



Photo Credit-
Kim Knappenberger

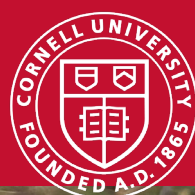
LERGP Crop Update May 29, 2025

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



PennState Extension

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In this copy:

NY Wine & Grape Classifieds, Recording available for Immigration Enforcement at Your Farm- *Andrew Holden-* [page 4](#)

In the Vineyard, Katie for the Gold- Success with the EPA,Pesticide Management Education Program, The Endangered Species Act and Pesticides – What to Expect, Michael Helms, Katie Gold- [page 7](#)

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NEWA- Ant Infested Station- *Kim Knappenberger-* [page 28](#)

Next Week's coffee pot meeting is on **Wednesday, June 4** at 10:00am at Sprague Farm, 12435 Versailles Rd. Irving NY 14081

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Business Management

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

NY Wine & Grape Classifieds

If you are looking to sell or purchase wine and grape equipment, bulk wine, grapes, or have a job posting for your operation, I encourage you to check out the New York Grape & Wine Classifieds. The website for the classifieds can be found [Here](#).

I have recently taken over running this site and though it has historically been used more in the Finger Lakes region, I am excited to have wineries and growers from across the state, and Pennsylvania start using it more. If you have any issues or need assistance using it, please give me a call.

It's free to use and is a good way to find a deal and sell anything wine and grape related.

A guide to how to make an account and post an ad can be found here: https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=130&crumb=business%20management|business_management

Recording available: Planning for Immigration Enforcement at Your Farm Virtual Office Hour

Yesterday, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development had the largest audience for the Virtual Office Hour since its inception in 2024. The topic was *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. This webinar primarily focused on making a plan for what to do in case of an immigration enforcement action at your farm.

Virtual Office Hour is hosted by Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development director, Richard Stup. Guest panelists included:

- Mary Bess Lewis, Cornell Ag Workforce Development
- Jason Stowel, Immigrant Community Liaison – The North Country, NYS DOS
- Tonya Van Slyke, NEDPA
- Varvara Chinenova, NY Immigration Coalition

[The recording can be viewed here](#)

Resources from yesterday's webinar:

 [Planning for Immigration Enforcement at Your Farm](#)

 [Introduction to Family Preparedness](#)

 [Introduction to the NYS Office for New Americans](#)

 [DOCE Detention Wage Services](#)

 [DHS Protected Areas FAQs](#)

 [Know Your Rights, Know Your Resources](#)

 [Email to request a know your rights presentation: kyr@nyic.org](mailto:kyr@nyic.org)

 [Community Resources for Immigrant NYers](#)

What I'm Reading:

- [Winemakers finding Trump's tariffs hard to swallow](#) – BBC
- [Court Strikes Down Trump Tariffs](#) - WSJ

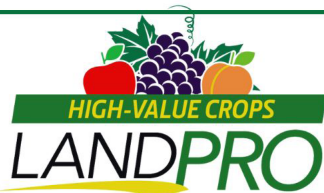
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Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

Our team has experienced a very busy couple of weeks working in the background to promote our region and all of the great work that you do. There have been many out-of-state connections visiting and impressions made. Many of our colleagues have also been very busy and I am sharing two of them with you today.

Katie for the Gold!

First and foremost, Dr. Katie Gold, Cornell Grape Pathologist, invited herself to Washington D.C. on our region's behalf at an Environmental Protection Agency Endangered Species Act meeting to discuss Mancozeb. Katie shared her slide deck with us for our stakeholders to see what she presented to the EPA.

She sent us the below email and mentioned that we could share it with our stakeholders and here it is.



Photo 1. Cornell University's Grape Pathologist, Dr. Katie Gold, and University of Georgia's Grape Pathologist, Dr. Phil Brannen, at the EPA ESA meeting

"Dear friends,
I am writing to share fresh thoughts on today's very productive meeting with the EPA Office of

Pesticide Programs in Washington to discuss the Mancozeb PID released last august. Please feel free to pass this along to your stakeholders if you think they would be interested in hearing these thoughts. I have attached some photos as well as the deck that we presented to the group. The presentation included a short introduction to the grape diseases that plague the eastern industry, our typical IPM recommendations, and importantly, the Mancozeb survey data.

On Thursday May 29, 2025, my colleague Dr. Phil Brannen (Fruit Pathologist, UGA) and I were graciously hosted by scientists and economists in the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs for a 90min meeting to discuss the viticultural habits of Eastern grape growers. Also in attendance today were two individuals from the USDA Pesticide office. In total, we had 11 people in attendance (5 in person and 6 virtual ones) from either the EPA or the USDA.

