

Summary – PCA Breakfast

Mendocino County

13. June. 2024

Topics for Discussion

1. Events and Housekeeping
2. