

# CROP CURRENTS

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**JANUARY 2005**

- **WEATHER REPORT**
- **PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING IN SPANISH**
- **MEETINGS: Lodi Grape Day & CA Olive Day**
- **TREES: New Walnut Varieties**
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## WEATHER REPORT

Here is a summary of the rainfall and chill hour accumulation from the Brentwood CIMIS station. We are 5” above our average for this time of year. This has gotten us off to a great start in replenishing soil moisture and leaching salts. Brentwood, Livermore, and Pleasanton have accumulated 595, 656, and 574 chill hours, respectively as of January 16<sup>th</sup>. We are doing better in Brentwood than we have done for the past 3 years, but are still not quite up to our historical average. Without the required amount of winter chill, deciduous trees may drop buds, break fewer buds, break buds late, and/or have an uneven and prolonged bud break. This can lead to reduced pollination, set, yields and harvest uniformity.

If you have internet access, you can update these records at your convenience through the Fruit and Nut Research and Information Center web site (<http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu>). Just click on the “Weather Services” button.

RAINFALL (inches)			
MONTH	2004-2005	2003-2004	AVG
October	2.8	0.1	0.7
November	2.2	1.2	1.2
December	3.7	3.9	2.1
January	(1.9)*	1.9	3.0
February		3.9	2.9
Mar		0.2	1.6
April		0.0	0.7
May		0.1	0.6
June		0.0	0.2
July		0.0	0.0
August		0.5	0.0
September		0.2	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>

\* January 1 through January 16

BRENTWOOD CHILL HOURS												
MONTH	2004-2005	2003-2004	2002-2003	2001-2002	2000-2001	1999-2000	1998-1999	1997-1998	1996-1997	1995-1996	1994-1995	AVG
November	127	113	125	74	281	101	123	41	128	96	277	148
December	420	324	368	240	631	451	589	422	376	309	753	492
January	(595)*	584	589	596	1013	640	1007	652	691	579	879	807
February		728	759	777	1226	715	1209	756	821	688	966+	903

\* January 1 through January 16

## 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:

Knightsen Farm Center  
Delta Rd & 2<sup>nd</sup> St  
Knightsen, CA

#### Classes for Pesticide Handlers

- Wednesday, **February 16**  
8:00 – 11:00 am
- Wednesday, **March 23**  
8:00 – 11:00 am

#### Classes for Fieldworkers

- Wednesday, **March 30**  
8:00 – 10:00 am
- Wednesday, **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 Wednesday 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.

## LODI GRAPE DAY

Tuesday, February 1, 2005  
Hutchins Street Square  
Kirst & Crete Halls  
125 S. Hutchins St., Lodi

- 7:30 Registration & Coffee  
8:00 Hang Time to Harvest: Science & Experience  
*Paul Verdegaal, UCCE San Joaquin*  
8:35 Progress on Fanleaf & Nematode Resistant Rootstocks  
*Dr. Andy Walker, UC Davis*  
9:20 Vine Mealy Bug & GWSS in SanJoaquin Co.  
*Scott Hudson, Ag Comm. SJC*  
9:45 Pierces Disease & GWSS Assessments  
*Brad Lange, Chair GWSS/PD State Board*  
10:15 Control of Canker Diseases  
*Dr. George Leavitt, UCCE Madera Co.*  
10:50 Producing Quality Syrah: Pruning, Thinning, Irrigation Interactions – Year 1  
*Terry Prichard, UC Davis*  
11:30 Tasting  
12:00 Lunch (\$15)  
12:30 The Global Wine Market & the Lodi District  
*Jose Fernandez, President & CEO*  
*The Constellation Wines, US Company*

## OLIVE DAY 2005

Wednesday, February 2, 2005  
Sacramento Convention Center  
(@ CA League of Food Processors Conv. & Expo)

- 9:00 Seasonal Biology of the Olive Fruit Fly  
*Hannah J Burrak, UC Davis*  
9:30 Seasonal Biology of the Olive Fruit  
*Louise Ferguson, UC Davis*  
9:45 Control Recommendations for OLFF  
*Hannah Nadel, UC Riverside*  
10:15 Development of a Pest Management District  
*Mary Lou Polek, CC Tristeza Agency*  
10:45 Cures for Table Olives  
*Bill Krueger, UCCE Glenn Co.*  
11:30 CA Olive Committee Report  
*Jan Nelson, Chair- CA Olive Committee*
- Register on line: [www.CLFP.com](http://www.CLFP.com) or at 916-444-9260;  
\$10 fee includes admission to CLFP Expo.