The meeting was very positive, productive, and engaging. The EPA and USDA scientists were so attentive, interested, and grateful to learn about our industry. Multiple people who attended expressed gratitude throughout the presentation saying the information was exactly what they needed to make informed decisions regarding mitigation. Key quote from one of the BEAD analysts: "when we first realized the hazard was going to be 45 days we lost hope that mitigation could be made, but after today, well it seems like something could be workable after all."

I cannot emphasize more strongly how important the survey data was for today's conversation. To all the growers who filled out the Cornell grape pathology survey, THANK YOU! [For a write up on the data, please see my write up in Appellation Cornell](#). One of the EPA scientists said (paraphrasing) that so often the commentary they receive is non-quantitative, which isn't actionable for them, but the survey information was so helpful in aiding them to understand viticultural habits, how they are temporally distributed and relative to grape species (vinifera, hybrid, American, muscadine), production target (wine, juice, etc.), trellis style, etc; and how mitigation could actually be feasible if these factors are taken into account.

One thing we learned today was that one of the greatest drivers of risk was from irrigation, and that if a vineyard does not have irrigation, then the hazard goes down from 45 days to 15 days. They very much appreciated hearing that irrigation is uncommon in the Eastern industry (outside of vineyard establishment) and how common the use of closed cab tractors are, since using a closed cab tractor brings hazard risk for mechanized actions down to 0 (e.g. mechanized leaf pulling done in a closed cab tractor yields 0 worker hazard). This, coupled with the high rate of mechanization in the eastern industry, makes me very hopeful for acceptable mitigation moving forward.

The EPA and USDA scientists are good people trying to do a hard job with limited information. They took notes throughout, asked detailed questions, and I really got the feeling that they were "on our side," looking to enact the an equitable outcome that protects human health while ensuring economic viability. Overall, I anticipate that there will still be reductions to mancozeb allowance in grapevine as well as mitigation requirements that growers will not be thrilled about, but I am optimistic that the full ban will be rolled back. Additionally, one scientist shared that the time horizon for adaption will likely be multiple years, as there is currently a large study being undertaken about residue in a different crop that they are waiting to complete before issuing an Interim Decision. This makes me hopeful that we will have time to aid our growers in preparing for the transition away from heavy mancozeb use.

Finally, I've attached some photos Phil and I took at the EPA today, including our visit to the first ladies exhibit at the National Museum of American History across the street from the EPA, where

we saw some lovely grape themed china from the 1800s.

Best,
Katie”



Photo 2. Photo of Concord China that Dr. Katie Gold took while visiting Washington D.C.

Pesticide Management Education Program

The Endangered Species Act and Pesticides – What to Expect

Michael Helms

Pesticide Safety Education Program Leader

Cornell Integrated Pest Management

The Endangered Species Act, or ESA, was signed into law in 1973. It was adopted to protect fish, wildlife, and plant species that are threatened or endangered as well as their critical habitats. The ESA requires federal agencies to make sure any action they take, authorize, fund, or carry out won't affect a listed species or their critical habitat.

During the pesticide registration process, the EPA is required under the ESA to evaluate a pesticide's impact on these listed species or their habitats. The evaluations are done in consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The consultations help identify measures to safeguard protected species or their habitats when pesticides are used. EPA has faced numerous lawsuits over the years for failing to comply with the ESA. In response, the EPA has developed strategies to address identified concerns with pesticide use and endangered species. Currently, strategies have been adopted for herbicides, insecticides (including miticides and insect growth regulators), and rodenticides. The strategies include adding new use

requirements to pesticide labels when appropriate. Labels may now require:

- **More specific spray drift mitigation.** While spray drift requirements have been on pesticide labels for many years, it may now be more detailed than before. Labels will list familiar drift management measures but may require use of ecological spray drift buffers. Ecological spray drift buffers are specific buffers based on the application equipment used, equipment set up (such as boom height above the target), and spray droplet size used. However, labels may direct the applicator to the EPA's [Mitigation Menu](#) website for ways to reduce these buffers.
- **Runoff/erosion mitigation.** Mandatory runoff/erosion mitigation needs may be on the label. This will require a certain number of “points” be achieved for the field or crop being treated. Applicators will need to visit the EPA's [Mitigation Menu](#) website to determine the point values for mitigations already in place or to identify other mitigations to achieve the required point value. Certain existing field conditions or pesticide application factors (like application equipment used or reduced rates) may even eliminate the need to meet runoff/erosion mitigation points. The EPA's [Mitigation Menu](#) provides a calculator and worksheets to help applicators determine point values.
- **Accessing Bulletins Live! Two.** [Bulletins Live! Two](#), also referred to as BLT, is an EPA website the label will direct pesticide applicators to check and obtain any Endangered Species Protection Bulletins for the fields they plan to treat. These bulletins are for specific geographic locations, called pesticide use limitation areas, where additional pesticide use requirements are needed to protect listed species. Additional use requirements could include such things as expanded buffer zones, additional runoff/erosion mitigation needs, or achieving rate-specific mitigation points. Use requirements in an Endangered Species Protection Bulletin may be in place of or in addition to other label requirements.

