



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ≈ COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
 SUTTER/YUBA COUNTIES,
 142A GARDEN HIGHWAY, YUBA CITY, CA 95991
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POMOLOGY NOTES

ALMONDS

April 2007

Check List of Potential Spring Activities in Almond Orchards:

- ❑ Monitor soil and/or tree moisture to schedule irrigation.
- ❑ Monitor early for spider mites (see article in this newsletter)
- ❑ Apply fungicides to protect almonds against spring and summer diseases – especially sensitive varieties – when weather forecasts are for wet weather (see information in this newsletter). Anthracnose risk is especially high when average storm temperatures are over 63°F.
- ❑ Navel orange worm traps should be up by now. Use four traps per block or 1 trap per 10 acres in large blocks.
- ❑ Plan nitrogen and/or potassium fertilizer program for the rest of the season **after** fruit set. Test the UC almond nitrogen and potassium model to determine how much actual nitrogen and/or potassium to apply to a particular orchard. This model is available on the internet at: http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/almondNKmodel/almond_n_model.htm
- ❑ Protect your new orchard and replants. Paint the trunks of young trees – especially new plantings – with white, interior grade latex paint. Nursery boxes help protect young tree trunks from sunburn and herbicides, but paint the trees as well to avoid “box burn”.

Upcoming Meetings:

Nickels Field Day, Arbuckle.....May 2, 2007
 Orchard Sprayer Calibration Spring 2007 Workshop.....June 12 & 13, 2007

Union Mild Etch in Almonds on Marianna Root

Union mild etch (UME) is a condition that affects certain almond varieties growing on one commercial rootstock -- plum (Marianna 2624). It can significantly reduce tree growth and yield, and, in some cases, kill trees (see picture on next page). UME is usually is seen in young trees – although it can be induced in older trees.

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The exact cause of UME is not known. Researchers have not found a virus, root disease(s), or phytoplasma related to this problem. Symptoms begin in the late spring with yellowing leaves, leaf rolling and edge burning followed by leaf drop and, in some cases, tree death. The condition is called Union Mild Etch because effected trees show pitting and grooving of the stem (under the bark) at the bud union. UME is characterized by root starvation followed by weak scion growth or total collapse. Trees generally show symptoms for one to two years before recovering, although growth and yield may be reduced for years. Symptoms of UME have been reported in Butte, Carmel, Price, Mission, Peerless, Aldrich, and Sonora varieties.

Research results have produced two important pieces of information concerning UME:

1. **Bud source is not a factor in UME appearance in a block.** Research by Joe Connell (UCCE, Butte County), Jerry Uyemoto (USDA), and Rich Rosecrance (Cal. State, Chico) tested 20 different 'Butte' variety bud sources to see if trees growing from one of the 20 sources showed more or less UME development from 1st through 4th leaf in a large field test at the Chico State. There was no difference in UME appearance between bud wood sources.
2. **Excessive water in the growing season significantly increases the number of trees affected with UME in a block.** In the field test at the Chico State farm, two irrigation treatments were established: adequate water with trees receiving enough water to match estimated crop water use (ETc) or excessive water that ranged from 20-250% more water than the adequately watered trees. By the second year of the study, 59% of over-watered trees compared with 27% of the adequately watered trees showed UME symptoms. Dramatically increasing the amount of irrigation water applied to mature (10 year old) Butte trees on Marianna 2624 can cause the development of UME and the death of many trees.

In Sutter County, especially around the Sutter Buttes, Butte almond trees have been hit especially hard by UME. The wet springs of 2003 and 2006 seemed to have been related to higher incidence of UME in north Sutter Buttes area – especially in orchards right up against the foothills. It may be possible that increased below-ground water movement (“subbing”) off the Sutter Buttes in wet springs may reduce drainage of spring rains and irrigation water in the root zone and so increase the chance of UME developing.

What can almond growers do about Union Mild Etch UME?

- Install soil moisture sensors (Watermark sensor, etc.) to watch soil moisture levels at different soil depths in and below the root zone.
- Irrigate plum rooted almond trees only when soil or tree moisture readings show it is time to water.
- Use only enough irrigation water “refill” the root zone.
- Keep below ground water (subterranean water) out of an orchard using ditches or drain tiles.
- Consider the orchard location and risk of UME when deciding what varieties to plant on Marianna 2624 rootstock.

