



Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

In the Vineyard

Hans Walter-Peterson



Riesling cluster in bloom.

We're still marching our way through bloom this week, and fortunately we've slipped into a drier weather pattern for at least the next few days, which should help to keep disease from building up in the young clusters (especially botrytis) and should help with set as well. As I mentioned last week, the rain and cooler weather we were getting then when many of the earlier varieties were blooming

I have yet to step foot in a vineyard that has any obvious issue with low cluster numbers (that wasn't hit with some frost damage). We have seen a few vineyards where the opposite might be true – that vines of certain varieties are carrying too many clusters this year. Seyval in particular seems to be the poster child for the problem this year (and can be in other years too).

We have recorded almost 3.5" of rain at the Teaching Vineyard in Dresden this month, which is just short of the monthly average of 3.6". So the soil profile is full of water, and now we're lining up for at least three or four warm days, which means the vines have everything they need for rapid shoot growth. Moving catch wires to keep shoots positioned before coming through with the sprayer can help to keep too many shoots from getting broken off by equipment, but may also cause too much congestion within the fruit zone if leaves can't be pulled or shoots weren't thinned earlier in the season. Ideally, shoot positioning on the lower tier of Scott Henry trellises should hold off for a little longer, generally until shortly after fruit set. As with just about everything in viticulture, there are factors that need to get balanced against each other when making decisions.

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Upcoming Events: [more details in Upcoming Events](#)

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| • Vineyard Tailgate Meeting | July 2, 2013 |
| • ASEV– Eastern Section Annual Conference & Symposium | July 15–18, 2013 |
| • Field Meeting on Soils & Compaction | July 30, 2013 |

Petiole Testing

Mike Colizzi

Have you ever wondered if the amendments you are applying to the soil are actually making a difference in the vine? Well petiole tests can tell you if the money you spent was worth it. Bloom is a great time to assess the nutrient status of your vines for things that can be fixed this year with foliar fertilizers (micronutrients & magnesium to some extent).

We all know that soil samples are a great way to see what nutrients are available to the vine in the soil solution. However, a petiole sample can show you what the vine is actually extracting from that soil solution. Petiole sample are a valuable tool to help construct a vineyard nutrient plan.

Lets say for example you have a particular block or part of a block that just never seems to be as productive as your others. You take a couple soil samples and find out that all nutrients are in adequate supply. This is when petiole testing comes in handy. Many factors could be causing these vines to be less productive. Knowing which nutrients the vine is not taking up will help to narrow down the cause. You may also decide that it is best to just supplement the vines needs through foliar applications.

You must have soil samples that correlate with your petiole samples to create the whole vineyard nutrient picture. Without soil samples you are missing important information about nutrient levels in the soil, pH, organic matter, and cation exchange capacity (a soils ability to retain nutrients and other particles in the soil at a given pH). That information along with petiole data completes the whole picture and allows you to fine tune your nutrient program. This in turn keeps more money in your pocket, and the groundwater free from contamination due to excessive nutrient application.

One of the most important things when taking petiole or soil samples is consistency. Be consistent in how you take the samples, when you take the samples, and which lab you choose to have analyze the samples. At bloom samples are taken from the leaf opposite the basal 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 keeping only the petiole. Collect 60 to 100 petioles depending on size. Varieties with large petioles such as Concord will require around 60 petioles, while something like Riesling or Pinot Noir will need closer to 100 petioles to make a good sample. Place all petioles in a paper bag and mark the identification number on the bag. Collect no more than 2 leaves from each vine.

Petiole tests are available through many agricultural labs including [Dairy One Laboratory in Ithaca, New York](#) and [A&L Eastern Laboratories in Richmond Virginia](#).

IPM

Hans Walter-Peterson

We've had a wide range of rainfall totals so far in the month of June, so disease pressure is probably going to vary significantly between locations. At the Teaching Vineyard in Dresden, we have almost 3.5" of rain so far in June, while over in Lodi the totals are just over half that amount. As mentioned earlier, in addition to wetting the canopy and clusters more often and promoting disease that way, frequent rains also fill the soil profile, which promotes rapid shoot growth and leaf expansion, which makes disease management more challenging.

The extended bloom period that we're having this year is also giving growers some pause about timing, including just when to apply the first botrytis material if bloom is still going on. Many growers who have botrytis-susceptible varieties will apply a material for botrytis control in their post-bloom spray. But when bloom is drawn out a bit longer, do you apply the botrytis material before bloom is done, or wait until the next spray when bloom would (hopefully) be completed? A lot of it comes down to how wet is it during the time that the majority of the varieties are blooming. If bloom on your site has primarily been taking place over the past week when we've had very little rain, you could justify waiting until after bloom is finished to make that first botryticide application. But if we enter another rainy period, getting that material on the clusters a little earlier than you might be used to can make a big difference at the end of the season.