## NEW WALNUT VARIETIES

The University of California has just announced the release of three new walnut varieties from the Walnut Breeding Program which are being patented as Sexton, Gillet and Forde.

**Sexton** (UC90-31-10) is characterized by very high yields on young trees and a harvest date at least one week before Chandler. Sexton leafs out a week before Chandler but has low blight scores and is 100% fruitful on laterals with abundant male and female flowers. The male bloom overlaps most of the female bloom. Potential pollenizers are Tulare and Chandler. The nuts are relatively smooth and round with good seals and good strength. The kernels are light colored, easy to remove from the shell and at 8 grams make up more than 50% of the nut weight. Sexton has a densely branching canopy and will require substantial training and pruning of young trees to prevent overbearing. Sexton's parents are Chandler for quality, and UC85-8, a Chinese introduction, for yield, size and precocity. The cross was made in 1990.

Sexton is named after Joseph Sexton who started the walnut industry in Southern California with the planting of Santa Barbara soft-shelled walnuts in 1868 in Goleta.

**Gillet** (UC95-22-26) has high yields on young trees and a harvest date 10 days before Chandler. Gillet is 100% laterally fruitful and has a very low blight score. The female flowers appear before the male. A potential pollenizer is Sexton. The nuts are somewhat more oblong than Sexton but are similar with good seals and strength, easy to remove light colored kernels and an 8.2 gram nut which makes up over 50% of the nut weight. Gillet is the most vigorous of the three new varieties. Gillet's parents are UC76-80 for quality, and Chico for yield. The cross was made in 1995.

Gillet is named after Felix Gillet who introduced walnut varieties like Franquette into Northern California near the turn of the century.

**Forde** (UC95-26-37) also has high early yields and a harvest date that averages 5 days before Chandler but has been moving earlier, up to 10 days before Chandler. Forde leafs out about 5 days before Chandler and is

100% laterally fruitful and has a low blight score. The female flowers appear before the male. A potential pollenizer is Sexton. The nuts are oval to round and medium textured with good seal and shell strength. The large kernels (9 gram) are light and extra light and make up about 54% of the total nut weight. Forde is intermediate in vigor between Sexton and Gillet. Forde's parents are UC61-25 for yield and size, and Chico for yield. The cross was made in 1995.

Forde is named after Harold Forde who was a UC Davis walnut breeder between 1948 and 1978.

## DORMANT SPRAY ALTERNATIVES

Dormant sprays have traditionally been considered one of the most efficient and economical pest control options for tree fruit and nut growers. They control a multitude of pests with a minimum of risk to trees, people, and beneficial insects. There is also a conveniently wide window for application, a broad range of usable materials, and the advantage of excellent unobstructed spray coverage.

However with the increasing concern and regulation regarding pesticides in surface water, it is time to reconsider the need for the addition of organophosphate (OP) or pyrethroid (PY) insecticides to the dormant oil spray. Fortunately, dormant oil alone is a fairly effective control for most pests that we target in our dormant program – mites, scale, and aphids.

The notable exception is Peach Twig Borer (PTB) in stonefruit and almonds. However, research has shown that we can effectively replace the dormant insecticide treatment with two sprays of BT at bloom (often applied with the brown rot sprays). A delayed dormant or a petal fall application of oil & spinosad (Success) will also work well and is a good alternative to the organophosphate (OP) or pyrethroid (PY) materials that are of most concern to our waterways.

