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FINGER LAKES VINEYARD UPDATE

November 2025 - Issue, [013]

Photo Credit: Chris Kitchen (UREL)

SURVEY ON UNSOLD GRAPES IN NY & PA

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program, along with our collaborating land grant universities (Penn State University Extension & Cornell Cooperative Extension) are asking you to contribute to the 2025 Unmarketable Grapes Survey. Growers from both New York and Pennsylvania are encouraged to complete the following form.

Survey Link: https://pennstate.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9TEV2wdiHGqknEa

You are asked to answer questions about the grape varieties you grew in 2025 and couldn't sell due to current market conditions. Please share the approximate unsold tonnage and the value per ton of those grapes (this could be what you expected to receive or what you received last year). The survey will be open until Friday, December 5.

The purpose of this survey is to estimate and report on the economic impact due to the current grape market conditions. Results could be used by growers, industry groups, and politicians to make decisions regarding growing, marketing and/or policy changes.

We will publish a report of the results from the survey in the Finger Lakes Vineyard Update newsletter later this winter. If you are not a member of the FLGP, you can get information on how to subscribe by contacting Brittany Griffin with the Finger Lake Grape Program at (315) 536-5134 or bg393@cornell.edu. The report will also be published by cooperating programs in New York and Pennsylvania.

Please be assured that your responses are completely confidential. We will only report data regarding tonnage, average prices, and minimum and maximum prices per ton by variety received so that no individual's answers will ever be identified.

You are free to stop the survey at any time.

If you have any questions about this survey or its outcomes, please contact Andrew Holden, Farm Business Extension Educator with the Lake Erie Grape Program at 716-640-2656 or azh6192@psu.edu.

2025 GROWING SEASON: THE BEST OF TIMES, THE WORST OF TIMES

The dichotomy of the 2025 season has been sitting with me for a while, but especially in recent days as I have been speaking with county legislators and reporters about the past year.

On the one hand, the weather conditions this year resulted in a crop of very high quality according to everyone I talked to during harvest. Other than April and May, every month this year had less than 50% of average rainfall based on data at Geneva (Fig. 1). Fruit remained very clean overall, with very little in the way of cluster rots until near the end of harvest, when a few spots of Botrytis developed in some Riesling blocks. I heard about no real issues with sour rot this year from growers, which is always a relief given how big of an impact it can have on harvested yields in bad years. This allowed growers and winemakers to let fruit hang on the vines a little bit more if they wanted. This was helpful in some cases earlier in harvest where acidity seemed to stay relatively high compared to Brix development but eventually settled into a more desirable range.

