

Contra Costa & Alameda Counties

CROP CURRENTS

From: Janet Caprile, Farm Advisor
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FEBRUARY 2006

- **TREES: Record Low Chill Year**
- **LOCAL MEETINGS:**
 - Pesticide Safety Training in Spanish
 - 36th Annual Tri-County Walnut Institute
- **TREES: Spring Disease Control**
- **GRAPES: Spring Disease Control**
- **WALNUTS: Solving Serr drop**
- **TOMATOES: Dodder Resistant Varieties**
- **RESOURCES: Publications, Websites**
- **CALENDAR: Classes/Meetings/Events**

RECORD LOW CHILL YEAR

As of February 15th, the Brentwood CIMIS station has accumulated only 494 chill hours below 45F. This is the lowest accumulation for the last 13 years for which I have records. We usually have close to 700 hours of chill by mid February, even in the lower chill years. The last exception to this was the winter of '95-'96 when we accumulated only 584 chill hours by mid February. We still have a couple of weeks to go in our chill accumulation period, and the current cold snap may help a bit, but chill accumulated later in the season is not thought to be as helpful as chill accumulated in November and December. So we are not really going to catch up.

What does this mean for tree crop growers? That depends on what crop and varieties you grow. Take a look at the Chilling Requirements Chart below. These are average chill requirements for most varieties. Crops/varieties requiring less than 500 hours of chill should be OK. Those requiring more should expect to see a prolonged bloom and a reduced set.

CHILLING REQUIREMENTS			
Type of Fruit	Chill Hours	Type of Fruit	Chill Hours
almond	250-500	persimmon	100-200
apple	500-1000	pistachio	800
Cherry, sweet	700-800	plum, European	600-800
fig	100	plum, Japanese	250-700
olive	200-300	plumcot	400-600
peach/nectarine	500-800	pomegranate	100-150
pear, European	700-800	walnut, English	500-700
pear, Asian	350-450		

A long bloom period also means a **long period of susceptibility to spring diseases** that enter through the bloom or buds during wet weather – like brown rot, fireblight, and

walnut blight. You may need to apply more sprays than usual to keep the entire bloom or leaf out period protected if the weather is wet and temperatures are favorable for disease development. This is particularly important after last year's very wet spring as there may be higher inoculum in orchards/vineyards that experienced damage last year.

Blossom sprays to control brown rot are critical to preventing the ripe fruit rot that develops just before or after harvest. Customers saw a lot of this ripe fruit rot last year – especially on peaches, nectarines and apricots. **Early season applications are also important to control powdery mildew and apple/pear scab.** Scab can infect either leaves or fruit when the weather is wet. Powdery mildew is favored by cooler nights and warm (not hot) days but doesn't need rain to infect. The moderate temperatures last spring and early summer made it a banner powdery mildew year so start control early this season with a dormant and/or a budbreak spray.

We've had **many new fungicides** registered in recent years. Good control depends on 1. selecting a fungicide that is effective against the disease and 2. applying the material at the most effective time. It is also important to alternate materials so you don't develop a disease which is resistant to the spray. You should not use a material with a similar chemistry and a high resistance risk more than twice in a single season.

The charts on the following pages should help you to make wise decisions about what materials to use and when to use them. They were adapted from: "Fungicide Efficacy and Timing for Deciduous Tree Crops and Grapevines 2005", by Adaskaveg, J.E, B.A. Holtz, T.J. Michailides, and W.D. Gubler. The complete report and more detailed information about disease management may be obtained from the UC IPM website at <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>.

