



IN THIS ISSUE:

- [1] In the Vineyard
- [2] Mancozeb Ban Implications
- [3] Biofungicides
- [4] Bulletin Live Requirements
- [5] FEN - Phenology
- [6] Events
- [7] GDDs

FINGER LAKES VINEYARD UPDATE

May 2025 - Issue, [003]

Photo Credit: Chris Kitchen (UREL)

IN THE VINEYARD



This past week brought us a much-needed respite from the constant rain earlier in the month, allowing the ground to dry out some and make it easier to get into the vineyards with equipment. Weed sprayers and dehilling equipment were getting out for early season management tasks, and final tying passes were being made by crews in a number of vineyards. While it was drier this week, it cooled down somewhat as well, meaning shoots didn't grow too fast to keep up with.

Phomopsis. Most blocks are at or nearing the 3-5" stage of growth, which is the recommended timing for an initial fungicide application for Phomopsis. This application is especially important in vineyards using a high-wire training system (mostly natives and hybrids), those with more permanent vine structures (e.g., spurs and cordons), and in blocks where there has been a recent history of significant Phomopsis infections. But growers with cane-pruned VSP systems should also be vigilant about management as well, as I have seen Phomopsis in some of these blocks when conditions are right – cool and rainy.

A combination of cultural controls and proper spray applications is the best management option for Phomopsis. Removing old wood and rachises (rachii?), especially after seasons with higher levels of infection, will help to reduce the amount of overwintering inoculum in the vineyard. Proper timing and coverage of spray applications will reduce the number of spores that are released from infecting newly emerged green tissues.

Speaking of spray materials for Phomopsis, be sure to read the most recent update from Katie Gold on where things stand with EPA's proposal to remove grapes from the mancozeb label, included in this week's Vineyard Update.

Powdery Mildew. Most growers will wait until are closer to 8-10" before applying materials for powdery mildew management, and that can make sense if there were minimal issues with the disease in the previous season. In blocks with highly susceptible varieties (all vinifera and some hybrids – see Table 3.1.1. in the Grape Pest Management Guidelines) where powdery mildew was prevalent in the 4-5 weeks before leaf fall, a spray at this 3-5" shoot stage wouldn't be a bad idea.

And speaking of the Grape Pest Management Guidelines...

IN THE VINEYARD (CON'D PG. 1)

2025 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes Now Available

The Cornell Pesticide Safety Education Program, part of Cornell University's Integrated Pest Management program, is pleased to announce the availability of the 2025 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.

Written by Cornell and Penn State University specialists, this publication is designed to offer producers, seed and chemical dealers, and crop consultants practical information on growing and managing grapes in New York State and Pennsylvania. The 2025 edition includes updated pesticide options and the addition of Pennsylvania-specific pesticide regulatory information. Other topics included in this Guideline are:

- an overview of pesticide use and pest management in grapes;
- managing common grape disease, insect, and weed concerns; and
- sprayer technology

A preview of the Grape Guidelines can be seen online at

<http://cropandpestguides.cce.cornell.edu>.

The Grape Guidelines are available in print and online formats. The print edition costs \$39 plus shipping. Online access costs \$39. The Grape Guidelines may be obtained through your local Cornell or Penn State Cooperative Extension office or from the Cornell Store at Cornell University. To order from the Cornell Store, call (844) 688-7620 or order online at

<http://www.cornellstore.com/books/cornell-cooperative-ext-pmep-guidelines>



2025 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes

Cornell Cooperative Extension



PennState Extension

These guidelines are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Always read and understand the product label before using any pesticide.

Managing Disease and Protecting Workers: Understanding the Role of Mancozeb in Eastern Grape Production

By Dr. Katie Gold, Cornell University Grape Pathology

*The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently reviewing the registration of the fungicide **Mancozeb**, with proposed changes that may impact its use in grapes nationwide. This includes the potential removal of grapes from the approved label due to concerns about **post-application worker exposure** during activities such as hand-harvesting, leaf pulling, and tying. This article summarizes recent data from a 2024 Cornell-led survey and outlines what the proposed changes may mean for vineyards in New York and other Eastern states.*

Why is Mancozeb under review?

Mancozeb is a multi-site, broad-spectrum fungicide long used by grape growers across the U.S., especially in the humid climates of the East where fungal and oomycete diseases are a major concern. As part of its FIFRA-mandated re-registration process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed cancelling grapevine as an approved use site for Mancozeb by 2027 ([Docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291](#) and supporting document [EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291-0094](#)). This proposal is based on concerns about **post-application worker exposure** to residues during certain vineyard activities. [For more information about this PID, please see Cornell Grape Pathology's August 2024 article.](#)

The EPA identified specific tasks such as **hand-harvesting, leaf pulling, and tying/training** as high-risk if performed within **45 days of a Mancozeb application**. These health concerns are considered as very serious by the EPA, and as such, they do warrant review and mitigation consideration. However, viticultural practices can vary significantly based on region, variety, and market segment. In response to the EPA's proposed interim decision, Cornell Grape Pathology conducted a survey of 331 total grape growers, with 285 of whom self-identified as "Eastern grape growers," which we defined as east of the Rocky Mountains. [A full report of our survey data can be found here.](#) The rest of this article will summarize and synthesize its findings.

