



The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program



Electronic Crop Update for June 6, 2013

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Please visit our LERGP Website at: <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/> for a detailed calendar. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one! UPCOMING EVENTS are also listed toward the bottom of this Update.

Please remember to let us know if you have changed or are in the process of changing your email address so we can keep the Electronic Crop Update coming to your inbox!

Please email Edith at: emb35@cornell.edu.

WEATHER DATA: Edith Byrne

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DATE/YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP.	GDDs	TOTAL APRIL GDDs	TOTAL JAN GDDs
Week 5/22/13	87	67	0.00	27	344	421
Week 5/30/13	84	69	0.03	26.5	411.5	488.5
Week 6/5/13	69	47	0.00	8	491.5	568.5
Week 6/5/12	65	50	0.01	7.5	491	621.5
AVERAGE	72.5	53.6	0.15	13.11	414.28	440.23
<i>GDDs accumulated 1st week of June 2013 = 53</i>				<i>GDDs accumulated 1st week of June 2012 = 41</i>		
<i>GDDs accumulated May 2013 = 260.5</i>				<i>GDDs accumulated May 2012 = 393</i>		
<i><u>Average GDDs accumulated 1st week of June = 61.3</u></i>				<i><u>Average GDDs accumulated June = 514.48</u></i>		
	<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>			
<i><u>Average High June</u></i> (so far)	68.80 (last week 68.93)		64.60 (last week 71.16)			
<i><u>Average Low June</u></i> (so far)	52.40 (last week 50.59)		51.80 (last week 54.06)			

This year compared to AVERAGE: JAN. GDD: Ahead 9.78 / APR. GDD: Ahead 5.89

This year compared to 2012: JAN. GDD: BEHIND 4.04 / APR. GDD: AHEAD 0.0381

JUNE Rainfall accumulation = 1.28"

APRIL Rainfall accumulation = 3.44"

MAY Rainfall accumulation = 4.14"

Rainfall accumulation 1/1/13 through 6/5/13 = 14.57"

FROM NORTH EAST, PA: Bryan Hed

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Weather: Here at the North East PA lab, we have accumulated 54 growing degree days during the first 5 days of June. Our gdd total since April 1 equals 493. Rain is predicted throughout today (June 6) and, according to Skybit, will result in leaf wetness well into June 7, generating more infection periods for every major disease. Accuweather predicts that we may not see any sunshine until mid-day on Saturday, June 8. Temperatures will remain in the 50s and 60s throughout that period - on the cool side of comfort for the pathogens - but prolonged leaf wetness and cloudiness could spell out severe conditions for disease development at the 'cusp' of the most critical time for fruit protection; don't cut any corners.

Phenology: Bloom in Concord grape is imminent; our 13 year average gdd accumulation for trace bloom (when the very first caps come off) is 515 and we are currently at 493. The recent cool weather over the past 3 days has stalled that process.

Diseases: The first two days of May brought an additional 1.4 inches of rain and, you guessed it, more infection periods for all the major grape pathogens. If you haven't applied an immediate prebloom spray yet, make that application at the very next opportunity. We started the season on the dry side, but the past 10 days have changed all that and we are entering a period of grapevine development when the fruit of your labor is most at risk. Scout your vineyards carefully over the next 3-4 weeks so you can spot disease in its earliest stages and take quick action, especially if this wet weather continues. There's no substitute for scouting to keep you informed of the pathogen's progress in YOUR vineyard.

Observations: We are observing evidence of [Phomopsis](#) and [black rot](#) infection on the first 2-3 nodes/internodes where fungicide protection was lacking back on the 9th and 11th of May, our first infection periods for these diseases after bud break. Our next serious infection periods for these diseases occurred on the 24th, 28th, and 31st of May. Black rot from these wetting periods will manifest as lesions on leaves sometime next week, and will most likely appear on leaves 4-6 on shoots. So, scout your vineyards; black rot lesions on leaves 1-3 and 4-6 covers the entire cluster zone and sets you up for a potentially difficult season for controlling black rot on fruit. And then there's [downy mildew](#). We have not seen any symptoms of this disease yet, but the weather is currently favoring the development of it.

GRAPE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: Tim Weigle

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Disease Management

With the numerous heavy rain events we have experienced across the belt the question of spray timings and spray intervals has been a source of conversation during grower calls and has been discussed at Coffee Pot meetings. At this critical point in the growing season (the availability of primary inoculum is peaking during bloom for black rot, powdery mildew, downy mildew and Phomopsis) the return on any type of investment you put into your disease management program has the potential to be huge. Whether it is spraying every row and using enough water per acre to ensure coverage, to using the best materials available and applying them in a timely manner.

The question on whether it is more valuable to wait until after a heavy rain is forecast to apply a fungicide or get it on and pray that it doesn't all get washed off is commonly asked. My response is that it is better to have

protection on prior to a major rain/infection event. If heavy rains hit after the application you may have to shorten the spray interval, but this is much easier to accomplish than eradicating a problem that got started because of a gap in coverage.

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With the potential for a large crop in most vineyards this year the straight forward approach to disease management is to start calculating your spray intervals with your first spray. If the weather is nice and dry with only scattered rain events (and depending on the materials you used) you should be able to go with a spray interval of 14 days. If there are frequent rainfall and infection events, you should look to tighten up the interval down to 10 days. Of course the weather forecast and the time it takes to cover your acreage plays into the spray interval as well. Under times of heavy infection pressure it will be beneficial to look at how you will get the materials on within the 10 to 14-day window.

A great tool to use in helping to calculate the need to adjust spray intervals is the Grape Infection Events Log that can be found at the bottom of the Grape Disease Model page for each NEWA station. Figure 1 [below] shows the Grape Infection Events log for the North East Lab. The Infection Events Log shows that in the past ten days the North East lab has experienced 3 infection periods and almost 5-inches of rain (not counting the rainfall are getting as I write this). Under these conditions it would make sense to shorten up your spray interval.

Hide grape infection events log

Show leaf wetness events log

Grape Infection Events Log							
When calculating combined wetting periods we use the following rules: 1) an infection event must start with precipitation, 2) successive wetting periods are combined into a single infection event until a dry period of over 24 hours or a wetting period with no precipitation is encountered.							
Starting Date/Time	Ending Date/Time	Hours LW	Avg Temp	Total Rain	Phomopsis	Black Rot	Combined Event
Download Time: 6/6/2013 12:00							
Jun 1 20:01	Jun 2 5:00	9	66.2	1.78	Infection	Infection	No
May 31 18:01	Jun 1 19:00	11	68.1	0.30	Infection	Infection	Yes
May 28 0:01	May 29 13:00	20	61.7	2.76	Infection	Infection	Yes
May 21 20:01	May 24 10:00	33	55.8	0.62	Infection	Infection	Yes
May 8 14:01	May 12 1:00	41	55.5	1.48	Infection	Infection	Yes

If you are not familiar with NEWA you can access the North East Lab station page from the home page at; <http://newa.cornell.edu/> or directly at; <http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=weather-station-page&WeatherStation=nel> From there, click on the Grape Diseases link in the North East Pest Forecasts.

Grape Berry Moth

Wild grape bloom has the [Grape Berry Moth](#) model off and running for vineyards across the belt. Having the wild grape bloom date for the vineyards in your area will help you to focus the model information specific to your area. A good point was made at the Coffee Pot meeting yesterday. With the early season we are experiencing, it should not be a surprise if we end up with an extra generation of [grape berry moth](#) this year. Combine this with a higher overwintering population from our extra generation(s) last year and there is the potential for damage to get out of hand early. Make sure you access the GBM model on NEWA and implement

the information in your grape berry moth management strategy in 2013.

If you have any questions on using NEWA in your vineyard IPM strategy, please send me an email at thw4@cornell.edu or give me a call at 716.792.2800 x 203.

GRAPE PHENOLOGY: Kelly Link



I found the first signs of Bloom in the Fredonia Historical concord vines on Tuesday, June 4th and in the Portland concords on Wednesday, June 5th (See photograph left). I have not found any signs of bloom in the Wild Silver Grape on the Portland farm. The 48 year average date for 50% Bloom in the Fredonia Historical vines is June 14th. The 4 year average for bloom on the Portland farm is June 9th. 50% Bloom is when the caps have fallen off 50% of the florets (bloom) on a majority of the clusters within a scouting area (1' – 2' wide section, top to bottom, on the right and left side of a

vine). With the trend of cool temperatures, it may take several days for the vines to reach 50% bloom. Just a reminder, Dr. Bates' Lake Erie GDD model has placed 50% bloom between June 10th and 11th.

On a side note, Floret counts were done in Fredonia and Portland. My process was simple: I selected four vines with similar pruning weights in each plot (four own-rooted and four grafted in Fredonia, and four vines per pruning level in Portland). On each vine, I selected a cane with a primary shoot at the 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th node. I counted the florets (including the shoulder) on the medial cluster of each shoot (Total clusters counted in Fredonia = 32; in Portland = 64).

In the Fredonia Historical vines (pruned Balanced 30+10), there was an average of 150 florets per cluster on own-rooted vines (33 year average = 123), and an average of 123 florets per cluster on grafted vines (33 year average = 102). The overall floret average at Fredonia was 137 (up from 107 in 2012, 102 in 2011 & 91 in 2010). All clusters counted contained a shoulder. The average number of florets on the shoulder was 21.