University of California Cooperative Extension

36TH TRI-COUNTY WALNUT INSTITUTE

Tuesday, March 7, 2006

UC Cooperative Extension Auditorium
420 South Wilson Way
Stockton
8:30 am to Noon

Using Retain® to reduce pistillate flower abscission in Serr and other varieties

Joe Grant, UC Farm Advisor, San Joaquin County
Jim Hansen, product Manager, Valent BioSciences

Managing soil ecology & health in walnut orchards

*Tim Cavagnaro, Project Scientist, Dept. of Land, Air &
Water Resources, UC Davis*

California Walnut Marketing Board and Walnut Commission Update

*Dennis Balint, C.E.O. Ca. Walnut Commission &
Executive Director, Walnut Marketing Board*

New blackline tolerant rootstocks and hypersensitive varieties

Janet Caprile, UC Farm Advisor, Contra Costa County

Half-canopy surround sprays – are they effective?

*Kathy Kelley Anderson, UC Farm Advisor,
Stanislaus & Merced Counties*

What DNA can do for you: Practical uses of genetic engineering in walnuts

Abhaya Dandekar, Professor, Plant Sciences, UC Davis

Free and open to all who wish to attend

2 hours of continuing education credits for PCAs and
Private Applicators pending

* * * * *

Directions from Brentwood:

Take Hwy 4 east toward Stockton – about 25 miles
Turn Left onto I-5 north (toward Sacramento)
Take the next exit: Downtown Stockton/Fresno Ave
Merge onto Hwy 4 east toward Downtown Stockton
Take the Wilson Way exit
Turn Right onto Wilson Way at end of exit
Take the first Left onto Sonora St and park
Enter through the front door on Wilson Way, just South of
Sonora St.

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING IN SPANISH

All farmworkers are required to have a pesticide safety training before they begin work for the season. *Pesticide Handlers* (anyone who applies, mixes, loads, flags, or otherwise handles pesticides) need this training every year. *Fieldworkers* (who work in areas where pesticides have been applied but do not handle pesticides themselves) need to be trained on pesticide safety at least every 5 years.

UC Cooperative Extension and the Contra Costa County Department of Agriculture are again offering free classes that meet these training requirements. All classes are in given Spanish.

Classes will be held at:

Diablo Valley Farm Center
Delta Rd & 2nd St
Knightsen, CA

Classes for Pesticide Handlers

- Thursday, **March 2**
8:00 – 11:00 am
- Wednesday, **March 22**
8:00 – 11:00 am

Classes for Fieldworkers

- Thursday, **April 13**
8:00 – 10:00 am
- Thursday, **May 18**
8:00 – 10:00 am

Richmond classes for the nursery industry will be arranged upon request.

If your employee(s) cannot attend one of these classes, any certified commercial applicator (PCA, PCO, QAC, QAL) or private applicator may legally provide the training.

To Register:

Call UC Cooperative Extension at 925-646-6540 by the Monday before the class to let us know how many people from your operation will be attending. This assures that we can prepare sufficient materials for all attendees.