The decision not to spray a dormant OP or PY material may require you to apply more in season sprays. UC has developed a Dormant Spray Alternatives Calculator Tool that can help you more accurately evaluate the options and calculate their costs. It is an interactive

program that you can access from the UC IPM website:  
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WATER/OPCALC/>

If you do decide you need to apply a dormant insecticide, keep the following tips in mind to minimize the likelihood of offsite movement:

- Don't apply OPs or PYs within 48 hours of a predicted rain or when soil moisture is at field capacity
- Don't mix or load near waterways
- Use the lowest effective rate
- Shut off spray rigs at the end of the row, especially near canals and streams
- Let the weeds grow in the middles to reduce erosion and water runoff.
- Select an alternative material like Success, Seize, BT, Esteem, mating disruption, etc. that has less potential to impact waterways than our traditional OPs and PYs.

## WHEAT STRIPE RUST UPDATE

In 2003, there was a Wheat Stripe Rust epidemic throughout California which resulted in a 25% yield loss for the state. This was due to very favorable weather for disease development as well as the appearance of new strains of the disease which were highly virulent. In 2004, the inoculum levels were high and the disease was still widespread but less favorable weather resulted in lower yield losses statewide (about 5%).

The first line of defense against this disease should be the planting of resistant varieties. The new strains are affecting varieties that were previously quite resistant. Based on the reaction to stripe rust in 2004, UC Specialist Lee Jackson has reclassified wheat varieties into the following categories:

Susceptible to Highly Susceptible: Anza, Bonus, Brooks, Cavalier, Dariel, Dirkwin, Eldon, Express, Kama, Kern, Klasic, Serra, Stander, Yecora Rojo, Yolo.

Moderately Susceptible: Beth Hashita

Resistant: Summit, Blanca Grande, Plata

Two new *forage* wheat varieties with resistance to the current races of stripe rust are in the seed production phase this season and may be available next season:

- Super Dirkwin: a Dirkwin type awnless wheat under development by Resource Seeds, Inc.
- PR 1404: an awnless wheat under development and testing by Westbred LLC

Seven new strains of stripe rust were identified from around the state last year; 3 of these were virulent on Summit and one was virulent on Blanca Grande. So even if you planted a resistant variety, watch for symptoms and treat if needed.

The early signs of wheat stripe rust are yellow blotches on the lower leaf surrounded by a few small pustules. It may look more like nitrogen deficiency than rust disease in the early stages, but look for those few pustules. It will not appear on the upper leaves until later in the season. Disease development is most rapid at temperatures of 50-60°F with intermittent rain and dew. Warm temperatures above 80 °F halt the progression of the disease.

If we have our normal rainfall in late March and April, a fungicide treatment may be worth considering. Tilt, Quadris, Stratego, and Headline have all been shown to be effective in increasing grain yields (by about 1000 lbs/acre in a severe infection year). But any fungicide must be applied BEFORE heading. Treatments applied after heading are not effective. Irrigation during grain filling is also helpful to avoid grain shrivel and offset the plant stress and moisture loss caused by the rust.

If you do decide a fungicide may be worth the cost, make sure to check the label for application restrictions. Tilt can't be applied after full flag leaf emergence or on hay, grazing, or forage wheat. Quadris can be used on hay but not grazing/forage wheat. Stratego can't be applied after full flag leaf and has forage and hay restrictions based on rate. Hay treated with Headline cannot be harvested for 14 days after application.

## PROCESSING TOMATO 2004 VARIETY TRIAL

Every year I plant an early season, processing tomato variety trial in conjunction with a series of identical trials coordinated by UC Farm Advisors throughout the state. This year the trial was planted on March 8<sup>th</sup> in cooperation with Anthony Massoni of Simoni & Massoni Farms. It was located by the Christensen Headquarters at the NW corner of Hwy 4 and the Byron Hwy on a Brentwood clay loam soil. The field variety was Halley 3155. Harvest was on August 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Strong set & Low Potassium:** Set was extremely heavy in this field contributing to a mild potassium (K) deficiency that showed up during the last few weeks before harvest. Heavy sets were quite prevalent in many local fields last season due to the excellent weather during flowering. There were also varying degrees of K deficiencies in these other high yielding fields. While we usually have sufficient K in our clay loam soils (i.e. soil exchangeable K is greater than 230 ppm), the fruit is a K sink and heavy sets will increase the usual K demand. In years with heavy sets, growers may want to take leaf samples during the early fruit sizing period. If K is lower than 1%, a water run application of 50-80 pounds of K<sub>2</sub>O per acre may be in order. Once the fruit has sized and

foliar symptoms become evident, it is too late to correct the problem! The late onset and mild nature of the deficiency in the trial field did not adversely affect yields as you can see below.

There was, however, a higher than normal variation in the yields among the varieties due to spotty herbicide damage from a layby application of Dual. High winds during sprinkler incorporation resulted in uneven incorporation and streaks of mild phytotoxicity. The highest yielding variety H5003 and the field variety Halley 3155 showed little effect and recovered rapidly. The lowest yielding varieties H9997 and H9280 showed more severe and lasting effects. All other varieties showed mild to moderate effects on either stand or plant vigor.

Call my office if you'd like a copy of the trial results from the other counties. Or pick up a copy at Tomato Day which will be held in conjunction with the CTGA Annual Lunch and Meeting. RSVP (209) 478-1761.

UCCE No. San Joaquin Valley Tomato Day  
Wednesday, January 19  
Doubletree Hotel, Modesto  
8 am – 11:10 am

REPLICATED VARIETIES							
COMPANY	VARIETY	YIELD		BRIX	BRIX-YIELD	COLOR	pH
Heinz	H-5003	64.9	A	5.20	3.37	22.0	4.46
Asgrow	APT 410	53.0	B	4.78	2.54	23.0	4.51
Orsetti	AGT 771	51.0	B	5.33	2.72	23.3	4.49
Peto	Hypeel 45	50.0	B	5.30	2.65	23.8	4.41
United Genetics	UG 8168	49.8	B	4.78	2.38	24.5	4.48
Hazera	HA 3303	47.6	BC	4.53	2.16	23.0	4.53
Sunseeds	Sun 6358	43.1	BCD	4.63	1.99	24.0	4.47
Hazera	HA 3523	39.4	BCDE	4.83	1.90	23.0	4.54
Unilever	U 250	38.2	CDE	4.80	1.83	25.5	4.48
Peto	PX 740	36.9	DE	5.20	1.92	22.5	4.44
Heinz	H-9997	35.5	DE	4.60	1.63	23.0	4.48
Heinz	H-9280	31.2	E	4.60	1.43	23.3	4.47
	<i>MEAN</i>	<i>45.0</i>		<i>4.89</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>4.48</i>
	<i>LSD @.05</i>	<i>10.4</i>		<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.04</i>
	<i>C.V.</i>	<i>16.1</i>		<i>4.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### California Agri-Food Energy Efficiency Program (CAFEE)

This program assists small farmers, small food processors, and organic farmers in becoming more energy efficient. It offers a free energy survey to qualified producers/processors and may be able to pay you up to *50% of the installation costs* of certain energy efficiency equipment. This could include lighting, ventilation fans, refrigeration, pumps and motors, or food processing systems & equipment. You can qualify for this program if:

- You are a PG&E electric customer paying the CA public goods charge who is located in a rural area and are *EITHER*
  - a **certified organic** producer or processor
  - *OR* operate a **small farm** or agricultural **processing facility** which consumes less than 29,700 kWh of electricity per year (about \$600/month on the AG-1A tariff)

For more information on this program contact:

Russ Goold or Mark Reedy  
Global Energy Partners, LLC  
3569 Mt. Diablo Blvd., Ste 200  
Lafayette, CA 94549  
925-284-3780  
rgoold@gepllc.com

### EQIP Program Deadline: Jan 25 , 2005

*By Joe Takai, NRCS*

Farmers and ranchers interested in soil and water conservation measures may apply for funding from the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Applications received by January 25, 2005 may be considered for this current funding cycle. Applications received after January 25th will be considered for later funding cycles.

