Photo Credit-
Kim Knappenberger

LERGP Crop Update
June 5, 2025

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

PennState Extension

In this copy:

Next Week's coffee pot meeting is on **Wednesday, June 11** at 10:00am at Agri-America, 2465 US-20, Silver Creek, NY 14136, USA

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Click here to watch Podcasts

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extensions in Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara county NY and in Erie County PA.

Business Management

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

Pickup Day Announced (6/10) for 2025 Grape Pest Management Guidelines in North East

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.

By Andrew Holden and Megan Luke

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Members, it's time to pick up your 2025 New York and Pennsylvania Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes. Megan Luke and Andrew Holden will be at the North East Lab on Tuesday, June 10th, 2025, from 9 AM to 4 PM to hand out guides and talk with growers. Please stop by, grab your guide and say "hi". No appointment is necessary. We will have your calendars too if you didn't get a chance to get those yet!
If you are not able to get your guide on Tuesday, call us to schedule a farm visit, or wait for us to mail out your guide.

New York Farm Bureau and Extension's History and Making Your Voices Heard

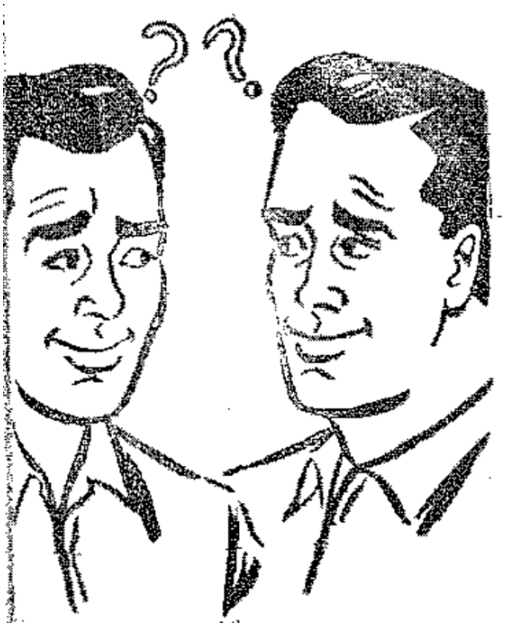
There has been a lot of funding and policy news recently making the rounds surrounding the reconciliation budget and USDA proposed budgets. Funding for agriculture programs and research are both being debated on and discussed at the national level right now. And while we as extension workers are not able to lobby and advocate policy, we do want to make sure our growers know where their voices can be heard if they are ever inclined. Reaching out to your representatives either directly or through farm advocacy/lobbying groups like Farm Bureau are both great ways to share your opinion and make lawmakers aware of what their constituents want.

Extension and Farm Bureau have a long and intertwined history. I found an article from Otsego County that shares that history, written in 1956, and shared it below:

The Story of Two Brothers

A Look Back, 63 Years Ago to an Earlier Day in Cooperative Extension History
Reprinted from the Otsego County Farm News, January 1956

In the beginning (1911-1918) all county Farm Bureaus were primarily educational. The name "Farm Bureau" was born in Broome County where Extension Service first took form. In those days, Farm Bureau was Extension Service and has remained so in New York State. Soon after the beginning (1917-19), county Farm Bureau executive committees found there were many problems of vital interest to farmers that were beyond the ability of a single county unit to tackle. In 1917, all county Farm Bureaus joined their efforts and formed a federation to study and act in the legislative interests of New York farmers. This was the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.



In 1919, under the leadership of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the American Farm Bureau Federation was organized. Its purpose was to promote and safeguard the interests of the American farmers. It has grown into America's most powerful and influential farm organization.
In the following years (1925-1940) like two growing brothers, the Farm Bureau and Extension Service developed into husky young men. One (The Extension Service) found himself a public organization that was fully occupied with bringing the land grant college information to the people and in helping farm people to help themselves. The other (The Farm Bureau) found himself in state and national legislative problems, often forced to take a firm and aggressive stand.