TREE CROPS - FUNGICIDE EFFICACY: Spring Disease Control

Fungicide	Chemical Class	Resistance Risk ^h	STONE FRUIT			APPLE/PEAR			WALNUT
			Brown Rot ^j	Jacket Rot (Botrytis)	Powdery Mildew ^j	Scab	Powdery Mildew (apple)	Fire-blight	Blight
Abound ^a	Strobilurin	High	++	---	++	+++			
Agrimycin ^f	Antibiotic	High						++++	
Blight Ban ^f	Biological	Low						++	
Bordeaux ^f	Inorganic Aromatic hydrocarbon	Low							+++
Botran	hydrocarbon	High	++	+++	NR	NR			
Bravo/Echo ⁱ	Aromatic nitrile	Low	++	++	---	NR			
Cabrio ^b	Strobilurin	High	++	---	++	NR			
Captan ⁱ	Phthalamide	Low	++	++	---	++	---		
Copper ^f	Inorganic	Low	+	+	---	++ ^g	---	+++ ^g	+++ ^g
Elevate	Hydroxyanilide	High	+++	++++	+				
Elite	DMI-Triazole	High	++++	++	+++	NR			
Flint	Strobilurin	High	++	---	++	++++	++++		
Indar	DMI-Triazole	High	+++	---		---			
Lime Sulfur ^f	Inorganic	Low					+++		
Maneb	Carbamate	Low	+	+	---	++	---		
Manex	Carbamate	Low	+	+	---	++			
Mycoshield ^{b,f}	Antibiotic	High						+++	
Orbit (Bumper)	DMI-Triazole	High	+++	---	+++	NR			
Pristine	Strobilurin + Carboxyanilide	M. low	++++	+++	+++				
Procure	DMI-Imidazole	High	++	---	+++	++++	++++		
Quintec ^b	Quinoline	Medium	---	---	++++	---			
Rally/Laredo	DMI-Triazole	High	++	---	++++	++++	++++		
Rovral	Dicarboximide	Low	+++	+++	---	NR			
Rovral + Oil	Dicarboximide	Low	++++	++++	+	NR			
Rubigan	DMI-Pyrimidine	High	+++	---	++++	++++	++++		
Serenade ^f	Biological	Low							+
Sovran	Strobilurin	High	NR	NR	NR	+++	+++		
Scala ^b	Anilinopyrimidine	High	++ ^{d,e}	+++					
Sulfur ^{f,i}	Inorganic	Low	+	+	+++	++	++++		
Thiram	Carbamate	Low	+	+	---	++	---		
Topsin M	Benzimidazole	V. high	+++ ^c	+++	+++	+++	+++		
Vanguard	Anilinopyrimidine	High	++++ ^{d,e}	++++		+++	+++		
Zinc-Copper Bordeaux ^f	Inorganic	Low							+++
Ziram	Carbamate	Low	+	+	---	++	---		

Rating: ++++ = excellent & consistent, +++ = good & reliable, ++ = moderate & variable, + = limited &/or erratic, --- = ineffective, NR = not registered

^a Causes severe phytotoxicity on some apple cultivars

^b Scala registered on pome fruit and all stone fruit except cherry. Cabrio & Quintec registered only on cherry. Mycoshield registered on pear, not apple. Thiram & Rally are registered on apple, not pear.

^c Resistant populations of target organisms occur in California.

^d High summer temperatures and relative humidities reduce efficacy.

^e Phytotoxicity reported on cherry

^f Acceptable for organic production

^g May cause phytotoxicity under some conditions; check the label.

^h Do not use materials with similar chemistry and high resistance risk more than twice during a season.

ⁱ Do not use with or before or after oil.

^j Seldom occurs on plums and does not usually require treatment.

TREE CROPS - TREATMENT TIMING: Spring Disease Control

STONE FRUIT		Brown Rot	Jacket Rot (Botrytis)	Powdery Mildew
Apricot	red bud	+++	---	---
	popcorn	+++	---	---
	Full Bloom	+++	+++	+++
	until pit hardening	---	---	+++

Notes:

Brown Rot: begin sprays at red bud and add 1-2 more sprays at popcorn and full bloom if rainy.

Powdery Mildew: Early applications are most effective. Begin sprays at full bloom with a material that is effective against all 3 diseases. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals until pit hardening if needed.

Cherry	Late bud break	---	---	++
	popcorn	+++	+++	++
	full bloom	+++	+++	++
	petal fall	++	++	+++
	2-3 weeks later	---	---	+++

Notes:

Brown Rot: Begin application at popcorn and repeat every 10-14 days if rainy.

Powdery Mildew: Use sulfur at late budbreak. Follow up with other fungicides if later treatment is needed. Treat immediately if mildew is found on inner leaves/shoots.

Peach/ Nectarine	20-40% bloom	++		++
	80-100% bloom	+++		+++
	until pit hardening			+++

Notes:

Brown Rot: Bloom sprays help to reduce ripe fruit rot at harvest. Begin treatment at early bloom and re-treat at full bloom if weather is rainy.

Powdery Mildew: Begin at full bloom. Reapply until pit hardening if needed. Cool, moist nights and warm days favor disease; some varieties are more susceptible.