Conditions like we have right now help to keep powdery mildew at bay – sunshine and relatively low humidity (even the model below says so) – but with only some kidding aside, most of our growing season can be considered one long powdery mildew infection period. Wayne Wilcox and others has been saying for several years now that small, unseen infections of powdery mildew can lead to higher levels of cluster rot infections later in the season. Further justification for including sulfur, Nutrol, Kaligreen or other materials with post-infection, anti-sporulant or eradicator activity in these next couple of sprays at least.

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Diseases

Weather Station:
Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Ending Date:
6/19/2013

Calculate

MapResultsMore info

Grape Disease Infection Events for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

	Past Jun 17	Past Jun 18	Current Jun 19	Grape Disease 5-Day Forecast			Forecast Details	
				Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22	Jun 23	Jun 24
Phomopsis	No	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	-
Powdery Mildew	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-
Black Rot	No	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	-

Phomopsis - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.

Powdery Mildew - runs from bud break until early bloom; calculates when weather conditions may allow overwintered, primary spores (ascospores) to infect susceptible tissue.

Black Rot - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.

Phenological stage: Bloom

Finger Lakes Vineyard Update

Finger Lakes Grape Program

June 19, 2013

IPM (continued from page 3)

Hans Walter-Peterson

Leafhoppers

We're starting to see some more leafhoppers in vineyards over the past week, including our own Teaching Vineyard where we've found both grape and potato hoppers. Decisions about whether to spray at this point in the season should take into account how much damage is visible already, the size of the canopy and the potential crop, and the block's history with the pest. Greg suggests scouting for grape leafhoppers just after bloom, mostly on suckers near the ground, which means growers with native and early hybrid varieties should be looking now. Other times to scout for them are mid-July and late August (refer to [last year's review of Insect Management in the Vineyard Notes newsletter](#)).

Grape Berry Moth

The relatively cool weather we've been having off and on in June has kept the growing degree day count in the GBM model from accumulating too fast. As of today (at Dresden), we're about halfway to reaching the 810 GDD threshold. Only sites that experience very heavy GBM pressure each year be considering a spray for GBM control right after bloom.

Greg Loeb presented a webinar last year for Alice Wise and the growers on Long Island on insect management with a focus on grape berry moth. You can watch and listen to a recording of that webinar at <http://breeze.cce.cornell.edu/p6rirkko6d5/>.

NEWA Grape Forecast Models

Select a disease or insect:
Grape Berry Moth

Weather Station:
Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Date of Interest:
6/19/2013

Calculate

Map

Results

More info

Grape Berry Moth Results for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Wild Grape Bloom: 5/29/2013

Wild Grape Bloom date above is estimated based on degree day accumulations or user input. Enter the actual date for blocks of interest and the model will calculate the results more accurately.

Accumulated degree days (base 47.14°F) wild grape bloom through 6/19/2013: 379 (1 days missing)

Daily Degree Days for Dresden (FLGP/FLCC)

Base Temp	Past	Past	Current	5-Day Forecast		Forecast Details		
	Jun 17	Jun 18	Jun 19	Jun 20	Jun 21	Jun 22	Jun 23	Jun 24
47.14F - GBM	22	15	14	15	23	23	26	27
Accumulation	357	372	386	402	425	448	474	502

NA - not available

Download Time: 6/19/2013 14:00

Pest Status	Pest Management
Feeding by first generation will cease and pupation will begin when approximately 500 DD have accumulated after wild grape bloom.	The time for treatment of first generation grape berry moth is over.

Meet Andi Hawk—FLGP/FLCC Summer Intern

Hans Walter-Peterson

I'm happy to introduce Andi Hawk, who will be working as a summer intern with both the Grape Program and Finger Lakes Community College's Viticulture & Wine Technology Program. She will be spending much of her time at the Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard, helping us to finish the trellis installation, training vines and other management tasks out there. She will also be working on a couple of projects for us this summer, including our invasive pest species monitoring project which will be starting up any day now (we hope). We're pleased to have her working with us this summer.



A little bit more about Andi, in her own words:

Although Andi grew up in the Finger Lakes region, it was not until she was living in the southeastern United States working as a representative of a home wine making company, that she realized her true passion... wine. Upon returning to New York, Ms. Hawk completed her AAS in Viticulture and Wine Technology from Finger Lakes Community College. She served internships at Anthony Road Wine Company, King Ferry Wine Winery, and Pumpkin Hill Bistro and Vineyard providing a broad range of experiences from the vineyard to the wine cellar. After her summer with the Finger Lakes Grape Program, she will attend Cornell University as a junior in the Viticulture and Enology program.

