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**Volunteers Still Needed for the Iowa State Fair Wine Experience**

VESTA Fall Semester Enrollment Extended to August 11th

SWD seems not to be a not a problem in undamaged grapes

2017 Iowa Commercial Vineyard & Winery Map

ISU Extension wildlife website provides answers to landowner questions

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Monster Worms in the Vineyard

2017 Iowa State Fair Commercial Wine Competition Results

Buy & Sell on Grape Connect

10(22-24), Vindemia Conference – Nebraska City, NE

Show n Tell  Videos of Interest  Marketing Tidbits  Neeto Keeno

Articles of Interest  U.S. Drought Monitor

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**Volunteers Still Needed for the Iowa State Fair Wine Experience**

The Wine Experience located at Grandfather’s Barn at the Iowa State Fair has been entertaining entire families and people of all ages since 2009. It just gets bigger and better each year. A lot of fun!

We are still looking for few more volunteers to make this all happen. Volunteering consists of mostly fun with a little bit of work. Volunteer for a morning, afternoon or evening shift and you will get a free pass into the fair, free parking and a free Wine Experience Volunteer T-shirt. What a deal! You can check out the Wine Experience here: [https://www.facebook.com/ISFWineExperience/](https://www.facebook.com/ISFWineExperience/)

You can sign up here: [http://www.signupgenius.com/go/20f054cabaa2da0fd0-iowa](http://www.signupgenius.com/go/20f054cabaa2da0fd0-iowa)

C U at the Fair, THE IOWA STATE FAIR, Aug. 10th to the 20th, 2017

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**VESTA Fall Semester Enrollment Extended to August 11th**

[https://www.vesta-usa.org/](https://www.vesta-usa.org/)
**SWD seems not to be a not a problem in undamaged grapes**

The spotted wing drosophila (SWD) (*Drosophila suzukii*) is an invasive fruit fly that attacks fresh fruits and is a problem throughout much of the U.S. The ISU Plant & Insect Diagnostic Clinic first confirmed it in Iowa in September of 2012. SWD has become an increasingly common problem with grape growers in Iowa over the last 2 years.

Drosophila flies, sometimes called vinegar flies, are familiar to producers and homeowners. The household fruit fly is commonly found on or near over ripe, damaged and fermenting fruits and vegetables. The new, invasive species is closely related but behaves very differently.

SWD causes damage when the female flies cut a slit and lay eggs in healthy, undamaged fruit, particularly thin-skinned fruits such as raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, strawberries and grapes. Larvae emerge inside the fruit and begin to feed causing collapse and eventual decay and complete destruction of the fruit. “Producers of raspberries, strawberries, plums and other soft skin fruits have been seriously impacted with maggots in the fruit. Unless monitored closely, entire crops can be lost.

Monitoring for SWD in vineyards should start just prior to the grapes reaching around 15° Brix. Traps can be purchased or easily made. Hang traps in the shaded plant canopy where fruit are present. Place approximately 1 trap/acre in the vineyard. The “old” SWD recommendation was to begin insecticide treatments every 5-7 days according to label directions until the grape harvest was completed.

A research study published this past February conducted by the University of Wisconsin in 2014 involving six vineyards in southern Wisconsin indicated that there was no correlation to the presence of adult SWD’s and larva abundance in the undamaged fruit. There was significantly more larva present in damaged fruit. These findings indicated that cold hardy grapes tend to be resistant to SWD if the fruit remains undamaged.

The take home message here is that if you can keep fruit diseases and birds out of the vineyard, the potential for economic damage from SWD will be very low. If damaged fruit is present, insecticide treatments will probably be warranted.

Complete information on the monitoring and insecticide treatments for SWD can be found here in this ISU Extension publication: *Managing Spotted Wine Drosophila in Commercial Fruit Production*.