Plum	green bud	+		
	popcorn	++		
	full bloom	+++		+++
	until pit hardening	---		+++

Notes: Brown rot and powdery mildew are not common problems on plums. A single treatment or no treatment may be needed.

POME FRUIT		Scab	Powdery Mildew (apple)	Fire- blight
Apple/ Pear	green tip	+++		
	pink bud	+++	+++	+++
	spring, if weather favorable	+++	+++	+++

Notes:

Scab: protect tissue early; retreat with wet conditions.

Mildew: early applications most effective; retreat if mildew continues.

Fireblight: Begin treatment at early bloom and continue through entire bloom if rain and temperatures are favorable.

NUTS		Blight
Walnut	catkin emergence	+
	terminal bud break	+++
	1 wk after bud break	++
	7-10 day intervals	++
	May	+

Notes: Timing will depend on orchard history and weather conditions. Begin application at terminal budbreak. Reapply if rain is forecast. Late spring rains are less favorable for disease development.

Rating: +++ = most effective, ++ = moderately effective, + = least effective, --- = ineffective

GRAPEVINES - FUNGICIDE EFFICACY: Spring Disease Control

Fungicide	Chemical Class	Resistance Risk	Powdery mildew	Bunch Rot	
				Botrytis	Summer
CONVENTIONAL FUNGICIDES					
Abound	Strobilurin	High	++++	+	---
Bayleton	DMI-Triazole		++	---	---
Captan	Phthalamide	Low	---	+++	+++
Elevate	Hydroxyanilide	High	++	++++	+++
Elite	DMI-Triazole	High	++++	++	++
Flint ^a	Strobilurin	High	++++	++	++
Maneb	Carbamate	Low	---	++	---
Pristine	Strobilurin + Carboxyanilide	M. low	++++	++++	+++
Procure	DMI-Imidazole	High	++++	---	---
Quintec	Quinoline	Medium	++++	---	---
Rally	DMI-Triazole	High	++++	---	---
Rovral	Dicarboximide	Low	---	++++	---
Rovral + Oil ^b	Dicarboximide	Low	+++	++++	---
Rubigan	DMI-Pyrimidine	High	++++	---	---
Sovran	Strobilurin	High	++++	++	++
Vanguard	Anilinopyrimidine	High	++	++++	++
Ziram	Carbamate	Low	---	++	---

BIOLOGICALS, NATURAL COMPOUNDS, SARS

Armicarb	inorganic salt	Low	+++	---	---
Cinnacure	natural product	Low	+++	---	---
Copper ^c	Inorganic	Low	++	++	+++
JMS Stylet Oil ^{b,c}	oil	Low	++++	---	---
Kaligreen ^c	inorganic salt	Low	+++	---	---
Messenger	SAR-protein	Unknown	+++	---	---
Prev-am	inorganic salt	Low	++	---	---
Serenade ^c	Biological	Low	+++	+	+
Sonata ^c	biological	Low	+++	++	+
Sulfur ^c	Inorganic	Low	++++	---	---
Timorex ^b	oil	Low	++	---	---
VigorCal ^c	inorganic salt	Low	++	---	---
VigorK	inorganic salt	Low	++	---	---

Rating: ++++ = excellent & consistent, +++ = good & reliable, ++ = moderate & variable, + = limited &/or erratic, --- = ineffective

Notes:

- ^a Causes severe phytotoxicity on Concord grapevines
- ^b Phytotoxic is used within 2 weeks of captan or sulfur
- ^c Acceptable for organic production
- ^d Apply only if rain is forecast
- ^e Use 10 gal Lime Sulfur per acre in at least 100 gal water
- ^f Apply budbreak & full bloom treatments every year; later treatments only as needed

GRAPEVINES - TREATMENT TIMING

Disease	Dormant	Bud break	Full bloom	Pre-close	Veraison	Pre-harvest
Powdery Mildew	+++ ^e	+++ ^f	+++ ^f	+++	+++	---
Botyitis	---	---	+++ ^d	+++ ^d	++ ^d	+++ ^d
Summer rot	---	---	+++ ^d	+++ ^d	++ ^d	+++ ^d