And then brother New York Farm Bureau Federation found that he could not develop into a hard-hitting, dynamic organization because he would embarrass his beloved brother, the Extension Service. Extension, being a public-supported organization, could not directly influence legislation.
Therefore, the New York Farm Bureau Federation studied the problem and recommended that an independent Farm Bureau be established. It would have no legal connection with the Extension Service. Therefore, it would be unhampered in taking any firm and aggressive stand that seemed in the interests of New York farmers.

A special Extension Service committee of farm people also studied the problem and recommended a reorganization. They recommended that the county Extension membership organization be continued. It gives more local control, gives farm people a sense of ownership, and assures that the Extension program would be more responsive to the needs of local people.

In 1955 the New York Farm Bureau, Inc., was formed to replace the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. County Farm Bureau delegates insured adequate finance through setting the membership fee at $20. Already Farm Bureau has organized Farm Family Life Insurance Company. It has placed over 20 million dollars of financial protection on New York farms. A casualty company is now being organized to "manufacture" auto and truck insurance at cost. Farm Bureau can be expected not only to develop a dynamic legislative program, but farm services, such as insurance, that will become important tools for modern-day farming. New and independent county Farm Bureaus have been organized and are planning membership campaigns for this fall.

Also, in 1955 the New York State legislature enacted legislation which changes the name of the county organization that sponsors cooperative Extension work. The new name, effective January 1, 1956, will be County Extension Service Association and will have agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H club departments. The old name was County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association.
Brother Extension Service changed his name, but he will continue to carry on an up-to-date educational program to meet the needs of the people within a county.

In 1956 the new and independent county Farm Bureau will organize legislative and policy committees, program committees, and others. It can be expected to take much more action upon local, county, state, and national problems. The county Farm Bureau can be worth exactly as much as the farmers of a county want it to be. They can make it worth $100 or $1 based upon what effort and enthusiasm they are willing to put into it.

Also, in the year ahead the Agricultural Extension Service, with its “new name,” will give serious study to its objective and its program. It will likely expand its work in marketing, develop leadership programs, and encourage a more effective organization than ever before.

A Look at the Future: For many years in New York State, the county Farm Bureau and Extension Service were Siamese twins. Sometimes it was difficult to tell one brother from the other. An operation was performed at the wish of each brother. The operation was successful! Each brother has an important mission to perform. Each brother needs your continued support and good will. Each will need, additional leaders, leaders with ability, fore-sight, integrity and most of all, enthusiasm.

A look into the crystal ball indicates that the Agricultural Extension Service will continue to be the center of agricultural information in each county. It will become even more important for the welfare of rural and urban people.

The same crystal ball indicates that New York farmers will support the new Farm Bureau. The new Farm Bureau can and will do whatever its members want, if they are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and make it work. This has been the experience in many other states that have developed outstanding county Farm Bureau units. The destiny of the county Farm Bureau and the county Extension Service is in your hands. You will determine their future!
-Reprinted from the Otsego County Farm News, January 1956

This message was sent out this week to NYFB Members regarding a letter of support for funding Extension and Research here in New York.

Please Sign Letter to Secure Funding For Cornell Extension Programs and AgriTech Laboratories

NYFB Members,

Please sign this letter to ask Congress to reverse the federal funding freeze for Cornell University. Many of the extension programs and AgriTech laboratories vital to New York farmers are at risk due to federal funding cuts. This letter, with your name and business information, will be forwarded to the NY Congressional delegation.

Please sign the letter by Sunday, June 8 at 8 p.m. Thank you!

CLICK HERE TO READ LETTER

CLICK HERE TO SIGN LETTER

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

Viticulture

Jennifer Russo, Viticulture Extension Specialist, LERGP

In the Vineyard

The weather in our region finally warmed up this last week and many of our bio-indicators are becoming more evident. Last week touched on the locust trees in bloom and there have been grower reports of wild grape bloom in the trellis. When we see the wild grape bloom (not near the ground or in a parking lot) hit bloom, it is a biofix for the Grape Berry Moth Model and a bio-indicator that bloom is approximately five days away. Today is June 5, 2025, and in five days we will be on June 10th, which is the date that Dr. Terry Bates made the Concord bloom prediction for Concords at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY. Tracking viticultural data in your own blocks is very important and your bloom date is one of those measurements that you should be tracking.

