

This Issue

- Cling Peach Day 2012
- Cling Peach Field Meeting
- Should I be Irrigating?
- Newsletter Renewal
- Saving Glyphosate

Submitted by:

Janine Hasey
UC Farm Advisor
Sutter-Yuba Counties

ANR NONDISCRIMINATION AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY STATEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS REGARDING PROGRAM PRACTICES. The University of California prohibits discrimination or harassment of any person in any of its programs or activities. (Complete nondiscrimination policy statement can be found at http://groups.ucanr.org/ANR_AA/files/54635.doc Direct inquiries regarding the University's nondiscrimination policies to the Affirmative Action Director, University of California, ANR, 1111 Franklin St., 6th Floor, Oakland, CA 94607, (510) 987-0096. 07-2008.

17th ANNUAL SACRAMENTO VALLEY CLING PEACH DAY

Thursday, January 19, 2012

8:15 a.m. – Noon / Lunch – 12:45 p.m.

Agricultural Building, 142 Garden Highway, Yuba City

Meeting Program

8:15 a.m. **Registration** Coffee and Danish, *Courtesy of CA Canning Peach Association*

8:40 a.m. **Welcome** *Janine Hasey, UC Farm Advisor, Sutter and Yuba Counties*

Pest Management

Brown marmorated stink bug and other invasive insects
Margaret Stelmok, Ag Biologist, Sutter County Ag Dept.

Update of laws and regulations
Jan Kendel, Ag Biologist, Sutter County Agricultural Dept.

Labor Saving Strategies - Thinning Studies

Mechanical blossom thinning – Experiences in the Sacramento Valley
Janine Hasey, UC Farm Advisor, Sutter and Yuba Counties

10:00 a.m.

Break

California Cling Peach Board Nominations and Update
J.D. Allen, Sarb Johl (Chairman), Ginny Hair (Domestic Promotion Manager)

Labor Saving Strategies – Varieties

Processing peach variety development update
Tom Gradziel, Pomologist, UC Davis

Peach Processor Panel and Discussion

Quality attributes and economics from Farm Gate to Can
Monte Griffith, Senior Manager of Agricultural Operations/Fruit, Del Monte Foods; Steve Freeman, Vice President of Field Operations, PCP

Noon

Lunch

Mexican lunch provided by California Cling Peach Board.

Please RSVP to the Sutter/Yuba Extension office at (530) 822-7515 by **Tuesday, January 17th** if you plan to stay for lunch. You may also fax to (530)673-5368 or email: rjmccrory@ucdavis.edu to have your name put on the list for lunch.

Meeting Sponsored by:

University of California Cooperative Extension, Sutter & Yuba Counties

Co-Sponsored by:

Sutter County Agricultural Department

PCA and Private Applicator Credit Approved – 1.0 hour, includes .5 hour of regulations

CCA Credit Pending – 1.75 hours

A meeting note: You will not want to miss the peach processor discussion and an activities update from The Cling Peach Board. Bring your questions.



Field Meeting - Following Lunch , weather permitting, Tom Gradziel will show some of his selections at Sarb Johl's ranch on Highway 70 in District 10, Yuba County

Upcoming Meeting!

February 29, 2012

12:30 – 4:15 p.m.

Sutter/Yuba/Colusa Walnut Day

Veterans Memorial Hall, Yuba City

Contact: 530-822-7515

(Program in Feb. issue of Orchard Notes)

Should I be Irrigating?

Total rainfall in November through December 20, 2011 has been one inch at the Nicolaus Cimis station. If the dry weather trend continues, you'll want to consider an irrigation if you have water available to you. Please see the following newsletter article that discusses winter irrigation at this website:

http://cesutter.ucdavis.edu/newsletters/Winter_2008_Sacramento_Valley_Walnut_News36489.pdf



Newsletter Renewal

The 2012 Newsletter Renewal form has been sent to you. Due to limited resources, we are encouraging clientele to change their newsletter delivery method from US Mail to E-Mail. When a new issue is posted online, an email is generated to each subscriber, allowing them access to the latest information and all previously published newsletters and E-mail Extra Alerts. To insure uninterrupted delivery of future newsletters (electronically or via mail) please return this form to our office before **January 31, 2012**. *The mail list derived from the return of a renewal is used expressly by the Sutter/Yuba UCCE Office. Our lists are not given or sold to other UCCE Offices, the University of California or companies wishing to sell or advertise their products to you.*

Saving Glyphosate

*Franz Niederholzer, UC Farm Advisor
John Roncoroni, UC Farm Advisor*

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup, is the most commonly used herbicide in California. Highly effective, safe for the user and the environment, and now inexpensive, glyphosate is a valuable weed management tool. How valuable? Imagine the cost of weed control if you couldn't count on glyphosate.