Rating: +++ = most effective, ++ = moderately effective, + = least effective, --- = ineffective

SOLUTION FOR “SERR NUT DROP”

Adapted from an article by Bob Beede (Farm Advisor, Kings/Tulare) and Joe Grant (Farm Advisor, San Joaquin)

It has long been known that the Serr variety of walnut has a tendency to drop the nut-producing (pistillate) flowers 2 to 3 weeks after bloom. In some years and in some orchards flower loss has exceeded 90% which has had quite a negative impact on yields. Researchers have termed this flower loss “Pistillate Flower Abortion” or PFA for short. We occasionally see this in other walnut varieties but to a lesser degree.

In the early 1990’s, a team of UC researchers discovered that PFA was due to excess pollen. Dr. Polito (Pomology Department, UC Davis) later determined that the excess pollen was causing the generation of high levels of ethylene, a natural plant hormone associated with organ senescence. Armed with this information, Farm Advisor Bob Beede decided to test ReTain®, a commercial ethylene inhibitor developed by Valent BioSciences. His preliminary trials in 2003 looked very promising. He and fellow Farm Advisor Joe Grant continued the trials in 2004 and 2005 to establish rates, timing and yield improvements. The table below provides a brief summary of the 2005 results.

ReTain® received full registration on walnuts on February 3rd of this year. The recommended application rate is one soluble bag of ReTain® per acre in 100-200 gallons of water. It should be applied at early bloom (about 30% bloom). Good coverage is critical so speed sprayers should not exceed 2 mph. An adjuvant is not necessary. It should not be applied with copper. Aerial applications have not been tested and are not recommended at this time.

If you would like more information about PFA or ReTain®, there will be a presentation and discussion at the Tri County Walnut Institute on March 7th in Stockton. See page 2 of this newsletter for meeting details.

County	% Drop		Yield per Tree (lbs)	
	Untreated	ReTain®	Untreated	ReTain®
Kings	40.6	14.0	108	152
Tulare	69.2	16.2	76	163
San Joaquin	73.3	36.3	72	105

DODDER RESISTANT TOMATO VARIETIES

By Tom Lanini, Extension Weed Ecologist, UCD

During the 2005 growing season, field tests were conducted on processing tomato varieties to confirm dodder resistance previously observed in greenhouse evaluations. Dodder resistant tomato varieties identified in the greenhouse and planted in the field trial included CXD 233, H1100, H9888, H9997, SVR 024 2 0664, SVR 024 2 0665 and SVR 024 2 0662. CXD 234 was also included, as the company had observed this variety to be dodder resistant, however, in our greenhouse tests, it was sensitive to dodder. H9492 was included as the dodder resistant standard and the grower’s variety was H9553 (also a dodder resistant variety).

Dodder attached to every tomato variety. However, it could not form successful attachments on H9492, H1100, H9888, SVR 024 2 0664, SVR 024 2 0665 and SVR 024 2 0662 and eventually the dodder died. H1100 had about 60 dodder attachments, but by harvest, dodder was not visible. Tomato yields averaged about 40 tons per acre (T/A), with dodder reducing yield about 10 T/A on the CXD 234 and H9997 plots, but only about a 4 tons/acre reduction in the CXD 233 plots.

Based on these field and greenhouse studies, it appears that in addition to H9492, SVR 024 2 0664, SVR 024 2 0665, SVR 024 2 0662, and H9888 are all resistant to dodder. H1100 may also be resistant, but the large number of infestations early in the season, particularly for a weak stand, still leaves some question on whether this variety is truly resistant. Although the two CXD varieties were observed to be resistant in company conducted field evaluations, they did not appear to be resistant in this trial. However, even the sensitive varieties in this study may be better than other varieties currently available, as dodder infestations only resulted in a 25% yield loss, whereas early work observed as much as 75% yield loss from dodder infestations.

