



FINGER LAKES VINEYARD NOTES

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Written by David V. Peterson, Area Extension Grape Specialist,
Finger Lakes Grape Program (315) 536-5134, and Tim Weigle,
Area Extension Grape Pest Management Specialist for the
Finger Lakes and Lake Erie Grape Programs (716) 672-6830.
Edited by David V. Peterson.



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CURRENT SITUATION

David Peterson

After a relatively late bud break, vineyards have quickly caught up to a point where we are only a few days behind (the average growth stage). Early varieties such as Maréchal Foch and Baco Noir were in bloom this week (week of June 11) on many sites and even late varieties will likely reach full bloom during the week of June 18. The dry weather pattern has persisted since bud break, and rains have been scattered at best. Although total precipitation has been low, several infection periods have been recorded for both black rot and powdery mildew. Therefore, inadequate spray programs are likely to result in disease problems in susceptible varieties, especially where inoculum was high from last year. Insects have been the big early season story, however, as we have seen many different species including flea beetles, thrips, grape leafhopper, spider mites, Erineum mite, gall midges, grape

plume moth, tumid gallmaker, and cane girdler to name a few. Although damage levels have not suggested that an insecticide treatment was necessary in most vineyards, it is unusual to have seen so many different insects this early in the season. Growers should be scouting vineyards routinely at this point in the season (especially for grape leafhopper) to determine if insect populations or damage levels are on the rise.

ORGANIC GRAPE GROWERS MEETING

After an organizational meeting in May, I have decided to continue with a monthly meeting (throughout the growing season) of all growers interested in organic grape growing. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday June 28 at 6:30 p.m. at Glenside Vineyards in Naples. Glenside Vineyards is owned by John Braun, who has farmed it organically for over 20 years. John is probably the most experienced organic grape grower in New York. The

Helping You Put Knowledge to Work

meeting will be informal, with opportunity to look at the vineyard and to ask questions on all aspects of production. If you have samples of pest problems in your vineyard, you are welcome to bring them to the meeting for identification and discussion. The meeting is not limited only to organic growers, as all growers are invited.

To get to Glenside Vineyards: From Route 21 heading south, go into Naples, turn right (next to Middletown Tavern) on Hunts Hollow Road (County Road 36). Follow Hunts Hollow Road approximately 3/4 mile to top of hill. Glenside Vineyard is on the left side of the road; watch for the sign.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR ZIRAM FUNGICIDE

Jim Kamas
Area Extension Specialist
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

Enclosed in this newsletter is a supplemental label that should be retained for your use. If you use Ziram this season, a copy of the appropriate label must be in your possession at the time of application.

Ziram

Elf-Atochem has reactivated an old approved label for the fungicide Ziram. This material is a broad spectrum carbamate which is structurally similar to Ferbam. Roger Pearson's material trials from several years ago indicate that activity against grape fungal pests is comparable to Ferbam- very good protectant against black rot and only fair prevention of Phomopsis and downy mildew. This fungicide has no activity against powdery mildew.

Like many other older labels, the recommendation wording is rather vague and becomes a problem in this day of strict label interpretation. The wording states that applications may be made "after blossoming, but before fruit forms." We are trying to get a clarification on regulatory interpretation of this label, but at the writing of this letter, a decision is still pending.

ROUNDUP SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

David Peterson

In the previous newsletter, I discussed the changes in Roundup labeling which allows for use after bloom. At the end of this newsletter is a copy of the new supplemental label which contains this change. Keep a copy of this label, as you must have a copy of the supplemental label in your possession when making applications after bloom.

EARLY SEASON DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Tim Weigle

Powdery mildew seems to be the disease most growers are concerned about at this time. Powdery mildew seemed to be in every vineyard last year and the disease potential for 1995 from overwintering inoculum appears to be high. The grape IPM program has been monitoring weather stations located in Himrod and Friend on a daily basis since May 17. We can determine infection periods for black rot and powdery mildew using this weather information. As of June 7 we have seen only three infection periods for powdery mildew occurring on May 24, May 28 and June 2 at both the Himrod and Friend sites. The requirements for powdery mildew primary inoculum to germinate and infect is 0.1 inch of rain and temperatures of 50°F or greater. As Wayne Wilcox, Plant Pathologist, NYSAES, Geneva, pointed out at the Finger Lakes Grape Growers Conference, you will get some germination at 50°F but no where near the amount of germination you will see at the optimum temperatures of 68 -77°F. The two infection periods in May occurred when the temperatures were averaging 53°F. The infection period in June had an average temperature of 65°F. One black rot infection period occurred on June 2 at both the Himrod and Friend sites. It is important to keep in mind that these are just two locations in the Finger Lakes. Weather conditions could vary greatly in just a short distance from these sites. This information is provided only as an example of what has happened at these sites. This weather information should be used only

as a guide and not as actual weather information for your vineyards.

What does all this mean to a grower and how does it affect their disease management program? A lot depends on how much overwintering inoculum you have in the vineyard and that will be directly related to the amount of powdery mildew present in the vineyard in 1994. I'll quote Wayne Wilcox again where he stated that a little of a lot is still a lot. If you had a major problem with powdery mildew last year there is a good chance that there was more than average overwintering inoculum. With this increased disease potential, infection periods in the 50°F range could still result in a large release of inoculum. If you do not have a fungicide on for protection against powdery mildew it is advised that you do so as soon as possible.

We are now in the time frame where primary inoculum of powdery mildew and black rot is starting to peak. Research has shown that availability of primary inoculum of both diseases peaks right around bloom and then starts to decrease rapidly. From now until the 10-day postbloom fungicide application you should have an SI (Bayleton, Nova or Rubigan) in the spray program for powdery mildew management. This is the best time of year to use the SI's as we are trying to limit the amount of primary infections. By limiting the amount of primary infections the amount of secondary infections can be drastically reduced or delayed into the later stages of the season. Nova and Bayleton have the ability to manage both powdery mildew and black rot. While Rubigan has been shown to be effective in the management of powdery mildew, it should not be used as the sole source of protection against black rot. You should tank mix Rubigan with a Mancozeb or Dithane (EBDC) type product to ensure both powdery mildew and black rot management.

Powdery mildew and black rot are not the only diseases which we need to be concerned about. Angular leaf scorch is a problem only in certain years and appears to be linked to years where high rainfall occurs early in the season. As of June 6th, 1995 does not appear to meet these requirements but a walk through the vineyard is

always suggested to determine if unexpected problems are being encountered. Depending on variety, downy mildew management may be needed. The immediate prebloom spray is very critical in the management of downy mildew. It is suggested that an EBDC type of material be applied at this time for downy mildew.

As the season progresses we will know more about any problems associated with the high levels of powdery mildew from 1994. A good spray program with an SI during the period of primary inoculum availability and vineyard monitoring should allow growers to manage powdery mildew at low levels this season.

25% SE HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTION REINSTATED

Barry Shaffer
Area Extension Specialist
Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

President Clinton signed the bill authorizing the self-employed health insurance deduction. The bill provides a 25% deduction retroactive to all of 1994 and a 30% deduction for 1995 and beyond. You can file an amended return for 1994 and take advantage of the deduction by completing a 1040X.

CODE-A-PHONE IS BACK

The code-a-phone is essentially a recorded message that gives information on pest updates or alerts, infection periods recorded at some of our weather stations, timing of selected sprays, or other time-sensitive information related to managing vineyards. Meeting announcements will also be on the code-a-phone message. Messages are updated at least twice a week, usually on Monday or Tuesday and again on Thursday or Friday.