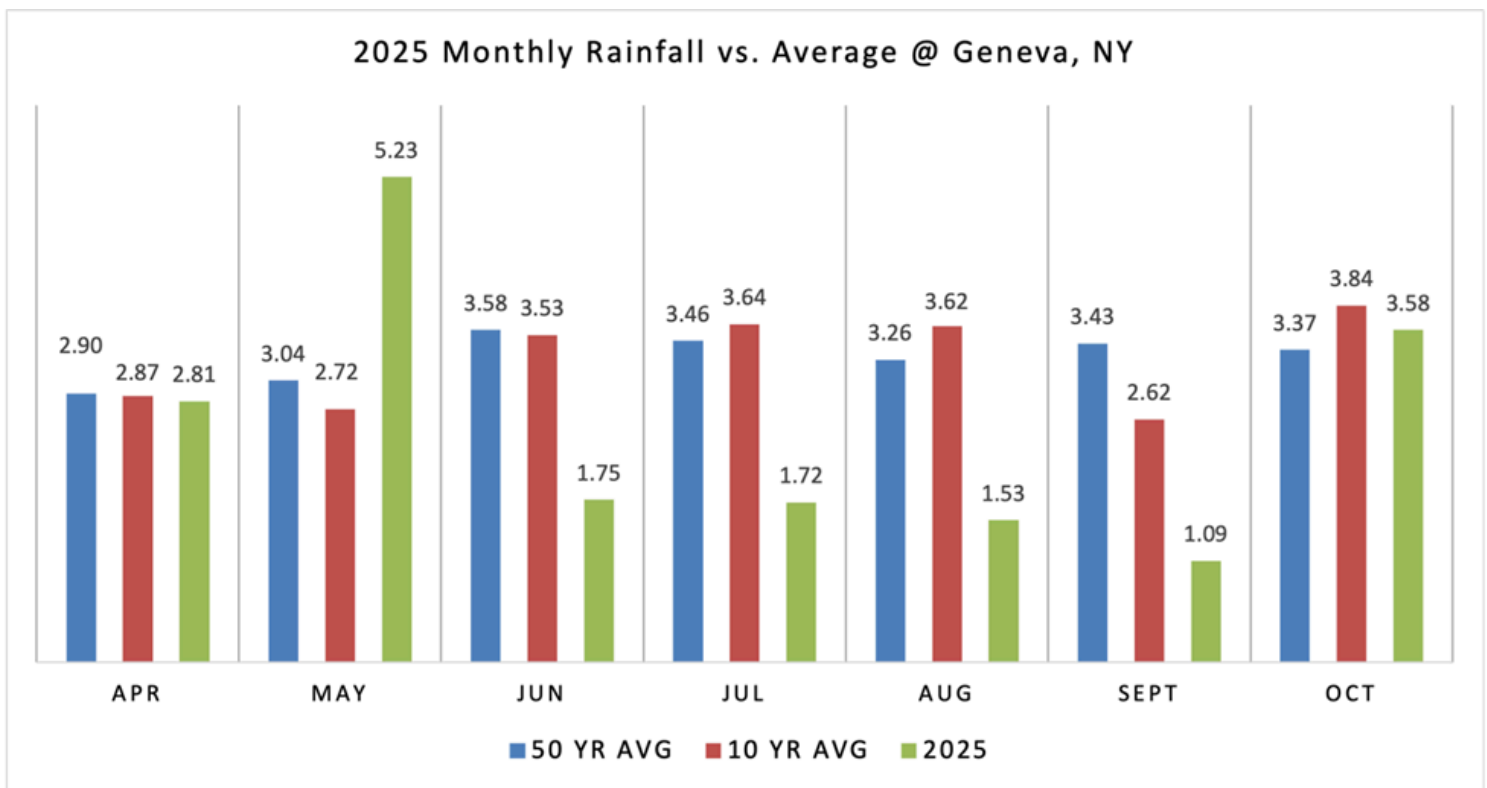


Figure 1. Monthly rainfall totals at Geneva. Almost half of October's rain this year fell on October 30-31, after most grapes were harvested.

2025 GROWING SEASON: THE BEST OF TIMES, THE WORST OF TIMES



Figure 2. Water stress symptoms appeared to various extent in vineyards this year due to the dry conditions. This photo was taken on August 19, with severe defoliation happening before ripening could begin.

The dry conditions this year were helpful for keeping disease pressure low, but in some blocks, it was severe enough to cause significant drought stress. Some young vineyards or those on limited soils (e.g., shallow, low OM or heavy clay) started to defoliate as early as mid-August, causing further fruit development and ripening to essentially shut down (Fig. 2). A few growers in these situations decided to harvest the fruit early and figure out a use for it, while others just decided not to use the fruit at all.

On the other hand, of course, was the difficult market that growers faced this year to sell all their fruit. We don't have any details yet other than what was on the NY Grape & Wine Classifieds site, but based on the ads that were posted there this season, the surplus existed for almost all varieties to a greater or lesser extent. There are all sorts of predictions and prognostications about when things will even out again, and what the market will look like at that point – Chris Gerling even offered to examine the entrails of a chicken – but of course the real answer is that nobody really knows what the market will look like next year or in three years.

