

# FINGER LAKES VINEYARD NOTES

Newsletter #5

June 3rd, 2003

## Cornell Cooperative Extension

Finger Lakes Grape Program

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## RICHARD SMART WORKSHOP AT WAGNER VINEYARDS JUNE 19

*Timothy E. Martinson*

World-renowned viticultural consultant and researcher Dr. **Richard Smart** will be presenting a day-long seminar at Wagner Winery and Vineyards, located along Rte 414 on the East side of Seneca Lake. Dr. Smart is best known for his work on canopy management, which he started as a student of Dr. Nelson Shaulis in the 1970s, and is author of *'Sunlight Into Wine'*, considered by many to be the 'bible' of canopy management for wine grape growers. The book is known for presenting the concepts behind canopy management and 'nuts and bolts' descriptions of how to establish different training systems, such as Vertical Shoot Positioning, Scott-Henry and Smart-Dyson vertically divided canopies, and GDC.

Dr. Smart founded Smart Viticultural Services in 1990. The company is headquartered in Australia, and provides consulting services for over 200 clients in most of the wine growing regions of the world. He also presents canopy management workshops, educational tours, and is visiting professor of



*The Annual Pest Management Field Day and Barbecue was held at Canandaigua Vineyards on Ridge Rd near Dresden. Thanks to the speakers, industry sponsors, and Canandaigua crew Tim Moore, Laura Hyder, Matt Doyle, and Dresden foreman Matt Derrick for helping make the event successful for the 140 growers and vineyard workers who attended..*

Viticulture at California Polytechnic Institute, in San Luis Obispo, California during 2002 and 2003.

The program, co-sponsored by the New York State Winegrape Growers and the Finger Lakes Grape Program, will consist of three one hour presentations during the morning. Topics are:

- *Canopy management and its effects on yield and quality*
- *Modern canopy management practices*
- *Some world-best viticultural practices*

The morning seminar will be followed by an afternoon of field observations and commentary at Wagner Vineyards. Wagner vineyards, managed by host, **John Wagner**, is a 240 acre vineyard operation with a wide variety of *vinifera*, hybrid, and native *Labrusca* type grapes. The vineyards, among the best managed in the Finger Lakes, provide excellent examples of VSP and Scott-Henry training systems, as well as high training systems for hybrid and *Labrusca* cultivars; all of which incorporate

careful thought and modern canopy management practices.

The morning session will be held at the Ginny Lee Café at Wagners. A buffet lunch is included in the program, and will feature John's selection of Wagner's wines from selected vineyards incorporating the canopy management techniques discussed during the program. Following the afternoon field session, participants are invited to bring and share their wines at a closing reception on the deck at Wagner's.

Registration is \$75 for the general public, and \$60 for enrollees in the New York Grape Extension programs or NYS Wine Grape Growers members. **Preregistration is required by June 13.** A registration form is included in this newsletter.

Don't miss this exceptional opportunity to learn concepts that will save you money, improve quality, and make your grapes more marketable! Concepts are applicable to ALL grapes (not just *V. vinifera*), and all growers will come away with new ideas to incorporate into your vineyard operations.

**June 18 and 20: Private consulting by Dr. Smart.** Dr. Smart will also be available for private consulting appointments on **June 18** and the morning and early afternoon of **June 20**. Our office is scheduling consulting appointments for Dr. Smart. They can be individual or involve small groups of growers for joint visits. Please call our office at 315-536-5134 or email [tem2@cornell.edu](mailto:tem2@cornell.edu) to schedule an appointment if interested.

## STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING COLD INJURED GRAPEVINES

*Bob Pool*

*Department of Horticultural Sciences  
Cornell, Geneva*

*[Ed Note: Some of the most notable cold injury this winter occurred in *V. vinifera* plantings at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, where Bob Pool's program is facing the same issues about managing vines with high levels of winter injury as some growers in the Finger Lakes. I've asked Bob to comment on the patterns of cold injury observed there, and offer guidance on ways to manage cold-injured vineyards. – TEM]*

Global warming or not, cold in the Finger Lakes can still be a problem. Last year it was spring frost

injury, and this year the winter that just finished produced considerable winter bud kill. Despite the reality of damage, there is some good news. One bit is that the worst injury I've seen is at the Geneva Experiment Station Vineyards. That's good only because we don't have to sell grapes to survive, and we can take advantage of the opportunity to evaluate relative hardiness of new clones, the impact of rootstock and training system on survival, and so forth.