Why Mancozeb Matters in Eastern Vineyards

Eastern *Vitis vinifera* (European winegrape) vineyards face persistent pressure from **Phomopsis cane and leaf spot, black rot, ripe rot, and downy mildew**, especially in the early part of the season. Though this article mainly addresses vinifera grape concerns, there are numerous other diseases of vinifera, hybrids, and native grapes for which Mancozeb is a primary or critical fungicide for disease management. Mancozeb is:

- A **very effective product** for control of Phomopsis, downy mildew, black rot, ripe rot, and numerous other diseases of grapes.
- A low-cost, **low-resistance-risk** option for downy mildew.
- A key **rotation partner** in resistance management programs.

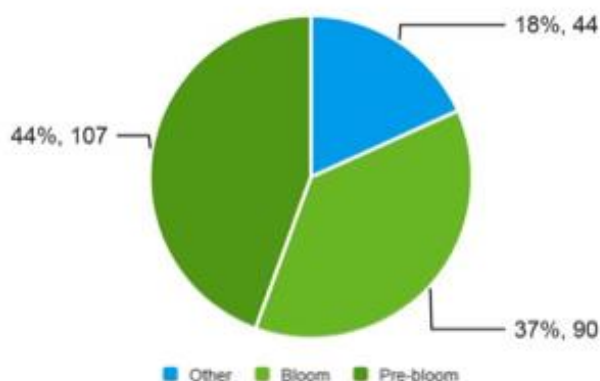
Without Mancozeb, growers would likely need to rely more on **single-site fungicides**, which are often more expensive and at higher risk of resistance development. [In New York, resistance in](#)

[Plasmopara viticola \(downy mildew\) to multiple fungicide classes \(FRAC 11, 40, and phosphonates\) has already been documented.](#)

Cornell Grower Survey: Key Findings

Our survey data found that many of the EPA identified post-application worker exposure risks may already be well managed in this region due to **mechanization** and **viticultural habits**. Our 2024 survey of **285 Eastern grape growers** (including 188 from New York) revealed several important trends. **While 96% of Eastern grape growers self-reported having used Mancozeb in 2024, 81% made their last application at or before bloom—typically by June.** This means that later season high risk activities, such as hand harvest, would not occur within a 45-day hazard window. That said, some activities such as thinning and leaf pulling may still occur within a 45-day hazard window, warranting further consideration.

81% of Eastern grape growers who reported using Mancozeb in 2025
stop application at or before bloom



Viticultural Habits Overview

Our survey finds that Eastern grape growers have **predominantly mechanized viticultural management practices**. [Most of the grapevine grown in New York, including native varieties like Concord, Niagara, Catawba, and Diamond, as well as hybrids like Cayuga White, Marquette, Arabelle, Valvin Muscat, and Noiret,](#) are typically managed **mechanically**. These varieties are grown widely in other grape-producing regions East of the Rocky Mountains. Additionally, grapevine production can be highly specialized to geographic region and varietal. For example, Muscadines and Norton, grapevine varieties grown widely throughout the Southeastern United States, are not thinned and are rarely leaf pulled.

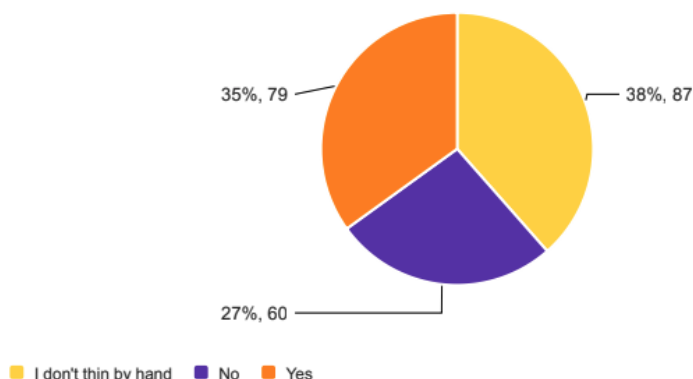
Practice	Percent <u>Not</u> Practicing	Key Timing Insights
Leaf pulling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically occurs after bloom but before veraison Vinifera only practice 	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of those who leaf pull stop Mancozeb use by bloom. 60% of those who leaf pull and use Mancozeb do all or some mechanically Mechanical leaf pulling likely yields less risk than hand leaf pulling.
Thinning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically occurs after fruit set Vinifera only practice 	58%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% of those who thin stop Mancozeb use by bloom. 81% of growers who regularly thin do so by hand. Of these growers, 69% stop Mancozeb application at or before bloom. 73% of growers who thin reported they either do not hand-thin or would be willing to change their practices to accommodate mitigation strategies like those proposed for apples that ban hand-thinning.
Tying/Training Typically occurs in the early season, prior to the first spray of the year, though not always.	18% do not tie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of those who practice tying/training stop Mancozeb before bloom Requiring tying and training to be completed prior to mancozeb application could help mitigate worker risks.
Harvest Earliest eastern grape harvest is typically in mid-late August	63% exclusively mechanically harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All growers harvest grapes, however only 36% exclusively hand harvest. 71% of hand harvesters stop Mancozeb use by bloom. 96% of mechanical harvesters stop Mancozeb use by bloom. 21% of respondents conduct both mechanical and hand harvest (“mixed”). Of these respondents, on average 75% of their acreage is mechanically harvested. 70.5% of mixed harvesters stop Mancozeb use at or before bloom.