Currently, few labels include these new requirements. However, this will change as the EPA registers new products and reregisters existing products. It will take time for labels to be updated. Only when the new requirements appear on the label do they need to be followed. Be sure to read and follow the label for the product you're using.

Please review Katie Gold's slide deck (on the following pages) that she used for her presentation.

Viticultural Habits of Eastern Wine and Juice Grape Growers

Katie Gold, Assistant Professor of Grape Pathology, Cornell University

Phil Brannen, Professor of Fruit Pathology, University of Georgia

May 27, 2025

Katie Gold, Assistant Professor of Grape Pathology

Advancing Grape Disease Sensing & Management

- **Research Focus:** Early grape disease detection & sustainable management.
- **Multidisciplinary Approach:** Integrating sensing, modeling, and plant pathology.
- **Innovation in Disease Control:** Developing and evaluating new tools & techniques.
- **Bridging Science & Application:** From foundational research to stakeholder impact.
- Steward of **Cornell Grape Pathology** – 50+ years of excellence





Phil Brannen, Professor of Plant Pathology and Hill Fellow

Extension fruit pathologist for Georgia, conducting research and technology transfer for various fruit commodities

- **Education:** B.S. degree in Plant Protection and Pest Management (UGA), M.S. in Plant Pathology (UGA), Ph.D. in Plant Pathology (Auburn University).
- **Research Focus:** Developing integrated pest management (IPM) practices to address plant diseases and transfer of disease management methods to commercial fruit producers.
- **Instruction:** Field Pathology, History of Plant Diseases, Integrated Pest Management, and Viticulture and Enology in the Mediterranean Region (Cortona, Italy).



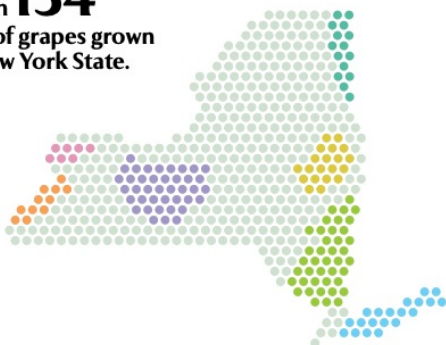
Cornell **AgriTech**

New York State Agricultural
Experiment Station

1. Overview of disease management in Eastern viticulture
2. Projected cancellation impact on Eastern viticulture-- Cornell University Survey Results
3. Status of alternative fungicides
4. Extension perspective on transition planning
5. Discussion

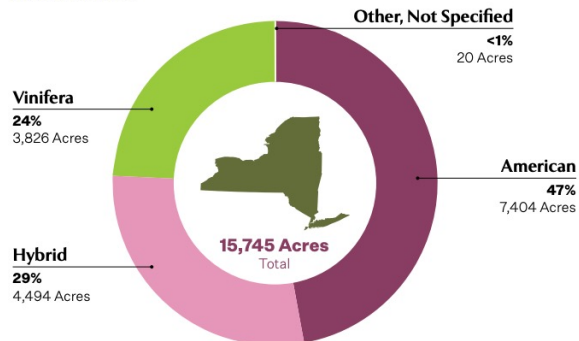


More than **134**
varieties of grapes grown
across New York State.