Additional Resources:

1. *Susceptibility of cold hardy grape to Drosophila suzukii (Diptera: Drosophilidae)*, 2-13-17
   e. Pelton, C. Gratton, C. Guedot (Abstract only)

2. *Spotted Wing Drosophila homepage*, University of Wisconsin

3. *It is Spotted Wing Drosophila Time Again*, 7-28-17 ISU Extension & Outreach
4. *Integrated Strategies for Management of Spotted Wine Drosophila in Organic Fruit Production*, 5-2016 Michigan State University Extension

You can find this 2017 map and maps from prior years (2004-2017) here: [https://www.extension.iastate.edu/wine/state-iowa-commercial-vineyard-winery-maps](https://www.extension.iastate.edu/wine/state-iowa-commercial-vineyard-winery-maps)

ISU Extension wildlife website provides answers to landowner questions

[https://www.extension.iastate.edu/article/easy-access-wildlife-experts-available-online-tool](https://www.extension.iastate.edu/article/easy-access-wildlife-experts-available-online-tool)

**Two NC SARE Grant programs now open**

The North Central Region SARE (NCR-SARE) Research and Education Grant Program is a competitive grant program for researchers and educators involved in projects that explore and promote environmentally sound, profitable, and socially responsible food and/or fiber systems.

NCR-SARE’s **Research and Education (R&E) program** supports sustainable agriculture innovators with competitive research and education grants. Individual grants range from $50,000 to $200,000. NCR-SARE expects to fund about nine to ten projects in the twelve-state North Central Region.
Deadline: 10-19-17

The 2018 North Central Region Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (NCR-SARE) Partnership Grant Program Call for Proposals is now available.

NCR-SARE’s Partnership Grant program is intended to foster cooperation between agriculture professionals and small groups of farmers and ranchers to catalyze on-farm research, demonstration, and education activities related to sustainable agriculture.

Individual grants are limited to $30,000. NCR-SARE expects to fund about 10 projects in the twelve-state North Central Region with this call.

Deadline: 10-26-17

Details: http://www.northcentralsare.org/Grants/Our-Grant-Programs/Research-and-Education

Spoiler Alert: Your grape pickers may need pesticide safety training

The original Worker Protection Standard (WPS) was first published in 1992 and first implemented in 1995. The WPS applies whenever a pesticide is used in the production of agricultural plants that has an “Agricultural Use Requirements” section on the product label. The rule protects primarily workers (people employed to perform work activities related to the production of agricultural plants) and pesticide handlers (people employed to mix, load or apply pesticides for use on agricultural establishments in the production of agricultural plants).

The new 2015 revised WPS has added new revisions to this new regulation. These new revisions began to come into effect on January 2nd, 2017. A summary of these new revisions compared to the old WPS can be found HERE.

One key provision of the new 2015 WPS requires that “Workers must be trained before they work in an area where a pesticide has been used or a restricted-entry interval has been in effect in the past 30 days”. From page 1, EPA WPS Comparison Chart

An “Agricultural worker is any person, including a self-employed person, who is employed for a salary or wages (financial compensation) and who is performing activities relating to the production of agricultural plants on an agricultural establishment.” From page 240, National WPS: Manual for Trainers

How to comply to this new regulation has many vineyards who “hire” grape pickers worried. One option is to not hire workers, but instead not provide your pickers any compensation and instead have them pay you to pick grapes. This is becoming a common practice among Iowa wineries who have people pay to pick grapes and then provide a meal, some wine and entertainment afterward. The legal interpretation of this option may be questionable. 😊

Option #2 would be to hire immediate family members to pick your grapes. Immediate family members are exempt from many of the WSP requirements. The WPS has a wide interpretation of who immediate family members are: “Immediate family — Is limited to the spouse, parents, stepparents, foster parents, father-in-law, mother-in-law, children, 

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stepchildren, foster children, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and first cousins. “First cousin” means the child of a parent’s sibling, i.e., the child of an aunt or uncle.”  

From page 246, National WPS: Manual for Trainers

Option #3 would be to hire people who have a certified pesticide applicator license to pick your grapes. Licensed certified pesticide applicators do not require WPS worker training.

Option #4 would be to provide WPS worker training to your grape pickers. To conduct safety training, you must be a certified applicator of restricted use pesticides, have completed a Train-the-Trainer program approved by EPA, or be an Department of Agriculture designated trainer. The Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) at Iowa State University has a free EPA approved online Train-the-Trainer course one can take to be certified as a trainer.

A free EPA approved online Worker training video presentation is available to be used by certified WPS trainers to train workers. To train workers, slides 1 through 39 of the PowerPoint must be presented (first 21 minutes of narrated video). Records for worker training are required to be retained for 2 years.