The other major news of the season was the expansion of the two populations of Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) found in Romulus and Geneva last year. While it wasn't surprising – this is the pattern that other regions have seen when new populations are found – it was still discouraging to see such high numbers so quickly. Some SLF were found in a commercial vineyard near Romulus, and many more in tree lines and other areas near a few other blocks. This new pest will become more common in more locations over the next couple of years, unfortunately, but experience from other grape growing regions has shown that it can be managed successfully while still growing quality grapes. This will continue to be an important focus of the Grape Program over the next several years as we learn to adapt to this new pest in our landscape.

A more thorough and broader discussion of the growing season across New York will be coming to your inboxes shortly in the [Veraison to Harvest](#) wrap-up newsletter.

SAVE THE DATE: LABOR ROADSHOW IX RETURNS THIS DECEMBER

The Agricultural Workforce Development Council of New York State, in partnership with Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development, is excited to announce Labor Roadshow IX—a series of in-person and online events designed to keep New York’s agricultural employers informed and prepared for today’s labor challenges.

This year’s Roadshow will feature two webinars and four in-person meetings across the state:

- December 1 – Kickoff Webinar (noon to 2:00)
- December 9 – Elks Lodge, Greenwich, NY
- December 10 – Hilton Garden Inn, Watertown, NY
- December 17 – Cornell AgriTech, Geneva, NY
- December 18 – Genesee Community College, Batavia, NY
- December 22 – Concluding Webinar (noon to 2:00)

Topics under development include:

- Immigration and Farm/Family Preparedness
- Compliance Updates
- Unionization
- Employee Engagement and Improving Culture
- Employee Housing Operation and Management
- Legality of Employee Monitoring
- How to Interact with Regulators and the Public about Labor Issues
- And more to be announced

The Roadshow delivers essential updates on labor law, regulations, and workforce best practices—tailored for farm owners, managers, and ag service providers. Sessions also focus on practical strategies to boost communication, strengthen retention, and build a positive workplace culture.

Registration is now open at <https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/labor-roadshow/>.

For questions, contact cu-agworkforce@cornell.edu.

Event cost: \$75 per person

Cash, check, and advance online payments will be accepted.

For the latest updates on expert speakers, session topics, and additional information, please continue to check our [Labor Roadshow webpage](#).



Cornell Cooperative Extension

**AGRICULTURAL
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT**

THE MOST UNDERUSED TOOLS ON THE FARM

Greg Mruk – Director, NY FarmNet

A recent report revealed that only 30–40% of farmers regularly use key financial tools to manage their operations. From my time as an ag lender, I'd say that's spot on. Too often, these tools are only pulled out when absolutely necessary—usually for loan applications or tax prep—and rarely revisited with intention. Let's be honest: no farmer wants to spend hours pushing paper. But here's the truth—spending just a little time each month reviewing and understanding your financials can be the difference between being proactive and being reactive. And in farming, that difference can be everything.

You might debate whether all five tools are essential, but you can't argue the value each one brings. Together, they offer a clear picture of your business—both financially and operationally—and help you make informed decisions for your farm and your family.

Know What You Own: Your Balance Sheet - Track your assets, debts, and net worth—your farm's financial snapshot. Update annually, ideally at the same time each year.

Profit Tracker: Your Income Statement - See where the money came from, and where it went—your farm's scoreboard. Review annually or quarterly for better insight.

Money In, Money Out: Your Cash Flow Plan - Follow the flow of dollars through your season—stay ahead, not behind. Start with a projection, then monitor monthly.

What It Really Costs: Production & Enterprise Analysis - Break down the cost of each crop or herd—know what's paying off and what's not. Estimate early, refine with actuals at season's end.

Tax Time Made Easy: Monthly Recordkeeping - Keep your books clean and your tax prep smooth—just an hour a month saves headaches later. Reconcile income and expenses monthly.

Every farm is different, and timing may vary depending on your enterprise. But regardless of size or sector, understanding your operation from a financial perspective is essential. Thankfully, today's tools are digital, intuitive, and supported by organizations eager to help you build a system that works ([NY FarmNet](#) for one). Yes, it might be frustrating at first. You might uncover numbers you'd rather not see. But as your confidence grows, so will your operation. Financial clarity isn't just about survival—it's about building something that lasts.