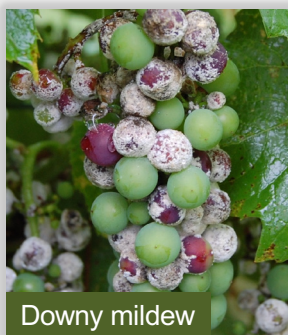


New York State AVA	Acres
Lake Erie	17,653
Niagara Escarpment	219
Finger Lakes	9,035
Champlain Valley	24
Upper Hudson	31
Hudson River Region	172
Long Island	1,987
Other (No Associated AVA)	465
Total	29,586

Variety by Origin,
Statewide



American and Hybrid grape production is highly mechanized





1. Knowing **pathogen biology** so that appropriate cultural practices can be done
 - *Recognize life cycle points for downy mildew where control is most critical*



2. Knowing **vine susceptibility** to major diseases
 - *Treat hybrid and V. vinifera plantings differently. Different genetic material, different assumptions.*



3. Knowing **how fungicides work** (or *don't work*) on different diseases
 - *DM is caused by an oomycete, not all materials work on oomycetes*

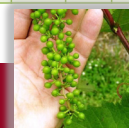
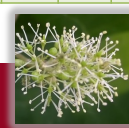
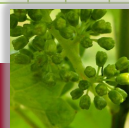
An Effective Spray Program....

-starts with **cultural control**.
 - ALL fungicides work better when disease pressure is lower!
 - **Train** and **prune** to increase airflow and spray penetration
 - Early season **sanitation** to remove initial inoculum
 - **Calibrate** your sprayer annually!
 - **Scout** early and often
-is **simple**.
 - Simultaneous control of the most important diseases
 - Fungicide resistance management
 - Economic sustainability
- ...is **diverse**.
 - A robust and durable spray program will include both contact AND systemic materials!

Contact fungicides like sulfur, copper, and mancozeb are recommended through the critical control period to ensure season-long disease control

Early season diseases

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



9

Why Eastern grape growers use mancozeb:

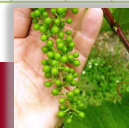
- Broad-spectrum control of all early season diseases except PM
- Low-cost, multi-site mode of action → minimal resistance risk
- Essential rotation partner in IPM and resistance-management programs

Without Mancozeb:

- Shift toward pricier, resistance-prone single-site fungicides
- Concern regarding increased resistance in **DM** (NY: FRAC 11, 40 & phostrol tolerance well- documented)

Early season diseases

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



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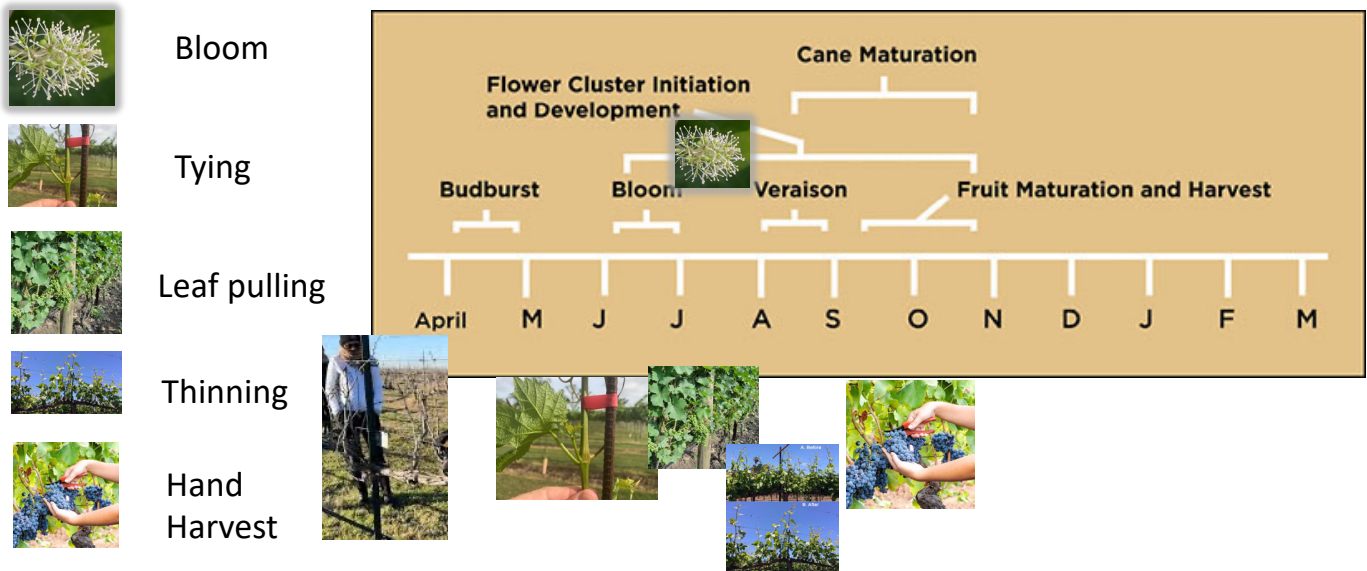
Concerns identified in PID EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0291