Complete information about the EPA WPS can be found here: https://www.extension.iastate.edu/psep/workerprotect.html

Updated Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Posters Available

Under the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) as revised in 2015, specific information must be available to agricultural workers and pesticide handlers at all times during their working hours. Agricultural employers usually select a readily-accessible area, perhaps where workers check in/out for the day, where they change clothes, eat, etc.

Posters (11”X17” or 22”x34”) can be downloaded free or laminated copies can be purchased. Full details: http://pesticideresources.org/wps/cp.html

Monster Worms in the Vineyard

Sphinx moth larva (caterpillars) love to chomp on grape leaves. These large 2.5”- 4” long worms definitely make you stop and look twice. Sphinx moth larva are the immature worm stages of adult Sphinx moths, also called: Hummingbird, Hawk and/or Hornworm moths. They all are members of the family Sphingidae.

Sphinx moths are powerful fliers. Their slender wings have subtle and intricate patterns. The wingspan of these moths often range from 2.5”-4.5” across. They will hover over flowers like a hummingbird inserting a long proboscis mouthpart into flowers to
obtain nectar. There are over 800 species of Sphinx moths in the U.S. and Canada with over 125 species in Iowa.

The most common species I see on grapes in Iowa is the Pandora Sphinx moth (*Eumorpha pandorus*).

This moth has a distinctive olive green color with black and pink markings. The caterpillar is green or reddish-brown with large, striking white spots along the sides of the body. All sphinx moth larvae begin with a horn-like appendage at the rear of the body. The Pandora Sphinx larva goes through five different molts (larval stages) before dropping to the ground to pupate and emerge as an adult next spring. When half-grown the larva loses its rear horn and acquires a glassy eyespot in its place. Its color will also change from green to reddish brown during the 4th or 5th larval instar stages. The term “Sphinx” comes from the caterpillar raising its head and thorax into the air as a defensive measure when disturbed. They feed mainly on grape and Virginia creeper vines.

These worms seldom pose much of a threat to established grape plants, often just providing some needed late season canopy management. They can quickly defoliate young plants if left to do so and should be removed when found. Insecticides can be used to kill these worms but just picking them when found is probably a better method of control. They normally are present on just a few plants in the vineyard.

Another option would be to eat them. Here is a fried hornworm recipe I found on the WWW: [http://bertc.com/subfive/recipes/hornworms.htm](http://bertc.com/subfive/recipes/hornworms.htm)

Additional Resources:

1. Sphinx Moths, Reiman Gardens – ISU Extension publication:
2. Hummingbird Moths, Dr. Donald Lewis, ISU Extension:
3. Hornworm caterpillars: The big cats of the vineyard, 6-29-13 Michigan State Univ.
4. What’s that bug: many pictures of Pandora and other Hawk moths:
5. World List of Edible Insects, 2015 Wagennen University

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**2017 Iowa State Fair Commercial Wine Competition Results**

On July 9th, 12 judges met at the Iowa State Fair grounds to evaluate 178 Iowa wines from 32 Iowa wineries. Medals awarded included: 6 double gold, 5 gold, 53 silver and 64 bronze. A total of 128 wines received medals.

Complete Details: [https://www.iowastatefair.org/participate/competition/results/2017-iowa-state-fair-commercial-wine-winners/](https://www.iowastatefair.org/participate/competition/results/2017-iowa-state-fair-commercial-wine-winners/)
10(22-24), *Vindemia Conference – Nebraska City, NE*

**What:** 1st ever Vindemia Conference created by the Nebraska Wine and Grape Growers Association

**When:** Sunday – Tuesday, October 22-24, 2017

**Where:** Lied Lodge & Conference Center, Arbor Day Farm, 2700 Sylvan Rd, Nebraska City, NE 68410

**Early Bird Cost:** $15 to $360 depending on member / nonmember status in the NWGGA and venue selected. A la carte registration. Does not include lodging.

**Full Details & Registration:** [http://vindemiane.com/](http://vindemiane.com/)

*Early Bird Registration ends September 1, 2017*

**Questions:** Lori Paulsen, 402-310-7264 or lpaulsen@nebraskawines.com

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Vindemia = Latin root for a grape gathering.