EQIP is a voluntary program for farmers and ranchers to promote agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible goals. Through EQIP, agricultural producers may receive financial and technical assistance to install structural, vegetative, and management conservation practices on their lands. Eligible structural and vegetative practices can be cost-shared up to 50% and management practices (like mating disruption or other types of pest management) up to 100%. Popular conservation practices include upgrading flood or furrow irrigation to water-saving systems such as drip or sprinkler systems, improving soil health and reducing agricultural runoff by planting cover crops. Incentives are also offered for saving water, reducing tail water, chipping/shredding/or mulching prunings instead of burning, and reducing the use of chemical pesticides through an integrated pest management strategy.

Beginning farmers and ranchers may qualify for up to 75% cost-share assistance, while limited resource farmers and ranchers may qualify for up to 90% cost-share assistance.

To see if EQIP is right for you, consider the following program characteristics:

- the applicant must be an agricultural producer;
- a minimum contract period of two years and a maximum of ten years;
- EQIP is highly competitive & funding for each county is limited; there is no guarantee for funding;
- EQIP timeline may not match your operation timeline;
- the proposed project must benefit the environment;
- the applicant cannot start the project until NRCS reviews and approves all designs and plans;
- the applicant is responsible for up to 50% of the project cost;
- the applicant must develop a conservation plan in collaboration with NRCS.

To apply for EQIP, visit the NRCS office in Concord at 5552 Clayton Road in the Farm Bureau building. Contact Joe Takai or Lisa Hokholt at (925) 672-4577, ext.100 or 102.

## RESOURCES

### Websites:

#### California Risk Management Organization

A new website is being developed by the UC Agricultural Issues Center and UC Fresno's Center for Agricultural Business. The purpose is to help California Commodity producers with tools and concepts to aid them in risk assessment, risk management, and enterprise planning. It will eventually offer on line courses addressing specific topics in risk management. The course module is not yet up and running but the website has excellent links to risk management topics and organizations, a calendar of events, a risk evaluation guide and worksheet, and news releases on related issues. The website is located at [www.calriskmgmt.org](http://www.calriskmgmt.org).

### Publications:

All **UC Agricultural Publications** can be ordered and free publications obtained from our on-line catalog at <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu>. You can also pick up the free publications or a free catalog from my office. Stop by or call for a copy.

Over 100 current **UC Cost Studies** are available on line at <http://coststudies.ucdavis.edu> or from my office. Here are some of the 2004 additions:

- Beans 2004, SJV North, Large & Baby Lima
- Beans 2004, Sac.Val., Common Dry Varieties
- Broccoli 2004, Central Coast, Fresh Market
- Broccoli 2004, Central Coast, Organic
- Corn, 2004, Sac. Val., Field
- Corn 2004, Imperial Co., Sweet
- Leaf Lettuce 2004, Central Coast, Organic
- Nectarines 2004, SJV South, Jul-Aug Harvest
- Olives 2004, Sac.Val., Hi Density for Oil
- Olives 2004, Sac.Val., Table
- Peaches 2004, SJV South, Fresh Market
- Pistachios 2004, San Joaquin Valley (SJV)
- Plums 2004, SJV South, Fresh Market
- Sunflowers 2004, Sacramento Valley
- Table Grapes 2004, SJV, 4 Seedless Varieties
- Wine Grapes 2004, N.Coast, Organic Chard.

- Winegrapes 2004, Sonoma, Chardonnay
- Wheat, 2004, Sac.Val., Irrigated
- Winter Forage, SJV North, Silage

The most current **UC Pest Management Guidelines** which offer pest lifecycle, monitoring, and control (cultural, biological, organic, chemical) information for all major CA commodities can be found at the UC IPM Website: [www.ipm.ucdavis.edu](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu)

Two new **Hedgerow Resources** are available for growers interested in establishing hedgerows on their farms:

#### *Establishing a Hedgerow Video*

Hedgerows provide many benefits, including habitat and food for wildlife and beneficial insects, weed suppression, reduction in wind damage to crops and the reduction of soil and wind erosion. This 13 minute video is based on many years of research by Rachel Long, Farm Advisor in Yolo County. It costs \$20 and can be purchased from the Yolo County CE office 800-944-8849 or on line from the UC ANR Catalog: <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu>

