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FINGER LAKES VINEYARD UPDATE

May 2025 - Issue, [002]

Photo Credit: Chris Kitchen (UREL)

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program



Spring Grape IPM Meeting

Thanks to everyone who came to our Spring Grape IPM meeting yesterday, and a big thank you to Matt Doyle and everyone at Doyle Vineyard Management for hosting the meeting at their farm. About 80 growers made it into the shop before the rain started, and heard updates about spray adjuvants (<u>Christophe Duplais</u>), EPA's new Live Bulletin system for pesticide labels (<u>Kyle Bekelja</u>), and updates on disease (<u>Katie Gold</u>) and insect (<u>Greg Loeb</u>) management.

I also want to thank those companies that sponsored the meeting this year:

Bayer Crop Science
Blacksmith Bioscience
Crop Growers Insurance
FMC Corporation
Helena Agri Enterprise
Nutrien Ag Solutions
Rovensa Next
Sym-Agro
VM Agritech

I have included a couple of items in this issue of the newsletter based from this year's meeting:

Three-page disease update from Katie Gold

Article from Christophe Duplais (originally published in 2024) about buffering and conditioning adjuvants for spraying.

Phomopsis

We have recorded over 2.5" of rain in May at both Geneva and at the Teaching Vineyard near Dresden, and most other stations in the region have similar numbers. In other words, it's been wet, and almost ideal conditions to promote Phomopsis activity in the vineyard. Most varieties are still in the "early post-budbreak" phase of growth, but some early varieties like Baco noir, Marquette and others may be advanced enough for some clusters to be exposed.

Phomopsis can impact grapevines in a few different ways:

•Early season infections on the rachis can weaken the connection to the main shoot and/or to the developing berries. This can lead to berries or entire clusters shriveling or dropping from the vine before harvest and reducing yields. Heavy infections at the base of the shoot can also cause them to break. Infections from shoots will become new sources of infection the following spring if they are not pruned out during dormancy. •Infections from the stems (the tissue that connects the main cluster stem to the berry) can migrate into the berries and cause fruit rot, reducing yield and fruit quality. Berries can be infected directly through the skin shortly after fruit set if pressure is high enough.

•Phomopsis is also a trunk pathogen which can cause dieback symptoms similar to Eutypa and other types of trunk diseases, especially in vineyards with a history of high infection rates.

Early season (3-5" of growth) sprays of mancozeb, ziram or captan are the most effective materials for managing Phomopsis. Of course, the future for these materials after 2025 is up in the air, at best, so growers will likely need to start figuring out what to use if these materials are no longer available to use. Katie Gold and David Combs have been evaluating materials that could be used in place of these broad-spectrum fungicides, and we will be communicating that information to the industry soon.



Spring IPM Workshop 2025, Finger Lakes Grape Program Katie Gold, Cornell kg557@cornell.edu

Grape Pathology Updates, 2025

An Effective Spray Program....

1)starts with cultural control.

- a. ALL fungicides work better when disease pressure is lower!
- b. **Train** and **prune** to increase airflow and spray penetration
- c. Early season **sanitation** to remove initial inoculum
- d. Calibrate your sprayer annually!
- e. Scout early and often

Period of Peak Susceptibility

- The most critical time of year for downy mildew, black rot, and powdery mildew control is **immediate prebloom through 2-3 weeks post-bloom.** Cover *vinifera* from 4-5" shoots through pea sized fruits, (usually 2-3 weeks post-bloom), maintain cover when weather is wet/humid
- Berries become resistant to DM, PM, and BR by about 4 to 5 weeks after bloom
- Use the best fungicides, highest rates, and strictest intervals during this period!

- 2)is simple.
 - a. Simultaneous control of the most important diseases
 - b. Fungicide resistance management
 - c. Economic sustainability
- 3) ...is diverse.
 - a. A robust and durable spray program will include both contact AND systemic materials!