Crop Estimation Calculator

Collecting a little bit of information from the vineyard during the growing season can greatly improve your prediction of final yields with better accuracy than the eyeball method. Know your Bloom Date, Space Between Vines, and Space Between Rows. Calculate how many vines equate to 1/100th of an acre and know how many Days After Bloom (DAB) samples were collected. If you have this information, then you can plug it into a new tool that Dr. Terry Bates has developed, the Concord Crop Estimation Calculator.

The Importance of Crop Estimation

As we stand on June 5th, 2025, many of you are aware of the frosty challenges we faced last year that drastically reduced our yields. However, this year presents a different picture, as the vines are primed for a potentially large crop. Understanding how to estimate this crop is crucial for effective vineyard management.

Dr. Terry Bates emphasizes that accurate crop estimation provides valuable information, allowing growers to decide whether thinning is necessary. Thinning is often debated among growers, but knowing the crop load can significantly influence management decisions. It can help determine which blocks to prioritize during harvest based on their expected yield or be used as an indicator that some adjustments may need to occur for optimal vine health, return crop potential, and quality standards.

A key factor in crop estimation is the timing of bloom, which is predicted by accumulating growing degree days. This year, we anticipate bloom around June 10th or 11th, slightly earlier than the long-term average. Dr. Bates notes that for every three days early bloom occurs, growers could potentially increase their yield by one ton per acre. Therefore, if your vineyard typically yields eight tons per acre, an early bloom could allow for a yield closer to nine tons. The traditional method for crop estimation involves sampling the vineyard 30 days post-bloom. Dr. Bates has developed crop load models specifically for Concord grapes, allowing growers to understand yield to pruning weight ratios. This model can guide decisions about whether to thin and how much, based on the actual crop load.

To simplify the estimation process, a crop estimation calculator has been developed. This tool

allows growers to input row spacing, vine spacing, days after bloom, how many vines or length of row sampled, weight of fruit in sample, and estimated vine size for the sample. With the information that you input, it calculates the harvest yield prediction. It also factors in pruning weight to calculate the revised index, helping growers understand whether their crop load is balanced or overcropped, and then gives a Thinning Consideration in tons/acre (See Figure 1 below). The calculator aids in making informed decisions about thinning and ultimately helps maintain vine health and productivity. Terry has a video on this tool [Click here for the Crop Estimation Tutorial](#).