PHOTO 1. UNION MILD ETCH DAMAGE: HEALTHY AND DEAD BUTTE TREES IN APRIL, 2006.



Fungicide Programs for Spring/Summer Disease Control in Almonds.

The weather forecast calls for rain tomorrow (its April 11 as I write this), so disease management is still an issue in almonds. Here are some management suggestions for these spring/summer diseases as suggested by Dr. Jim Adaskaveg, UC from UC Riverside and the UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines for [almond](#).

SHOT HOLE: Monitor the orchard in the late winter and early spring for [fruiting bodies](#) at the center of shot hole spots on leaves. Spray if fruiting bodies are found and wet weather is predicted. Repeat applications as long as fruiting bodies are present and wet weather continues.

ALTERNARIA LEAF BLIGHT: A fungi that attacks leaves and can defoliate orchards, Alternaria is effectively controlled by only two registered materials (see fungicide efficacy table in this newsletter). Orchards with poor air-movement, high humidity, and prolonged periods of leaf wetness are most susceptible to infection by Alternaria. Look for [leaf spots](#) (lesions) in the spring, and begin spraying if symptoms are found. Repeated applications of the same material have contributed to strobilurin resistance in this pest.

ALMOND SCAB: is a fungal disease of twigs, leaves, and fruit. Symptoms develop in spring and summer, and defoliation can result from severe infections. The disease organism overwinters in [twig cankers](#) on 1-year-old shoots, and spores are released from those sites in the spring – usually in mid-March. High humidity or rainfall will promote infection after spore release, and orchards with poor air movement/high humidity/extended leaf wetness are most prone to infection. The first [leaf symptoms](#) of scab appear some time after the infection. In orchards with high disease pressure several applications of different materials may be needed to give effective control.

ALMOND RUST: This fungus infects leaves following spring or summer rains, and can defoliate trees if the infection is severe. Protectant sprays (sulfur, maneb, or strobilurin containing material), ahead of spring or summer rains are needed for control.

ANTHRACNOSE: This disease infects [nuts](#), [leaves](#) and [spurs/limbs](#). Protect your orchard beginning at bloom through the spring and summer if the orchard has a history of anthracnose or infections are present and wet weather is predicted. The warmer the predicted storm, the higher the potential risk of anthracnose infection. Alternate materials for best control and resistance management (see fungicide efficacy table in this newsletter).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Resistance or reduced efficacy of strobilurin fungicides on scab and Alternaria leaf spot has been documented in some orchards (outside of Sutter/Yuba Counties) by UC researchers. Since only strobilurin containing fungicides (Abound, Gem, Pristine, etc.) are registered for summer use for Alternaria control, repeated use of this chemistry has been the only option for control of that disease and has probably contributed – along with every-other-row spraying – to accelerated resistance development. **Alternating materials (when allowed by label) is an important part of a resistance management program.** Early use of effective materials other than strobilurin-containing products for summer disease – following the label – is a key part of a resistance management program. The attached fungicide efficacy and timing sheets may be helpful to growers and PCAs planning or implementing a resistance management program in almonds. Products with the same fungicide chemistry have the same Resistance risk number and should not be used consecutively. For example, Abound and Flint are both 11's (strobilurin chemistry) and one should not be used following the other.

Spider Mite Management in 2007

So far, it has been a warm and relatively dry spring, with soil drying patterns at least a month ahead of last year. Early warm weather might mean early spider mite pressures (spider mites have been found in the crotch areas of almonds in several orchards), so a brief review of practices and materials for spider mite control is in order. The following points and tables regarding spider mite management were developed by Dr. David Haviland, UCCE Entomology Farm Advisor in Kern County.

Basic pieces of a spider mite management plan:

- Avoid dusty conditions in the orchard
 - Reduce transport speeds on gravel/dirt access roads
 - Apply dust suppressant materials (Dust-tac, etc.) on access roads
 - Control gophers to reduce dust from close mowing gopher mounds
 - Chemical mow (using herbicides) instead of mechanically mowing
- Avoid orchard stress
 - Irrigate when needed
 - Fertilize as needed

- Promote biological control (spider mite enemies) in the orchard
 - Avoid pesticides that harm beneficial insect and mites. See information about this on the web at: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r3900311.html>.
 - Consider supplementing with natural enemies of spider mites.
- Monitor spider mite and beneficial insect/mite population once a week this spring, beginning in areas that have been trouble spots in years before. Detailed information on spider mite monitoring is available on the internet at: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r3400211.html>.
- Select miticide for use in your orchard based on time of year and the development stage of spider mites in the orchard. Some materials are quick acting contact products, while others work best on early stages of spider mites and might need to be applied when mites are just beginning to build. Consult your PCA for the best strategy and material for your operation.

