soil-testing/fertility/soil-fertility-submission-forms>

Use crop code 3500 (grapes, unspecified), 3504 (grapes, American), or 3506 (grapes, European) as appropriate for your operation. Recommendations based on testing results can be found at: <https://agsci.psu.edu/aasl/soil-testing/fertility/handbooks/small-fruits>

General information about how to submit your sample is found at: <https://agsci.psu.edu/aasl/soil-testing/fertility>

PSU Ag Analytic Lab services: aaslab@psu.edu (814) 863-0841

Cornell CALS: The Cornell Soil Health laboratory offers a much more extensive range of soil testing services including (but not limited to) active carbon, aggregate stability, organic matter content, and total nitrogen in the basic test. These pieces of information provide a much more granular image of what is occurring in your soil and what management practices may be available to mitigate any issues you may have. Results are scaled to reflect severity and a 10+ page report is provided outlining strategies and practices relevant to your results.

Information about the lab and its reporting methods is at: <https://soilhealthlab.cals.cornell.edu/>

The rates start at \$90/sample and go as high as \$165/sample with the inclusion of additional metrics such as soil respiration rate, soil texture, and predicted water holding capacity. Individual tests are available. Rates and services are found here: <https://soilhealthlab.cals.cornell.edu/testing-services/soil-health-analysis-packages/>

There are significant differences in how samples are handled and shipped once they have been collected in order to preserve the quality and quantity of biological components and microbes for these tests. Details on handling samples destined for the CSHL are found here: <https://soilhealthlab.cals.cornell.edu/testing-services/sample-storage-and-shipment/>

Cornell Soil Health Laboratory services: soilhealth@cornell.edu

For additional information on soil testing in vineyards visit:

https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/vine_nutrition_and_soils.php

<https://grapes.extension.org/soil-sampling-in-vineyards/>

Contact information:

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

Office: (814) 825-0900

Email: MFL5873@psu.edu



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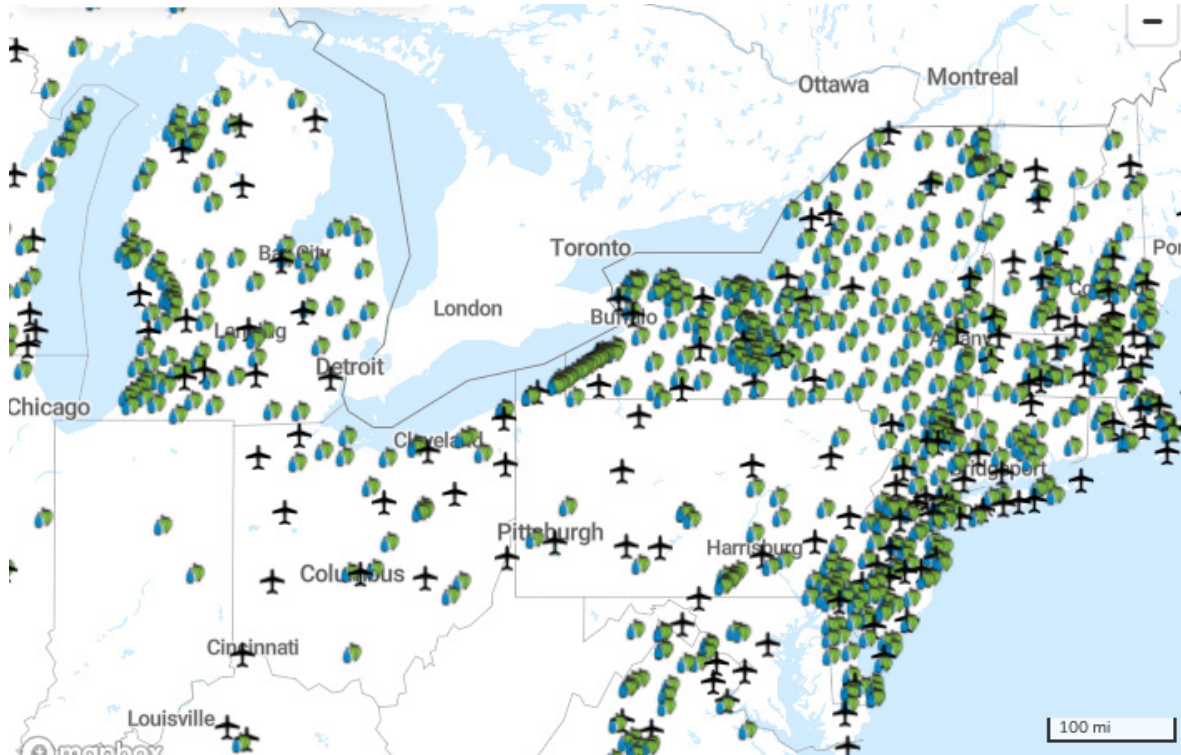
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Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Extension Support Specialist, LERGP

The NEWA network is only as good as the data going into it. That is why we continue to work to make the stations reliable and have them available at good density. If you take a look at the map you can see that not only is New York State extremely well represented with stations, our Lake Erie Region is too! The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program owns 28 stations, and there are 3 grower owned stations and 3 mesonet stations. We are happy to have such an expansive network available to provide models helpful in your daily vineyard operations.



That said, it is good to use those tools mindful that the stations have occasional outages or sensor “mishaps”. There are some quality controls built in to ensure that the datasets used by the tools are precise and accurate, but it is good to double check if something doesn’t seem right. For example, our Portland NY station reported 5.58” of rain on Wednesday, April 2, but the Portland (LERGP West) NY station only reported 0.65”, which is actually what we received. We do know that the Portland station is affected by wind in spite of multiple efforts to remedy the situation. When high winds hit, it shakes the station just enough to repeatedly tip the mechanism inside the sensor to count as precipitation. The gusts at that time were recorded as 56.3 mph. All this to say that it is a good idea to check multiple stations close to your operation just to verify that your models are actually based on good data. As always, if you find something that doesn’t seem quite right please send a message to ksk76@cornell.edu. To learn more about the quality control methods built into the NEWA data collection you can visit the webpage “How NEWA Handles Weather Data” at <https://newa.cornell.edu/how-newa-handles-weather-data>

2025 LERGP Coffee Pot Meeting Schedule

May 7, 2025 10:00am	Militello Farm Supply 2929 Route 39 Forestville, NY 14062
May 14, 2025 10:00am	Knight Vineyards 18 Shaver St. Ripley, NY 14775
May 21, 2025 9:00am	LERGREC Field Day 662 N. Cemetery Rd, North East, PA 16428
May 27, 2025 10:00am Note: This is a Tuesday!	Paul Bencal 2645 Albright Rd. Ransomville, NY 14131
June 4, 2025 10:00am	Sprague Farms 12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081
June 11, 2025 10:00am	AgriAmerica 2465 Route 20 Silver Creek, NY 14136
June 18, 2025 10:00am	Arrowhead Winery 12073 East Main St. North East, PA 16428
June 25, 2025 10:00am	Liberty Winery 2861 US Route 20 Sheridan, NY 14135
July 2, 2025 10:00am	Chris & Heather Kaczor 10468 Lake Shore Rd. Irving, NY 14081
July 9, 2025 10:00am	NO COFFEE POT MEETING
July 16, 2025 10:00am	Grower Demo Day at CLEREL 6592 West Main Rd. Portland, NY 14769
July 23, 2025 10:00am	Schulze Vineyards & Winery 2090 Coomer Rd. Burt, NY 14028
July 30, 2025 10:00am	NO COFFEE POT MEETING

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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>