Disease	Dormant	1-5"	6-10"	Pre-bloom	Bloom	Pea-sized	Berry touch	Berry closing	Veraison	Post-Veraison
Anthracnose	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Phomopsis		х	Х	Х	X	Х				
Black rot			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Powdery mildew			х	х	х	х	х	X	x	х
Downy mildew				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х
Botrytis					х			Х	Х	х
Sour Rot										х



Immediate pre-bloom

Bloom

Pea-sized fruits

Fungicide resistance stewardship practices for commonly used products

- SDHI products (FRAC 7) such as the Luna family, Aprovia, Miravis Prime, Pristine, and Endura, no more than 3x/season and never twice in a row
- QOI products (FRAC 11) such as Abound, Azaka, Reason, Sovran, Topguard EQ, Flint Extra, Intuity, Pristine, and Quadris no more than 3x/season & <u>never twice in a row</u>- with caution, PM & DM resistance is well documented
- DMI products (FRAC 3) such as difenoconazole (the "Top" in common combos), Cevya, Inspire Super, Mettle, Rally, Procure, Rhyme, tebuconazole, and Topguard EQ no more than 3x/season & never twice in a row
- Revus and Zampro (FRAC 40) no more than 3x/season & <u>never twice in a row</u> with caution, as resistance is well documented
- Vivando and Prolivo no more than 2x/season and never twice in a row
- Gatten, Torino, or Quintec no more than 2x/season each and never twice in a row
- Ridomil NEVER more than once per season

Example combo products and their components

- Luna Experience: SDHI (7) & DMI (3)
- Luna Sensation: SDHI (7) & QOI (11)
- **Pristine:** QOI (11) & SDHI (7)
- Revus Top: Group 40 & DMI (3)

Disclaimer No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is lack of endorsement meant for products not mentioned. Application of a pesticide to a crop or site that is not on the label is a violation of pesticide law and may subject the applicator to civil penalties up to \$7,500. In addition, such an application may also result in illegal residues that could subject the crop to seizure or embargo action by appropriate state authorities and/or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It is your responsibility to check the label before using the product to ensure lawful use and obtain all necessary permits in advance of application.

Spring IPM Workshop 2025, Finger Lakes Grape Program Katie Gold, Cornell kg557@cornell.edu

• Topguard EQ: QOI (11) & DMI (3)

Quadrid Top: QOI (11) & DMI (3)

Considerations for managing FRAC-40 resistant downy mildew

- Start your season with at least two rounds of broad-spectrum fungicide (e.g. mancozeb, copper)
- Do not rely on FRAC-40 chemistries *alone* for DM control during the critical immediate prebloom to immediate post-bloom control period.
- When possible, double up your actives by tank mixing. For example, half of Zampro is still effective against FRAC-40 resistant downy mildew. Tank



FRAC 40 (Revus) resistance

- ~70% of FLX vineyards have Frac40 resistance, up from 40% in 2020
- Resistance has thus far only been detected in wine grape populations

mixing with another DM product will help protect the still-effective active ingredient remaining in Zampro as well as help prevent against "escapes."

- 4) Be aggressive in your early season control program when pressure is lowest to prevent infections from establishing. Many aspects of resistance management can distil down into simple numbers games: if there is abundant disease, then there are more spores. If there are more spores, it is more likely that a resistant individual is present.
- 5) Remember your cultural control! Training and pruning improve both spray penetration and air flow.

Considerations for using biofungicides for grape disease control

- 1. Biofungicide-conventional rotations provide equivalent season-long disease control to conventionalonly programs
- 2. Preliminary data suggests rotational program order (e.g. *when* you use bio v. conv) <u>does not</u> impact final control outcomes.
- 3. Biofungicide rotations slow the rate of conventional fungicide resistance development by reducing lifetime pathogen population exposure, extending the lifespan of our precious remaining conventionals.
- 4. Modern biofungicides are more effective than they used to be due to innovation in discovery pipelines and formulation science.
- 5. Biofungicides have fundamentally different modes of action than conventional chemistries. Resistance to biofungicides is very unlikely because of these fundamental differences.
- 6. Biofungicides are protectants, not rescue materials. The only exception to this is stylet oil, which is an effective powdery mildew eradicant,
- 7. Under low to moderate disease pressure, many biofungicides *alone* may work as well as conventional materials. *However*, they struggle under high pressure (but so do conventional materials).