- **Post-Application Worker Health Hazards**
 - Certain vineyard tasks expose workers to unacceptably high levels of mancozeb residues which are associated with negative health outcomes
- **Grape-Specific High-Risk Activities** (*at max application rate: 3.2 lb AI/acre*)
 - Tying/training, hand harvesting, leaf pulling → Risk up to **45 days**
 - Girdling, turning up → Risk up to **72 days**
 - Orchard crops do not conduct these activities, so mitigation (e.g., **4-day REI, ban on hand thinning**) sufficiently reduced worker health hazards

Based on the EPA's concerns, Cornell Grape Pathology conducted a grower survey to understand:

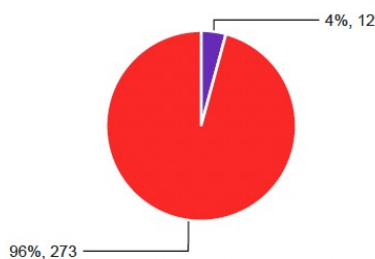
1. Prospective impact of mancozeb ban
2. Habits surrounding mancozeb use and activities identified as risk factors
 1. Tying/Training
 2. Leaf Pulling
 3. Thinning
 4. Hand harvest



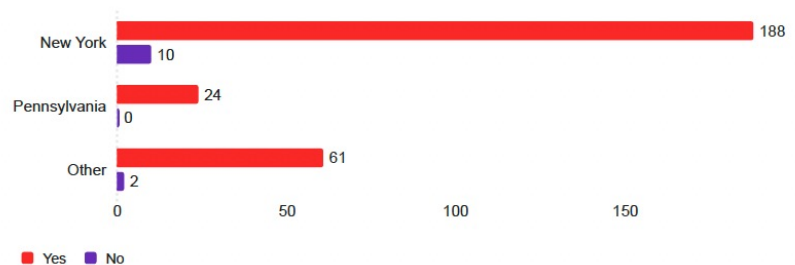


Grape Growers & Mancozeb Use – 331 total respondents, 285 from Eastern United States

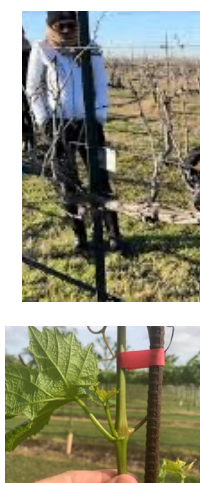
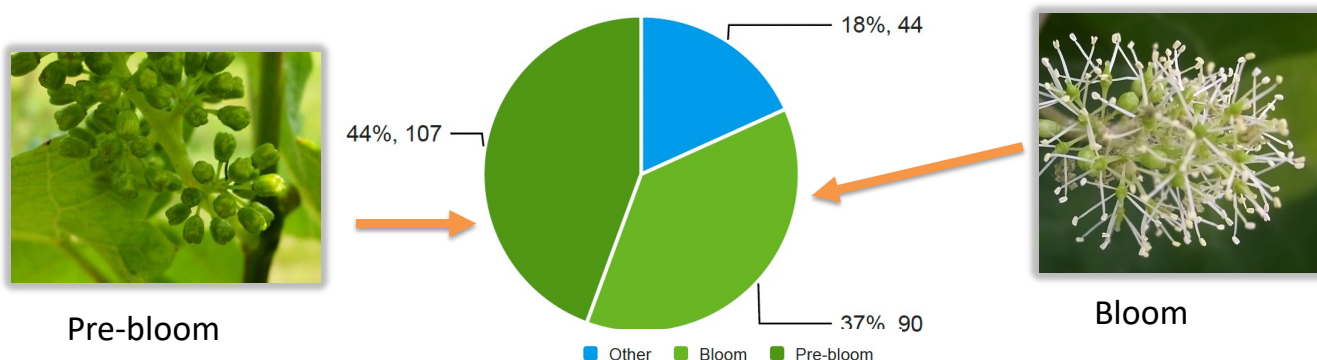
96% of Eastern grape
growers reported using
Mancozeb in 2024



The vast majority of Eastern grape growers report using mancozeb
regardless of where they are geographically.



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



Practice	Percent <u>Not Practicing</u>	Key Timing Insights
Tying/Training - Training typically occurs in the early season, prior to the first spray of the year, though not always. - Tying can occur throughout the season as needed	18% do not tie	100% of those who practice tying/training stop Mancozeb before bloom - Requiring tying and training to be completed either prior to or 45 days after mancozeb application could help mitigate worker risks.



