



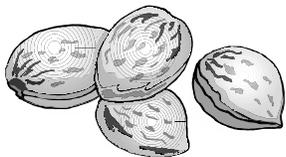
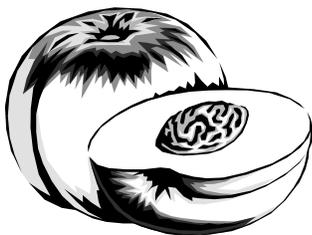
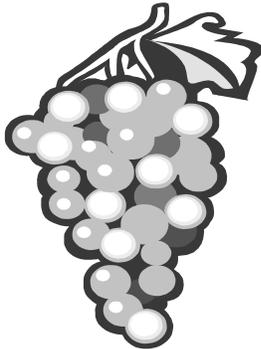
# THE SCOOP

on fruits and nuts in Stanislaus County

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by Roger Duncan

Pomology and  
Viticulture  
Advisor



## 2004 Peach Pest Management Field Day

*Sponsored by the University of California Cooperative Extension*

*Date: May 20, 2004*

*Time: 8:30 – 11:00*

*Location: Superior Fruit Ranch  
4801 E. Whitmore Ave., Ceres*

*8:00 Registration*

*8:30 Program begins*

### **Bacterial Canker; Review Rootstock Trial & New Ideas.**

*Roger Duncan, Farm Advisor, Stanislaus County*

### **Demonstration of New Monitoring Techniques for OFM & PTB.**

*Janine Hasey, Farm Advisor, Sutter & Yuba Counties*

### **New Monitoring Methods for Web-Spinning Mites.**

*Walt Bentley, Specialist, UC Kearney Ag Center*

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of California, and Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors cooperating*

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## THE SCOOP on fruits and nuts

11:00 Adjourn

2 hours of continuing education credits are offered

### Powdery Mildew

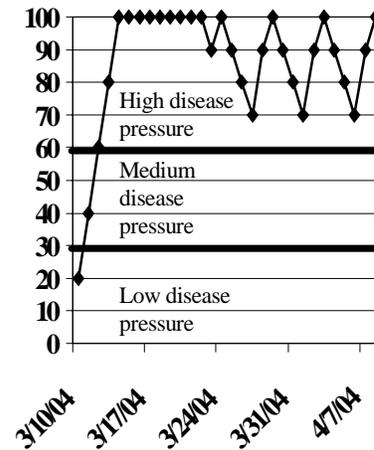
Powdery mildew disease pressure has been high for peaches and grapes this spring and the forecast for continued moderate temperatures means pressure will continue to be high for a while. Even peach growers who have kept their mildew sprays up are seeing a small amount of mildew, especially in the most susceptible cultivars.

Powdery mildew development is driven by temperature. Optimum temperatures for disease development are between 70° F & 85° F (peaches) or 86° F (grapes). Temperatures over 95° F kill the PM fungus. In other words, when you think the weather is great, so does the powdery mildew fungus. With the exception of about ten days in late April when temperatures were very warm, the PM risk index has been very high since early March (see the mildew disease risk graph below).

**How does the model work?** When we have 6 hours in a row between 70° & 85° F, we add 20 points. If there are less than 6 hours or temperatures are above 95° F, subtract 10 points. The index never exceeds 100 points or goes below 0. Example: the recommended spray interval for sulfur in grapes is 7-10 days. When mildew pressure is high (above 60 points), Do not exceed a 7-day spray interval. When mildew pressure is moderate (40-60 on the risk index), sulfur intervals can go 10 days. When temperatures are either very high or very low (risk index is below 30), sulfur intervals can be safely stretched to even 14 days.

### Grape Powdery Mildew

Escalante



### IPM Breakfast Meetings

Our Tree & Vine IPM breakfast meetings will continue through the month of June. These meetings serve as a venue for informal discussions on current pest management topics. We meet every second and fourth Wednesday, from March through June, from 7:00 – 8:00 a.m. at the Peach Tree Restaurant, 2535 E. Whitmore in Ceres. One hour of continuing education credit is offered at each meeting. We thank Hughson Chemical, Simplot, Western Farm Service and an anonymous donor for sponsoring the meetings this year.