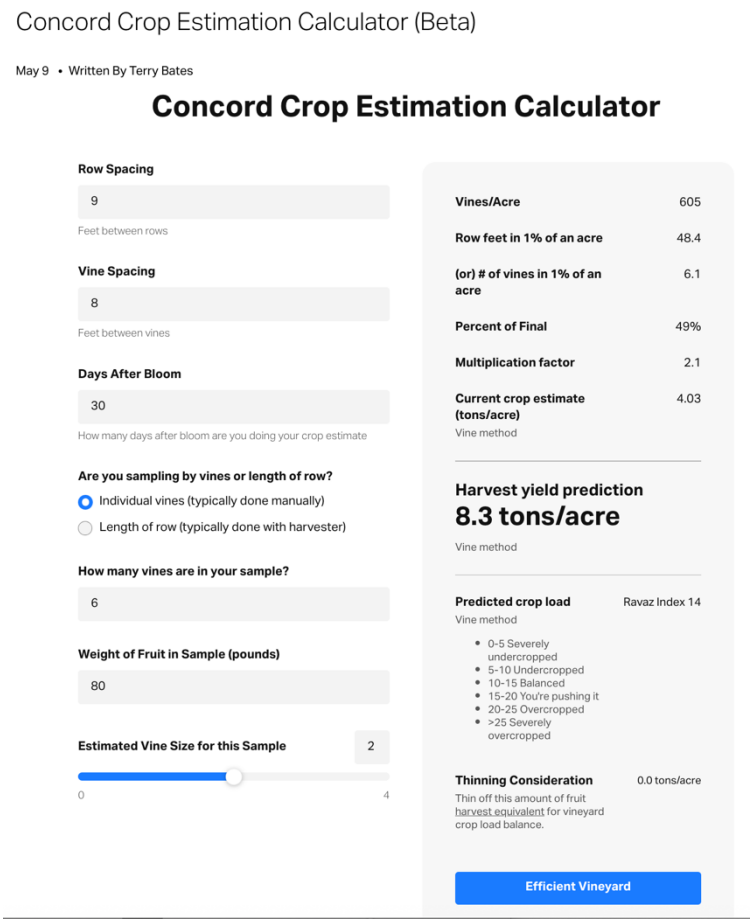


Figure 1. A screenshot of the Concord Crop Estimation Calculator located on the EfficientVineyard.com website

Terry was also our guest on today's *Between the Vines* podcast to discuss this new tool.

CLEREL Crop Estimation/Thinning Demo Day

On July 16, 2025, the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Coffee Pot will be held at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory as a Demo Day. Dr. Terry Bates, director of the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory in Portland, NY, will start us off with information on how to do crop estimation and the research behind it along with research in fruit thinning. We will then take the program outside and watch a demonstration on how mechanical fruit thinning and further discussion on how to achieve the results you want.

Despite the advantages of crop estimation, many growers remain hesitant to thin their crops due to fear of over-thinning. Dr. Bates suggests starting small and conducting trials to assess the impact of

thinning on different vineyard sections. By carefully monitoring the results and adjusting techniques, growers can find a balance that works for their specific operations. Moreover, the will be discussion of how variable rate thinning technology brings a new level of precision to vineyard management. By mapping vineyards and creating prescription maps for thinning, growers can tailor their thinning practices to the specific needs of different vineyard zones, optimizing yield and quality.

Advancements in technology have also enhanced crop estimation methods. Dr. Bates will discuss the use of NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) scans to assess vineyard health and potential yield. By mapping the spatial variation across a vineyard, growers can target sampling in areas that reflect the overall crop load more accurately. For instance, sampling from high, medium, and low vine size zones can provide a comprehensive picture of the vineyard's potential yield.

As we move forward in this growing season, the importance of accurate crop estimation and management cannot be overstated. By utilizing tools like the crop estimation calculator and implementing it into their operations, or by embracing new technologies, grape growers can enhance their decision-making processes, leading to better yields and healthier vines.

We invite you to join us for a free program on July 16th at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory, where Terry will delve deeper into crop estimation and thinning practices.

Soil and Petiole Testing

Copied from our LERGP website Click Here

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Just as you would never medicate your children without knowing whether or not they actually have an infection, you need to be able to diagnose nutrient deficiencies in your vineyards. How to do it? Soil and petiole testing can provide a clear picture of what is going on in your vineyard. The soil tests will determine what nutrients are available to be taken up by the vines' roots, and the petiole tests will show whether or not the roots are actually absorbing those nutrients. Once you have the soil tests, you have one side of the story, and petiole tests will give you the other side of the vine nutrient story. A soil test can indicate that the soil pH, K, Mg, and N levels are all adequate, but if the vines are still puny, something else might be at work. This is where a petiole test comes in handy. Most likely, however, puny vines could be due to too much or too little water in the vineyard, and a large crop size will also affect overall vine size.