Upcoming Events

Vineyard Tailgate Meetings

Tuesday, July 2, 2013 5:00 – 6:30 PM (note the change of the date)

Dr. Konstantin Frank's Vinifera Wine Cellars

9749 Middle Road, Hammondsport NY 14521 ([click here for map](#))

These are a series of informal meetings held with growers in different locations around the Finger Lakes during the growing season. Meetings are held every other Tuesday afternoon, starting at 5:00 PM and usually ending around 6:30 PM. During the day of each meeting, Mike and I visit a few growers and vineyards near the meeting location to get a sense of what has been happening in the area, and give us some ideas about some potential topics for the meeting later that day. There will also be ample time to discuss any questions or issues that others want to bring up as well. There is no need to register ahead of time – just show up when you can, and leave when you have to.

There will be 0.75 pesticide recertification credits available for each meeting. As with other events where credits are available, you need to be present at the beginning of the meeting to sign the meeting roster – make sure to have your card with you - and stay until the end to receive your certificate.

At the right is the schedule for the rest of our Tailgate meetings this season:

Date	Address
July 9	Atwater Vineyards, 5055 Route 414, Hector NY 14841
July 23	Vine Country Farms (Roy & Gordon Taft), 8531 County Rd 74, Prattsburgh NY 14873
August 6	Hermann J. Wiemer Winery, 3962 State Route 14, Dundee NY 14837
August 20	Goose Watch Winery, 5480 Route 89, Romulus NY 14541

Upcoming Events (continue from page 5)

ASEV-Eastern Section Annual Conference and Symposium

July 15-18, 2013

Winston-Salem Marriott and Embassy Suites

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Special discount for the Marriott and Embassy Suites ends Friday, June 21.

Join us for the 38th Annual American Society of Enology and Viticulture Eastern Section Conference and Symposium July 15-18, 2013 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

On Monday, July 15th, there is a **preconference tour** of North Carolina wineries and vineyards. The **conference** will begin with technical/research presentations on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 16th -17th and include Tuesday's Oenolympics Grazing Dinner with Wines of the East and Wednesday's Sparkling Wine Reception and Grand Award Banquet.

The conference will be followed by the **Symposium on Advances in Red Wine Production: Berry to Bottle** on Thursday, July 18th. The Symposium, designed for vineyard managers and winemakers, will feature experts in red wine production.

Additional information about registration, lodging and conference events can be found at <http://www.asev-es.org>.

We look forward to seeing you in North Carolina!

Field Meeting on Soils & Compaction

Tuesday, July 30 4:00 – 6:00 PM

Doyle Vineyard Management - Dresden Farm

1255 Ridge Road, Penn Yan NY

This is just an early heads-up about a field meeting we are in the process of organizing that will be focused on soil management, including a demonstration of several different pieces of equipment that could be used to deal with compaction in vineyard soils. More details to come soon.

2013 GDD Accumulation

We are tracking growing degree day (GDD) and precipitation accumulation again this year, but we will be reporting data from [our weather station located at the teaching & demonstration vineyard in Dresden](#), at Anthony Road Wine Company, instead of using the station at Geneva. We will continue to monitor GDD accumulation at Geneva in order to see how our new location compares with it, and to provide context of where we are with regard to heat accumulation compared to our long-term average.

FL Teaching & Demonstration Vineyard – Dresden, NY					
Date	Hi Temp (F)	Lo Temp (F)	Rain (inches)	Daily GDDs	Total GDDs
6/12/13	75.0	56.0	0.00	15.5	618.0
6/13/13	64.0	58.0	0.73	11.0	629.0
6/14/13	74.0	55.0	0.01	14.5	643.5
6/15/13	75.0	55.0	0.00	15.0	658.5
6/16/13	76.0	60.0	0.00	18.0	676.5
6/17/13	80.0	60.0	0.08	20.0	696.5
6/18/13	68.0	55.0	0.01	11.5	708.0
June 2013 Total			3.44"	257.0	
Monthly Avg - June			3.60"	479.3	
Season Total			9.03"	708.0	

Average GDD on June 18: 578.4 (currently 8 days ahead of average)

Average Rain on June 18: 8.16"

Additional Information

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

Become a fan of the [Finger Lakes Grape Program on Facebook](#), or follow us on [Twitter \(@cceflgp\)](#). Also check out our website, "The Grape Lakes – Viticulture in the Finger Lakes" at <http://flg.cce.cornell.edu>.

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