Table of Some of the Most Common Miticides for Use Against Spider Mites¹ in California (Version 2, Mar 2007)²
David Haviland; Entomology Farm Advisor, UCCE- Kern County

Miticide	Active Ingredient	Producer	Targeted life stages and mode of action	IRAC Number ³
Acramite	bifenazate	Chemtura	contact toxin on all stages by unknown mechanism in nervous system	25
Agri-Mek	abamectin	Syngenta	contact or ingestion toxin that paralyzes juveniles and adults; death by starvation	6
Apollo	clofentezine	MANA	growth regulator of mite eggs and some nymphs	10A
Carzol	formetanate	Gowan	contact toxin that inhibits acetylcholinesterase and monoamine oxidase	1A
Comite	propargite	Chemtura	contact on juveniles and adults by inhibition of ATP synthesis	12C
Danitol	fenpropathrin	Valent	nerve toxin to juveniles and adults by modification of sodium channels (pyrethroid)	3
Desperado	pyridaben/sulfur	Wilbur-Ellis	contact on juveniles and adults by inhibition of energy production, plus sulfur	21
Dicofol	dicofol	multiple	contact toxin of juveniles and adults with unknown mode of action	UNC
Ecotrol	botanical oils	EcoSMART	contact on all stages; inhibits nervous system by blocking octopamine receptors	-
Envidor	spirodiclofen	Bayer	contact on all mite stages by inhibiting lipid biosynthesis; most effective on juveniles	23
Fujimite	fenpyroximate	Nichino	contact toxin to eggs, juveniles and adults; inhibits electron transport in the mitochondria	21
Kanemite	acequinocyl	Arysta	contact toxin to eggs, juveniles and adults; inhibits electron transport in the mitochondria	20B
Kelthane	dicofol	Dow	contact toxin of juveniles and adults with unknown mode of action	UNC
Nexter	pyridaben	BASF	contact on juveniles and adults by inhibition of energy production	21
Oberon	spiromesifen	Bayer	contact on all mite stages by inhibiting lipid biosynthesis; most effective on juveniles	23
Omite	propargite	Chemtura	contact on juveniles and adults by inhibition of ATP synthesis	12C
Onager	hexythiazox	Gowan	mite growth regulator; adult females lay sterile eggs; contact toxin on eggs and juveniles	10A
Vendex	fenbutin-oxide	Du Pont	contact toxin to juveniles and adults by inhibition of ATP synthesis	12B
Zeal	etoxazole	Valent	contact toxin on eggs; inhibits molting of juveniles; adult females produce sterile eggs	10B
Zephyr	abamectin	Syngenta	contact or ingestion toxin that paralyzes juveniles and adults; death by starvation	6

¹ Spider mite species include *Tetranychus* spp. (pacific, two-spotted, strawberry, McDaniel, Carmine spider mites), *Panonychus* spp. (European, citrus red mites), *Eotetranychus* spp. (Willamette, Yuma spider mites), *Eutetranychus banksi* (Texas citrus mite)

² Pesticide-related information is always changing. To recommend changes to the table please contact David Haviland. dhaviland@ucdavis.edu, 661 868-6215

³ Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) numbers used to denote different modes of action. Same number indicates same mode of action

Disclaimer: Discussion of research findings necessitates using trade names. This does not constitute product endorsement, nor does it suggest products not listed would not be suitable for use. Some research results included involve use of chemicals which are currently registered for use, or may involve use which would be considered out of label. These results are reported but are not a recommendation from the University of California for use. Consult the label and use it as the basis of all recommendations

- Rotate miticide chemistries
 - Alternate between different groups of miticide chemistry to avoid developing resistance to a particular group. In the charts below, different IRAC numbers (far right hand column in mite table), indicate different miticide chemistries. For example: Vendex and Omite are IRAC 10 group, while Zeal, Onager, and Apollo are IRAC 12 group. If you used an IRAC 12 material last year, don't follow with another this season.

