FINGER LAKES VINEYARD NOTES
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Edited by David V. Peterson.

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4TH INTERNATIONAL COOL CLIMATE VITICULTURE & ENOLOGY SYMPOSIUM - JULY 16-20

If you only attend one meeting this year, this should be the one. This may truly be a once in a lifetime opportunity, as the world's grape and wine industries will literally be coming to Rochester, New York. The 3 previous Cool Climate Viticulture Symposia were held in Oregon, New Zealand and Germany. The speakers are experts from all over the world, and talks will be given in workshop, poster, seminar and technical presentation formats. The meeting is truly organized for growers and wineries, its not just a gathering of academics!

Following is a partial listing of just some of the topics of interest to Finger Lakes grape growers and winemakers.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS, POSTERS, AND SEMINARS

Adaptation to Regional Environments (15 oral presentations and posters) - Items of particular interest include: trellis and training systems, cultivar selection in sustainable systems, rootstocks, row orientation, terroir, winter protection with insulating materials, Chardonnay clones, Riesling maturity.

Vine Stress Physiology (22 oral presentations and posters) - Items of particular interest include: stress recovering capacity, cold hardiness, fruit set, windbreaks, water stress, cover crops, light and nitrogen interactions, new hardy vinifera variety, determining stress in the vineyard.

Ecologically Sound Grape and Wine Production Methods (15 oral and poster presentations) - Items of particular interest include: mechanized viticulture in Europe, IPM in Europe, nitrogen and rootstock effects, integrated/sustainable/organic production systems in Michigan, Germany and New Zealand, trellising, training, cover crops, weeds, use of weather data in vineyard management.

Vineyard Mechanization (8 oral and poster presentations) Items of particular interest
include: European vineyard mechanization, total vineyard mechanization, minimal pruning, mechanical and chemical thinning, crop prediction, effects on yield and quality.

Flavor Production in the Vineyard (13 oral and poster presentations) - Items of particular interest include: Nitrogen, fruit environment and vineyard practice effects on aromas and flavors, terroir, training and bud load effects, microclimates, clones, pruning and thinning, leaf removal.

Other part day sessions and seminars will be devoted to the following topics:

- Understanding the Genetic Basis for Grape and Wine Production
- Irrigation for Cool Climate Vineyards
- Integrated Pest Management
- Economics and Marketing
- Wine Promotion
- Yeast and Bacterial Starter Cultures
- Wine Sensory Attributes: Techniques of Measurement
- Winery Sanitation
- From Farm to Fork: Information Management in the Emerging Network Environment

Special Workshops will be presented on the following topics:

- Sparkling Wine
- Wine Aroma Defects
- Pinot Noir
- Wine Evaluation
- Assessing Sensory Quality
- Specialty Beers

To avoid late fees, you must register by July 1.

For registration forms and more information, contact:
Cool Climate Symposium, Dept. of Food Science and Technology, NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY 14456-0462.

or
Fax: (315) 787-2284

or
e-mail at: wdel@cornell.edu

or

World Wide Web (WWW) at:
http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/fst/asev/cool-climate/
or

Stop by the Finger Lakes Grape Program Office to pick up the registration form and information.

GETTING TO KNOW THE PROCESSORS - SUMMER MEETINGS WITH FINGER LAKES WINERIES

The Finger Lakes Grape Program Advisory Committee has been discussing ways to improve communication between growers and processors for some time. At the 1996 Finger Lakes Grape Growers' Convention in February, a panel was set up to try to increase interaction and discussion. In May, the New York State Wine Grape Growers Association and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail met together to help promote this idea. As a means of continuing what has been some very positive discussions so far, we have decided to begin monthly meetings at different wineries through the growing season.

The first of these meetings will be hosted by Anthony Road Winery located on the west side of Seneca Lake between Geneva and Dresden. Owners Derek Wilbur and John Martini and their families are familiar faces to most Finger Lakes growers. Although it had a rather modest beginning, Anthony Road is emerging as one of the faster growing and more promising premium wineries in the area. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 18 at 7:00 p.m.