What the Survey Tells Us

The EPA's concern is grounded in health and safety—a priority shared by growers and researchers alike. However, **region-specific production practices such as mechanization can reduce this risk**. Our survey data found that most Eastern grape growers:

- Apply Mancozeb **only early in the season** (until bloom), often more than 45 days before some high contact viticultural tasks occur.
- Use **mechanization** for many vineyard operations that could occur within the 45 day hazard window (e.g., harvest, leaf pulling).
- Most importantly, are **willing to adapt** where feasible to meet worker protection goals.

73% of Eastern grape growers who used Mancozeb in 2024 report that they either don't thin by hand, or would be willing to change their standard vineyard practices to accommodate a ban on hand thinning.



Looking Ahead: Supporting a Managed Transition

If Mancozeb is eventually phased out, growers will need time, support, and proven alternatives. This includes:

- **Education** on how to adjust management programs safely.
- **Access to effective replacements**, including biofungicides and new chemistries.
- **Increased support for resistance monitoring** and research on alternative strategies.

The EPA's proposed Mancozeb decision reflects valid concerns that the grape growing community shares. Grape growers are open and willing to transition away from Mancozeb, if affordable and effective replacements are available. Recent trials by Cornell and partners have shown that **rotations between conventional and biofungicides** can achieve comparable control to full conventional programs, particularly for powdery and downy mildew. [However, much is still yet unknown about how best to integrate biological products with fundamentally different modes of action from traditional chemistries into season-long disease control programs.](#)

In Eastern vineyards, where disease pressure is high and production is highly mechanized, Mancozeb continues to serve a valuable role. **A one-size-fits-all approach to Mancozeb registration for grapevine may not reflect this reality.** By integrating grower input, university research, and real-world data, we can move toward policies that protect both workers and crop sustainability.

For more detailed information, you can read Cornell Grape Pathology's letter of commentary to EPA on behalf of the Eastern grape growing community, here:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m17AFagleB8MmsD3EGEg6k9nkNXQQys9/view?usp=sharing>

About the author: *Dr. Katie Gold is an Assistant Professor of Grape Pathology, and Susan Eckert Lynch Faculty Fellow, in the Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology Section of the School of Integrative Plant Science at Cornell University where she holds primary research and extension responsibilities for grape disease management in New York State. Dr. Gold's Grape Sensing, Pathology, and Extension Lab at Cornell (GrapeSPEC) studies grape disease detection and management. The author thanks Dr. Phil Brannen for his thoughtful comments and feedback on this article.*

Are We Standing Out in The Field, Or Are We Outstanding in The Field?

Dave Combs and Katie Gold

Cornell Grape Pathology, Cornell AgriTech

With forthcoming EPA restrictions on broad-spectrum fungicides, the future of integrated grape disease management is evolving. Biofungicides are stepping into the spotlight—a surprising development even for me, a recently reformed traditionalist. Over the past five years, Cornell Grape Pathology has demonstrated that, when used correctly, biofungicides can offer season-long disease control equivalent to conventional chemistries. In this article, Dave teases some early results from new applied trials homing in on optimal biofungicide usage, digs into the archives to answer a question that's been bothering him, and debuts Cornell Grape Pathology's first "Outstanding in the Field" biofungicide recommendation list.

A Season of Change

Last spring, Katie and I published a prescient article on the future of grape disease management without broad spectrum fungicides, [which among the other great tidbits of information that you find here](#), compared biological and conventional fungicides to electric vehicle and sports cars. I stand by that timely comparison- as both interest in EVs and new methods of grape disease control continue to rise. This is especially true [considering proposed changes to mancozeb usage](#). You can read more about these changes, how they will impact grape production, and the results of our 2024 grower habit survey in Katie's article also found in this issue of the Vineyard Update.

[I'm proud of our work over the past five years establishing that biofungicides can provide equivalent season-long disease control to conventional chemistries in our pathology vineyards](#). If you'd like to dig into our archives yourself, you can find our trial reports from 2020-2024 at the Gold Lab website: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/goldlab/seasonal-fungicide-efficacy-trials/>

All that said, the most common question we get from growers remains:

"How do I actually use them?"

This year, we're answering that question with five new applied trials—but thanks to support from the New York Wine and Grape Foundation, we got a head start during the 2024 growing season.

Welcome to the Arena: The Pathology Vineyards

The Cornell Pathology Vineyards in Geneva, NY, represent one of the toughest testing grounds for disease control. Across nine acres and nine concurrent disease trials, we deliberately manage these vineyards to promote disease, creating high-pressure environments ideal for rigorous fungicide testing. Our trials regularly have >100 unique combinations of conventional, biofungicide, and mixed rotational programs, and form the foundation of the NY/PA Grape Pest Management Guidelines. We share these results through articles like this one, talks at grower events and conferences, and peer-reviewed

publications. In the pathology vineyards, our vines face what we call the "Big Three": **powdery mildew, downy mildew, and black rot.**

Our trials routinely see 100% damage in untreated controls. Add in documented fungicide resistance (Revus, strobilurins, phosphorous acid...), and our data represent the most challenging conditions imaginable.

Trial Spotlight: 2024 Biofungicide Application Timing Study

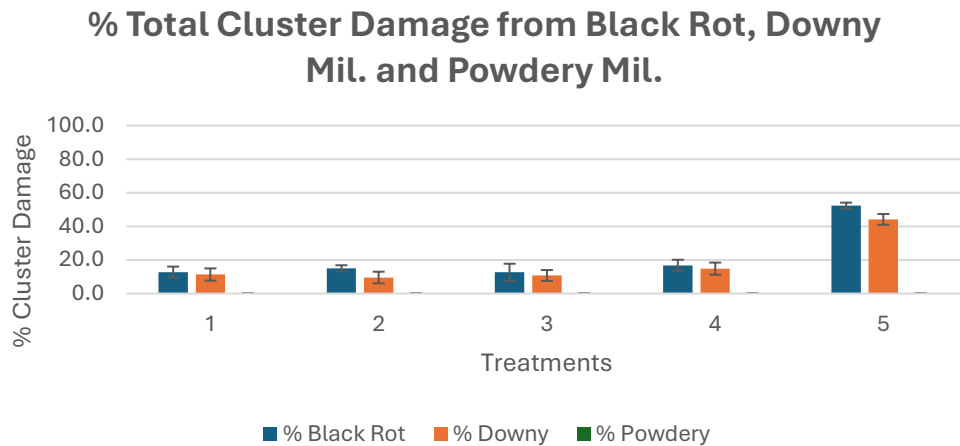
In 2024, we evaluated four mixed biofungicide-conventional programs targeting black rot, downy mildew, and powdery mildew in our New York Wine and Grape Foundation funded Traminette vineyard. Though we typically conduct PM and DM evaluations in our Chardonnay vineyard, we wanted to provide this trial with a bit more even playing field. We designed our experimental programs to target critical periods of disease control with different regimes of materials, and whether the choice of a conventional or a biomaterial was essential as to when it was used in the rotation:

Treatments differed in the timing and placement of biofungicides versus conventional chemistries:

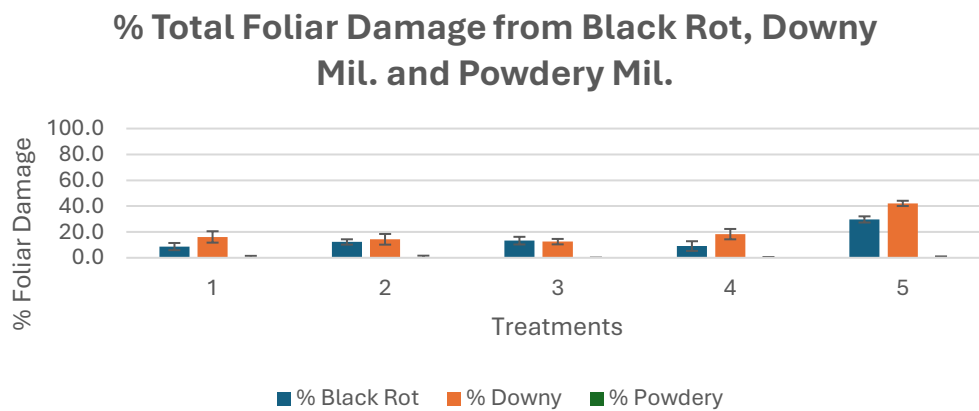
1. Biofungicides early, then conventional (B, C, B, C)
2. Conventional early, then biofungicides (C, B, C, B)
3. Biofungicides at critical control window, bounded by conventional (C, C, B, B, C, C)
4. Conventional at critical control window, bounded by biofungicides (B, B, C, C, B, B)

Applications followed standard phenological timing, with the "critical control" window defined as a 4–5 week range from immediate pre-bloom to bunch closure. As always, we included an untreated control treatment of equal size and replications.

There were no significant differences in disease control between any of the programs. All treatments significantly outperformed the untreated control. Powdery mildew was virtually undetectable on the moderately resistant cultivar 'Traminette', while black rot and downy mildew remained present. **These findings suggest biofungicides may be used interchangeably with conventional fungicides within mixed rotations during key periods of disease pressure.**



a.



b.