Peach Twig Borer Biofix Dates in Sutter/Yuba Region

Biofix marks the time to start accumulating heat units to track insect development and so determine the best timing for pesticide sprays. Biofix for [peach twig borer](#) (PTB) occurred between March 30 and April 6 in many almond orchards in Sutter and Yuba Counties. Using biofix as the starting point, almond growers and/or their PCA's can track PTB development using free public weather data and insect growth models available on the web at:

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/WEATHER/ddretrieve.html>. These pieces of information can help growers get the most out of their pesticide dollar by applying pesticide at the most effective timing.

Moth Trap Location	Biofix
Pennington	March 30
East Butte Road	March 30
Wheatland/Bear River	April 5
District 10	April 6

Pesticide application(s) for PTB control should be applied at 300-500 degree days after biofix, depending on the pesticide used. For the first generation, this usually occurs in May (hence the term "May spray" for PTB control), but it may be earlier this year due to the early biofix and generally warm weather this spring. Growers concerned with PTB control may want to consider a "May spray", as UC IPM guidelines report that PTB control with a hull split spray is difficult. Using a pesticide for in-season PTB control that doesn't harm spider mite predators, such as a B.t. (Dipel, Javelin, etc.) or Intrepid will help reduce the risk of spider mite flare-up.

Additional Sutter/Yuba Pomology Newsletter Available

A new once-a-month newsletter for Sutter/Yuba Counties will be available over the internet (not available by US Mail). This will not replace the Almond Notes that comes out via US Mail and/or the internet, but will be another way for UC information to reach growers and their advisors in the area. If you would like to be notified when this newsletter is posted on the internet, please subscribe by visiting <http://cesutter.ucdavis.edu/newsletterfiles/newsletter522.htm> and typing in your e-mail address. You will receive an e-mail from our office when any one of Franz's newsletters (prune or almond) is posted on the internet. If you don't have internet access and would like to have a copy of the new monthly newsletter, please stop by and pick up a printed copy, extra copies are on the table in the lobby between the offices.

ALMOND—FUNGICIDE EFFICACY

Fungicide	Resistance risk (FRAC#) ¹	Brown Rot	Jacket rot	Anthrac -nose	Shot hole	Scab	Rust ²	Leaf blight	Alternaria	Silver leaf
Benlate ³	high (1)	++++	++++	----	----	+++	+	++++ ⁸	----	----
Pristine ²	medium (7/11)	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	ND	+++ ¹⁰	----
Rovral + oil ⁴	low (2)	++++	++++	----	+++	+/-	++	ND	+++ ¹⁰	----
Scala	high (9)	++++	++++	ND	++	----	ND	ND	+ ¹⁰	----
Topsin-M ³	high (1)	++++	++++	----	----	+++	+	+++ ⁸	----	----
Vanguard	high (9)	++++	++++	ND	++	----	ND	ND	+ ¹⁰	----
Abound	high (11)	+++	----	++++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++ ¹¹	----
Elevate	high (17)	+++	++++	----	+	ND	ND	ND	ND	----
Flint/Gem	high (11)	+++	----	++++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++ ¹¹	----
Laredo	high (3)	+++	----	++	++	----	+	+++	----	----
Rovral	low (2)	+++	+++	----	+++	----	----	ND	+++ ¹⁰	----
Bravo/Echo ^{5,6}	low (M5)	++	NR	+++	+++	+++	NR	NR	NR	----
Captan ⁶	low (M4)	++	++	+++	+++	+++	----	+++	----	----
Maneb	low (M3)	++	+	++	++	++	+++	++	----	----
Rally ⁷	high (3)	++	----	++	+/-	----	+	+++	----	----
Ziram	low (M3)	++	+	+++	+++	+++	----	++	+	----
Copper	low (M1)	+/-	+/-	----	+ ⁸	----	----	----	ND	ND
Lime sulfur ¹³	low (M2)	+/-	NR	----	+/-	++	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sulfur ⁶	low (M2)	+/-	+/-	----	----	++	++	----	----	----
PlantShield (NR)	low	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	+++

Rating: +++++ = excellent and consistent, ++++ = good and reliable, +++ = moderate and variable, ++ = limited and/or erratic, +/- = minimal and often ineffective, ---- = ineffective, NR = not registered, and ND = no data

¹ Group numbers are assigned by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) according to different modes of actions. Fungicides with a different group number are suitable to alternate in a resistance management program. For more information, see <http://www.frac.info/>.

