



TREE AND VINE NOTES



January 2006



2006 Merced/Stanslaus Bi-County Winegrape Seminar



Wednesday 1 February 2006
8:30am – Noon

Turlock Irrigation District Auditorium
333 East Canal Drive, Turlock
Located on the corner of Denair and Canal

Sponsored by UC Cooperative Extension

8am – 8:30am **Registration, Coffee, and Donuts**

8:30am – Noon **Program Begins**

?? **Cost Effective Weed Management (30 Minutes)**

Kurt Hembree, Farm Advisor, Fresno County Region 2

?? **Using the UC Davis Risk Assessment Index to Manage Powdery Mildew (30 Minutes)**

Steve Vasquez, Farm Advisor, Fresno County

?? **Update on Central CA Winegrowers (30 Minutes)**

Ron Metzler, Executive Director - CCW

?? **Primitivo Variety and its Characteristics (30 Minutes)**

Matthew Fidelibus, CE Viticulture Specialist, UC KAC

?? **Deficit Irrigation to Manage Disease and Quality (30 Minutes)**

Paul Verdegaal, Farm Advisor, San Joaquin County

?? **Biological Control in Organic Vineyards (30 Minutes)**

Lucia Varela, North Coast IPM Advisor, Sonoma County

?? **Organic Production in Southern Europe (30 Minutes)**

Glenn McGourty, Viticulture Plant Science Advisor,
Mendocino County

2.0 Hours of Continuing Education Credits

Revised: January 11, 2006

STRAWBERRY EXTENSION MEETING

Sponsored by UC Cooperative Extension

Monday 13 February 2006

11:00am to 2:00pm

New China Café - corner of Main Street and Q Street in Merced

Educational meeting for strawberry farmers in the San Joaquin Valley

Topics:

Choosing strawberry varieties
Variety research update
Choosing the color of plastic
Sanitation at harvest time
Fertilizing through the drip system
Strawberry Commission food safety program

Speakers:

Michael Yang and Richard Molinar from UC Cooperative Extension in Fresno.
Maxwell Norton, Scott Stoddard, and Dan Rivers from
UC Cooperative Extension in Merced
Maria Vidauri from CA Strawberry Commission

Translation will be available for S-E Asian Farmers

Admission is free.

Free lunch (Sponsored by the Strawberry Commission) for those who make reservations by calling 209/385-7403. Ask for Jacquie.

Free Publications Online

8161 Pesticide Choice: Best Management Practice for Protecting Surface Water Quality in Agriculture
anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu/InOrder/Shop/ItemDetails.asp?ItemNo=8161

Codling Moth Control in the Home Orchard
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/pncodlingmoth.pdf>

You can always find out what is new by pointing your browser to
anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu and clicking on "New Additions"

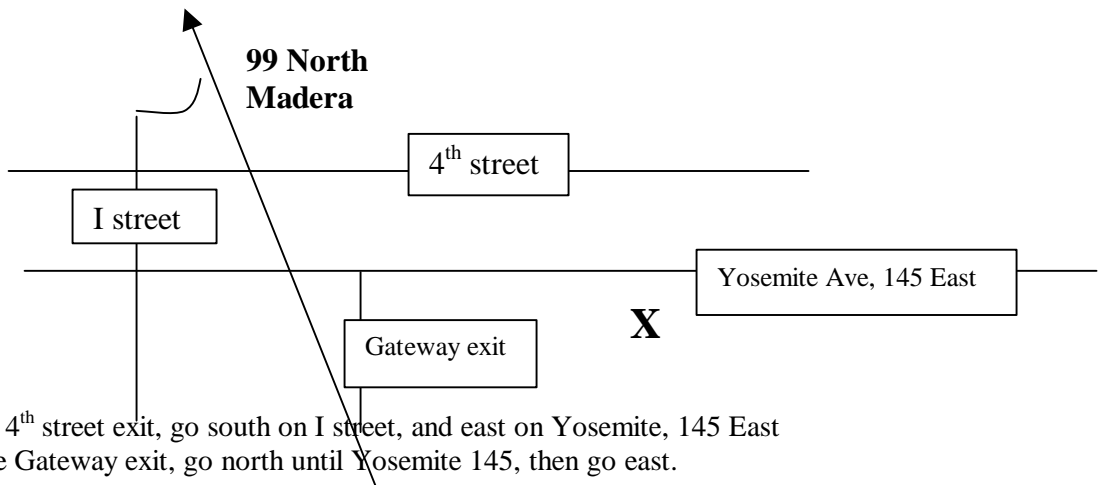
Outlook for California's Artisanal Olive Oil Producers: Expert Assessments and Producer Case Studies.
Available from UC Small Farm Center. Cost is \$10.
www.sfc.ucdavis.edu (530) 752-8136