Fig 1 (a and b), Cluster and Foliage damage results as compared to the untreated check, indicated biofungicides can be used interchangeably with conventional fungicides

Looking Back: 5 Years of Data

Skeptical? So was I. So I dug through five years of powdery and downy mildew data on Chardonnay. I categorized treatments into three groups:

- Biofungicide-only programs
- Conventional-only programs
- Mixed programs with 2+ biofungicide applications

Across both cluster and foliar evaluations, **mixed programs performed equally well** as conventional-only programs and significantly better than the untreated controls.

Rotational programs incorporating 2 or more biological fungicides provided equivalent foliar and cluster mildew control to conventional only programs.

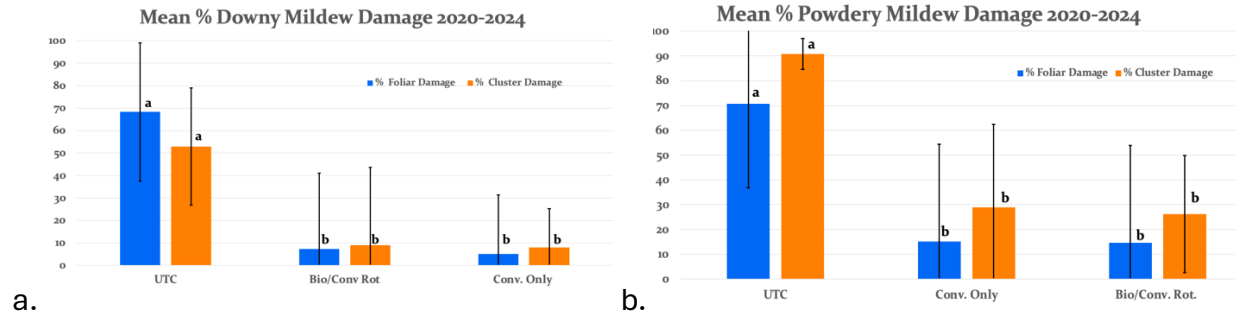


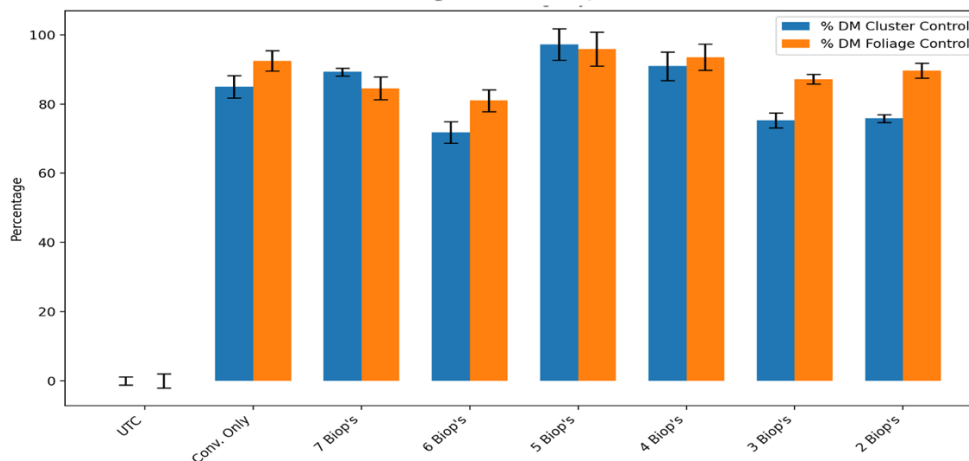
Figure 2 and b. Comparison of biofungicide and conventional rotational programs to conventional only programs over a 5-year period showing that they are equally effective in controlling downy mildew and powdery mildew on both fruit and foliage.

Notably, the best-performing mixed programs:

- Included **about 5 biofungicide applications** per season
- Alternated biofungicides **every other spray**
- Used biofungicides either throughout or specifically during critical control periods

We still have more digging to do, but we are excited by these preliminary findings These supporting the case for reducing synthetic chemistry use without compromising disease control or yield potential.

Total % Downy Mildew Control Based on # of Biofungicide Applications in Rotation with Conventional Fungicides 2020-2024



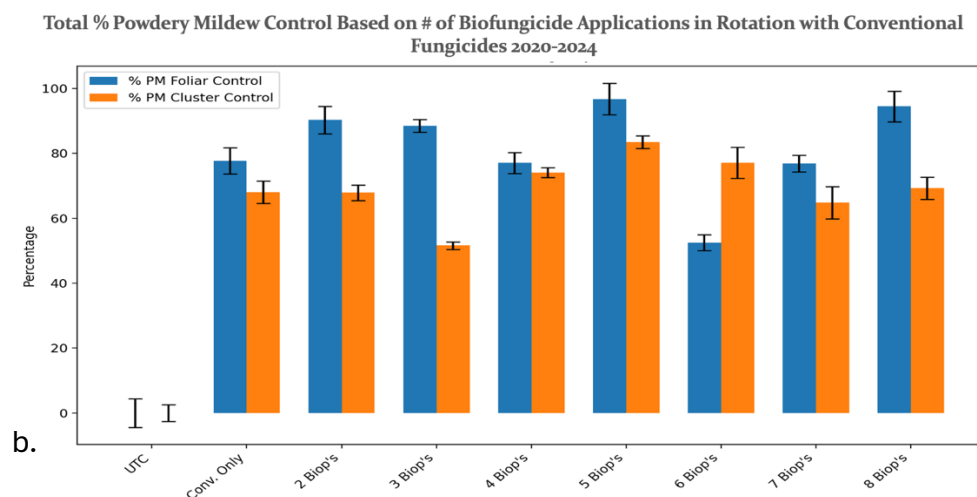


Figure 4. a and b. Comparison of biofungicide and conventional rotational programs to the untreated control over a 5-year period showing efficacy against powdery mildew and downy mildew on chardonnay according to the number of biofungicides applied.