² Of the materials listed, only sulfur, Abound, and Flint are registered for use in late spring and early summer when treatment is recommended. Applications of Pristine only at 5 weeks after petal fall will not adequately control late-season diseases. Registration change for Pristine to allow 24-day preharvest interval is pending.

³ Benlate label withdrawn. Strains of the brown rot fungi *Monilinia laxa* and *M. fructicola* resistant to Benlate and Topsin have been found in some California almond orchards. Resistant strains of the jacket rot fungus, *Botrytis cinerea*, have been reported in California on crops other than almond and stone fruits and may have the potential to develop in almonds with overuse of fungicides with similar chemistry. Resistant strains of the scab fungus, *Cladosporium carpophilum*, have been reported on other crops but not in California.

⁴ Oil is a "light" summer oil, 1-2% volume/volume.

⁵ Bravo Ultrex, Bravo Weather Stik, Echo, and Echo Ultimate are currently registered.

⁶ Do not use in combination with or shortly before or after oil treatment.

⁷ Efficacy is better in concentrate (80-100 gal acre) than in dilute sprays.

⁸ Excellent control obtained with combination of Benlate and Captan; activity of Topsin should be similar to that of Benlate.

⁹ The low rates necessary to avoid phytotoxicity in spring reduce the efficacy of copper.

¹⁰ Not registered for use later than 5 weeks after petal fall.

¹¹ Efficacy reduced at high temperatures and relative humidity; experimental for Alternaria.

ALMOND—TREATMENT TIMING

Note: Not all indicated timings may be necessary for disease control.

Disease	Dormant	Bloom			Spring ^a		Summer	
		Pink bud	Full bloom	Petal fall	2 weeks	5 weeks	May	June
Alternaria	----	----	----	----	----	+++	+++	+++
Anthracnose ^b	----	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
Brown rot	----	++	+++	+	----	----	----	----
Green fruit rot	----	----	+++	----	----	----	----	----
Leaf blight	----	----	+++	++	+	----	----	----
Scab ^c	+	+	+	+	+++	+++	++	+
Shot hole ^d	+ ^e	+	++	+++	+++	++	----	----
Rust	----	----	----	----	----	+++	+++	+ ^f

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

- a. Two and five weeks after petal fall are general timings to represent early postbloom and the latest time that most fungicides can be applied. The exact timing is not critical but depends on the occurrence of rainfall.
- b. If anthracnose was damaging in previous years and temperatures are moderate (63°F or higher) during bloom, make the first application at pink bud. Otherwise treatment can begin at or shortly after petal fall. In all cases, application should be repeated at 7- to 10-day intervals when rains occur during periods of moderate temperatures. Treatment should, if possible, precede any late spring and early summer rains. Rotate fungicides, using different fungicide classes, as a resistance management strategy.
- c. Early treatments (during bloom) have minimal effect on scab; the 5-week treatment usually is most effective. Treatments after 5 weeks are useful in northern areas where late spring and early summer rains occur. Dormant treatment with liquid lime sulfur improves efficacy of spring control programs.
- d. If pathogen spores were found during fall leaf monitoring, apply a shot hole fungicide during bloom, preferably at petal fall or when young leaves first appear. Re-apply when spores are found on new leaves or if heavy, persistent spring rains occur. If pathogen spores were not present the previous fall, shot hole control may be delayed until spores are seen on new leaves in spring.
- e. Dormant copper treatment seldom reduces shot hole infection but may be useful in severely affected orchards and must be followed by a good spring program.
- f. Treatment in June is important only if late spring and early summer rains occur.

30th Annual Nickels Field Day

Wednesday, May 2, 2007

Nickels Soil Lab, Marine Avenue, Arbuckle

Program organized by John Edstrom, Farm Advisor,
University of California Cooperative Extension

Coffee and Danish provided by Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA

8:30 a.m. Registration

9:00 a.m.