Even at Geneva, the cold damage wasn't universal; it was almost entirely limited to *v. vinifera* varieties and was largely confined to our highest elevation farm.

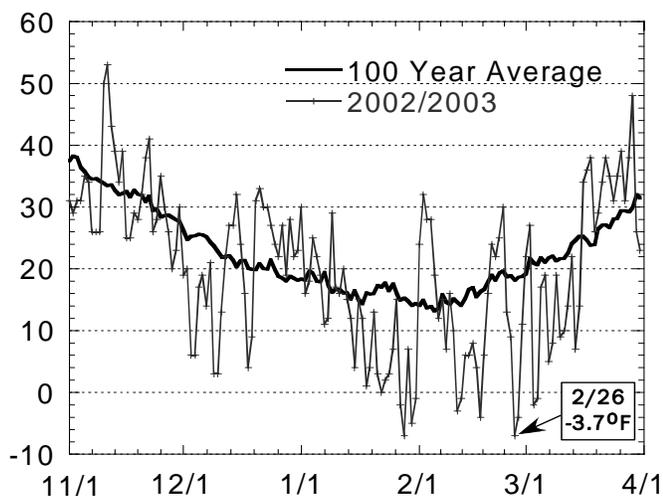
**When did it happen?** I've only lived in the Finger Lakes for 33 years, but I'm still waiting for an average year. The 2002 growing season was noted for drought. Dr. Lakso reported the impact of water stress on photosynthesis in a W Seneca Lake vineyard where irrigated vines were compared with non-irrigated vines. Non-irrigated vines had less than half the photosynthetic rate of irrigated vines.

**Early drought-induced bud injury?** I bring this up, because we first cut buds in the last week of December. At that time we found that almost all varieties were showing around 20% bud death. The injury was predominately at the basal nodes, and the buds looked very dry as if they had been dead for some time. I assumed that these buds probably had never become hardy and had been killed when temperatures first hit the teens or low 20's. I also wondered if there was more than simple coincidence to the fact that those nodes where leaf pulling had been done were the ones most likely to be dead.

We cut buds several times during the winter and we tried to determine bud-killing temperature using differential thermal analysis (DTA). We found the DTA profiles unusually hard to interpret. This happens when there is a mixture of live and dead buds, and when cold hardiness of the live buds is less uniform than usual. Regardless, our bud cutting showed no additional bud damage up to mid-February.

Steve Lerch made the last freezing run on February 12th and got the results shown in Table 1. In spite of the fact that the winter cold hardening conditions had been excellent, the measured killing temperatures were a little higher than typical for the date. We got the coldest temperature of the season a

few days' later ( $-4^{\circ}$ ), and subsequently cut buds. We were still only seeing values in the 20% dead range.



**Figure 1.** Average daily minimum temperatures at Geneva, NY and those for the winter 2002/2003.

Variety/Clone	Median Freezing Temperature ( $^{\circ}$ F)
Concord	-17.1 $^{\circ}$
Pinot noir Clone 29	-8.7 $^{\circ}$
Chardonnay Clone Geneva	-7.0 $^{\circ}$
Pinot noir Clone 7	-6.2 $^{\circ}$
Viognier	-5.7 $^{\circ}$
Shiraz	-4.7 $^{\circ}$

**Table 1.** Bud killing temperature measured on February 12, 2003 at Geneva.

On February 26, the official low temperature was  $-3.7^{\circ}$  degrees. However, thermometers in one of our vineyards had readings in the range of  $-11^{\circ}$  to  $-13^{\circ}$ . A few days later we cut buds and found 90% or more dead buds. Fortunately, our other vineyards had neither the colder temperatures nor the bud injury. It's pretty clear that the Geneva injury came on Feb. 26, but when Tim Martinson and I visited other growers, we heard a range of dates and

temperatures. I went to the Northeast Weather Association web site to see if their data would clarify the situation. They have hourly temperatures for several weather stations in the Finger Lakes. Table 2 shows the days in February and March with a reported minimum temperature below zero for various weather stations. The data confirm that Feb 26 was cold, but March 3 and March 7 were as cold or colder for many stations.