You must preregister by calling Katie at the Finger Lakes Grape Program Office at (315) 536-5134 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on Monday through Friday. Do NOT call Anthony Road to register. Registration is strictly limited to 40 people so please register early. The meeting is open to growers (and their spouses) in the Finger Lakes Region who are enrolled in the Finger Lakes Grape Program.

We will be meeting at Fox Run in July and Swedish Hill in August. Watch for details in future newsletters.
We feel that these meetings can accomplish many important things including:

- Wineries can communicate to growers what they are looking for this year, and in the future. They can also indicate how the grapes need to be grown and why it is important. This will often include a look at the winery's own vineyards and the practices they use.
- Informative tastings will be conducted by the wineries. This will help educate growers about each winery's products, how certain vineyard practices may affect the flavors in the wines, and will help growers learn more about wines in general.
- Growers and wineries will get to know each other better.
- It will be fun!

**VINIFERA CLONES MEETING**

A meeting to discuss *Vitis vinifera* clones will be held on Wednesday June 19 at the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. The meeting will be held at 1:30 p.m. in Room 157 in the Food Research Laboratory. **You must preregister by calling Nancy Long at (315) 787-2288.** The discussion will include clones of Pinot Noir, Riesling, Pinot Gris, Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc and other varieties. Availability, growing characteristics, and wine quality will be discussed. Some of the time will be devoted to discussion of future trials and plantings of clones that we may have little information about, at least under our growing conditions. The meeting should be of interest to all growers who have an interest in planting any *Vitis vinifera* varieties, as the clones you plant will likely have a significant impact on the value of your grapes in the future (not to mention the impact on growing characteristics, yields, etc.)

**CODE-A-PHONE IS BACK!**

Reminder: The Finger Lakes Grape Program Code-A-Phone is available for your use! If you have not used the Code-A-Phone in the past, it is a recorded message that gives updates on the pest situation, important stages of development and critical timings of sprays, fertilizer applications, upcoming meetings of interest, and more. For much of the time-sensitive pest control information, we will be distributing recommendations primarily through the Code-A-Phone (as opposed to this newsletter), since we can update it more frequently and get more accurate information to you without delay. The message is updated 2-3 times per week through June, and at least once per week through the rest of the season.

To use the Code-A-Phone, simply call the Finger Lakes Grape Program office at (315) 536-5134 between the hours of 4:30 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Monday through Friday, and all weekend long. You may also leave a message with any questions or comments that you might have. If you do not wish to listen to the whole message, but would like to leave a message, press the * button on your phone at any point during the recorded message, and it will skip to the end of the message, and you will then be able to leave a message. **If the code-a-phone does not pick up within a few rings, it probably means that someone else is listening to the message. If this happens, you will NOT get a busy signal, but rather the phone will roll over to another line within the office where it will eventually be answered by an answering machine. Therefore, if it does not pick up within 3 or 4 rings, hang up and try again a few minutes later.**

If you have questions or comments about the Code-A-Phone, please contact our office. **Please note that the message is NOT available during our regular office hours.**

**ROUNDUP® FOR ROW MIDDLE APPLICATIONS**

David Peterson

With the wet early season, few growers have been concerned about potential water stress to vines. Although water is unlikely to be currently limiting growth of vines at this point, most vineyards have dried out considerably. Therefore, growers may wish to consider applying Roundup® to row middles within the next month. Keep in mind that Roundup® applications may now be made after bloom,
although you should be aware that the risk of significant vine damage from drift onto green vine parts increases after bloom. Prior to or near bloom (when shoot growth is relatively rapid), drift onto green vine parts generally only damages the tissue contacted. Later in the season, as growth slows down, glyphosate is more likely to be translocated to other parts of the vine. Therefore, injury may show up on the entire vine rather than just the leaves contacted.