**PCA & CCA
credit
available**

Field Topics:

- "Crazytop-Noninfectious Bud Failure" ~ *Joe Connell, UCCE Farm Advisor, Butte County*
- "Disease Management" ~ *Dr. Jim Adaskaveg, Plant Pathologist UC Riverside*
- "Organic Almond Production" ~ *Bill Krueger, UCCE Farm Advisor, Glenn County*
- "Best Management Practices for Almonds" ~ *Jack Alderson, Colusa County NRCS*
- "Selecting Rootstocks" ~ *John Edstrom, UCCE Farm Advisor, Colusa County*
- "New Almond Varieties" ~ *Dr. Tom Gradziel, Pomologist, UC Davis*
- "How to Conduct an On-farm Trial" ~ *Dr. Franz Niederholzer UCCE Farm Advisor, Sutter & Yuba Counties*
- "Weed Control Strategies" ~ *John Roncoroni, UCCE Farm Advisor, Napa County*

Lunch ~ *by reservation only – Make check payable to Pierce Youth Foundation*

Luncheon Speaker - *Richard Waycott, CEO, Almond Board of California*

1:30 p.m. Mechanical Tree Planting Demonstration

LUNCHEON RESERVATION FORM

Cost: \$12.00/person (Prepaid Reservation)
\$15.00/person at the door

Make checks payable to: Pierce Youth Foundation

Mail to: Pierce Youth Foundation
P.O. Box 1349
Arbuckle, CA 95912

**Tickets are limited,
please return this
form & your check
by April 25 or call in
your reservation to
458-0570.**

Name:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Phone:		
Name(s) of Attendee(s):		
Total Amount Enclosed:		

To REDDING

COLUSA

WILLIAMS

To YUBA CITY

Hillgate Ave.

ARBUCKLE (College City EXIT)

Wagner

1 Mile
Wildwood Rd.

2.3 Miles

GREENBAY RD.

CALIFORNIA AVE.

MARINE AVE.

I-5

FIELD DAY

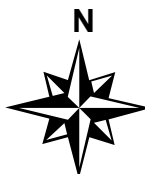
2.2 Miles
Wildwood Rd.

County Line Road

County Line Road EXIT

Road 84

To
Sacramento



Orchard Sprayer Calibration Spring 2007 Workshop



Sutter
County
Resource
Conservation
District



Yuba – Sutter Counties
University of California
Cooperative Extension



Agricultural
Commissioner



Sign-up today!

**Accurate calibration and improved spray application efficiency can
SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY!**

The Coalition for Urban and Rural Environmental Stewardship (CURES), the Sutter County Resource Conservation District (SCRCD), the University of California Cooperative Extension, and the Sutter County Agricultural Commissioner's Office are offering a **Spring 2007 calibration workshop for orchard growers in Sutter and Yuba Counties.**

Bring your sprayer(s) to us! CURES will have high tech orchard sprayer calibration instruments ON SITE to help you improve the efficiency of your sprayer(s).

**Time and Location: June 12 – 13 from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm
Sierra Gold Nurseries 5320 Garden Highway, Yuba City, CA 95991**

2 hours of CDPR Continuing Education credit have been requested

Benefits of Calibration:

The instrument will tell you if a sprayer has:

- Worn or clogged nozzles and the technician will help you clean or replace them as needed
- Reduced capacity pump

The calibration instrument and technician can:

- Measure the output of each nozzle in gallons per minute
- Measure uniformity of discharge across the entire boom

- Help customize the spray pattern based on your tree shape and size
- Calibrating your orchard sprayer can save you money through increased application efficiency.
- A more efficient pesticide application means less product on the ground where storms might wash off spray into local waterways.

Please fill out the form below to receive an appointment time for your sprayer calibration(s).

***For more information or to sign up, please contact Tamara Taliaferro at
Office: 530-271-5822 Mobil: 530-913-7037 or by e-mail at tammat@sbcglobal.net***

Please fill out the application form below and fax to:

530-271-5822

You may also sign-up online at:

<http://www.curesworks.org/spray/sprayContact.asp>

Online form: In the "Comments" section, please state that you are signing up for the Yuba-Sutter Workshop, and include the number of nozzles on each of your sprayers.

A \$20 donation is requested for each sprayer calibrated.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ Fax # _____

Email address _____ Number of sprayers _____

Best time for you to bring your sprayer to us: _____

Type of Sprayer (make and model) _____ Number of nozzles per sprayer: _____

Sprayer 1: _____

Sprayer 2: _____

Sprayer 3: _____

Sprayer 4: _____

Sprayer 5: _____