REGARDING NITROGEN APPLICATION:

In reference to growers traditionally applying 100+ lbs. actual N/acre, one grower recently commented, "At $600 and up per ton, there is no such thing as tradition." He's got a good point. Instead of applying 100lbs actual N to every nook and cranny of your vineyard, just because it's what you (or your dad or grandpa or great-grandpa) always have done, take the time to get a soil test to determine whether you really need that much N everywhere. Nitrogen availability depends on organic matter in the soil, and each percent organic matter in the soil account for about 20 lbs. actual nitrogen/acre. Hans Walter-Peterson at the Finger Lakes Grape Program developed a worksheet to calculate nitrogen needs based on soil tests results. I recommend you take the time to assess your individual blocks to determine nitrogen needs through soil and petiole testing. You may be surprised by what you may (or may not) need.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING PETIOLE SAMPLES

Watch the video

SELECTING THE VINES:

Select an area containing at least 30-50 vines of the variety to be sampled if possible. These 30 vines should be representative of: (a) a problem area, or (b) the average of the vineyard. The final fertilizer suggestions will apply ONLY to the area represented by the selected vines.

Select 30-50 Vines to represent the sample. If more than one area or block is being sampled, give each area a REFERENCE NUMBER and record this number for future reference. If you have the fields identified with either a number or a letter, this may be used for the reference number. When the diagnosis sheet is returned, it will refer to this field number/name.

Be sure to maintain thorough records of your sampling dates, techniques, and locations. Maintaining proper records will enable you to observe patterns over time and to treat specific areas in a timely and efficient manner.

Remember: Soil analysis in addition to petiole testing will provide the most accurate picture of what's going on in your vineyards. A soil or petiole test alone will not necessarily indicate whether a vine requires a specific nutrient or if the soil requires a change in the pH.

COLLECTING PETIOLE SAMPLES:

Time Of Collection. Collect petiole samples at bloom or 70 – 100 days after bloom (late August or early September). Samples should not be taken after harvest.

Materials Needed: A 2 or 3 brown paper lunch bag.

PROCEDURE:

At BLOOM select a leaf opposite a cluster. At 70-100 days AFTER BLOOM, select the youngest mature leaf on a shoot bearing a cluster. Leaves should be well exposed to light and free from injury and disease. The petiole is the slender stem that attaches the leaf blade to the shoot.

Remove and discard the leaf blade and keep only the petiole. The 60-100 petioles constitute the sample. Place all 60-100 petioles in the paper bag and mark the identification number on the bag.

Collect no more than 2 leaves from each vine. Be sure to collect petioles throughout the vineyard to obtain a representative sample of the block.

Wash The Petioles before they wilt to remove spray residue and dust. This may be done by dipping the petioles in a weak detergent solution (a couple of drops of Tide, etc., in 2-3 cups water) and then rinse quickly and thoroughly with clean water. Do not allow the petioles to remain in the detergent or rinse water for more than one minute. Blot the petioles dry on a paper towel or clean dish towel then place them loosely in the bag. Allow the petioles to dry at room temperature until they become crisp, or for a faster drying time, place bags in oven at 200°F for 30 minutes.

Basic Soil Sampling Instructions: WATCH SOIL TESTING VIDEO

TOOLS:

- Spade and trowel or soil probe

- Plastic bucket
- Sampling bags (in kit)
- Sampling sheet (in kit)
- Pencil or pen and permanent marker
- Plastic re-sealable bag

*Sampling techniques may vary slightly, depending on where they are submitted, so be sure to follow the proper instructions. This set of methods is based on the Cornell Nutrient Analysis Laboratory's (CNAL) protocol.

METHODS:

- Timing of soil sampling: Although soil sampling can be completed at any time of year, it is best to sample when soil is not too wet or to dry.
- With a spade, dig a hole about 12 inches deep. Use the trowel to scrape along the side of the hole from about 0 to 8 inches below the surface into a container. Use this same technique for the subsurface sample (8 to 24 inches). Be sure to label separate samples.
- A soil probe can be used to collect soil from 0-8 inch and 8-24 inch depths, and be sure to keep surface and sub-surface samples separate.
- Place 1.5 cups dry soil into a labeled plastic bag and fill out forms completely for more accurate recommendations.
- (For CNAL) Seal the form in the envelope provided and seal the plastic bag with the soil sample in the mail bag. Be sure to keep the mail bag attached to the envelope, which should be filled out properly.