However in general, the later the cold event, the worse the injury as buds begin to lose hardiness in March. In general, it looks like northern sites were colder in February and more southern and western sites had the March incidents. The data may also indicate that east sides of the lakes had less temperature stress than western sides.

**Radiation vs. air mass cold events.** There are two kinds of low temperature events, air mass and radiation. Air mass cold events result from movement of cold air in from other areas. Radiation cold events occur when warm air radiates away, during still, clear nights. All of the data support the idea that cold injury at Geneva was the result of a radiation event. This is important because within site variation is much more important for a radiation freeze. Thermal radiation from the warm air at or near the ground radiates to the dark sky and is lost from the vineyard. Lowest temperatures are found at ground level, and temperature increases with elevation above ground level. Often there will be an inversion layer where a warm air layer is suspended over the colder, lower air.

**The Importance of Air Drainage.** Because cold air is denser than warm air, cold air flows downhill. So long as nothing interrupts this flow, the cold air will move out of the vineyard. Unfrozen lake water will be warmer than the air temperature. It will warm the cold air coming from the land and generate convection current that reinforces the flow of cold air out of the vineyard. Keuka Lake was frozen for much of the winter, preventing this pumping action. As a result, some low elevation Keuka vineyards appeared to have *more* rather than *less* cold injury than higher elevation vineyards this year. This concept is covered in more detail at <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/pool/trunkinjury/tihtml/trinjavoidance.html>.

<b>Keuka Lake</b>	<b>Seneca Lake</b>	<b>Cayuga Lake</b>	<b>Odds-n-ends</b>
<b>Branchport</b>	<i>Geneva</i>	<i>Freeville</i>	<i>Sodus</i>
2/11 -3.7	2/11 -1.8	2/7 -6.3	2/16 -4.0
2/15 -1.7	2/15 -0.8	2/8 -8.5	2/26 -7.7
2/16 -3.2	2/16 -4.0	2/15 -3.1	3/3 -5.1
<b>2/26 -3.7</b>	<b>2/26 -3.8</b>	2/25 -8.5	3/4 -4.0
3/3 -2.3	3/3 -1.1	2/26 -8.4	3/7 -1.6
3/4 -0.7		2/27 -0.1	
<b>3/7 -3.9</b>	<b>Dresden</b>	3/3 -0.8	
<b>Friend</b>	2/11 -0.9	3/4 -2.6	<b>Wayland</b>
3/3 -2.0	2/16 -2.3	3/6 -6.4	2/11 -4.3
3/4 -0.7	3/3 -1.6	3/7 -14.8	2/15 -2.8
<b>3/7 -3.3</b>		3/11 -0.9	2/16 -4.7
	<b>Himrod</b>		2/26 -3.7
<b>Pulteney</b>	1/27 -6.8	<b>Ithaca</b>	3/3 -5.5
2/11 -8.0	2/11 -2.0	2/16 -1.8	3/7 -0.2
2/15 -1.5	2/16 -0.4	2/25 -1.7	
2/16 -3.6	3/3 -0.1	2/26 -5.9	
2/25 -1.6		3/3 -0.1	
2/26 -4.8	<b>Valois</b>	3/7 -10.3	
3/3 -3.0	2/15 -0.7	<b>Lansing</b>	
3/4 -1.0	2/16 -1.7	1/27 -1.7	
<b>3/7 -5.3</b>	3/3 -0.5	1/28 -1.3	
		2/15 -0.2	
		2/16 -1.2	

\*Data from the Northeast Weather Association <http://newa.nysaes.cornell.edu/public/default.1>

Table 2. Days when temperature fell below zero degrees in February and March, 2003 for some Finger Lakes weather stations\*

**What does this mean?** By observing the patterns of cold injury this season, you can evaluate the air drainage of your vineyard. Possibly you can change air drainage patterns by diverting cold air from entering your vineyard or removing obstacles blocking the flow of cold air out of your vineyard (hedgerows or woods, for example). One thing is to make sure that grass is mowed low. This not only enhances airflow; it actually lowers the effective floor height.

In our vineyards, the relationship between proximity to the vineyard floor and low temperature this year is obvious. Most live buds on low head VSP vines are high in the vine near the upper catch wire. This is about the same height as our mid-wire cordon trained vines that had much greater bud survival.