Roundup® applications to vineyards have become a practical, cost effective, and common approach to controlling weeds in row middles in the Finger Lakes. When properly timed, one application can take the place of numerous passes that would be required for cultivation or mowing. The erosion hazard is also greatly reduced as compared to cultivation, and competition for water and nutrients is less than with a permanent sod cover. The savings in time and wear and tear on equipment and the benefit to the vines makes it easy to understand why this practice has become so popular.

Proper timing depends on a number of factors including stage of weed development, type of weeds present, and weather conditions. The material must be absorbed by mature weed leaves to obtain maximum effectiveness, which explains why some growers have been frustrated with the level of control they have gotten when the application was made too early. The exception is with perennial grasses (quackgrass, orchardgrass) or some winter annuals that have green mature leaves very early in the spring. Since most vineyards are faced with pressure from a large number of different weed species, however, it is often advisable to wait until early to mid June in the Finger Lakes (close to bloom) to obtain maximum effectiveness and to avoid excessive regrowth. If existing weed growth is much greater than 6 inches tall, mowing prior to Roundup® application is desirable. Weather at the time of application should also be considered. The material should not be applied if rain is predicted within 4 - 6 hours of application, if heavy dew is present on the leaves, or if the wind speed is greater than 5 mph. Roundup® also works more slowly and may be less effective on weeds stressed by drought, or excessive heat or cold.

A low water volume approach (10 gallons water per sprayed acre surface) has generally been adapted by most growers, although it may be used with up to 40 gallons water per acre. The low water volume concentrate sprays also allow a lower rate of Roundup® per acre to be used. The rate of Roundup® depends on the weed species to be controlled and the level of control desired. As low as 1 quart Roundup per acre in 10 gallons of water provides good control of many weeds and at least partial suppression of most others. Hard to kill perennials (field bindweed, for example) generally require higher rates of Roundup®. Extremely hard to kill vegetation such as poison ivy is probably best handled with a separate spot application with a higher concentration. Factors discussed in the previous paragraph should also be considered in the decision.

If you are using Roundup® Ultra, you do not need to add any additional surfactant, as it is contained in the product. Addition of a nonionic surfactant will enhance effectiveness of other glyphosate products or older formulations of Roundup®, however. For surfactants containing more than 50% active ingredient, use 2 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution. For surfactants containing less than 50% active ingredient, use 4 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution.

The width of the boom and spray pattern depends on the row width and the width of the band sprayed under the trellis. Flat fan or low pressure nozzles arranged to obtain 30-50% spray overlap is desired. Some overlap of the under the trellis spray band is also recommended if much under the trellis vegetation is present.

The active ingredient in Roundup® is glyphosate. While other glyphosate products were on the market the past few years, I believe that only Roundup® is available this year. Be sure to check the label, however, to be sure that the glyphosate product that you purchase is labeled for use in vineyards.
RELY® HERBICIDE GETS NY REGISTRATION

David Peterson

Although it has had Federal registration for more than a year, this new postemergence herbicide is now registered for use in New York as well. Rely® was also discussed by Bob Pool and Tim Weigle at meetings in the Finger Lakes earlier this year.

Rely® is a nonselective herbicide that may be used to control actively growing annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may be especially useful later in the season, since it is not translocated extensively throughout the vine. Therefore, damage to vines from off-target sprays will be primarily restricted to tissues directly contacted. Use at a rate of 3-6 quarts per sprayed acre, depending on weed species and stage of development. For spot treatments, use 1.5-4 fluid ounces per gallon of water, again depending on weed species and stage of development. No surfactants are necessary, although nonionic antifoaming agents may be added. Days to harvest interval is 14 days. As with any chemical, always consult the label for specific usage information and restrictions.

Rely® is also labeled for chemical suckering at the 4 quart per acre sprayed rate. Timing is the same as with Gramoxone®. Its advantage over Gramoxone® for suckering is that it is less toxic to the applicator, although it is somewhat more expensive to use.

If you have further questions about Rely®, please contact Tim Weigle at (716) 672-6830, or David Peterson at (315) 536-5134.

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