FARMNET

1-800-547-3276 | www.nyfarmnet.org



DISASTER ASSISTANCE

SDRP - Supplemental Disaster Relief Program: Stage 2

Background

Authorized by the *American Relief Act, 2025*, the Supplemental Disaster Relief Program provides more than \$16 billion in disaster relief payments to eligible producers who suffered revenue, quality, or production losses to crops, trees, bushes, or vines due to qualifying disaster events in calendar years 2023 and 2024.

Overview

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) is delivering SDRP assistance to eligible producers in two stages. Producers can receive payments in both stages, if applicable, and for one or both years, depending on losses.

Stage 1: Indemnified Losses	Leverages existing Federal Crop Insurance or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) data as the basis for calculating payments.
Stage 2: Uncovered & Non-Indemnified Losses	Provides payments to eligible producers for losses of crops, trees, bushes, and vines that were not indemnified. These losses are also known as uncovered or shallow losses.

Key Takeaways for SDRP Stage 2

- SDRP Stage 2 builds on the basic framework deployed under Stage 1 to deliver disaster assistance in a manner consistent with previously indemnified losses compensated under Stage 1.
- Stage 2 leverages existing federal crop insurance or NAP data, where available, to calculate disaster assistance in the same manner as the producer elected insurance policy.
- Due to varied federal crop insurance policies and NAP coverage options and to align with assistance delivered under Stage 1:
 - There are unique application and documentation requirements based on the type of coverage purchased.
- Insured and NAP covered Stage 2 payments will include the refund of premiums and fees when the SDRP Stage 2 disaster loss payment calculated is greater than zero.
- For uninsured losses, FSA will leverage existing data previously reported by producers, when available.
- Any missing data for insured, NAP covered or uninsured losses must be provided by the producers at the time of enrollment.
- Additionally, SDRP Stage 2 compensates for quality losses and tree, bush, and vine losses.



Eligibility

Eligible losses must be due to wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms, freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions occurring in calendar years 2023 and/or 2024. Related conditions, include:

- Excessive wind that occurred as a direct result of a derecho.
- Silt and debris that occurred as a direct result of flooding.
- Excessive wind, tornadoes, storm surges, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that occurred as a direct result of a hurricane.
- Excessive wind and blizzards that occurred as a direct result of a winter storm.

Drought losses must have occurred in a county rated by the [U.S. Drought Monitor](#) as having a D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks, D3 (extreme drought) or greater intensity level during the applicable calendar year. A list of counties that are eligible for SDRP due to drought for 2023 and 2024 is available at fsa.usda.gov/sdrp.

The American Relief Act authorized \$220,000,000 to provide block grants to eligible States to provide compensation to

producers for necessary expenses related to crop, timber, and livestock losses, including on-farm infrastructure resulting from adverse weather events in 2023 or 2024 that a State determines warrants such relief. FSA is establishing block grants with Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, and Massachusetts that will cover crop losses; therefore, producers with losses in these states will not be eligible for SDRP program payments.

Eligible Producers

To be eligible for SDRP, persons or legal entities must be a U.S. citizen, resident legal alien, partnership consisting solely of U.S. citizens, a legal entity organized under State law, or an Indian tribe or tribal organization defined in the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act. Producers must also have an ownership share and share in the risk of producing the crop.

Quality Losses

Stage 2 incorporates quality losses into the application and payment calculation, when applicable. Quality discounts will be addressed by adjusting production to count using a producer certified quality loss percentage. Verifiable evidence of quality factors must be provided to support the claimed quality loss percentage. The following two methods will be used to calculate the quality loss percentage.

- Quality reductions for all crops, except forage, will be calculated using a decrease in value based on discounts provided at the point of sale due to the physical condition of the crop indicated by an applicable grading factor.
- Quality reduction for forage crops will be based on nutritional value (Similar to NAP). This approach provides a range of specified values and calculates a percentage. FSA will establish a range of Relative Feed Value (RFV) which will be the same range already established under NAP, Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), or some other measure of forage feed quality can be used to document the quality factors.