2006 Regional Almond Meeting
Wednesday, February 1, 2006
Madera County Conference Center, 700 E. Yosemite Ave, Madera
8:00 AM-12:00 PM

- 8:00 a.m. PCA and continuing education credits sign-up
- 8:30 a.m. **Almond Weed Control and Drift Injury; What Happened In 2005?**
Ron Vargas, UCCE County Director, and Farm Advisor
- 9:00 a.m. **Almond Leaf Scorch vectors and weed hosts**
Dr. Kent Daane, UC Berkeley, Extension Entomologist
- 9:30 a.m. **Almond bloom diseases and fungicide efficacy trials**
Dr. Brent Holtz, UCCE Farm Advisor, Madera County
- 10:00 a.m. **Break**
- 10:30 a.m. **Wood chipping update and Surround applications**
Dr. Brent Holtz, UCCE Farm Advisor, Madera County
- 11:00 a.m. **Phytophthora root rot and almond replant disease**
Dr. Greg Brown, UC Davis/USDA plant pathologist
- 11:30 a.m. **Nickel's Estate research projects**
John Edstrom, UCCE Farm Advisor, Colusa County

12:00 p.m. **Lunch**

3.5 hours of PCA, CCA and Private Applicators Credit have been requested
 A **free lunch** will be served by the Madera County 4-H
 Sponsored by the University of California, Dow Agro Sciences, Syngenta, Valent, Bayer, and BASF
 Please RSVP at 559-675-7879 ext 201



From the north take 4th street exit, go south on I street, and east on Yosemite, 145 East
 From the south, take Gateway exit, go north until Yosemite 145, then go east.

By Maxwell Norton

After a great start in December, which found us almost 70 hours above average, the weather turned warm and now we are at least 100 hours behind average for our area. Since the most important time to get chill hours is early in the winter, I would expect that the chilling effect would be modest at best. We will not know for sure until after bloom when we see how strong and compact it is.

As of 1 January, we had 474 hours = 45F compared to an average of 589 at our local station between Livingston and Cressey. As of 11 January at our Merced automated station, we had only 536 hours compared to 590 the year before.

You can look at chill hours data at cemerced.ucdavis.edu and fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu (click on weather services).

DORMANT SPRAY – PEACHES

The pesticides used in the conventional dormant spray include oil, an organophosphate or pyrethroid and copper. The target pests controlled by the oil are San Jose scale (low to moderate populations) and European red mite, the organophosphate controls peach twig borer and San Jose scale, pyrethroids control peach twig borer (not scale), and copper controls peach leaf curl. Delayed dormant spray timing (early to mid-February before bloom), is more effective than dormant spray timing for controlling San Jose scale, European red mite, and peach leaf curl. Another benefit to spraying later during the dormant period is more orchard floor vegetation in late January to mid-February reducing pesticide runoff potential.

With increasing concern and regulations regarding pesticides in surface water, growers must seriously consider their dormant spray options and management. The first step is **monitoring** for the pests by taking dormant shoot samples.