Practice	Percent <u>Not Practicing</u>	Key Timing Insights
Leaf pulling - Typically occurs after bloom but before veraison - Vinifera only practice	50%	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.



Practice	Percent <u>Not Practicing</u>	Key Timing Insights
Thinning - Typically occurs after fruit set - Vinifera only practice	58%	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.



Practice	Percent <u>Not</u> <u>Practicing</u>	Key Timing Insights
Harvest <i>Earliest eastern grape harvest is typically in mid-late August</i>	63% exclusively mechanically harvest	- 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.

Region-specific production practices such as mechanization and temporally bound restrictions can reduce worker 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.
 - For example: 73% of growers indicated they either do not thin by hand **or** would be willing to adjust standard viticultural practices to accommodate EPA's proposed mitigation strategies.

What do we use instead?

Modern **biofungicides** have surprisingly broad efficacy and utility in filling broad spectrum gap

- Biofungicides/conventional rotations yield equivalent season long disease control to conventional only programs
- Biofungicide/conventional rotations help preserve the longevity of remaining single-site fungicides

However **much is yet unknown about their most strategic use**

- Rotations? Tank-mix? Longevity under weathering?



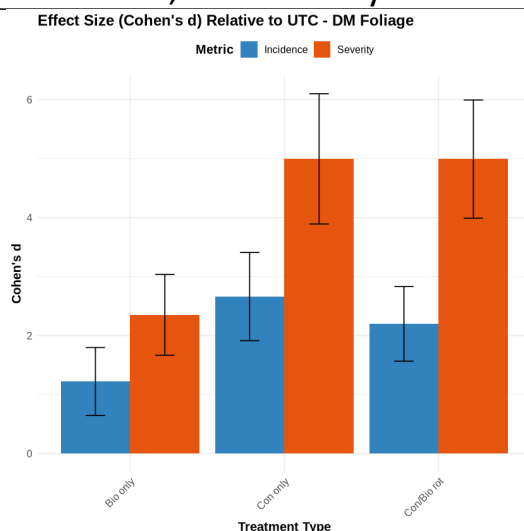
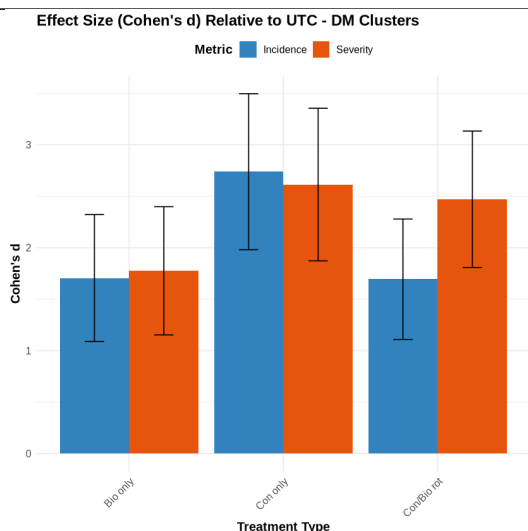
Cornell Pathology Vineyards, Geneva, NY



- 10 acres of wine and juice grape for applied management research
- Longest running and largest fungicide efficacy trials on east coast
 - Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Black Rot, Botrytis, Sour Rot
- 100+ contracted treatments annually
- 15:1 ratio of new biofungicides to conventional over past 5 years

Downy Mildew

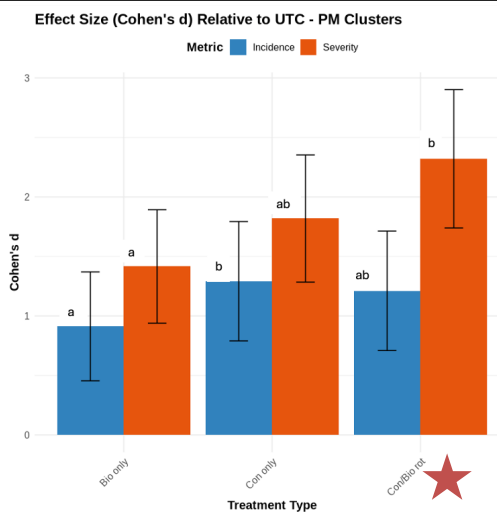
2020-2024, Chardonnay & Chancellor



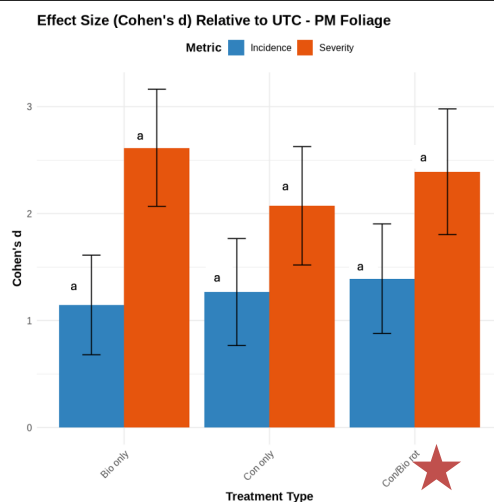
Con/Bio rotations provide equivalent disease control to conv only rotations