Biofungicide-conventional rotations provide equivalent season-long disease control to conventional-only programs for both powdery and downy mildew!

Data shown aggregates all biofungicide-only programs, conventional-only programs, and mixed programs with 2+ biofungicide applications from the Pathology Vineyard trials over the past 5 years. Across both cluster and foliar evaluations, mixed programs performed equally well as conventional-only programs and significantly better than the **Disclaimer** No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is lack of endorsement meant for products not mentioned. Application of a pesticide to a crop or site that is not on the label is a violation of pesticide law and may subject the applicator to civil penalties up to \$7,500. In addition, such an application may also result in illegal residues that could subject the crop to seizure or embargo action by appropriate state authorities and/or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It is your responsibility to check the label before using the product to ensure lawful use and obtain all necessary permits in advance of application.

Spring IPM Workshop 2025, Finger Lakes Grape Program Katie Gold, Cornell kg557@cornell.edu

untreated controls. Rotational programs incorporating 2+ biological fungicides provided equivalent foliar and cluster mildew control to conventional only programs.

General considerations for reviewing and evaluating a spray program: Sourced from FRAME Networks Eastern Program Design Workshop, Spring 2022

1) When the program starts. Spray programs should always consider *vine phenology*, or stage of development, when determining when to start spraying for the season. They should also consider what diseases are of greatest concern

during that phenological stage. Certain diseases, such as powdery mildew, downy mildew, and Botrytis bunch rot, do not warrant management approaches pre-budbreak. Other diseases, such as the various trunk diseases, Phomopsis, and anthracnose, may benefit from pre-bud break sprays. But you might also consider additional cultural practices to manage these diseases, such as the use of double pruning, or ensuring infected debris is removed from the vineyard.

- 2) When the program ends. Each grapevine disease has a different window for when it impacts the vine the most. While a spray program for all diseases may span the entire growing season, what you need to spray for will likely change as the season progresses. There are often distinctions between managing for disease on the fruit and managing for diseases on the canopy and if you do a good job of managing disease on the fruit that may result in very little disease being able to spread to the canopy. As the season progresses, ask yourself Are these extra sprays needed for the disease I am targeting?
- 3) Products that are pre-mixes. Some chemical manufacturers sell fungicides that are pre-mixes of two or more FRAC groups. This is done to either expand the range of diseases the new combined product can target, or to help with fungicide resistance management against a single target disease. But this can also make FRAC group rotations difficult, if you are not paying close attention to both the FRAC code and active ingredient. For example, if one were to spray Inspire Super (FRAC 3 + 9), followed by Revus Top (FRAC 40 + 3), not only have you sprayed a FRAC 3 back-to-back, you sprayed the same FRAC 3 product (difenconazole).
- 4) Product choices at different times of the year. Not only do products have different FRAC groups, they also have different basic properties. Some work as contacts, which mean they can only impact the target disease if they come into direct contact with it. Contact products can be very effective, but they typically need very good coverage, which can be hampered by rain, wind, and very rapid vine growth. Some products are systemic, which means they can be absorbed by the plant and move locally within the plant to the target disease. This ability to be absorbed means they can withstand things like rain better than contact products. There needs to be sufficient grape tissue present for the product to be absorbed (i.e., sprays are not optimized if applied at very early season), and they can become diluted in the plant if applied right before a period of rapid vine growth. *PREHARVEST INTERVALS (PHI):* There are some products that have very long pre-harvest intervals (over 30 days). This means that if these products are sprayed, the fruit cannot be harvested until that preharvest interval is met. Thus, products with long preharvest intervals should be avoided after the fruit set period, just to ensure harvest is not delayed due to a product application.
- 5) Product intervals in response to disease pressure. When disease pressure is high, which occurs when the plant has susceptible tissue and the weather is favorable for the pathogen, the shorter intervals listed on the label should be used. When disease pressure is low, such as the case when grapevine tissue ages (for some diseases), or when weather conditions are not favorable, the longer intervals on the label may be appropriate.
- 6) Inherent resistance in the grapevine. As mentioned above, the grapevine is not susceptible to all diseases, all season long. Sometimes, tissue is simply protected from infection due to slow growth or physical barriers such as lot of leaf hair. Sometimes the tissue itself develops an actual resistance response to infection. Know when / if the grapevine is susceptible to the diseases you are targeting, and only spray for during periods of susceptibility.