Note: For more accurate results in vineyards that are not uniform, select the most uniform blocks from which to sample and combine 5 to 6 samples from within a block, mix them thoroughly, then submit 1.5 cups of that as one sample. For instance, a vineyard with sandy loam soil at one end and more clay at the other, submit two samples for the two blocks within that vineyard.

Additionally, to determine your soil type, you can obtain a soil survey map from your county extension office, or you can use the USDA's Web Soil Survey page (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/) to zone in on your land and determine soil type.

PA Update

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

Weather: May of 2025 turned out quite a bit wetter and cooler than average: total rainfall was 5.41" (our long-term average for the month is about 3.77") with only 195.5 growing degree days (gdds) at our location (the coolest May since 2008). There is about a 40-50% chance of rain today (June 5), a 30-50% chance Friday, going down to about a 20% chance of rain on Saturday and a 40% chance on Sunday. Temperature highs will hover around the upper 60s to lower 70s over the next several days (deeeelightful!).

Phenology and diseases: In addition to Phomopsis, powdery mildew and black rot, we now need to be protecting susceptible varieties from downy mildew as well. Downy mildew is always the last of the "big four" major diseases to come online each year. I know its been pretty dry for about a week now, and the downy mildew pathogen relies heavily on wet conditions, but be prepared for wet weather ahead by including a material for downy in your next spray.

We have had several powdery mildew primary infection periods so far, all back in May, 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 to be observable right about now and into the weekend. Seeing black rot on leaves/shoots about now indicates that there is a source of inoculum in the trellis that has squeaked through your spray program to date. Figure out what went wrong and plug those "holes" in your spray program before we get into bloom and early fruit development.

The one disease I have been seeing is Phomopsis: As I mentioned last week, I am observing small amounts of black lesion development at the base of green shoots (mainly on the first and second internodes) that was generated by infection from the multiple wetting periods a month ago, during the first few days of May, when shoots were only about an inch or two in length (probably before anyone had applied anything yet). This lesion development will be most evident on the shoots that are currently the longest: the ones most vulnerable a month ago. 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, although it doesn't appear that we have had any Phomopsis infection periods quite as severe as during the first cold week of May. Because we have had several powdery mildew infection periods since bud break, you should add a powdery mildew material to your next spray, if you haven't started doing so already.

We should now be preparing for the immediate pre-bloom spray for all the major diseases, if you have not already applied it. Every year, I need to add that this spray and the first post-bloom spray are the most important sprays of the season for disease control on your fruit, 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, as this product has not been used frequently by most growers here in the Lake Erie belt.

Once again, one more caution: do not mix Cevya with stylet oil. This combination has been shown to burn leaves on Concord grape. Symptoms appear similar to damage from difenoconazole (found in Revus Top…remember that?), which is of interest, given that the mefentrifluconazole in Cevya is in the same FRAC class as difenoconazole (FRAC 3). However, outside of the mix with stylet oil, we have not seen Cevya causing problems applied solo or with other products, like we did with difenconazole. We have not tested the Cevya/stylet oil combination on other grape varieties, so if you plan to use that combination on your wine grapes, for example, you should spray a little out on just a panel of grapes first and see if there are any problems with leaf injury, particularly to newly expanding leaves. You should see a reaction and know if there's a problem within about 3 days.

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, on susceptible varieties. 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 (or captan) 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.***

PA Update

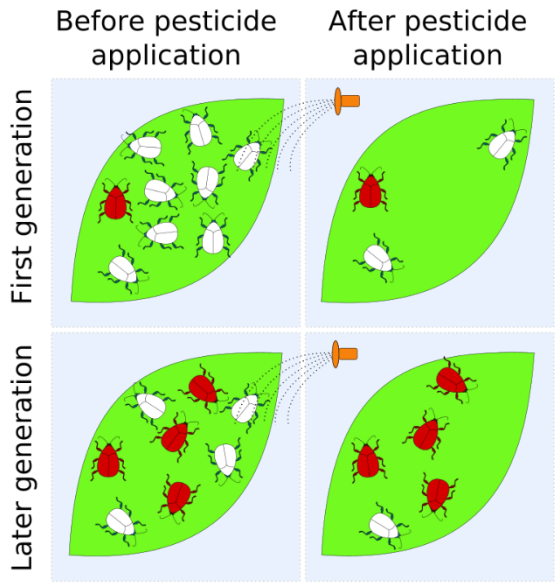
Megan Luke, Penn State Extension Viticulture and Tree Fruit Educator