Another fact about radiation events is that the grower does have some tools to fight the cold. Wind machines and helicopters are often used to combat spring freezes by moving the warmer, upper air closer to the ground. The strong relationship between height above the ground and bud survival suggests that there was warm air above the vineyard that might have been moved to the lower sections.

**How should I manage my cold injured vines?** I think there are four goals we should strive for in our injured vineyards:

- *Get the largest crop possible from the vines this season*

- *Try to keep a “normal” number of shoots growing in order to maintain growth balance*
- *Train up replacement trunks*
- *Manage growth so that the pruning/training job will be as easy as possible next year.*

**Getting a crop:** Accomplishing the first goal is simple – don’t prune (or prune as little as possible). If we normally prune off 90% of the buds, not pruning a vine with 90% bud injury will leave a normal crop. I’ve talked to a lot of people who say that retaining a partial crop doesn’t pay for all the work that it will take to get the vines back in shape next year. That’s a valid point, but somehow I still like the idea of having some grape income to cover my outgo. As one of the owners of Deep-in-Debt Cellars, I am even more concerned with having some wine to sell.

Our solution has been to go for a strategy that will maximize crop potential for this year and minimize the retraining problems next year. Most of our vines are VSP trained. We used catch wires to keep the shoots vertical last year. This winter we kept the catch wires in place, and cleaned up the cordons and/or removed one cane wherever we had double wrapped canes last year. We cut this year’s canes just above the top pair of catch wires.

Our most common in-row spacing is 6 ft., and we shoot adjust to 4 per foot of row. This has left us with about 24 canes of 10 to 15 buds on each vine. Having seen that most of the shoots are coming from the top 3 or 4 nodes, I now wish we had left the canes a little longer. I know a lot of people just don’t want to keep that many canes. The problem is, I’ve never been able to predict which canes on a cold damaged vine will have the most live nodes. Right now, our typical vine has about 15 canes with no shoot growth, 6 to 7 canes with 1 to 4 shoots and a couple of canes with 8 to 10 shoots. Most of the crop will come from those few good canes, but the only way I’ve been able to identify them is to wait until the shoots grow (or don’t grow). We are taking a lot of data this year, and maybe we’ll find a better way to identify them.

**Adjusting shoot number.** Adjusting these vines goes fairly quickly. In the few cases, where we have lots of good canes, we are removing the surplus. In most cases we want use all the growth we have. We

are being careful to make sure we have some shoots developing in the renewal zone, and base shoots are sprouting from most of the spurs on the cordon trained vines. Hopefully, pruning the vines won’t be so hard next year, but pulling the brush is likely to be a pain. At this point it looks as if we will have a pretty good crop on Chardonnay and the best Pinot clones. Cabernet Franc and Cabernet Sauvignon are much more variable, but it certainly looks like we will have enough fruit to justify picking cost. Many of the varieties we’ve been considering a little marginal for the region are washouts. Syrah, Malbec, Sangiovese, Merlot, etc. seem to have 0 – 4 shoots per vine. In some cases we don’t even have suckers coming from the base of the trunk. We will be reporting the survival results in the future, but right now the surprises are Auxerrois and Pinot noir clone 113 (good news) and Cabernet Franc (bad news).

**Cabernet Franc.** I’m not sure why Cabernet Franc did so poorly, but I have observed over the years that its son, Cabernet Sauvignon really suffers when the crop is not harvested or the leaves are killed by early frost. In this situation, bud survival the following winter is poor. Because the leaves were not functioning very well last fall, and most of us waited as long as possible to harvest our Cabernet Franc, it may be that the large effective, overcrop was responsible for the poor survival.

**A “normal” number of growing shoots help balance growth.** We usually try to maintain a balance between vegetative and fruit growth. When there are few clusters, there is little to off-set the vegetative growth potential. When there are few shoots, the situation is even worse. Mature vines have large root systems. The roots are able to supply a full complement of clusters and shoots with the mineral nutrients and water needed for normal growth. When there are only a few shoots, the supply is very excessive. Shoot growth becomes rampant; the growth is difficult to mature, and a cycle of winter injury can result. This is one reason to leave as many shoots as you can even if they don’t have much fruit.

**Train up replacement trunks.** The biggest unknown is the extent of trunk injury. With a radiation freeze, the graft union is the coldest part of the vine on unprotected trunks. Phloem and cambium injury can occur and complicate the recovery of cold injured vines. It is possible to cut into the phloem and look for browning, but I suggest patience. If you cut a trunk, and don’t find cold injury, you will have

created knife injury. Waiting until near bloom or later gives you more information.

**Situation 1.** *There is strong growth of shoots on the top of the vine. Growth at the base of the vine consists of a few shoots whose development is similar to the upper shoots. You can assume there has been little phloem or cambium injury. Retain a sucker to develop a replacement trunk, but only if you think it would be useful in an undamaged vine.*

**Situation 2.** *There is some shoot growth on the upper part of the vine, but there are many shoots growing near the graft union. Growth of these lower shoots seems much more vigorous than growth in the upper part of the vine. You can assume there has been phloem injury. You can verify this by cutting the bark near the ground. The phloem may be discolored. If the bark slips, the cambium is active, and providing there is enough shoot growth in the upper part of the vine, the cambium may recover. If the bark does not slip, then the cambium is dead, and most likely the shoots in the upper part of the vine may die before the summer is over.*

In either case it is important to train up one or more replacement trunks. Do not retain more trunks than you can manage. Bundling up a bunch of shoots only results in disease and poor replacement trunks. Three to five is about as many as practical.

**Situation 3.** *There is no growth in the upper part of the vine, but there is strong shoot growth near the graft union. Tie up as many of these shoots as you can display well. If the vines are very vigorous consider leaving some of the suckers to sprawl. They will help reduce vigor, but they won't compete for light or spray coverage. They will be a very good source of future suckers, so this should most often be done where there is a history of excessive vigor and difficulty getting good replacement trunks following cold damage.*

**Situation 4.** *There is no growth on the vine. Order replacements.*

Trunk injury is discussed further at:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/pool/trunkinjury/tihtml/trkinjtablecontents.html>

**Other Management Issues.** (Tim Martinson) Uneven growth and variable amounts of crop on vines with different amounts of injury will be a challenge for disease management, summer canopy management, and fertility management.

For diseases, use the most developed shoots (likely to be primaries with crop on them) as your guide to spray timing. Remember that growth stages for spray programs listed in the Pest Management Guidelines are ONLY guidelines. Maintaining coverage and tight spray intervals should be the goal, not spraying at exactly 10 inch shoot growth.

Vegetation in row middles (as opposed to clean tillage) may help reduce excessive growth in vineyards with low crop. Reducing nitrogen, or using split applications of lower amounts may help reduce excessive growth. Its possible to go too far, however, and leave the vines nitrogen starved. As always, use shoot growth and leaf appearance (N starved leaves are yellowish in color) as guides, and make adjustments after bloom if necessary. Foliar urea applications might help.

**Summary.** Growers with cold-injured vines will be faced with uneven shoot growth (late emergence of secondary buds), reduced crop, possible excess vegetative growth on too few shoots, and renewal buds in the 'wrong place'. Some areas will have trunk injury. Re-establishing training systems (getting buds in the appropriate position for next year) will be a challenge, and may take a few years. Carefully examine vineyards with winter injury for trunk injury symptoms, and be prepared to replace a lot of trunks next winter.

## RECREATIONAL SPRAYING: FRUSTRATION FOR THE WELL-ORGANIZED

*Andrew Landers*

*Barton Lab., NYSAES, Cornell University,  
Geneva, NY 14456*

The three E's of successful spraying are effectiveness, efficiency and the environment.



The spraying is season is upon us, growers are busy applying pesticides throughout the state and some are very concerned about penetration and deposition following last year's outbreaks of powdery mildew and grape berry moth.

Timeliness is all important. It is the mainstay of a successful spray program. Diseases and insects grow rapidly when conditions are right. To ensure their control we must apply the correct product to the correct target at the correct time with the correct machine.

The correct product must be applied within the recommended guidelines. Too little results in a weak solution, resulting in poor coverage and a waste of application time and too much leads to environmental pollution and economic waste.

The correct target is often an area of concern. An insecticide, for example, needs to be applied to the insect, where is the insect living when you aim to hit it, is it on the leaves or the cluster? Know your target!

The correct time is of the utmost importance if we are to apply pesticides when the target is most receptive and so gain the maximum economic benefit with the maximum biological control. We can improve timeliness by a number of important management factors. Rapid filling of sprayers via large-bore hoses along with water supply tanks in the field help minimize the time spent travelling along roads to refill. The use of a worksheet will allow operators to refill with all the facts on paper, rather than trying to calculate rates etc. in the field when they should be using their valuable time to be spraying.