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Everything you need to know about buffering and conditioning adjuvants

Christophe Duplais, Cornell AgriTech Email: <u>c.duplais@cornell.edu</u>

There are many adjuvants available that are suggested to be combined with pesticides, but not enough information about their role and efficacy. This article focuses on adjuvants that control water pH and water hardness to make sure pesticides perform at their best. **The bottom line is the quality of the spray water is just as important as the pesticide itself.**

Spray water quality is very important in pesticide applications. Remember that spray water quality concerns pH, hardness, and alkalinity, and is different from the microbial concerns we test for in water quality for food safety. This article deals with water quality only in terms of its impact on pesticide efficacy.

General information of water pH and hardness

• pH measures the acidity of water, from acidic to alkaline

0 < pH < 6	pH = 7	7 < pH < 14
Acid	Neutral	Alkaline

• Hardness measures the concentration of dissolved minerals (calcium and magnesium) in water in grains per gallon (gpg) or in part per million (ppm), equivalent to mg/L. These minerals come from calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.

0-3 gpg	3.5-7 gpg	7-25 gpg
0-60 ppm	60-120 ppm	120-425 ppm
Soft to slightly	Moderately	Hard to very
hard	hard	hard

- The alkalinity test measures the carbonate part in calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate, while the hardness test measures the mineral part (calcium and magnesium).
- Measuring water pH and hardness is more informative than alkalinity alone
- Water pH and hardness vary depending on the time of year and location in NY state.
- Hard water neutralizes acids, preventing pH from dropping (becoming acidic).

Water pH and hardness impact pesticide efficacy

- > Water pH affects the stability of most pesticides.
- > Pesticides work best within a specific pH range between 4 (acid) and 7 (neutral).
- When water is alkaline (pH > 8), pesticide active ingredients are less stable and may degrade.
- Dissolved minerals (calcium, magnesium) can bind to active ingredients, reducing their efficacy and causing precipitation (clogging spray nozzles).

How buffering and conditioning adjuvants work?

Buffering adjuvants are used to adjust and stabilize the pH of the spray solution to the optimal pH range of 4 to 7 (see below for examples).

Water softening with conditioning agents removes calcium and magnesium by binding strongly to the minerals, preventing them from binding to the active ingredients (see below for examples).

Best practices for using buffering and conditioning adjuvants

(1) Test your water regularly

This should be carried out regularly, at least every month during the growing season, or before every spray if possible.

pH Testing:

- Use test strips to measure the pH of spray water. pH strips with a multiple color indicator and a different pH range, or pH paper rolls, which are available online (Amazon) (see photo). In general, pH strips are more accurate than paper rolls.
- If you are in doubt about the results because the reading is between 7 and 8, add a buffering adjuvant to ensure that your pH is below 7.

Hardness Testing:

Test strips for water hardness are also widely available and easy to use. If your water is
 > 7.5 gpg or 120 ppm, the water tank should be treated with a water softener.

(2) Choose the right buffering and conditioning adjuvants

Carefully read and follow the instructions on the adjuvant labels. It is essential to use the right quantity to obtain the desired adjustments.