On the Portland Farm, the following are the average floret counts per cluster: 90 Nodes = 102, Minimal = 111, Balanced 20+20 = 112 (5 year average = 92), 120 Nodes = 160 (5 year average = 99). The overall floret average at Portland was 121 (up from 81 in 2012, 98 in 2011 & 85 in 2010). 70% of the clusters counted had a shoulder. The average number of florets on the shoulder was 30.

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Go to <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/> for a detailed calendar of events. *Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one!*

COFFEE POT MEETINGS: All Coffee Pot Meetings are held on Wednesdays

1 DEC credit available

Coffee Pot Meetings are free. Come find out what is happening in our local vineyards and talk with the Team. Look for notices in Electronic Crop Updates, Upcoming Events Notices, and on the Website and mark your calendars! We look forward to seeing you at several of our Wednesday meetings this year!

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	June 12, 2013	10:00 am - 12:00 pm	Chuck Alessi @ Marion J. Fricano Memorial Town Park, Upper Shelter, 11083 Gowanda State Park, North Collins, NY 14111 <i>SPEAKER: Kevin Martin</i>
	June 12, 2013	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Donna Merritt Farm/Vineyard, 1964 Rte. 39, Forestville, NY 14063 <i>SPEAKER: Kevin Martin</i>
	June 19, 2013	10:00 am - 12:00 pm	Jeff Schultz Farm/Vineyard, 2707 Albright Road, Ransomville, NY 14131 <i>SPEAKER: James Taylor, Ph.D.</i>
	June 19, 2013	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Mark Martin Farm/Vineyard, 12037 Angell Road, Silver Creek, NY 14136 <i>SPEAKER: James Taylor, Ph.D.</i>
	June 26, 2013	10:00 am - 12:00 pm	Szklenski Farms Inc., 8601 Slade Road, Harborcreek, PA 16421 <i>SPEAKER: Jodi Timer</i>
	June 26, 2013	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm	North Collins Senior Center, 11065 Gowanda State Road, North Collins, NY 14111 <i>SPEAKER: Jodi Timer</i>
The June 26 th 2pm meeting is sponsored by: <i>Crop Growers LLP is an independent agency that sells and services only crop insurance, enabling us to specialize on the 28 different crops we insure.</i>			

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DATE: TOMORROW! FRIDAY JUNE 7, 2013 PREREGISTRATION DUE FOR HOPS PRODUCTION IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION

HOPS PRODUCTION IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION

DATE: Saturday June 15, 2013 (*Pre-register by Friday June 7, 2013*)

TIME: 8 am to 4 pm

LOCATION: Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory, 6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

COST: \$75.00 General | \$65.00 NeHA Members

(you can join or renew your membership at: www.northeasthopalliance.org)

Participants will learn about commercial hops production; starting with classroom instruction on production practices from Hops growers from MD, PA and NY, as well as Cornell University Extension staff.

You will also have a Hop Yard tour for a first-hand look at the hop yard construction and a discussion with

hops growers on practices they use in their hop yards. The event will wrap up with local brewers discussing their use of hops in the brewing process as well as the market for Lake Erie Hops.

REGISTRATION: Pre-register by Friday June 7, 2013

Contact Kate Robinson

Phone: (716) 792-2800 ext. 201

Email: kjr45@cornell.edu

Class size is limited, be sure to sign up early to ensure a spot in the class

PDF Registration Form: http://nygpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/event/pdf64_pdf.pdf

Or enroll online at: http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration.php?event=64

WINEMAKER'S ROUNDTABLE: Red Hybrids

DATE: Monday June 17, 2013

TIME: 4:00 – 6:00

LOCATION: South Shore Wine Company, 1120 Freeport Road, North East, PA 16428

TOPIC: *Red Hybrids*

These are informal meetings designed to provide a venue for sharing information, getting to know each other and increasing our collective knowledge and winemaking skills to raise the quality and visibility of wines from our regions.

Please bring wines that you wish to discuss, whether problem wines or wines with merit. All provide an opportunity for learning! This meeting is open to all commercial winemakers in the region and beyond, so encourage your colleagues to attend. Lake Erie and Niagara regions share commonalities that do not exist between our regions and other regions in NY, PA or OH; exploring these similarities will help us all understand the potential of our own region. Please make the effort to attend as many of the meetings as you can as each of us has something to contribute to the greater good.

No RSVP is required, and there is no charge.

PLEASE NOTE: *Next Electronic Crop Update will be Thursday June 13, 2013*

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Crop Update is an e-mail newsletter produced by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program and sent out by subscription only. For subscription information, please call us at 716.792.2800 ext. 201. For any questions or comments on the format of this update please contact Tim Weigle at: thw4@cornell.edu.

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

[Andy Muza](#), Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Cooperative Extension, 814.825.0900

[Tim Weigle](#), Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203

[Kevin Martin](#), Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 205

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THE LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM at CLEREL

**6592 West Main Road
Portland, NY 14769
716-792-2800**