The correct machine is so important if we are to apply expensive pesticides effectively. The answer is definitely blowing in the wind! Where the air goes the droplets will surely follow. Do we really need to use an airblast sprayer creating up to 50,000 cubic yards of air/hour at an airspeed of up to 200 miles per hour when our leaf target is only a few inches long in early season? Air helps transport droplets to the target, protects against the effects of wind and can shake the canopy to aid penetration.

Unfortunately, too much air can transport droplets past the target canopy, lead to excessive shaking or “shingling” of leaves, and blow droplets off the target leaves. Research with Cornell doughnuts (a simple method of reducing airflow by applying a wooden circle with a hole in the middle to the air intake of an airblast fan) is showing promising results. We are experimenting with different size holes as the canopy develops. In another trial, we are looking at switching off the fan completely. A number of growers don’t have enough sprayer capacity, mainly due to increasing acreage and a reduced number of employees. In order to keep up with spraying in early season they spray alternate rows or alternate row centers. Research, in conjunction with Wayne Wilcox (Plant Pathologist at Geneva), has shown a significant difference in the

incidence of phomopsis infections between every row versus alternate row spraying, particularly in areas of high disease incidence such as near woods which shade the canopy. We have an on-going project looking at improving sprayer output by applying pesticides to two rows at a time by means of a simple conversion to a single row airblast sprayer. A conventional airblast sprayer is fitted with a gantry upon which are mounted two vertical booms, thus allowing spray from both the original nozzles and the vertical booms to hit two rows. For this to work, air speed from the fan must be nil or considerably reduced.

Deflectors of all shapes and sizes have been developed to direct air into the canopy. The addition of small metal plates at the lower end of the air outlet will greatly enhance penetration into the canopy and reduce ground contamination. Deflectors on the top of the sprayer have improved deposition by 30% and current trials are showing that now we have too much air, hence the development of the Cornell doughnuts to reduce airflow.

Forward speed is critical if output is to be maintained, but also if penetration is to be maximized. A fast forward speed, particularly when spraying a full canopy, results in the airflow trailing backwards in to the canopy and leads to better deposition as the air moves into the canopy at an angle, thus increasing the potential area for deposition.

A myriad of novel sprayers have been shown at extension meetings over the past five years. Our research has shown that the better ones are those which direct the spray into the canopy, as oppose to those who mistakenly believe that a good blast of air in an upwards and outwards direction from a single fan will apply pesticides to four rows at once! Novel sprayers need a new approach. While they require finer tuning and greater care, they also can provide better coverage with less gallons per acre. Carrying less water around leads to improved output resulting in better timeliness. Very careful consideration must be given before deciding which new sprayer to buy. As with all capital equipment purchases, don’t be tempted to buy just because of special deals or offers.

Herbicide application is no exception to the comments above. Air induction flat fan nozzles have been well proven to provide good coverage with the minimum of drift in vineyards. Drift can be reduced by 80-90% and so leaf scorch from products such as

paraquat can be considerably reduced. Air induction nozzles work better in the higher (60-90 psi) range, although they can work at lower pressures.

The jury is still out as regards air induction nozzles fitted on the airblast sprayer to reduce drift. We have had good success using them to help control insects and disease in apple trees, but still need further trials in vineyards.

To avoid recreational spraying growers should apply a healthy mix of common sense and technology. Attention to detail will ensure that products are applied with accuracy, good timeliness will be maintained and disease and insects kept under control.

### **How Low Did It Go? (Temperature Wise)**

Tim Weigle

Area Senior Extension Educator  
NYS Grape IPM Program

Were you one of the growers wondering what the low was in your vineyard, or vineyards, last winter and what the temperatures were in other areas of the belt? Wonder no more! As a result of years of discussion and planning at the grower level in the Finger Lakes, you can be part of a program where we are looking to blanket the grape growing regions of New York State with thermometers. And not just any thermometers! Due to the work of Neil Simmons and his gang at Viticulture 2003, one of the exhibitors has agreed to provide a significant price break on quality high-low thermometers. The price per thermometer is going to be around \$18 plus shipping and handling. The thermometers will be delivered to the NYS Grape IPM Program, calibrated (so you know that what you read is actually what the temperatures were) and then made available for pick-up or delivery.