(3) Order of Mixing: Always add the buffering and conditioning adjuvants to your tank water first, before adding the pesticides. This ensures that the water is buffered and conditioned before the active ingredients are added to the tank.

Examples of buffering adjuvants.

There are many products available for only buffering the pH of water, or with multiple functions. *Products for pH buffering only:*

- Buffer P.S. (Helena)
- Buffer Xtra Strength (Helena)

Buffering adjuvants with multiple functions:

- Li 700 (Loveland Products) is a pH buffering and a spreader/penetrant and drift control agent.
- Indicate 5° (Brandt) contains a pH indicator, turning the spray tank water pink when pH value of 4.5-5.5 is reached. It is also a spreader/penetrant.

Examples of conditioning adjuvants

There are very few conditioning adjuvants available. It is best to choose a product containing citric acid (acid in lemon juice), a good mineral binder whose acidity also lowers the pH. EDTA is an excellent water softener, but it is a persistent substance in the environment that reduces the bioavaibility of metals (iron, copper, etc.) essential to soil health and its use should be limited. *Products for buffering and conditioning:*

- pH Adjust (Brandt)
- Crimson[®] NG (Winfield United)

Products with multiple functions:

- Weather Gard[™] Complete (Loveland Products) is a deposition aid, drift control agent, penetrant (spreader), antifoam, and water buffering and conditioning agents

- FS AMS MAX DR TM (Insight FS) is water conditioner/AMS, drift reduction, surfactant.

Note: Ammonium sulfate (AMS) is a common fertilizer. It is a mineral acid that lowers the pH of spray water. It also dissolves calcium carbonate. Ammonium sulfate can be considered as a buffering and conditioning agent.

Examples of OMRI listed adjuvants for both buffering and conditioning

- pH Down (SafeGro Laboratories)
- MixWell Acidifier (JH Biotech)
- CitriSan (Organisan Products)
- Constant BUpHER Acidifier (Brandt)



Photo 1. Examples of different pH strips and hardness strips. pH ranges from 0-14 and 4.5-10, hardness range 0-425 ppm. Price is about \$10 for 100-150 strips.



Photo 2. Easy, inexpensive testing of water pH and hardness using strips. Example of readings from sink water at Cornell AgriTech. The pH is between 7 and 7.5 with multicolor strips and between 6 and 7 with paper roll. Multicolored pH strips are more accurate than pH rolls. Water hardness is 7 gpg (120 ppm). Conclusion: this water needs to be treated by buffering and conditioning adjuvants.

WHAT KEEPS NEWA RUNNING? THE CORNELL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP WITH NORTHEAST REGIONAL CLIMATE CENTER

Dan Olmstead, NEWA Project Lead - Cornell IPM

April 25, 2025. According to NRCC Director Art DeGaetano, the NOAA contracts that authorize FY 2025 funding for regional climate centers have been signed. However, operating funds for the remainder of FY 2025 (beyond June 17, 2025) are still pending at the time of this message. All indications suggest these operating funds will be received but the status of operating funds for FY 2026 and beyond is unknown. This article provides a short summary of how the NRCC supports NEWA, and what could be lost if NOAA's support of the NRCC is cut.

If you've ever used the <u>NEWA website</u> to check when pests might arrive, track crop development, or see local weather data, you've experienced a small part of a larger system. Behind the scenes, powerful tools and trusted weather data work together to help farmers, gardeners, educators and researchers make better decisions. One of the most important partners in making this happen is the <u>Northeast</u> <u>Regional Climate Center (NRCC)</u>.

NEWA is part of <u>Cornell Integrated Pest Management (Cornell IPM)</u>, a program within Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences that supports safe, science-based strategies for managing pests and crop health. Cornell IPM partners with the NRCC to power the NEWA platform and ensure the tools you rely on stay accurate, reliable and available every day. How the NRCC Supports You through NEWA

Gathering and Organizing Weather Data

NEWA pulls in hourly weather data from more than 1,000 stations across the Eastern United States. The NRCC collects that information, checks it for accuracy and organizes it into a format that can be used by NEWA tools. This includes measurements like temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind and solar radiation.

