



# your *Lake County* HORTICULTURAL NOTES

JULY 1994

## !!! MARK CALENDARS !!!

**July 26 ..... 1994 PEAR RESEARCH FIELD DAY**

8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

**There will be Spanish translation so bring  
key employees!**

**Agendas on yellow page**

**July 29 ..... Winegrape Canopy Management Seminar**

Fetzer Valley Oaks Wine and Food Center,  
Hopland

9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

article on page 3

**Register by July 22**

## PREPARE FOR WALNUT HUSK FLY (WHF) SEASON

The following are keys to a successful control program:

1) **TRAPPING** - Yellow, sticky apple maggot (AM) traps can be purchased locally. Ideally, they should be "supercharged" with ammonium carbonate (you may buy them pre-charged or do it yourself - contact me for instructions). Place traps as high as possible on the north side of the tree; very shady areas should have an extra trap. Place at least 1 per 5 acres (small orchard) or 5 per 100 acres (large orchard). **CHECK TRAPS AT LEAST EVERY THREE DAYS** to time the first spray accurately. Write down the catch each time. When a sharp increase occurs, prepare to spray in 7 to 10 days (the earlier timing if populations were heavy last year).



2) **MONITOR FOR STINGS** - Ideally, growers should begin checking the nuts for stings once flies are being caught. Check 10 nuts on the north side of 20 trees, a total of 200 nuts. Females prefer the stem end, but may oviposit (lay eggs) anywhere on the nut. Dark juice flows from the puncture, leaving a tear-drop shaped stain. **WHEN STINGS ARE FOUND, Treat immediately.**

3) **USE BAIT WITH INSECTICIDE** - Malathion is the only material currently recommended by U.C. However, several other chemicals are registered on walnuts, though not necessarily for WHF. There are registered bait materials, Nu-Lure, a liquid protein bait made by Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corp. and Mo-bait, a vegetable-based bait made by Loveland Industries. Both are available at local dealers.

Specific label directions should be followed, however traditionally, using bait, only about 25% of each tree needs to be treated, since bait attracts the flies. A low volume wand sprayer should be sufficient. However, in cases with a heavy damage history, increase the treated surface area on each tree. Full coverage is unnecessary if bait is included.

4) **PREPARE TO TREAT AGAIN** - Though there is only one generation per season, adults emerge from the soil over an extended period. Currently registered materials will last no more than 10-14 days. If flies continue to be caught in traps, treat 3 weeks after the first spray. Nuts should be covered until husk split.

Please contact me about any aspect of WHF identification, monitoring and treatment.

#### WALNUT Pest Management Guidelines

Walnut husk fly cont. (7/93)

##### TREATMENT:

Pesticide (commercial name)	Amount to Use**		P.H.I.+ (days)
	(conc.)	(dilute)	
<b>Before Egg Hatch</b>			
A. NU-LURE BAIT	1-3 pt	1 pt	
COMMENTS: Baited sprays are the preferred treatment and are aimed at killing adults before eggs are laid. Nu-Lure bait attracts flies to spray material and enhances control. If significant egg laying has occurred before treatments, however, adequate control will not be attained.			
...PLUS...			
MALATHION 8EC	1.5-3 pt	0.4-0.75 pt	0
COMMENTS: Malathion can increase mite problems. Alternate row spraying may be adequate with bait. If you do spray alternate rows, use one-half the amount of malathion and bait per acre as compared to a full cover spray.			
<b>NOTE:</b> The following treatment requires more pesticide than baited sprays for equal effectiveness and is more disruptive to parasites and predators.			
B. MALATHION 8EC	3-4 pt	0.75-1 pt	0
COMMENTS: Malathion can increase mite problems.			

+ Preharvest interval. Do not apply within this many days of harvest.

\*\*For concentrate application, use the amount given in 80 to 100 gal water/acre, or lower if the label allows; for dilute application, amount is per 100 gal of water to be applied in 300 to 500 gal water/acre, according to label.

### WINEGRAPE CANOPY MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

All Lake County winegrape growers should register to attend the Canopy Management Workshop to be held on Friday, July 29 at Fetzer Valley Oaks Wine and Food Center in Hopland. The seminar will feature both classroom and field instruction by leading canopy management expert Dr. Richard Smart. Dr. Smart is an Australian viticulturist who has developed an international following of clientele wishing to improve their vineyard structure and function. He is the author of Sunlight into Wine and has taught many classes in conjunction with UC as well as privately.

To encourage local attendance, the Lake County Winegrape Commission, which is helping to sponsor the event, will assist 15 Lake County growers with part of the registration fee and also provide transportation to Hopland.

Recently, the Commission sent out a Grower Questionnaire asking for seminar topic preferences. Canopy management received the highest response. Here is an opportunity to learn from a highly regarded expert with lots of practical information. I highly encourage all growers of any age vineyard to attend.