Calculators for both methods to assist producer can be found at: fsa.usda.gov/sdrp.



How to Apply

For Stage 2, FSA is using a streamlined process for eligible crop, tree, bush and vine losses leveraging existing NAP data as well as data on file with RMA for losses covered by certain federal crop insurance policies. Other FSA crop data, such as producer acreage reporting data and general crop data will be used when not available under crop insurance records and for uninsured applications. SDRP applicants must work with a FSA county office to complete an FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application. Producers will submit the complete and signed FSA-504 to their FSA county office by one of the following methods:

- In-person
- Electronically using Box and One-span
- Email
- Fax
- Visit a local FSA county office to request an application.

In addition to submitting the FSA-504, Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) Stage 2 Application, producers must have the following forms on file with FSA:

- [Form AD-2047](#), Customer Data Worksheet
- [Form CCC-902](#), Farm Operating Plan for an individual or legal entity
- [Form CCC-901](#), Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
- [Form FSA-510](#), Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (if applicable). This form must be on file for all applicable program years to be eligible for the payment limitation exception.
- [SF-3881](#), Direct Deposit
- [FSA-578](#), Report of Acreage, if applicable
- [AD-1026](#), Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification

Most producers who have previously participated in FSA programs, likely have these forms on file. However, those who are uncertain and want to confirm the status of their forms, can contact their [local FSA county office](#).

Stage 2 Payment Calculation

Stage 2 payments are based on the SDRP adjusted NAP or Federal crop insurance coverage level the producer purchased for the crop. For uncovered participants the Stage 2 payment will be calculated using an adjusted SDRP coverage level of 70 percent. The net NAP or net Federal crop insurance payments (NAP or crop insurance indemnities minus administrative fees and premiums) will be subtracted from the SDRP calculated payment amount. Administrative fees and premiums will only be included if the calculated SDRP payment is greater than zero.

The following tables show the adjusted SDRP coverage level based on the producer's selected crop insurance or NAP coverage level.

SDRP COVERAGE LEVEL	
CROP INSURANCE LEVEL	ADJUSTED SDRP COVERAGE LEVEL (PERCENT)
Catastrophic coverage	75
More than catastrophic coverage but less than 55 percent	80
At least 55 percent but less than 60 percent	82.5
At least 60 percent but less than 65 percent	85
At least 65 percent but less than 70 percent	87.5
At least 70 percent but less than 75 percent	90
At least 75 percent but less than 80 percent	92.5
At least 80 percent	95

NAP ASSISTANCE STAGES	
NAP COVERAGE LEVEL	ADJUSTED SDRP COVERAGE LEVEL (PERCENT)
Catastrophic coverage	75
50 percent	80
55 percent	85
60 percent	90
65 percent	95

UNCOVERED (UNINSURED)	
UNINSURED/NOT COVERED BY NAP	ADJUSTED SDRP COVERAGE LEVEL (PERCENT)
Uncovered (Uninsured) Commodities	70

The total SDRP, Stages 1 and 2, payment to indemnified producers will not exceed 90 percent of the loss and an SDRP payment factor of 35 percent will be applied to all SDRP payments. If additional SDRP funds remain, FSA may issue a second payment.

Payment Limitation

The payment limitation for SDRP, (Stage 1 and Stage 2 combined) for 2023, 2024, and/or 2025 is determined by the person's or legal entity's average adjusted gross farm income (income derived from farming, ranching, and forestry operations). Specifically, a person or legal

entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, cannot receive, directly or indirectly, more than \$125,000 in payments for each year (2023, 2024, and/or 2025) under SDRP if their average adjusted gross farm income is less than 75 percent of their average AGI for the applicable base period. (2023 tax years are 2021, 2020, and 2019. 2024 tax years are 2022, 2021, and 2020.)

If at least 75 percent of the person or legal entity's average AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities and the participant provides the required certification and documentation as outlined below, then the person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, is eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, up to:

- 900,000 for each program year for specialty and high-value crops; and
- \$250,000 for each program year for all other crops.