Variety	% Dodder cover	
	June 29	July 18
CXD 234	32	28
CXD 233	58	70
SVR 024 2 0662	1	0
SVR 024 2 0664	0	0
SVR 024 2 0665	0	4
H9492	0	1
H9888	3	6
H9997	28	40
H1100	6	2

PUBLICATIONS

The following new UC Publications are free and can be downloaded directly from our Online catalog at <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu>. Type the publication number or title into the search box. If you don't have internet access, call or stop by my office and I'll be happy to print you a copy.

Dryland Pastures: Establishment and Management in the Intermountain Region of Northern California, *Publication 8163*

Maintaining Wood in Streams: A Vital Action for Fish Conservation, *Publication 8157*

Pesticide Choice: Best Management Practices for protecting surface water quality in Agriculture *Publication 8161*

Codling Moth Pest Note, *Publication 7412*

These new UC publications are priced as indicated and may be ordered from our Online catalog at <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu> or by calling 1-800-994-8849. Reference copies are available in my office if you would like to review the publication before ordering.

Residential, Industrial, and Institutional Pest Control, 2nd edition, *Publ.3334*, \$30

Volume 2 in the Pesticide Application Compendium is study material for CDPR's QAL and QAC exams. It focuses on managing structural, food, and fabric pests and on rodents, birds, bats. This new edition has been completely updated and now includes review questions and answers, a detailed index, and information for carrying out school IPM programs.

Scheduling Irrigations: When and How Much
Publ. 3396, \$25

Crop Currents Newsletter – Now Online!

Would you like to get this newsletter faster? You can subscribe online to receive an e-mail notification the instant the newsletter is posted on my website. Go to <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu/>, click *Publications* then *Newsletters* then *Crop Currents* and fill your e-mail address into the subscription box. If you only want the electronic version, call my office to be removed from hard copy mailing list.

UC WEBSITES

UC Fruit and Nut Research & Information Center

<http://www.fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Crop information
- Chill unit accumulation
- Stonefruit harvest prediction model
- Irrigation, nutrition, water quality info

UC Vegetable Research & Information Center

<http://www.vric.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Crop & production information
- Good Agricultural Practices & Food Safety
- Virtual Tour of CA Vegetable Production
- Vegetable jokes

UC Agronomy Research and Information Center

<http://agric.ucdavis.edu/>

Selected features include:

- Crop information – alfalfa, grains, specialty crops

UC IPM Program

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Pest Management Guidelines
- Weather data & chill unit accumulation
- Degree day models & interactive tools
- Pest photo gallery

UC Weed Research & Information Center:

<http://www.wric.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Weed ID & photo gallery
- Herbicide efficacy guidelines
- Poisonous plant information

UC Postharvest Technology:

<http://postharvest.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Produce Facts (postharvest handling guidelines for over 100 individual commodities)
- Post harvest resources directory

UC Agriculture & Resource Economics

<http://coststudies.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Cost of Production Studies

UC Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program:

<http://sarep.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Cover crop database
- Organic farming information/links
- Ecological grape pest management course

UC Small Farm Center

<http://www.sfc.ucdavis.edu>

Selected features include:

- Agritourism
- Specialty crops
- Direct marketing

CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

23

CHERRY DAY - STOCKTON

Waterloo gun & Bocci Club,
4343 N. Ashley Ln, Stockton, CA

Luncheon fee

Sponsor: California Cherry Advisory Board

Contact: 209-368-0685

25

MANAGING THE SMALL VINEYARD I

UC Davis

9 am – 4 pm

\$150 includes box lunch & materials

Sponsor: UCCE & UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

28-Mar 2

VARIETAL WINEGRAPE PRODUCTION SHORT COURSE

UC Davis,

Tues 8:30am-5pm, Wed 8:30am-5pm & Thurs 8:30am-4pm

\$625 includes lunches & more

Sponsor: UCCE & UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

MARCH

2

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR HANDLERS – IN SPANISH

Diablo Valley Farm Center,
Delta Rd & 2nd St, Knightsen

Free

Sponsors: UCCE & Ag Dept – Contra Costa Co.