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS JULY 22** and class size is limited to 50. For detailed information, or to register, call the Lake County Grape Growers Association/Winegrape Commission at 263-0911 from 9:00-12:00 a.m.

### LEAF ANALYSIS FOR PEAR AND WALNUT

July is the optimal time to sample trees for nutritional status. At this time, levels of most nutrients are stable in the leaf tissue. It is also the period for which critical values have been established. These are the levels below or above which deficiency or excess occur. Key points when taking samples (your commercial lab will also have guidelines):

- sample typical fully-expanded, mature leaves
- location of leaf is important:
  - pear - non-fruiting spur leaves
  - walnut - terminal leaflet of the compound leaf from spurs or from mid-shoot
- sample 10 acre blocks or at least different growing conditions, separately (soil type, tree age, etc.)
- sample problem blocks or areas separately and compare results with "normal" blocks
- avoid atypical trees - replants, odd varieties, etc.

Collect a total of 60-80 leaves from each 10-20 acre block, only one leaf per tree randomly distributed. If micronutrients (Zn, Mn, Mg, Ca) have been applied to foliage, the analyses will mask "real" levels. N and K levels will be unaffected by foliar KNO<sub>3</sub>.

If you'd like help sampling or need more information, give me a call. Here are established July critical levels:

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>WALNUT</u>	<u>PEAR</u>
Nitrogen (N)		
Deficient below	2.3%	2.2%
Adequate	2.4 to 3.2%	2.3 to 2.8%
Phosphorous (P)		
Adequate	0.1 to 0.3%	0.1 to 0.3%
Potassium (K)		
Deficient below	0.9%	0.7%
Adequate over	1.2%	1.0%
Calcium (Ca)		
Adequate over	1.0%	1.0%
Magnesium (Mg)		
Adequate over	0.3%	0.25%
Sodium (Na)		
Excess over	0.1%	0.25%
Chlorine (Cl)		
Excess over	0.3%	0.3%
Boron (B)		
Deficient below	20 ppm	15 ppm
Adequate	36 to 200 ppm	21 to 70 ppm
Excess over	300 ppm	80 ppm
Copper (Cu)		
Adequate over	4 ppm	4 ppm
Manganese (Mn)		
Adequate over	20 ppm	20 ppm
Zinc (Zn)		
Adequate over	18 ppm	18 ppm

Contact us for Publication #3024 (\$2.50) which lists commercial laboratories that will analyze tissue samples.

#### NEW LAKE COUNTY FARM TRAILS MAP

Here is your opportunity to be part of the new Farm Trails Map for Lake County. Responding to an apparent desire in the agricultural community, the Lake County Marketing Program, Lake County Farm Bureau and California Women for Agriculture are sponsoring an updated two-color brochure indicating the location of producers, commodities available and hours and season open. A complimentary Art Trails Map is being prepared with a similar format to be released at the same time this year. A nominal fee of \$25 to participants is required to help offset the cost of production and printing and will entitle you to a quantity of maps for your use.

Signing up for the Farm Trails Map means you will continue to be free to conduct business in your own manner; however, you should remember it is in the mutual interest of members to maintain a good public image. You should provide wholesome products, a neat sales area, off-road parking and, if possible, a "country"

atmosphere to which consumers will want to return. If it is determined that a participant is not cooperating in the spirit of the program, they may be requested to withdraw. It is each participant's responsibility to meet any Health or Agriculture Department requirements that may exist regarding sale of your commodities.

For more information or an application, contact the Lake County Marketing Program at 263-9544 or (800) 525-3743, the Farm Bureau at 263-0911 or Margaret Eutenier at 279-0412. Please return your application by **July 15, 1994**, including a check for \$25 payable to Lake County Marketing Program, 875 Lakeport Blvd., Lakeport, CA 95453.

**JULY CHECKLIST** (contact me for further details)

**PEARS**

- watch pears carefully for any sign of premature ripening about one month before harvest. Apply NAA accordingly. This can be a problem if late July and early August temperatures are abnormally cool.
- Keep young trees well watered and weed free. You may safely apply 1 oz. of actual N per year of growth with each irrigation.

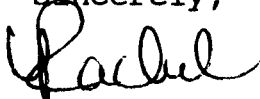
**GRAPES**

- prepare to collect petiole samples at veraison in blocks with marginal to low potassium levels. Note symptoms of nutrient imbalance, e.g. boron, potassium, manganese.
- if July is cool, continue watch for powdery mildew.

**WALNUTS**

- OBTAIN AND PLACE WALNUT HUSK FLY TRAPS BY MID-JULY.
- protect trees from sunburn with white flat latex paint on south and west-facing scaffolds and trunk.
- keep weeds controlled around young trees.

Sincerely,



Rachel Elkins  
Farm Advisor

# 1994 PEAR RESEARCH FIELD DAY

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

*Sponsored by UC Cooperative Extension*

**\*\*There will be Spanish language translation\*\***

Meet at Proctor Ranch at the south end of Scotts Valley; follow signs posted on Scotts Valley Road. PLEASE PARK IN DESIGNATED AREAS!