To request the increased payment limitation, participants must file form [FSA-510](#) complete with participant's certification their average adjusted gross farm income is at least 75 percent of their average AGI and a certification from a Licensed Certified Public Accountant (CPA) or Attorney that the participant meets the requirements. This form is required to be on file for each year the payment limit exception is requested.

Future Insurance Coverage Requirements

All producers who receive SDRP payments are required to purchase [federal crop insurance](#) or [NAP](#) coverage for the next two available crop years at the 60 percent coverage level or higher. Producers who fail to purchase crop insurance for the next two available crop years will be required to refund the SDRP payment, plus interest, to USDA.

For More Info

USDA launched the [2023/2024 Supplemental Disaster Assistance public landing page](#) where the status of USDA disaster assistance and block grant rollout timeline can be tracked. Additional USDA disaster assistance information can be found on [farmers.gov](#), including the [Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool](#), [Disaster-at-a-Glance fact sheet](#), and the [Loan Assistance Tool](#).



To learn more, scan the QR Code.

Supplemental Disaster Relief Program Stage 2

Producer Pre-Application Checklist



Background

Authorized by the *American Relief Act, 2025*, the Supplemental Disaster Relief Program provides disaster relief payments to eligible producers who suffered revenue, quality, or production losses to crops, trees, bushes, or vines due to qualifying disaster events in calendar years 2023 and 2024.

USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) is administering the Supplemental Disaster Relief Program (SDRP) in two stages. Producers can receive payments for both stages 1 and 2, if applicable, and for one or both years (2023, 2024, and/or 2025), depending on losses.

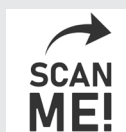
SDRP Stage 2 Checklist

Starting Nov. 24, 2025, eligible producers can submit SDRP Stage 2 applications. Before applying, you should review the checklist below to ensure you have required forms on file with your FSA county office and have gathered supporting documentation that may be required to ensure eligibility for assistance.

For More Info

USDA launched the [2023/2024 Supplemental Disaster Assistance public landing page](#) where the status of USDA disaster assistance and block grant rollout timeline can be tracked. Additional USDA disaster assistance information can be found on [farmers.gov](#), including the [Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool](#), [Disaster-at-a-Glance fact sheet](#), and the [Loan Assistance Tool](#).

To learn more, scan the QR Code below.



- Establish records with FSA by completing:
 - [Form AD-2047](#), Customer Data Worksheet
 - [Form CCC-902](#), Farm Operating Plan for an individual or legal entity
 - [Form CCC-901](#), Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable)
 - [Form FSA-510](#), Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (if applicable). This form must be on file for all applicable program years to be eligible for the payment limitation exception.
 - [SF-3881](#), Direct Deposit
 - [AD-1026](#), Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification

- Complete an [FSA-578](#), Report of Acreage (if applicable) for crop years 2023, 2024, and 2025 (**Note:** 2025 only applicable if the crop could have been impacted by a weather event in 2024).

- Compile and summarize production or inventory records for crops losses in 2023, 2024, or 2025 on crops, trees, bushes, or vines impacted by a qualifying disaster event in 2023 or 2024.
 - For trees, bushes, and vines, applicants should be prepared with the number of destroyed and damaged.
 - For value loss be prepared with the inventory immediately before and immediately after the disaster.

- If applying for an additional quality loss, compile and calculate quality loss for crops losses in 2023, 2024, or 2025 on impacted by a qualifying disaster event in 2023 or 2024.
 - Producer-facing calculator available online at [fsa.usda.gov/sdrp](#).
 - Production and inventory records to support quality loss must be provided at time of application.
 - Evidence to support the quality loss factors must be verifiable.

- Producers enrolled in the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) should confirm approved yields are up to date with FSA.

Events

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.