These samples will help you determine the levels of San Jose scale and European red mite populations and the most appropriate pesticide and rates to use. If San Jose scale is below 10 percent, oil alone should be an effective control. If over 10 percent, then consider using an organophosphate such as Supracide or the insect growth regulator Seize. When applying organophosphates, pyrethroids, or any pesticides, they should not be applied 48 hours before a predicted rain event to avoid runoff. For the organophosphate Diazinon, the label states that it cannot be applied 48 hours before a predicted rain event or when soil moisture is at field capacity. Growers now have more dormant or bloom time control options available with newer chemistries that have reduced hazard to the environment and greater work safety; materials such as biological insecticides or insect growth regulators are replacements for the traditional broad-spectrum contact pyrethroids and organophosphates.

REDUCED HAZARD DORMANT SPRAY OPTIONS

For peaches, reduced hazard insecticide programs build from the basic dormant/delayed dormant spray, which is oil for

scale and copper for peach leaf curl. Below are programs that have been demonstrated to be effective:

Target Insect	Reduced Hazard Material	Rate	Spray Timing
Peach twig borer	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	1 lb or 1 qt/acre	2 bloom sprays often with brown rot timing
Peach twig borer	Spinosad (Success)	6 oz/acre 4 oz/acre	Delayed dormant <u>or</u> 30 -70% bloom (avoid bees)
Peach twig borer	Dimilin 2L	12-16 oz/acre	Dormant <u>or</u> Delayed dormant <u>or</u> 20 -30% bloom
Peach twig borer	Intrepid 2F	12-16 oz/acre	Delayed dormant <u>or</u> 20 -70% bloom
San Jose scale	Seize 35W	4 oz/acre	Delayed dormant plus 2 gal oil/acre

Bt, Spinosad, and Intrepid also control oblique-banded leafroller, which is an occasional peach pest. Seize applied delayed dormant with the oil and copper spray, has been very effective in reducing or eliminating scale in peach orchards where it was used on blocks with over 10 percent San Jose scale as determined from annual dormant shoot sampling.

Alternating with different materials and chemistries every year will help manage insect resistance and help ensure that our insecticide tools remain effective. Part of our IPM workshop on January 19, 2006 will cover dormant shoot sampling, insecticides, and water quality.

UPDATED 2005 TREE AND VINE HERBICIDE REGISTRATION TABLE

Included for your reference is an updated 2005 Registration Status of Herbicides in Trees and Vines with the susceptibility of weeds to herbicide table on the back. The post-emergence

herbicide Shark was recently registered in several tree crops for control of broadleaf weeds and was added to the table.

Herbicide Registration on Horticultural Tree and Vine Crops – 2005 Revised 12/05

Herbicide-Common Name (trade name)	Almond	Apple	Apricot	Cherry	Grape	Kiwi	Nectarine	Olive	Peach	Pear	Pecan	Prune	Walnut	Pomegranate	Pistachio
Pre-emergence															
dichlobenil (<i>Casoron</i>)	N	R	N	R	R	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N	N	N
diuron (<i>Karmex, Diurex</i>)	N	R	N	N	R	N	N	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	N
EPTC (<i>Eptam</i>)	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N
isoxaben (<i>Gallery</i>)	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
napropamide (<i>Devrinol</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
norflurazon (<i>Solicam</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	R	R	R	R	R	N	N
oryzalin (<i>Surflan, Farm Saver</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
oxyfluorfen (<i>Goal</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
pendimethalin (<i>Prowl</i>)	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	NB	N	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	R
pronamide (<i>Kerb</i>)	N	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	R	R	N	R	N	N	N
simazine (<i>Princep, Caliber 90</i>)	R	R	N	R sour only	R	N	R	R	R	R	N	N	R	N	N
thiazopyr (<i>Visor</i>)	NB	N	NB	NB	NB	N	NB	N	NB	N	N	NB	NB	N	NB
Trifluralin (<i>Treflan</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	NB	R	NB	R	NB	R	R	R		
Post emergence															
Carfentrazone (<i>Shark</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Clethodim (<i>Prism</i>)	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	R
2,4-D (<i>Clean-crop, Orchard Master</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	R	R	R	R	R		
fluazifop-p-butyl (<i>FusiladeDX</i>)	NB	NB	R	R	NB	NB	R	NB	R	NB	R	R	NB	NB	NB
Flumioxazin (<i>Chateau</i>)	R	NB	NB	NB	R	N	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	R
glyphosate (<i>Roundup, Touchdown</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
glufosinate (<i>Rely</i>)	R	R	N	N	R	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	R	N	N
halosulfuron (<i>Sandea</i>)		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N		N	N
MSMA	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	N	N	N	NB	NB	N	NB	NB	N	N
Paraquat (<i>Gramoxone</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R
sethoxydim (<i>Poast</i>)	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	NB	R	R	R	NB	R	NB	NB

