



The Grapeleaf

Madera County

FEBRUARY 2004

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ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND EVENTS
IN THE AREA**

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Mar. 10, 2004
(watch for more info)

Powdery Mildew
Control Meetings
March 17
March 25
March 30
(meeting announcement
enclosed)

**MARK YOUR
CALENDAR!**

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UC Cooperative Extension
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MADERA GRAPE GROWER/PCA MONTHLY MEETING

The Grape Grower/PCA meeting for February will be held on **Wednesday, February 18, 2004** (third Wednesday of each month). Everyone is invited to attend whether or not you are a Madera County resident.

WHERE: *The Old School House
23505 Avenue 14
Madera, CA (northeast corner of Avenue 14 and
Road 23½)*

DATE: *Wednesday, February 18, 2004 (third
Wednesday of the month)*

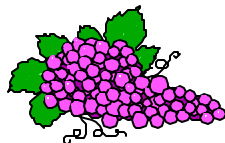
TIME: *11:00 noon -1:00 p.m. NOTE TIME CHANGE*

Two hours of PCA credit will be available. Petrucci's lunch will be available at noon at a cost of \$8.50. If you don't want the lunch you are still invited to come and participate in the meeting. **Please call 675-7879 Ext. 201 if you are planning to attend so we can get a preliminary lunch count.**

TOPIC: *11:00 - 12:00 Controlling Tough Weeds in the Vineyard
Kurt Hembree, Fresno County Farm Advisor*

*12:00 - 1:00 Here Comes Phomopsis: New and old
materials for control*

*George Leavitt, Madera County Viticulture Farm
Advisor*



Sincerely,

George Leavitt
Farm Advisor



For special assistance
regarding our programs,
please contact us.

APRIL SHOWERS BRING PHOMOPSIS

George Leavitt, PhD
U.C. Cooperative Extension
Viticulture Farm Advisor

April showers may bring May flowers but for growers of Thompson seedless, Red Flame, Redglobe or Grenache variety grapes, those spring rains also bring on the disease known as Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot. Unfortunately cultural or biological control of this disease is marginal and some type of chemical control is usually necessary. While many question the use of various chemicals for disease control on the basis of food safety, the application of chemicals at this stage of growth avoids all contact with the fruit. This is because the flower of the grape, which becomes the fruit, is covered with a cap or calyptra. At bloom the calyptra is shed onto the ground hence avoiding all chemical contact with the fruit.

The spread of this disease (formerly called Dead-arm) is associated with rain during bud break and subsequent early shoot growth. Spores are released in large quantities from previous infection sites on diseased canes, spurs and bark at the time of bud break and splashed by the rain onto the young growing shoots. The amount of disease depends on the frequency, timing and amount of rain. Hence the disease is seasonal in its occurrence. We have been working the past 4 years looking at old and new chemistries to control this disease. Fortunately for the growers but unfortunately for the research there has not been heavy rains shortly after budbreak. Most of these chemicals act

as protectants and need to be applied to the foliage after bud break but before the rain occurs. Once rain occurs the chemical needs to be re-applied before the next rain for continued protection. Only one material, lime sulfur, has been effective in controlling the disease when applied as a dormant application.

Below are the results of last years trial. Remember that many of these materials are only experimental and are not registered for crop use. The pressure was not as great as we would have wished to see, however under these conditions 15 or 20 gals of lime sulfur as a delayed dormant application was statistically as good as any of the foliar applications.

If you wish to discuss the control of this disease or have any questions, please call me at the University of California Cooperative Extension Office at 675-7879.Ext 206. Better yet - come to the meeting on the 18 Feb. and learn more about this disease and its control.

Phomopsis Study 2003

George Leavitt, Paul Verdegaal &
Tomé Martin-Duvall
U.C. Cooperative Extension
Madera and San Joaquin County

A forty year old Thompson Seedless vineyard, with a history of phomopsis infection, planted to a 8 by 12 ft spacing was divided into four replications of 24 treatments with 4 vines per plot in a randomized complete block design. The dormant treatments were applied on March 6, 2003 (except the Fluazinam treatment on March 10) with a CO₂ Backpack sprayer with two 8004 flat fan nozzles

delivering 75 gallons of spray solution at 40 psi. Two foliar applications were completed using the same equipment at 100 gallons of spray solution on March 31 and April 15, 2003. The trial was wet by overhead sprinklers to simulate rainfall for 12 hours on April 4, 22 and May 2, 2003. Evaluations of the number of shoots infected and severity of infection (on a zero to five basis) in a one minute period were conducted on May 19, 2003.

Shoot Infection

Within the dormant treatments, all exhibited significantly lower shoot infections than the untreated control (UTC) except Sovran and Oxidate. The greatest control was exhibited by Lime sulfur at 15 or 20 gallons per acre (gpa) but was only significantly greater than Sovran, 7.5 gpa Bleach, and Oxidate applied dormant. Within the foliar treatments, all exhibited significantly less shoot infection than the UTC. Overall, Dithane or Captan applied foliar exhibited the least shoot infections. All foliar applications provided equivalent control of shoot infections. Lime sulfur at all rates, bleach at 15 gpa, Fluazinam and Dithane applied dormant were also equivalent in control of shoot infections overall.