Our Top Picks: Biofungicide Recommendations

After five years of field testing, we're proud to share our first "Outstanding in the Field" biofungicide recommendation list—based on replicated trials, field observations, and a little intuition. What started as a joke of me literally standing out in the field has now become a genuine list of recommendation! However, I would like to emphasize that this list is not a substitute for the label. Trade names are used for convenience only, and no endorsement is intended for the products mentioned, nor lack of endorsement for products not mentioned. **Always read the label to ensure lawful use.**

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

Dave's Out Standing in the Field List, 2025

Cornell Grape Pathology's biofungicide recommendations based on a combination of trial data, casual observations, and Dave's gut

<p>Howler Evo: Powdery, Downy, Black Rot</p> <p>Lifeguard: Powdery, Downy</p> <p>Regalia + Stargus: Powdery, Downy, Black Rot</p> <p>Warhammer: Downy</p> <p>Ecoswing: Powdery</p> <p>Theia: Powdery, Downy</p> <p>Romeo: Powdery, Downy</p>	<p>Oxidate 5.0: Sour Rot, Black Rot, Powdery</p> <p>Perpose Plus: Black Rot, Sour Rot</p> <p>Oso 5%: Powdery</p> <p>Double Nickel: Powdery</p> <p>ProBlad Verde: Botrytis</p> <p>Cueva: Downy, Phomopsis</p> <p>Sulfur: Powdery</p>
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Dave Combs
Research & Extension Support Specialist

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

This is not a substitute for a pesticide label. Trade names used are for convenience only. No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is lack of endorsement meant for products not mentioned. **Always read the label to ensure lawful use**

Visit the Pathology Vineyards, or have us come visit you!

Our vineyards are open to the industry each fall on the **first Wednesday after Labor Day**. Growers, chemical reps, winery staff, and researchers are welcome. Email us to be added to the invitation list! If you have any questions regarding this research, please feel free to reach out to Katie or myself, we are happy to chat or email. We would also encourage you to invite us to your vineyards, whether you're experiencing an issue you cannot seem to figure out, have an anomaly that should be noted, just want to see our smiling faces, we would like very much to hear from you.

Dave Combs – dbc10@cornell.edu

Dr. Katie Gold – kg557@cornell.edu

About the author: Dave Combs is a Research & Extension Support Specialist II in Dr. Katie Gold's Grape Pathology Laboratory at Cornell AgriTech in Geneva, New York, with 20+ years of experience in chemical and cultural grape disease management. He runs Cornell Grape Pathology's annual fungicide efficacy evaluation program. These trials challenge conventional, biological and mixed fungicide programs against five common grapevine diseases in the 9+ acre Cornell pathology vineyards.

NEW COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATORS — BULLETINS LIVE! TWO

Kyle Bekelja, Cornell Integrated Pest Management

Megan Luke, Penn State University Extension

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is rolling out new regulations for pesticide use, and as you fill your shed with new products in preparation for this growing season, here are some things to keep in mind to ensure you're applying products legally. The biggest thing to look out for is language added regarding ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS. A sample of what this may look like is depicted below.

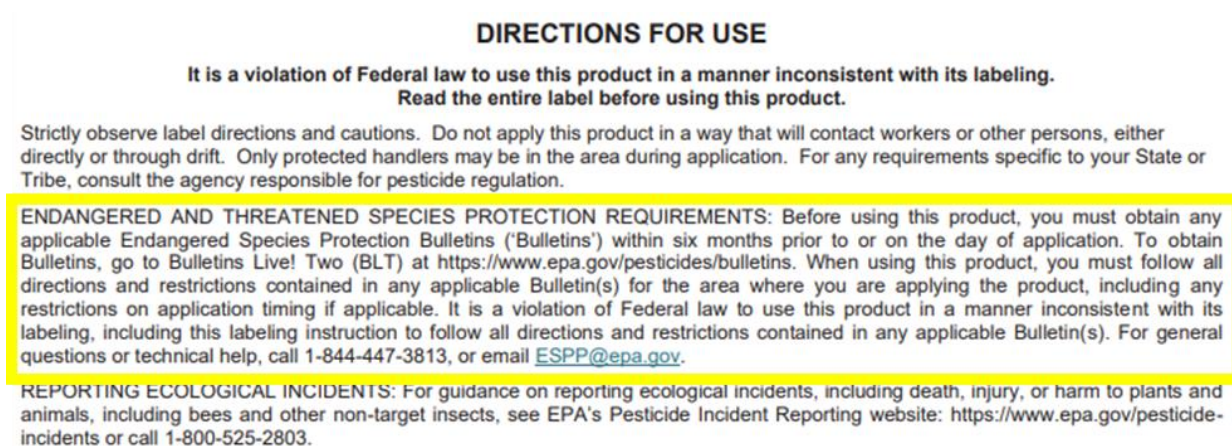


Figure 1. Snippet of pesticide label depicting requirement to check Endangered Species Protection Bulletins

If you see this language on a product label, here's how to stay compliant.