#### *Hedgerows for California Agriculture*

This resource guide was created as part of a multiyear farmscaping project planting hedgerows on farms along the Central Coast, North Coast and Central Valley. It was produced by the Community Alliance with Family Farmers (CAFF) and is available from the CAFF Web site at [www.caff.org](http://www.caff.org)



[http://www.caff.org/programs/farmscaping/cc\\_plant\\_list2.shtml](http://www.caff.org/programs/farmscaping/cc_plant_list2.shtml)  
<http://yolo.een.orst.edu/FarmEdges/images/FARMEDHE4.jpg>



## Farm Water Quality Planning Series

The following reference sheets were developed for growers of irrigated crops who are interested in implementing water quality protection practices. The short course series teaches the basic concepts of watersheds, nonpoint source pollution, and self assessment and evaluation techniques. All these fact sheets may be downloaded from the Farm Water Quality Planning link at <http://waterquality.ucanr.org> or obtained from my office.

### Introduction

- Water Quality Planning Short Course Objectives

### Recommended Practices

- Practices for Reducing Nonpoint Source Pollution from Irrigated Agriculture
- Nutrient Management Goals and Recommended Practices for Vegetables
- Nutrient Management Goals and Management Practices for Strawberries
- Sediment Management Goals and Recommended Practices for Nursery & Floriculture
- Sediment Management Goals and Recommended Practices for Strawberries

### Goals, Resources Inventory, Mapping

- Identifying Your Farm Water Quality Goals
- Guide to Resource Management Records for Farms
- Legal Descriptions of Property
- Farm Maps
- Developing a Farm Map

### Water Quality Legislation

- Water Pollution Control Legislation
- Ground Water Protection Areas and Wellhead Protection Draft Regulations
- Self-determined Compliance

### Management of Nonpoint Source Pollution

- Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Irrigated Agriculture
- Developing a Nonpoint Source Pollution Evaluation Program

- Nutrient Management in Cool-Season Vegetables
- Irrigation Water Salinity and Crop Production

### Watersheds

- Watershed Function
- Watershed Response to Storm Events
- Fish Habitat in Freshwater Streams

### Groundwater

- Basic Concepts of Groundwater Hydrology
- Groundwater Quality and Groundwater Pollution
- Water Well Design and Construction
- Groundwater Sampling and Monitoring

## CALENDAR

### JANUARY

**19-22**

#### ***ECOLOGICAL FARMING CONFERENCE***

Asilomar, Pacific Grove; \$50-\$620, depending  
Sponsors: Ecological Farming Association  
Contact: [www.eco-farm.org](http://www.eco-farm.org)

### FEBRUARY

**1**

#### ***53<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL LODI GRAPE DAY***

Hutchin Street Square, Lodi, 7:30am – 1:40pm; \$15 lunch  
Sponsors: UCCE San Joaquin  
Contact: <http://cesanjoaquin.ucdavis.edu>  
(209) 468-2085

**2 & 3**

#### ***SEED BIOLOGY, PRODUCTION & QUALITY***

UC Davis, DaVinci Bldg, 9 am 4 pm; \$495  
Sponsors: UCD Extension  
Contact: [www.extension.ucdavis.edu](http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu)

**2**

#### ***OLIVE DAY***

Sacramento Convention Center, 9 am – noon; \$10  
Sponsors: UCCE & CLFP  
Contact: [www.clfp.com](http://www.clfp.com), (916) 444-9260

**4**

#### ***PLACER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL NICHE MARKETING PROGRAMS WORKSHOP***

Rocklin Park Hotel, 2:30 – 5:30 pm; \$35  
Sponsors: UCCE  
Contact: [www.ceplacer.ucdavis.edu](http://www.ceplacer.ucdavis.edu);  
(530) 889-7390



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**2005 PLACERGROWN FARM CONFERENCE**

Lincoln High School, 8 am – 3:30 pm; \$45-55  
Sponsors: UCCE Placer, PlacerGROWN  
Contact: [www.placergrown.org](http://www.placergrown.org);  
<http://ceplacer.ucdavis.edu>; (530) 889-7398