Severity

Within the dormant treatments, only lime sulfur at 15 and 20 gpa, and Dithane exhibited significantly less severe infections than the UTC. Overall, the greatest control within foliar treatments was exhibited by Cuprofix MZ Disperss but was not significantly different from any of the foliar treatments or the 15 and 20 gpa rates of lime sulfur or Dithane applied dormant.

Phomopsis Study 2003

George Leavitt, Paul Verdegaal & Tomé Martin-Duvall
University of California Cooperative Extension, Madera and San Joaquin County

Treatment	Rate	Timing	May 19, 2003 Overall	
			Number of Shoots Infected	Severity
1. UTC			8.165 a	2.165 ab
2. Pristine	0.526 lb	Dormant	4.997 bcde	1.830 abcdef
3. Sovran 50WG	4 oz	Dormant	6.080 abc	1.997 abcd
4. Lime Sulfur	10 G	Dormant	3.997 cdefgh	1.875 abcde
5. Lime Sulfur	15 G	Dormant	2.247 fgh	0.915 g
6. Lime Sulfur	20 G	Dormant	2.662 efgh	1.000 g
7. Bleach	7.5 gal	Dormant	5.500 bcd	2.078 abc
8. Bleach	15 gal	Dormant	4.495 bcdef	1.750 abcdef
9. Fluazinam	1 ml/L	Dormant	3.415 defgh	1.747 abcdef
10. Fluazinam + Saf-T-Side Oil	1ml/L+1%	Dormant	4.415 bcdefg	1.747 abcdef
11. Oxidate	3 gal	Dormant	6.830 ab	2.290 a
12. Dithane DF+ Latron B 1956	2 lb	Dormant	3.497 defgh	1.580 bcdefg
13. Dithane DF+ Latron B 1956	2 lb	Foliar	1.832 h	1.413 cdefg
14. Sovran 50WG	3.2 oz	Foliar pre r	3.082 defgh	1.165 fg
15. Tanos + Kocide	10 oz + 2 lb	Foliar	2.165 fgh	1.165 fg
16. Pristine 38WG	0.526 lb	Foliar	1.915 gh	1.330 defg
17. Captan50 + Latron B1956	4 lb	Foliar	1.832 h	1.330 defg
18. Ziram 76DF	4 lb	Foliar	1.915 gh	1.165 fg
19. CuprofixDisperss 20+Micro	4 lb + 3 lb	Foliar	3.415 defgh	1.415 cdefg
20. CuprofixDisperss 40+Micro	2 lb + 3 lb	Foliar	2.082 fgh	1.247 efg
21. Cuprofix MZ Disperss	6 lb	Foliar	2.747 efgh	0.998 g
22. Abound	12.8 oz	Foliar	1.913 gh	1.330 defg
23. Nordox	1.25 lb	Foliar	2.915 efgh	1.330 defg



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
of Fresno and Madera Counties
Presents



Grapevine Powdery Mildew: Learning to Minimize Fungicide Usage

Grapevine powdery mildew continues to be the number one disease that growers contend with yearly. New technologies have been developed in recent years that offer better powdery mildew control while saving growers time, money, and help implement best management practices for fungicide use. To learn more about Grapevine Powdery Mildew Control attend one of the free seminars at the locations listed.

Topics to be discussed:

- ! Chemical Powdery Mildew Biology**
- ! Chemical Methods of Control**
- ! Fungicide Resistance**
- ! Sulfur Drift Issues**
- ! UC Davis Powdery Mildew Risk Index**

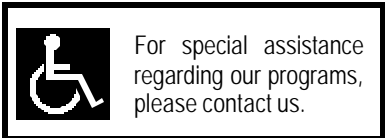
<p>Wednesday, March 17, 2004 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. (lunch \$8.50) The Old School House 23505 Avenue 14, Madera, CA</p>	<p>Thursday, March 25, 2004 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Kearney Agricultural Center 9240 S. Riverbend Ave., Parlier, CA</p>
<p>Tuesday, March 30, 2004 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Kerman Community Center 15100 W. Kearney Blvd., Kerman, CA</p>	
<p>2.0 hours PCA and CCA credits have been requested</p>	

For more information, contact:

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Fresno County
(559) 456-7285

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MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Varietal Short Course, U.C. Davis - March 2 - 4, 2004 (for more information go to www.extension.ucdavis.edu.)

Farm & Pesticide Safety Training Program, March 10, 2004 - Spanish & English (more information to come)

Powdery Mildew Control Meetings (see flyer enclosed)

March 17, 2004 - 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Old School House, Madera, CA

March 25, 2004 - 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Kearney Agricultural Center, Parlier, CA

March 30, 2004 - 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Kerman Community Center, Kerman, CA

INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

The Grapeleaf is available on the Internet at <http://cemadera.ucdavis.edu>. Go to PUBLICATIONS, NEWSLETTERS, THE GRAPELEAF. All issues of the Grapeleaf are posted. If you subscribe, the newsletter will be emailed to you as soon as it is posted. CHECK IT OUT!

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