We are currently working on a plan to allow thermometer owners to e-mail the high-low readings to a central location. We will then take this information and develop a map for display on the web showing the temperature extremes across the various grape growing regions of New York and Erie County, PA. Growers who provide this information on a daily basis can use it to determine growing degree-days for their various sites also. If you would like a thermometer and do not want to provide the information to the network, that is OK also. We will be more than happy to order and calibrate a thermometer for your personal use.

This is just to give you a heads-up as to what we are planning. You will be getting more information during grower meetings this spring and summer, in the electronic *Finger Lakes Vineyard Update* and this newsletter. If you are interested in purchasing a thermometer and would like more information please contact me at [timweigl@netsync.net](mailto:timweigl@netsync.net) or (716) 672-6830.

Thanks to all our speakers and industry sponsors for help make our annual Pest Management Field Meeting and barbecue a success:

Dan DiGiacomandrea, **Bayer Corp**  
Roy Stewart, **Arvesta**  
Charlie Smith, **UAP Northeast**  
John Boyd, **DowAgro**  
Dave Pieczarka, **Gowan**  
Chris Daum, **Helena Chemical**  
Regina Rieckenberg, **Valent U.S.A.**  
Jon Bulkeley, **Syngenta**  
Jeff Simons, **JMS Flower Farms**

-----  
Jim Joy, **National Grape Cooperative** – Grape Juice  
All the **wineries** who brought wine to share

-----  
The **Canandaigua Crew**  
Tim Moore  
Matt Doyle  
Laura Hyder  
Matt Derrick and the *Dresden Crew*

## UPCOMING EVENTS

July 8, 2003. **ASEV-Eastern Section Meeting Preconference tour.** The tour will circle Seneca Lake, with dinner at Glenora. Local participation (in the dinner) is encouraged - come meet and welcome grape and wine growers from throughout the East to the Finger Lakes. Organized by yours truly.

July 9-11, 2003. **ASEV-Eastern Section annual meeting and seminar.** Corning NY. The annual American Society of Enology and Viticulture Eastern Section meeting is LOCAL this year... The meeting will start with a 1.5 day seminar entitled *Wine Closures: Put a Cork in It?* (July 9-10). Program Chair Roland Riesen has put together an excellent program on corks and alternative wine closures, with a prominent list of speakers. If you are a wine maker or winery owner, don't miss it! The *ASEV-ES Technical Sessions* will follow on July 10-11, featuring presentations on a broad range of enology and viticulture topics. A registration form is enclosed in this newsletter. For a program and more information:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/fst/asev/>

July 15, 2003, **Sprayer Technology Demonstrations**, 3-5 PM, Canandaigua Vineyards, Valois vineyards, Rte 414, 2 miles N of Valois. Andrew Landers, spray technology Extension Associate, has organized a sprayer demonstration for 8-10 vineyard sprayers. Manufacturers of novel sprayers have been invited to attend this demonstration. Growers will see each sprayer at work and be able to speak to manufacturers' representatives about the relative merits of each machine. One of the highlights of this year's demonstration will be the GreenTech sprayer from Australia, first seen at viticulture 2003. This sprayer uses rotating fans to direct the spray into the canopy, each fan being driven by an electric motor. A pto driven generator provides the power. This novel sprayer uses conventional hydraulic flat fan nozzles to atomize the spray. One of the major advantages is the ability to adjust fan speed without affecting droplet size.

July 29-31. **Eastern Pinot Noir Conference.** Cornell Facility at Arnot Forest just south of Ithaca, NY. This will be the fourth rendition of this informal but technical meeting of wine growers interested in Pinot Noir production. Meeting focuses on tasting wines from around the region and world to identify best production

practices and problem solving in vineyards and wineries. For information, please contact our office at 315-536-5134.

## YATES COUNTY NEW OFFICE BUILDING OPEN HOUSE



Yates County Officials hosted a Grand Opening Open House event on the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of May at the new County Office Building and Courthouse in Penn Yan. The public followed guided tours through all areas of the new facilities and had an opportunity to see what services are available for them there. Refreshments were by staff members from the Yates County Office of Cornell Cooperative Extension.





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Timothy E. Martinson  
Area Extension Educator

### Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities

Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. NYS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, NYS College of Human Ecology, and NYS College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, Cooperative Extension associations, county governing bodies, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating.



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