Resistance – the inherited ability of a plant to survive and produce healthy seed after being sprayed with enough material to kill non-resistant plants of the same species – has developed to glyphosate in several weeds in California. These include [rigid ryegrass](#), [annual ryegrass](#), [marestail](#) (Horseweed), [Hairy fleabane](#), and [junglerice](#). Glyphosate resistance is a gradual process -- a sort of “resistance creep” -- compared to the sudden resistance that can appear in certain crop/herbicide situations (think Londax® in rice production). Reducing the chance of glyphosate resistance developing in other weed species is the topic of this article. The following are key points to effective glyphosate use in non-cultivated orchards.

Get the best weed control possible when using glyphosate. This means optimum spray solution pH, chemistry and glyphosate concentration. Here's what you want in the tank:

- Spray solution pH = 4-6. If spray water is pH≥7, add acidify/buffer first.
- Spray solution hardness <150 ppm calcium or < 300 ppm sodium. Hard water reduces the efficacy of glyphosate. To counter this, add ammonium sulfate (17 lbs/100 gallons of water) or other water treatment before adding glyphosate to the tank. Ammonium ion improves glyphosate performance regardless of water hardness due to improved leaf penetration.
- A solid rate of non-ionic surfactant adjuvant to improve leaf penetration if not included in glyphosate product formulation. Check the label to see what adjuvants can be added to the tank.
- High label rate of glyphosate to kill weeds that are slipping towards resistance. Skimping on glyphosate rate, even if it looks like it works, invites resistance creep. With the low price of glyphosate, don't risk resistance, use a full rate.
- Tank mix glyphosate with postemergent herbicides that can control glyphosate resistant weeds. Possible options – depending labeling for the specific tree/vine crop -- include Treevix™, Rely 280®, Gramoxone®, Shark® and Venue®. Consult with your PCA for registration status, materials, and rates.

Careful! Keep glyphosate sprays away from your crop. Avoid drifting glyphosate onto crop leaves or spraying sensitive bark of young trees. Lower spray pressure and boxed/painted young trees are keys to crop-safe glyphosate use.

Spray glyphosate at the right time. Spray weeds early and when they are not stressed. Don't let weeds go to seed, or even form flowers/release pollen. Smaller weeds are easier to kill than more mature plants of the same species. Dry and dusty weeds are less sensitive to glyphosate than unstressed weeds.

Consider using preemergent herbicides to control a broad spectrum of weeds, including those with or creeping towards glyphosate resistance. Effective new products -- Alion, Pindar GT, Matrix, Chateau and others -- give growers and PCAs many tools for preemergent weed control. For best results, these materials generally require rain or irrigation water to move them into the soil and a clean soil surface when applied. If the pre-emergent herbicide you are using has no post emergent activity and the glyphosate resistant weed that you are trying to control has already germinated, combining the pre-emergent with glyphosate will most likely not be effective-- for example glyphosate plus surflan on 3 inch tall resistant

ryegrass. In this case, include a herbicide in the tank that is effective on the glyphosate resistant weed in the field.

Check then control, then check control. Walk the field to see what weeds are present before spraying, match herbicide to the weeds present, and check control after spraying. How did you do? See any weeds “coming through” your glyphosate spray? If you do, work with your PCA to add products or practices to control those uncontrolled weeds. Hand weeding a few rogue weeds before they go to seed might save you a lot of trouble.

Doesn't all this cost extra? YES. Glyphosate resistance management costs extra, but it costs less than farming without effective glyphosate.

This article was written following presentations and discussion with Dr. Brad Hanson, UC Extension Specialist and Dr. Kassim Al-Khatib, Professor UC Extension Specialist and IIPM Director.



University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