PA UPDATE

With ongoing concerns regarding the deregistration of old, mainstay pesticides, it is more important than ever to be correctly rotating your active ingredients in your spray applications. This protects our materials from failure and helps to maintain the efficacy of applications over multiple years. While most of you are familiar with the terms resistance and rotation, it's good to understand what these terms mean in practice.

Resistance- The ability of a pest or pathogen to survive an application of a pesticide. Resistance increases in a pest population when the same chemistry is used repeatedly. Resistance renders specific products ineffective against the pest.

This is the classic diagram demonstrating pest resistance to insecticide treatment:



In the top row, a pesticide was applied that killed most of the sample population, leaving a lower number of resistant (red) insects than non-resistant (white) insects. In the lower row, you can observe a higher number of resistant insects in the subsequent application of the same material. Eventually, only resistant insects will remain if a chemical with a different mode of action is not employed.

Rotation- The practice of frequently changing the type of chemical used for control of a specific pest or pathogen to reduce resistance. This refers to the class or group of active ingredients, not a specific brand or active ingredient. For example, the products Mustang Maxx and Cortez have different brand names but the same active ingredient (zeta cypermethrin). Using both products would not be a rotation, and using both could put you over the maximum use limits on the active ingredient. Another example would be Mustang Maxx and Danitol. While they are different active ingredients (zeta cypermethrin and fenpropathrin, respectively), they are both in the pyrethroid group, and alternating them would not be a rotation of the mode of action.

Mode of action (MOA)- This is the method that a specific product uses to kill a pest. Every pesticide on the market has a code for the mode of action. When you rotate your products, you

should choose products with different modes of action. The standard recommendation is to rotate between three products with different modes of action. When a pest population becomes resistant to a specific product, it is likely to be resistant to **all** products with that mode of action.

Modes of action for fungicides can be found here: FRAC

Modes of action for insecticides can be found here: IRAC

Modes of action for herbicides can be found here: HRAC

Currently, there are a few new active ingredients, including new modes of action, entering the registration process. A new insecticide active ingredient is under review, with a comment period open until June 10th. It is being considered for many fruit crops and several lepidopteran (moth) pests, so it is possible that it could be useful in grape production.

Comments can be made at this link

Per the EPA:

"The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received an application from Syngenta for the registration of a new broad-spectrum insecticide. Syngenta is proposing this active ingredient as a treatment to both agricultural and non-agricultural settings, including foliar, seed treatment, gel bait, in-furrow, and structural applications.

The document *Memorandum Supporting Proposed Decision to Approve Registration for the New Active Ingredient of Isocycloseram* and its supporting documents are available for public review. The comment period for this action is 30 days from the date when this memo is posted in the docket.

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ- OPP-2021-0641, by one of the following methods:

1. Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

2. Mail: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

   EPA Docket Center
   New Active Ingredient Isocycloseram, Mail Code 28221T
   1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20460.

   New Active Ingredient Isocycloseram

Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received in its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include a discussion of all points you wish to make.

The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (i.e., on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets."

Contact information:

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

Office: (814) 825-0900

Email: MFL5873@psu.edu

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 Technolgies 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.

REGISTER AT GO.OSU.EDU/SPRAY2025

PennState Extension

The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

Michigan State University | Extension

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**

Questions? 716-792-2800 or kjr45@cornell.edu

Links of Interest:

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

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

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

https://lergp.com/

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

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

Spotted Lanternfly Pocket Guide:
https://lergp.com/spotted-lanternfly