Linking Real Conditions with Weather Forecasts

The NRCC helps NEWA match real-time weather observations with forecast data from NOAA—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This unique connection means users receive both current conditions and smart predictions for what's likely to happen in the days ahead. Hosting and Maintaining Tools

NEWA's decision support tools don't run on their own. The NRCC hosts these tools on secure servers and keeps them running smoothly 24/7. This includes tools for managing pests, tracking crop stages and monitoring disease risks — resources used by growers every single day.



3

NEWA CONT'D

Quality Control for Better Accuracy

Weather data isn't always perfect. Sensors might fail or report strange values—like saying it's 120 degrees in the middle of the night. The NRCC performs quality checks to catch and fix these issues before the data is used in any NEWA tool.

Building for the Future

As NEWA expands, the NRCC supports the development of new tools and helps improve existing ones. Their technical team works closely with Cornell IPM to build a platform that grows with the needs of the agricultural and environmental communities.

Why This Partnership Matters

Cornell IPM created NEWA to help people make smart, safe decisions using weather-based information. But it's the partnership with the NRCC that makes this vision a reality. Without the NRCC's data systems, technical support and connection to NOAA forecasts, NEWA simply couldn't function the way it does today. This behind-the-scenes work keeps NEWA strong, reliable and free for the people who depend on it —whether they're managing a commercial farm or growing vegetables in a community garden.

NY VINEYARD SURVEY – PART DEUX

From the NY Wine & Grape Foundation

The statewide Vineyard Survey is back for its second year, and we need your input to make it even better. By contributing your vineyard data, you're helping build a detailed picture of New York's grape-growing industry— one that benefits growers, legislators, and the future of our grape products.

All grape growers should complete the survey for 2024 regardless of whether you participated in the survey last year or not.

Your individual responses will be kept confidential and be combined with others to form a summary report. All respondents will be provided with a copy of the results. **This survey will remain open until May 15, 2025.**

Link to online survey: https://survey.qlarityaccess.com/survey/selfserve/32cc/250226?list=4

If you are completing the downloadable paper survey, please return it to Qlarity Access via email or mail: Email: gary.scheer@qlarityaccess.com Mail: ATTN: Qlarity Access 105 Margaret St. Suite D Cuba, MO 65453

Link to Paper Version of Survey: <u>https://newyorkwines.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/NYWGF-Survey-PDF-Version-2025.pdf</u>



AG WORKFORCE CENTRAL: VIRTUAL OFFICE HOUR – PLANNING FOR IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT AT YOUR FARM

Join Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development on Tuesday, May 20th at 12:00 PM EDT for our next Virtual Office Hour: Planning for Immigration Enforcement at Your Farm.

Ramped-up immigration enforcement is spreading fear and resulting in family and workforce disruptions across the farm landscape. Farms and employees should take action by making a plan for what to do in case of an immigration enforcement action at your farm. Planning is critical to avoid the worst outcomes. Learn about available resources and hear from the experience of crisis support leaders!

Event Details:

Date: Tuesday, May 20, 2025
Time: 12:00 – 1:00 PM EDT
Format: Online platform – Zoom Webinar
Registration: Advance registration is required. Register now:
<u>https://cornell.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_YhmmnebOTW6aUxUVi699aA</u>
There is an opportunity to submit your questions for the panel in advance during registration. We highly encourage that you take advantage of this feature.

About Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development:

Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development is dedicated to empowering farmers and agribusiness professionals with essential knowledge and tools. Our initiatives enhance workforce productivity and foster a culture of learning and growth within New York's agricultural sector. For more information, visit agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu.



Cornell Cooperative Extension AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT



UPCOMING EVENTS

Don't forget to check out the calendar on our website (<u>https://blogs.cornell.edu/flxgrapes/events/</u>) for more information about these and other events relevant to the Finger Lakes grape industry.