Contact: 925-646-6540 to register

7

TRI-COUNTY WALNUT INSTITUTE

UC Cooperative Extension Auditorium
420 So Wilson Way, Stockton

Free

Sponsors: UC Cooperative Extension (UCCE)

Contact: 209-468-2085

10-11

SENSORY EVALUATION OF OLIVE OIL

UC Davis

\$565

Sponsor: UCCE & UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

16

RECENT ADVANCES IN VITICULTURE AND ENOLOGY (RAVE): “The root/soil interface”

UC Davis

8:30am-4:30pm

\$200 includes box lunch

Sponsor: UCD Plant Sciences Dept & UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

16

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON THE FARM: An Overview of Environmental Requirements that Impact Agricultural Operations

Sutter Square Galleria, Sacramento

\$275

Sponsor: UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

19-22

TERRIOR 2006

An international Conference to bring together leading scientists and talented winemakers from around the world to explore the concept of Terrior.

UC Davis

Sponsors: UCD -Robt. Mondavi Institute for Food & Wine,
Dept of Geology, Dept of Viticulture & Enology

Contact: <http://terroir.ucdavis.edu>

22

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR HANDLERS – IN SPANISH

Diablo Valley Farm Center,
Delta Rd & 2nd St, Knightsen

Free

Sponsors: UCCE & Ag Dept – Contra Costa Co.

Contact: 925-646-6540 to register

24

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR VINEYARD MANAGEMENT

UC Davis,

9am – 4:30pm

\$275

Sponsor: UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

APRIL

8

SUCCESSFUL SMALL SCALE WINEMAKING

UC Davis

9 am – 4:30 pm

\$140 includes box lunch & materials

Sponsor: UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

13

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING: FIELDWORKERS – IN SPANISH

Diablo Valley Farm Center,
Delta Rd & 2nd St, Knightsen

Free

Sponsors: UCCE & Ag Dept – Contra Costa Co.

Contact: 925-646-6540 to register

29

MANAGING THE SMALL VINEYARD II

UC Davis

9 am – 4:00 pm

\$150 includes box lunch & materials

Sponsor: UCCE & UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

MAY

10-11

AT THE TIPPING POINT

Sacramento

\$195

Sponsor: Great Valley Center

Contact: <http://www.greatvalley.org> , 209-522-5103

18

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING: FIELDWORKERS – IN SPANISH

Diablo Valley Farm Center,
Delta Rd & 2nd St, Knightsen

Free

Sponsors: UCCE & Ag Dept – Contra Costa Co.

Contact: 925-646-6540 to register

20

BALT FUNDRAISING DINNER

A benefit dinner for local farmers prepared by noted chefs from locally grown products

Tamayo Vineyards, Brentwood

\$150/person

Sponsor: Brentwood Agricultural Land Trust (BALT)

Contact: 925-634-6738

20-21

GETTING STARTED IN THE SPECIALTY FOOD BUSINESS

UC Davis

\$510 includes 2 lunchES, social, text

Sponsor: UC Davis Extension

Contact: 800-752-0881; <http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu>

25

VARIETY FOCUS: GRAPES OF THE RHONE

UC Davis

8 am – 5 pm

\$210 includes box lunch, materials, & all tastings

Sponsor: UC Davis Extension

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CROP CURRENTS

FEBRUARY 2006

- **TREES: Record Low Chill Year**
- **LOCAL MEETINGS:**
 - Pesticide Safety Training In Spanish
 - 36th Tri-County Walnut Institute
- **TREES: Spring Disease Control**
- **GRAPES: Spring Disease Control**
- **WALNUTS: Solving Serr drop**
- **TOMATOES: Dodder Resistant Varieties**
- **RESOURCES: Publications, Websites**
- **CALENDAR: Classes/Meetings/Events**

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University policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws.

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