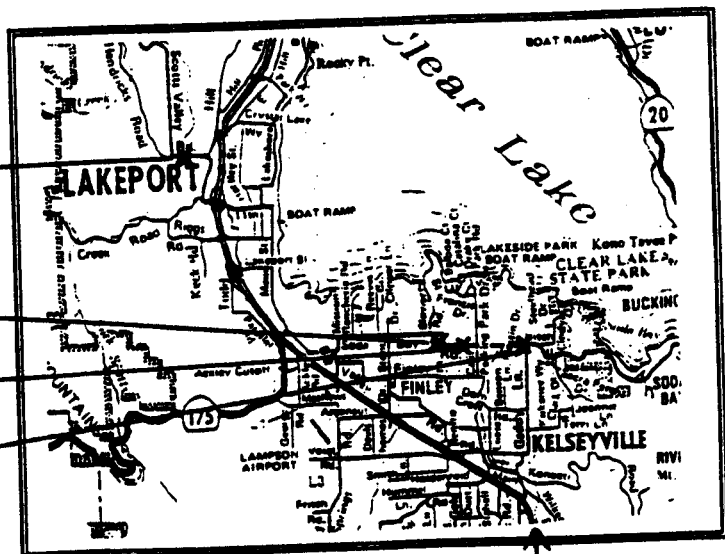
- 8:30 STOP 1: Welcome, registration and morning refreshments (thanks to Harvey Lyman Ag Services and UAP)
- 9:00 FROSTBAN™B (A506) TO CONTROL FIREBLIGHT, RUSSET AND FROST  
Guest: Dr. Steve Lindow, U.C. Berkeley
- 9:45 Travel to Petterson '35' Orchard, Soda Bay Road, Finley - just around "tight curve" (watch for signs).
- 10:15 STOP 2: BARTLETT ROOTSTOCK TRIAL "RESURRECTION"  
Guest: Wilbur Reil, Yolo-Solano UCCE
- 10:45 Travel to Don Eutenier's home orchard, 3885 Soda Bay Road, Kelseyville
- 11:00 STOP 3: MORE BARTLETT ROOTSTOCKS  
Wilbur Reil
- 11:30 Travel to EAT Benson Orchard, corner of Soda Bay Road and Gaddy Lane, Kelseyville
- 11:45 STOP 4: CODLING MOTH MATING DISRUPTION SUPPLEMENTED BY  
*Trichogramma platneryi* RELEASES  
Guests: Dr. Nick Mills, UC Berkeley and  
Dr. Lucia Varela, North Coast Area IPM Advisor
- 12:15 ADJOURN

**STOP 1**

**STOP 2**

**STOP 3**

**STOP 4**



Hwy.  
29

# DIA DE INVESTIGACION DE CAMPO DE LA PERA , 1994

Martes 26 de julio de 1994

8:30 a.m. a 12:30 p.m.

*Patrocinado por Extensión Cooperativa de la Universidad de California*

**\*\*Habr  interpretaci n en espa ol\*\***

El lugar de reuni n ser  el Rancho Proctor al sur de Scotts Valley. Siga las se ales que estar n en Scotts Valley Road.  
** FAVOR DE ESTACIONARSE SOLAMENTE EN LAS AREAS DESIGNADAS!**

- 8:30 PARADA 1: Bienvenida, inscripci n y refrescos (gracias a Harvey Lyman Ag Services y UAP)
- 9:00 USO DE FROSTBAN<sup>TM</sup>B (A 506) PARA EL CONTROL DEL TIZON, LA ASPEREZA Y LAS HELADAS por el Dr. Steve Lindow, de la Universidad de California en Berkeley
- 9:45 Viaje a la Huerta Peterson '35', en Soda Bay Road en Finley - justo adelante de la "curva cerrada" (busque las se ales).
- 10:15 PARADA 2: PRUEBA DE LA "RESURRECCION" DEL PATRON BARTLETT por Wilbur Reil, UCCE de Yolo-Solano
- 10:45 Viaje a la huerta y residencia de Don Eutenier, 3885 Soda Bay Road, en Kelseyville
- 11:00 PARADA 3: MAS PATRONES BARTLETT Wilbur Reil
- 11:30 Viaje a la Huerta de los Benson EAT, en la esquina de Soda Bay Road y Gaddy Lane, en Kelseyville
- 11:45 PARADA 4: CONFUSION SEXUAL DEL GUSANO DE LA PERA POR MEDIO DE LA LIBERACION DE LA AVISPA TRICOGRAMA, presentaci n del Dr. Nick Mills, de la Universidad de California en Berkeley y la Dra. Luc a Varela, Consultora IPM (Control Integrado de Plagas) del Area de la Costa Norte

12:15 CLAUSURA

PARADA 1

PARADA 2

PARADA 3

PARADA 4