Powdery Mildew

2020-2024, Chardonnay



Con/Bio rotations provide best cluster severity control, same incidence control



Con/Bio rotations provide equivalent incidence and severity control

If Mancozeb is eventually phased out, Eastern grape 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 conventional chemistries.
- **Increased support for resistance monitoring** and research on alternative strategies.

Cornell Grape Pathology

Katie Gold, Principal Investigator

kg557@cornell.edu

Dave Combs, R&E Support Specialist

dbc10@cornell.edu



Cornell Grape Pathology Trial Archives

- 5-years: powdery mildew, downy mildew, botrytis
- 3-years: black rot, sour rot
- Not all treatments repeated every year.
Programs based on individual cooperator needs within a given year
- Bio/Con rotations binned together to derive “rules of thumb” insights into performance
- Cohen’s D effect size to normalize across years



Survey Findings: Eastern Grape Growers & Mancozeb Use (Cornell Grape Pathology, Aug 20 – Sept 6, 2024)

- **Mancozeb Usage:**
 - 96% of growers used Mancozeb in 2024.
 - 81% stopped application at or before bloom (typically June).
- **Leaf Pulling:**
 - 50% do not regularly conduct leaf pulling.
 - 60% of those who do, use mechanical methods for all or part of their acreage.
 - 75% of leaf pullers stop Mancozeb application at or before bloom.
- **Thinning:**
 - 58% do not regularly thin vineyards.
- 73% of those who thin stop Mancozeb use at or before bloom.
- **Tying:**
 - 82% conduct tying, but 100% stop Mancozeb use at or before bloom.
- **Harvesting:**
 - 63% conduct all or some of their harvesting mechanically.
 - 71% of hand-harvesters stop Mancozeb use at or before bloom.
 - 96% of mechanical harvesters stop Mancozeb use at or before bloom

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PA Update

Bryan Hed, Research Technologist, Lake Erie Grape Research and Extension Center

Weather: So far, the month of May has been wetter and cooler than average. Our May total rainfall is currently 5.21" (our long-term average for the month is about 3.77"). We have accumulated about 172 growing degree days (gdds) in May and about 277 gdds as of April 1, at our location. There is about a 30% chance of rain today (May 29), a 50% chance Friday, and 30% chance of rain on Saturday, after which clear conditions will prevail for several days. Below normal temperatures (highs in the 60s and low 70s) will dominate the next several days, pumping the brakes a bit on grapevine development.

Phenology and diseases: We are at, or beyond the 5-6 leaf stage (8-12" of shoot growth) that marks the beginning of downy mildew season. However, scouting today did not turn up any downy mildew. We have had several powdery mildew primary infection periods, but we do not expect to see any powdery mildew symptoms until at or shortly after bloom, and mainly on clusters; powdery mildew on leaves is generally not seen until long after (late July?) we observe it on clusters. We did have a black rot infection period on 5/21-22 that may generate symptoms in a couple of weeks (middle of the first week in June) where there is inoculum in the trellis. ***The one disease I am currently seeing is Phomopsis:*** I am observing small amounts of black lesion development at the base of green shoots (first internode) that was generated by infection from the multiple wetting periods during the first few days of May, when shoots were only about an inch or two in length. Mancozeb or Captan applications at 3-6" and again at 10-12" shoots will have provided protection against any further Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew up to now. Because we have had several powdery mildew infection periods since bud break, you should add a powdery mildew material to your next spray.

We should now be preparing for the immediate pre-bloom spray for all the major diseases. This spray and the first post-bloom spray are the most important sprays of the season for disease control, providing the vast majority of fruit protection for the year. For the vast majority of juice vineyards, mancozeb or captan will continue to provide the necessary protection against Phomopsis, black rot, and downy mildew, with no concerns for resistance development. ***For powdery mildew,*** the immediate prebloom spray is the time to start using the best materials we have, like Gatten, Endura, Quintec, or Cevya. I believe the prices of these materials are still somewhat reasonable... **USE THEM AROUND BLOOM!!!** On the other hand, Revus Top seems to be a popular choice for Niagara vineyards around bloom for powdery and downy mildew (and black rot). Just be careful not to overuse this product as ***downy mildew*** resistance to Revus/Revus Top has been found in the Lake Erie region and in many other places. We have also been finding downy mildew resistance to the phos acid materials. We have found no resistance yet to Ridomil products, and I suspect Ranman still works quite well against downy.