Vineyard Management Considerations After Drought

Tuesday, December 16 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Jordan Hall Auditorium

Cornell AgriTech

630 W North Street, Geneva NY

Co-hosted by Gallo and the Finger Lakes Grape Program

In the summer of 2025, New York and surrounding states experienced areas of below average rainfall in several American Viticulture Areas. As the impacted areas rely heavily on natural precipitation, the lack of rain across several months resulted in drought-like conditions in numerous vineyards. Due to the uncommon nature of the weather this past growing season, an expert panel of Extension Specialists and University Researchers have been invited to share their knowledge with wine and juice grape growers. There will be a presentation discussing how soil nutrients may have been affected by the 2025 season followed by an open discussion panel where questions can be directed to the speakers. This event will be offered in person and online as a Zoom Webinar.

Hosts:

Bernadette Gagnier, Gallo

Hans Walter-Peterson, Finger Lakes Grape Program

Presenter:

Dr. Jaclyn Fiola - Delaware Valley University

Panelists:

Markus Keller - Washington State University

Michelle Moyer - Washington State University

Patricia Skinkis - Oregon State University

Charles Obeiro - Washington State University

Michael Cook - Texas A&M University

Moderator:

Terry Bates - Cornell University

This event is free and open to all members of the wine and juice grape industries, but we need all attendees to pre-register so we can plan accordingly.

Webinar Registration Link:

https://cornell.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_SQZCurzXSfOuSMkbPwbV6g

In-Person Registration Link:

https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/vineyard_drought_10504

Events

Webinar:2026 Pest Management Spray Schedule – What’s Your Plan?

Wednesday, December 3, 2025 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Hosted by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Registration link: <https://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=636>

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is hosting a webinar to help growers make informed decisions about their pesticide programs in 2026 and beyond. The course agenda is below. Registration cost is \$25 per person. New York and Pennsylvania pesticide credits will be available for this webinar.

Course Agenda

12:50 PM-1:00 PM

Course registration and welcome

1:00 PM-1:30 PM

Fluctuation of grape berry moth populations in Concord vineyards – Dr. Flor Acevedo, Penn State University
The grape berry moth is typically managed using pesticide applications timed according to a degree-day model. However, despite the current management guidelines, there is substantial damage caused by this insect in high-risk vineyards. This presentation will share results on grape berry moth phenology collected from four vineyards over two growing seasons in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Attendees will learn about the insect’s life cycle, how to recognize its damage in the field, and how populations fluctuate throughout the season in relation to temperature.

1:30 PM-2:00 PM

The Future of Disease Management is (Almost) Now — Dr. Katie Gold, Cornell University
An update on what’s new from Cornell Grape Pathology—dsRNA, next-gen biologicals, disease-resistant varieties, phenology-based scheduling, dynamic spray volume (“smart” spraying), and emerging AI decision support—and how to judge these against the unchanged fundamentals of pathogen biology and viticultural practice. Using PM, DM, and black rot examples, attendees will connect pathogen life cycles to product choice and timing, learn where our data says the new tools can help with old problems, and leave with clear questions to ask before adopting new products and approaches

2:00 PM-2:30 PM

Fungicide Efficacy 2025: Results from Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew and Black Rot Trials — David Combs, Cornell AgriTech

An overview of the materials and their effectiveness in the Cornell pathology vineyard field trials in 2025. Fungicides will be evaluated and compared against like modes of action as well as untreated controls and grower standard programs. This program will also suggest materials to use in the future and what pathogens they are most effective against.

2:30 PM-3:00 PM

Pathology Resistance Update and Upcoming IR4 Projects in Grapes- Dr. Tim Miles, Michigan State University

A presentation with a grape pathology resistance update on downy, powdery and botrytis, along with a discussion on the upcoming IR4 projects in grapes and what that means for our industry

3:00 PM-3:30 PM

A Review of Common Issues Impacting Pesticide Use – Megan Luke Penn State University
This talk will discuss common issues in sprayer set-up, coverage, calibration, and water quality, which may drastically affect the efficacy of your spray program. This will include a recap of issues that I observed in the past two years of sprayer calibration in NY and PA, as well as discussing simple and cost-effective solutions to overcome some common problems.

3:30 PM-4:00 PM

Final Assessment and Q & A



FINGER LAKES GRAPE PROGRAM

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

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Cornell Cooperative Extension
Finger Lakes Grape Program

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