Tailgate Meeting

Tuesday, May 13, 2025 4:30 - 6:00 PM Ria's Wines 9782 State Route 414, Hector NY

Our first Tailgate Meeting of 2025 will be on Tuesday, May 13 at Ria's Wines in Hector. These meetings are a time for growers and the FLGP staff to discuss what's going on in the vineyards, ask questions, and learn from each other. There is no set agenda for the most part, so bring questions, observations, thoughts, etc. and let's talk about them. Bring a chair if you want to. Each meeting has been approved for 1.5 pesticide recertification credits by DEC.

Here is the remaining schedule for Tailgate Meetings this year: ·May 27 - Stanbro Vineyard, 5895 Route 21, Naples NY 14512 ·June 10 - Vine Country Farms, 8531 County Route 74, Prattsburg NY 14873 ·June 24 - Sheldrake Point Winery, 7448 County Road 153, Ovid NY 14521 ·July 8 - Boom Point Vineyards, 7483 Salmon Creek Rd., Williamson NY 14589 ·August 5 - Anthony Road Wine Company, 1020 Anthony Rd. Penn Yan NY

•August 5 - Anthony Road Wine Company, 1020 Anthony Rd., Penn Yan NY 14527

·August 19 - 680 Cellars, 3050 Swick Rd., Ovid NY 14521



Ryan Young (UREL)



2025 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY						
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs	
5/1/25	77.0	41.4	0.00	9.2	115.5	
5/2/25	75.7	57.4	0.13	16.6	132.0	
5/3/25	59.4	46.6	0.54	3.0	135.0	
5/4/25	55.8	46.6	0.27	1.2	136.2	
5/5/25	70.0	54.9	0.19	12.5	148.7	
5/6/25	74.3	54.1	0.92	14.2	162.9	
5/7/25	69.6	53.2	0.48	11.4	174.3	
Weekly Total			2.53"	68.0		
Season Total			7.00"	174.3		

GDDs as of May 7, 2024: 160.1

Rainfall as of May 7, 2024: 5.02"



Seasonal Comparisons (at Geneva)

Growing Degree Days

	2025 GDD 1	Long-term Avg GDD ²	Cumulative days ahead (+)/behind (-) ³
April	86.3	63.9	+5
May	56.2	257.2	+7
June		484.3	
July		647.2	
August		596.8	
September		361.1	
October		113.9	
TOTAL	142.5	2522.9	

1 Accumulated GDDs for each month.

2 The long-term average (1973-2024) GDD accumulation for that month.

3 Numbers at the end of each month represent where this year's GDD accumulation stands relative to the long-term average. The most recent number represents the current status.



2025 GDD & Precipitation

Precipitation

	2025 Rain ⁴	Long-term Avg Rain ⁵	Monthly deviation from avg ⁶
April	2.81″	2.86″	-0.05″
May	2.76″	3.04"	
June		3.58"	
July		3.48″	
August		3.19″	
September		3.43"	
October		3.39″	
TOTAL	5.57"	22.97"	

4 Monthly rainfall totals up to current date

5 Long-term average rainfall for the month (total)

6 Monthly deviation from average (calculated at the end of the month)





RESEARCH·RELATIONSHIPS·RELEVANCE

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<u>FINGER LAKES GRAPE</u> PROGRAM

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BLOG

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WEBSITE

FLGP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/

Got some grapes to sell? Looking to buy some equipment or bulk wine? List your ad on the NY Grape & Wine Classifieds website today!

flgclassifieds.cce.cornell.edu/

TEAM

Hans Walter-Peterson Team Leader

Ellen Coyne Project Field Technician

Brittany Griffin Team Coordinator

• Cornell is an equal opportunity employer. For more information click <u>here</u>. CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service. This program is solely intended to educate consumers about their choices. Contact CCE if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Finger Lakes Grape Program

The Finger Lakes Grape Program is a partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne and Yates Counties.