One more caution: do not mix Cevya with stylet oil. This combination has been shown to burn leaves on Concord grape. However, we have not tested this combination on wine grapes.

And speaking of wine varieties, now is the time to plan using the biggest guns we have for powdery mildew. This may include materials like Luna Experience, Aprovia Top, or Gatten. These materials should be tank mixed with sulfur for use on varieties that are tolerant of sulfur. Spare no expense with regard to protection from other diseases as well and look for some of the best products

for control of black rot, Phomopsis, and downy mildew (Luna Experience and Aprovia Top mentioned above will also provide black rot control, however you will need to augment the tebuconazole in Luna to get good black rot control). Mancozeb products are great materials to couple with something like Revus, Ranman, Zampro, or Ridomil Gold MZ/copper for extra downy mildew control during early fruit development. If you use a product like Revus Top or Aprovia Top, the difenoconazole in these products (along with a tank mix of mancozeb) will do an excellent job of controlling black rot. The mancozeb will also provide continued control of Phomopsis.

Do not rely on strobilurin fungicides any longer, for powdery and downy mildew control.

These are strictly black rot and Phomopsis materials from this point forward. Strobilurin resistance by the powdery and downy mildew pathogens is considered widespread and this class of fungicides should no longer be relied upon for control of these two diseases, ***especially around bloom.***

As I mentioned last week, this time of year is also a good time to be scouting for the effects of ***Eutypa***, when the stunted, yellow/chlorotic shoots of canes, branches, and arms affected by *Eutypa*, are most easily seen. Eventually, *Eutypa* affected branches will die and will need to be removed. Damage from some herbicides can appear similar on shoots and leaves, but *Eutypa* often affects only some parts of a vine...not the whole vine. Vines affected by *Botryosphaeria* canker can show similar symptoms but are caused by a different group of fungal wood pathogens. You may not have time to prune these infected vine parts out at this busy time but flagging these shoots now will enable you to come back later and do the necessary pruning work to remove affected wood. Prune off at least 6" back from the infected (dead or discolored) wood into healthy wood. Once removed, infected wood should not be left in the vineyard where the pathogen within can continue to release more spores and spread. Rather, it should be removed from the vineyard and burned.

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Updates and Information

Kimberly Knappenberger, Extension Support Specialist, LERGP

NEWA

We are getting close! As far as I have seen, we are not quite at wild grape bloom but realize that varies greatly around our region. According to NEWA wild grape bloom often coincides with peak trap catch of the overwintering generation of Grape Berry moth at 350-400 GDD. (That is the base 50° - not the GBM GDD) At this time you should monitor the vineyard edges for evidence of wild grape bloom and be sure to record it and enter it in the NEWA model for where you are. Wild grape bloom typically occurs 7-10 days before Concord grape bloom and is the best estimate of biofix of the Grape Berry Moth Degree Day model. At the Portland station we are currently at 406 GDD.

The East Westfield station was out for a couple of days but started back up on Thursday, May 29th at 10:45AM. My old nemesis was back with a vengeance. Ants decided to set up shop in the TeleMet – which is the device that offers remote connectivity for the station. Thankfully it was cleaned out before damage was done.



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DATE:

August 12, 2025

TIME:

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

LOCATION:

**Quarry Hill Winery & Orchard
8403 Mason Rd #2
Berlin Heights, OH 44814**

REGISTRATION COST:

**Early Registration: \$45 per
person until July 1**

**Late Registration: \$60 per
person July 2 until August 1**



New Sprayer Technologies and Best Practices: Vineyards and Orchards

This workshop will feature presentations on best spraying practices using conventional sprayers and new sprayer technology, including spray drones and Intelligent sprayer units. The afternoon will provide field demonstrations showing adjustments to improve effectiveness of conventional sprayers as well as sprayer operation and calibration demonstration. This workshop is being developed by OSU, MSU, and PSU Extension Specialists and the USDA-ARS Application Technology Research Unit. Registration is required. Please see the agenda for program details. Lunch and workshop materials are included with registration.

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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

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>

Spotted Lanternfly Pocket Guide:

<https://lergp.com/spotted-lanternfly>