The operation is somewhat different than previous years in a couple of ways. First, the phone number will be the same as my normal office number (315) 536-5134. However, the code-a-phone will be hooked up only during non-office hours. Therefore, the code-a-phone will be available on Monday - Friday from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. and at anytime on the weekends. If you call from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays, either I or a secretary will

answer. Another difference this year will be that you may leave a message after the code-a-phone message. If you have a touch tone phone, you may even skip over the code-a-phone message and leave me a message. To do this, simply press the * button at any point during the message playback, and you will then be able to leave a message. Please be sure to include your name, phone number, and the times of day that you can be reached. If you are not normally near the phone during my office hours, I can still return your call in the evening hours.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

June 28. Organic Grape Growers Meeting. Glenside Vineyards, Naples, NY. Details in this newsletter.

July 19-20. "ALTERNATIVE WINEGRAPE VARIETIES" SYMPOSIUM (Features Viognier, Sangiovese, Chardonnay, Norton and other "alternative" varieties). In conjunction with the American Society for Enology and Viticulture/Eastern Section Annual Meeting on July 21-22. Omni Hotel, Charlottesville, Virginia. Contact: Dr. Tony Wolf, Virginia Tech, 695 Laurel Grove Road, Winchester, VA 22602 Tel: (703) 869-2560, or Dr. Don Splittstoesser, Dept. of Food Science and Technology, NYSAES, Geneva, NY 14456-0462.

July 21-22. AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENOLOGY AND VITICULTURE/EASTERN SECTION ANNUAL MEETING. Omni Hotel, Charlottesville, Virginia. Contact: Dr. Don Splittstoesser, Dept. of Food Science and Technology, NYSAES, Geneva, NY 14456-0462.

August 7, 14. CAPITAL BUDGETING WORKSHOP. Geneva, NY. Details in future newsletters.



David V. Peterson
Area Extension Specialist
Finger Lakes Grape Program

"Cornell Cooperative Extension and its employees assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any product. No endorsement of products is made or implied. When using any recommendation, check the product label which is the final word with respect to product usage, or check with the manufacturer or supplier for updated information."

Supplemental Label

ZIRAM 76 FUNGICIDE EPA Reg. No. 4581-140

NEW CROPS (Not for use in California) DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GRAPES AND TOMATOES

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Observe and follow all limitations and precautions that appear on the label.

Note: This label and the Federally registered label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Crop	Pounds ZIRAM 76 Per Acre	Disease(s)	Directions
Grapes	3-4	Black Rot Downy Mildew Phomopsis Cane Leaf Spot Ripe Rot Botrytis Bunch Rot (aides in control)	Apply before buds swell. Repeat after blossoming but before fruit forms.
Tomatoes (Do not use on cherry tomatoes)	3-4	Anthracnose Early Blight Septoria Leaf Spot	Begin applications at first sign of infection and continue at 7-14 day intervals. Use the shorter spray interval under high disease pressure. Do not apply more than 24 lbs (18.2 lbs A.I.)/A per crop cycle. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Ziram can be mixed with copper fungicides to enhance bacterial disease control.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

For aerial applications, use ZIRAM 76 in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre; for concentrate ground applications, use a minimum of 20 gallons of spray per acre.

For both ground and aerial applications, always use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage.

Use the higher label rate under severe disease pressure or when conditions promote rapid disease development.

Maximum application is for a crop cycle. Crop cycle can be defined as prebloom through postharvest.

Do no graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FOR ROUNDUP HERBICIDE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE USE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING.

"Label" as used in this supplemental labeling refers to the label booklet for Roundup and this supplement.

ROUNDUP®
Herbicide by Monsanto
EPA Reg. No. 524-445

FOR APPLICATION TO GRAPES
IN THE NORTHEAST AND GREAT LAKES REGIONS

Keep out of the reach of children.

WARNING! AVISO!

In case of emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, 314-694-4000.

® Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, BECAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

See "GENERAL INFORMATION" and "MIXING" sections of the label booklet for Roundup herbicide for essential product performance information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This product may be applied to grapes prior to the end of bloom stage to avoid injury, or with shielded sprayers or wiper equipment.

Applications should not be made when green shoots, canes or foliage are in the spray zone.

Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest.

Read the "Limit of Warranty and Liability" in the label booklet for Roundup herbicide before using. These terms apply to this supplemental labeling and if these terms are not acceptable, return the product unopened at once.