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**SOIL & WATER TESTING IN TREE & GRAPE CROP MANAGEMENT**

UC Davis, DaVinci Bldg, 9 am – 4 pm; \$210  
Sponsors: UCD Extension  
Contact: [www.extension.ucdavis.edu](http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu)

8-10

**VARIETAL WINEGRAPE PRODUCTION SHORT COURSE**

UC Davis, Freeborn Hall; (T) 8:45am – 5 pm,  
(W) 8:30am – 5 pm, (Th) 8:30 am – 4 pm; \$625  
Sponsors: UCD Extension  
Contact: [www.extension.ucdavis.edu](http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu)

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**PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR HANDLERS (SPANISH)**

Knightsen Farm Center; 8 – 10:30 am; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Contra Costa, CCC Ag Dept  
Contact: <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu>  
(925) 646-6540

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**TRI-COUNTY WALNUT INSTITUTE MTG**

UCCE Stanislaus, Harvest Hall; 8:30 am – noon; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Stanislaus  
Contact: [jagrant@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jagrant@ucdavis.edu);  
<http://cestanislaus.ucdavis.edu>; (209) 468-2095

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**CENTRAL CA APPLE SYMPOSIUM**

UCCE Stanislaus, Harvest Hall; 9 am – noon; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Stanislaus  
Contact: [jagrant@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jagrant@ucdavis.edu);  
<http://cestanislaus.ucdavis.edu>; (209) 468-2095

**MARCH**

8-9

**AGRICULTURAL HEALTH & SAFETY**

Sacramento Sutter Square Galleria, 8:30 am – 5 pm; \$435  
Sponsors: UCD Extension  
Contact: [www.extension.ucdavis.edu](http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu)

9

**AGRITOURISM & NATURE TOURISM: HAVESTING THE ASSETS OF YOUR FARM OR RANCH**

Graeagle Firehouse, Graeagle; 8:30 am – 3:30 pm; \$25  
Sponsor: Renewable Resources UCCE, Sierra Business Council, US Forest Service  
Contact: [alrasband@ucdavis.edu](mailto:alrasband@ucdavis.edu); [hageorge@ucdavis.edu](mailto:hageorge@ucdavis.edu);  
(530) 283-6270

23

**PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR HANDLERS (SPANISH)**

Knightsen Farm Center; 8 – 10:30 am; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Contra Costa, CCC Ag Dept  
Contact: <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu>  
(925) 646-6540

23-24

**CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE SYMPOSIUM**

Arden West Hilton, Sacramento; (W) 8 am – 5 pm, (Th) 7:45 am – 3:00 pm; \$ – call  
Sponsors: UC ANR, Cal Poly, CSU Fresno, CDFA  
Contact: (530) 752- 1748, (530) 752-2320;  
<http://groups.ucanr.org/calagsymposium/>

26

**UNDERSTANDING AGRICULTURAL LEASES**

UC Davis, DaVinci Bldg; 9 am – 5 pm; \$180  
Sponsors: UCD Extension  
Contact: [www.extension.ucdavis.edu](http://www.extension.ucdavis.edu)

30

**PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR FIELDWORKERS (SPANISH)**

Knightsen Farm Center; 8 – 10 am; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Contra Costa, CCC Ag Dept  
Contact: <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu>  
(925) 646-6540

**MAY**

18

**PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR FIELD WORKERS (SPANISH)**

Knightsen Farm Center; 8 – 10 am; free  
Sponsors: UCCE Contra Costa, CCC Ag Dept  
Contact: <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu>  
(925) 646-6540

# CROP CURRENTS

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**JANUARY 2005**

- **WEATHER REPORT**
- **PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING IN SPANISH**
- **MEETINGS: Lodi Grape Day & CA Olive Day**
- **TREES: New Walnut Varieties**
- **TREES: Dormant Spray Alternative**
- **FIELD CROPS: Wheat Stripe Update**
- **VEGETABLES: Tomato Trials Results**
- **ANNOUNCEMENTS: Agri-Food Energy Program**
- **RESOURCES: Publications & Websites**
- **CALENDAR: Classes/Meetings/Events**

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