

2021 New York Grape Commodity Survey Report

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- **Grape Commodity Survey Target Pests**
 - *Lobesia botrana* – **European Grapevine Moth (EGVM)**
 - *Eupoecilia ambiguella* – **European Grape Berry Moth (EGBM)**
 - *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* – **Christmas Berry Webworm (CBW)**
 - *Planococcus ficus* - **Vine Mealybug**
 - *Lycorma delicatula* - **Spotted Lanternfly**
 - Grapevine Red Blotch Virus (**GRBV**)

The 2021 Grape Commodity Survey was conducted in conjunction with Cornell Cooperative Extension's NYS IPM Program and Grape Programs in the main growing regions of New York State; Lake Erie, Finger Lakes, Long Island and the Hudson Valley. Traps were placed in vineyards starting in June in all regions and were serviced biweekly 7 times. The three target moths involved in the survey are: European Grapevine Moth, European Grape Berry Moth, Christmas Berry Webworm and Vine Mealybug. When trapping for more than one species of moth, traps for different moth species were separated by at least 20 meters (65 feet).

372 traps were deployed. 252 in 42 vineyards total; 8 in the Hudson Valley, 10 in Long Island, 16 in the Finger Lakes Region and 8 in the Lake Erie Region. In addition, 120 traps were deployed in 4 nurseries total; 2 in the Finger Lakes Region and 2 in the Lake Erie Region. On Long Island, vineyards were scouted for vine mealybug and mealybug specimens collected and submitted for determination.

1. European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) - *Lobesia botrana*

Delta traps and lures were deployed following the protocol of suspending the trap at a height of 3 feet in the grape trellis and at a distance of 6-feet into the 2nd row in from the SW corner of the vineyard. Vineyards that had been recently planted using vines sourced from California, and other west coast, nurseries were given priority for participation in the program. In vineyards consisting of multiple varieties, traps were placed in the southeast corner of each of the blocks where the variety changed. Traps were deployed in 8 vineyards in the Hudson Valley (Orange, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties) 10 in Long Island (Suffolk County), 16 in the Finger Lakes Region (Steuben, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Wayne and Yates Counties) and 8 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). In addition, traps were deployed in 4 nurseries total; 2 in the Finger Lakes Region (Ontario and Yates Counties) and 2 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). 124 traps were placed by 4 project cooperators in these 42 vineyards and 4 nurseries. Traps were maintained in the field and serviced every two weeks resulting in seven biweekly visits. All traps were pulled from vineyards by the end of September to facilitate grape harvest.

3,461 moths were collected from the traps June through September (79 in Long Island, 1963 in Hudson Valley, 563 in Finger Lakes, and 856 in Lake Erie). Prescreening as well as identification of suspected samples by the Insect Diagnostic Laboratory at Cornell found no evidence of the European Grapevine Moth.

2. European Grape Berry Moth (EGBM) - *Eupoecilia ambiguella*

Traps and lures were deployed following the protocol of suspending the trap at a height of 3 feet in the grape trellis at the end post. Traps were deployed in 8 vineyards in the Hudson Valley (Orange, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties), 10 in Long Island (Suffolk County), 16 in the Finger Lakes Region (Steuben, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Wayne and Yates Counties) and 8 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). In addition, traps were deployed in 4 nurseries total; 2 in the Finger Lakes Region (Ontario and Yates Counties) and 2 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). 124 traps were placed in these 42 vineyards and 4 nurseries. Traps were maintained in the field and serviced every two weeks resulting in seven biweekly visits. All traps were pulled from vineyards by the end of September to facilitate grape harvest.

8,378 moths were collected from the traps June through September (1,672 in Long Island, 4,573 in Hudson Valley, 903 in Finger Lakes, and 1,230 in Lake Erie). Prescreening as well as identification of suspected samples by the Insect Diagnostic Laboratory at Cornell found no evidence of the European Grape Berry Moth.

3. Christmas Berry Webworm (CBW) - *Cryptoblabes gnidiella*

Wing traps and lures were deployed following the protocol of suspending the trap at a height of 3 feet in the grape trellis at the end post. Traps were deployed in 8 vineyards in the Hudson Valley (Orange, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties) 10 in Long Island (Suffolk County), 16 in the Finger Lakes Region (Steuben, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Wayne and Yates Counties) and 8 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). In addition traps were deployed in 4 nurseries total; 2 in the Finger Lakes Region (Ontario and Yates Counties) and 2 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). 124 traps were placed by 4 project cooperators in these 42 vineyards and 4 nurseries. Traps were maintained in the field and serviced every two weeks resulting in seven biweekly visits. All traps were pulled from vineyards by the end of September to facilitate grape harvest.

7,949 moths were collected in the traps from June through September (317 in Long Island, 4,618 in Hudson Valley, 1,692 in Finger Lakes, and 1,322 in Lake Erie). Prescreening as well as identification of suspected samples by the Insect Diagnostic Laboratory at Cornell found no evidence of the Christmas Berry Webworm.

4. Vine Mealybug - *Planococcus ficus*

The revised protocol used in September 2020 was used and consisted of scouting and collecting female mealybugs. Scouting was done in 10 vineyards and collections were made in eight of those vineyards in Long Island (Suffolk County). A total of 56 mealybugs were collected and submitted to Dr. Jason Dombroskie, Insect Diagnostic Lab, for determinations, which are still pending. Results will be provided once available.

Visual Inspection for Spotted Lanternfly

A visual inspection for spotted lanternfly was conducted during trap servicing in the areas surrounding the vineyards and nurseries used to conduct the Grape Commodity Survey, no evidence of spotted lanternfly was found. Because SLF had been reported in Ithaca, NY and the Finger Lakes Grape Program does not include Tompkins or Cayuga counties in the Eastern part of the Finger Lakes, Carroll conducted SLF surveys in four vineyards, 1 in Tompkins and 3 in Cayuga counties. Scouting was conducted in August and September targeting adults and egg masses. No SLF was found.

Spotted lanternfly has a host preference for feeding on the tree of heaven (TOH) (*Ailanthus altissima*). Scouting was done for TOH and other preferred hosts, including rose, wild grapevines, black walnut, butternut, river birch, willow, sumac and maple, in the immediate vicinity of the vineyards or nurseries scouted. Sumac, willow, walnut, tree of heaven and wild grape were among the most common hosts found near the vineyards surveyed. Tasting room buildings, barns, and public venues near wineries were also scouted during this time. No adults or egg masses of SLF were found.

Virus Sampling in the 2021 Grape Commodity Survey Project

Formal virus sampling was not part of the project in 2021. The 2021 protocol called for samples to be taken only from vines exhibiting symptoms of Grapevine Red Blotch virus infection. A visual inspection for Grapevine Red Blotch was conducted in the same vineyards and nurseries used to conduct the Grape Commodity Survey. Visual examinations were conducted in 8 vineyards in the Hudson Valley (Orange, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties) 10 in Long Island (Suffolk County), 16 in the Finger Lakes Region (Steuben, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, and Yates Counties) and 8 in the Lake Erie Region (Chautauqua County). In addition visual examinations were done in 4 nurseries total; 2 in the Finger Lakes Region and 2 in the Lake Erie Region. Visual inspections resulted in no reports of Grapevine Red Blotch in any of the 42 vineyards or 4 nurseries involved in the survey.