Note: these instructions are NOT substitutions for reading the pesticide label, or for consulting the Bulletins on the EPA's Bulletins Live! Two website first-hand. Pesticide applicators should *always* read their pesticide labels and must review all materials, as directed by the language therein. These instructions reflect the requirements at the time of writing, and they may not be applicable at the time of reading. Again, ALWAYS READ YOUR LABELS and adhere to the guidelines they provide.

Steps to Follow:

1. You bought or received a new bottle of product. **Read the label!** Look for language similar or identical to what is highlighted in Figure 1. As of 2025, an increasing number of products will contain this language.
2. If the product contains the language depicted in Figure 1, **access the Bulletins Live! Two website** at <https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins> using a supported browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, or Edge). The correct link should take you *straight to the mapping tool*, not to the "Endangered

Species Protection Bulletins” article page. **Note:** If the product label *does not contain* this language, you do NOT need to visit the website.

3. **Locate the application area:** Use the map tool to search for your application area by entering the address, coordinates, or by manual navigation (Figure 2a).
4. **Select the application months:** From the drop-down menu (Figure 2b), choose the month you plan to apply the product. If you plan to apply across multiple months, you will need to print or save a separate Bulletin for each month.
5. **Check for Pesticide Use Limitation Areas (PULAs):** If your application area is contained within a pink-shaded PULA, click it to see whether your product is among those with additional use limitations (more information in #8). If no PULA appears, *you still need to generate a Bulletin for each planned application month to show you followed label instructions to check the website.*
6. **Optional Step — Enter the EPA Registration Number:** After you select your application month (Step 4), enter the EPA Reg. No. from the pesticide label into the box shown in Figure 2c. Note: This is an optional step to reduce the number of products listed in the PULA Bulletin and can save you ink if you prefer to print!
7. **Print or save the Bulletin:** Click the ‘Printable Bulletin’ button on the top-right corner of the mapping tool (Figure 2d) to generate a PDF for your records. *A timestamp will be generated at the bottom of the Bulletin, documenting when it was accessed — this is your record!*
8. **If you’re in a PULA, follow all limitations in the Bulletin:** Carefully read the Pesticide Use Limitation Summary Table in the Bulletin PDF. Follow all restrictions for the product(s) and application method(s) listed.
9. **Bulletins can be checked UP TO SIX MONTHS prior to performing an application. To be clear, you MUST save SEPARATE Bulletins for each month that you plan to apply the product containing the Bulletins label language.** For example, when preparing for the growing season in April, you may print Bulletins for applications you plan to make in May, June, July, August, and September, provided you print out (or save) a separate Bulletin for each month.

If you’re having trouble accessing or using this system, you may contact the EPA directly at:

Email: espp@epa.gov

Phone: 1-844-447-3813

If you're not hearing back, or have no luck with EPA, please reach out to me by email or phone, and I will do my best to assist you!

Email: kmb399@cornell.edu

Phone: 315-787-2205

This is a new system, and we are all learning it together. As you become familiar, please help your neighbors, especially those with limited or no web access.



Bulletins Live! Two -- View the Bulletins

For assistance in using Bulletins Live! Two, [view the tutorial](#). Also see [background, notes and a quick start guide for BLT](#).

Location Search:

Find Place

Application Month:

May 2025

EPA Registration Number:

a b c

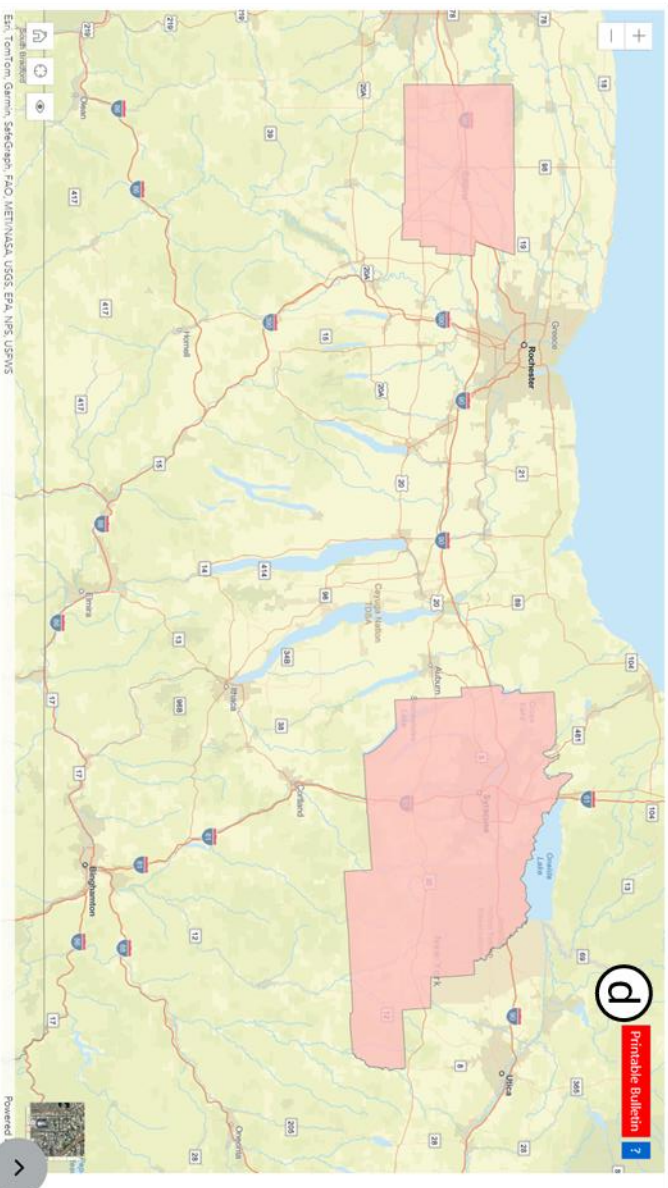


Figure 2. Screenshot of Bulletins Live! Two webpage and mapping tool; pink shaded areas are PULAS as of 5/8/2025, subject to change.

Mapping grapevine phenology across New York

Manushi B. Trivedi, Nicholas Gunner, Yu Jiang, Katie Gold

Tracking phenology for pest and disease

Tracking and modeling phenology plays a key role in timing spray applications and providing early forecasts of disease risk. Recognizing this, FRAME networks is taking early steps to map phenological stages using open-source satellite images across United States.

Key phenological stages of interest

We are kindly asking for your help in recording and sharing basic phenological observations, such as:

1. Bud-break (EL stages: 6-7)
2. Shoot growth 3-4 inches - (EL stages: 9-12)
3. Shoot growth 6-10 inches - (EL stages: 12-15)
4. Immediate pre bloom / rachis elongation (EL 17-19)
5. Full Bloom (EL stages: 25-26) – 100% cap-off
6. Immediate post bloom/ pea size berry (EL stages: 29-31)
7. Bunch fully closed (EL stages: 32)
8. 100% Veraison - (EL stages: 35-36)
9. Harvest – (EL stages: 38-39)

Please ensure that at least 10 vines in the area and at least 90% shoots per vines are at the target phenological stage you intend to record. Select a most representative location in term of vigor and yield in the vineyard. Avoid at least 100ft of area from the edges of the vineyard. Record the observation from the same location throughout the season.

How can you participate?

1. Sign up on the mobile app using the QR code.
2. Share your observations via email or text to the provided contact details below.

All shared data will be used solely for research and extension purposes, with respect for your privacy and anonymity.



Contact:
Manushi Trivedi – mbt43@cornell.edu
Mobile: 607-882-0101



UPCOMING EVENTS

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

Tailgate Meeting

Tuesday, May 27, 2025 4:30 – 6:00 PM

Stanbro Vineyard

5895 Route 21, Naples NY

Our next Tailgate Meeting will be on Tuesday, May 27 at Gene Stanbro's Vineyard in Naples. 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:

- 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 14527
- August 19 - 680 Cellars, 3050 Swick Rd., Ovid NY 14521



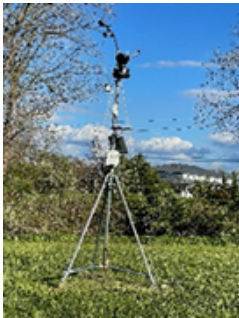
Ryan Young (UREL)

2025 GDD & Precipitation

FLX Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
5/8/25	56.8	41.7	0.00	0.0	174.3
5/9/25	47.7	42.1	0.00	0.0	174.3
5/10/25	69.6	40.3	0.00	5.0	179.2
5/11/25	59.0	42.8	0.00	0.9	180.1
5/12/25	81.3	41.5	0.00	11.4	191.5
5/13/25	71.6	58.8	0.00	15.2	206.7
5/14/25	65.7	59.5	0.01	12.6	219.3
Weekly Total			0.01"	45.1	
Season Total			7.01"	219.3	

GDDs as of May 14, 2024: 217.5

Rainfall as of May 14, 2024: 6.08"



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	100.6	257.2	+6
June		484.3	
July		647.2	
August		596.8	
September		361.1	
October		113.9	
TOTAL	186.9	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	2.81"	3.04"	
June		3.58"	
July		3.48"	
August		3.19"	
September		3.43"	
October		3.39"	
TOTAL	5.62"	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)



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