Note: This is intended as a general guide only. Before use of any herbicide, consult the label. Labels change frequently and often contain special restrictions regarding specific use of a company's product.

N = Not registered, NB = nonbearing, R = Registered

2005 Susceptibility of Weeds to Herbicides

Pre-emergence

Post-emergence

	Pre-emergence											Post-emergence						
	Casoron	Karmex	Devrinol	Sollicam	Surflan	Goal	Simazine	Treflan	Prowl	Kerb	Gallery	Roundup	MSMA	Gramoxone	2,4-D	Poast	Fusilade	Prism
Annual Broadleaves																		
Cheeseweed (Malva)	C	P	P	P	P	C	P	N	N	P	C	P	N	P	P	N	N	N
Chickweed	C	C	C	P	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	N	N	N
Clover	P	P	P	N	N	P	C	N	N	N	P	P	N	P	P	N	N	N
Fiddleneck	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	P	P	N	N	N
Filaree	P	C	C	P	N	C	P	N	N	N	C	P	N	P	P	N	N	N
Flax-leaved Fleabane	C	N	N	N	N	N	C	N	N	N		C	N	P	C	N	N	N
Goosefoot	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	N	N	P	C	N	N	N
Grounsel	C	N	P	P	N	C	C	N	N	N	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N
Henbit	C	C	N	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	N	N	N
Horseweed (Mare's tail)	P	N	N	N	N	N	C	N	N	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	N	N
Knotweed	C	C	C	P	C	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	N	P	P	N	N	N
Lambsquarter	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	N	N	C	N	N	N
Mustard	C	C	P	P	N	C	C	N	N	C	C	P	N	C	C	N	N	N
Nightshade	C	C	N	C	P	C	C	N	P	C	C	C	P	C	C	N	N	N
Pigweed	P	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N
Prickly Lettuce	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N	C	C	N	P	C	N	N	N
Puncturevine	C	P	N	C	C	C	P	P	P	N		C	N	C	C	N	N	N
Purslane	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N
Shepherdspurse	C	C	N	P	N	C	C	N	N	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N
Sowthistle	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	P	C	C	N	P	C	N	N	N
Spurge	C	P	N	C	C	C	P	C	C	N	P	C	P	P	P	N	N	N
Wild Radish	C	C	N	N	N	C	P	N	N	C	C	C	N	C	C	N	N	N

Annual Grasses

Annual Bluegrass	C	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	N	P	N	N	N	C
Barnyardgrass	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	P	C	N	C	C	C
Crabgrass	P	C	C	C	C	N	P	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	N	C	C	C
Ryegrass	N	C	C	C	C	N	N	C	C	C	P	C	N	P	N	C	C	C
Wild Barley	C	C	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	N	C	N	P	N	C	C	C
Wild Oats	P	P	C	C	P	P	C	P	C	P	N	C	N	P	N	C	C	C
Fescues	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	P	N	C	N	N	N	N

Perennials

Field Bindweed	P	N	N	N	P	N	N	P	P	N	N	P	N	N	P	N	N	N
Bermudagrass	P	N	N	P	N	N	N	P	P	N	N	C	N	N	N	P	P	P
Dallasgrass	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	C	C	N	N	C	C	C
Johnsongrass	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	P	P	N	N	C	C	N	N	C	C	C

C = Controlled

P = Partial Control

N = Not Controlled