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**Show n Tell**

I want to thank Amber & Preston Gable of [Back Country Winery](http://www.backcountrywinery.com) (far right) for running the 1st ever amateur wine competition at the Hamilton County Fair in Webster City. (L-R) Steve Larson of [Train Wreck Winery](http://www.trainwreckwinery.com), myself and Anne Zwink of [Soldier Creek Winery](http://www.soldiercreekwinery.com) were the 1st ever judges for this competition. We had 10 different wines entered. A good start! *MLW 7-25-17*

PS: Ivan Gable was not old enough to taste wine.
(Right) John Barber – The Cellar at White Oak being interviewed by our ISU Extension & Outreach Communications staff. They are shooting a video about the success of the Iowa grape & wine industry.

8-4-17 mlw

Videos of Interest

1. Eagle City Winery - Iowa Falls, for sale video, 2:46 min:
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vO9Tzaak0Lk

Marketing Tidbits

1. UPS Expands Alcohol Shipping To Consumers Around The World, 7-31-17 UPS:

2. Not Getting Results With Your Facebook Ads? Here is Everything You Are Doing Wrong. 8-3-17 Entrepreneur

3. Why experience matters when marketing to millennials, 7-27-17 Forbes

4. Eight reasons to include SnapChat into your marketing strategy, 7-27-17 ClickZ

5. Free Marketing Course for Wineries – Bauerhaus Design

Neeto Keeno

1. Winemaking Talk Forum

2. 2017 Iowa Vineyard of the Year - For Sale
3. **EPA Worker Protection Standard for Marijuana Workers** – Washington State Dept. of Ag

4. **Flavors of Northwest Iowa** – New ISU Website

**Notable Quotables**

"I just got done doing a report on political contributions in different states and WSWA is the number one contributor," Wark said. "In the last five election cycles, wholesalers have given $107 million in contributions to political campaigns. That's more than the combined amount given by wineries, brewers, distributors and retailers."

From: *Consumers Short Changed Again on Shipping*, 8-1-17 WineSearcher

**Articles of Interest**

1. **Little-Known Grapevine Disease Uncovered Researchers find Pestalotiopsis growing from Maryland to Missouri**, 7-21-17 Wines & Vines

2. MN: **Dragon Willow Winery ready for grand opening**, 7-23-17 Dairyland Peach

3. MO: **Stone Hill Winery Wins Governor's Cup — Highest Honor at State Competition**, 7-26-17 e.missourian.com


5. PA: **Growth Regulator Herbicides Negatively Affect Grapevine Development: Identification of Herbicide Drift Damage, How to Prevent it, and What to do if it Occurs in your Vineyard**, 7-28-17 Penn State:

6. MI: **Lake Michigan College wine program opens tasting room**, 8-3-17 in the bend:

7. **Relying on Animals for Sustainable Winemaking**, 8-3-17 Wine Enthusiast

8. WI: **UW-Madison to host inaugural wine competition Monday**, 8-3-17 Wisconsin State Journal

9. PA: **Harvest Preparation for Sub-Optimal Fruit: Botrytis**, 8-4-17 Penn State University

**Calendar of Events**

8-(10-12), Society of Wine Educators 41st Annual Conference at the Red Lion Hotel on the River, Portland Oregon, 7-21 registration deadline: [http://www.societyofwineeducators.org/](http://www.societyofwineeducators.org/)


10-(22-24), Vindemia, the NWGGA celebration of our industry, Lied Lodge Conference Center – Nebraska City, NE http://vindemiane.com/


2-(2-3)-18, North Dakota Grape and Wine Association Annual Conference. Location yet to be determined.


U.S. Drought Monitor: http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
e-Viticulture: http://eviticulture.org/

Iowa Wine Growers Association: http://iowawinegrowers.org/

ISU Viticulture Extension: https://viticulture.hort.iastate.edu/

ISU Midwest Grape & Wine Industry Institute: https://www.extension.iastate.edu/wine/

Midwest Grape & Wine Industry Institutes Updates: https://www.extension.iastate.edu/wine/content/institute-updates


Northern Grapes Project: http://northerngrapesproject.org/

VESTA (Viticulture Enology & Science Technology Alliance): http://www.vesta-usa.org/

Dr. Tom Zabadal’s YouTube Channel
https://www.youtube.com/user/Viticultureinfo

Midwest Grape & Wine Industry Institute Updates:
https://www.extension.iastate.edu/wine/content/institute-updates

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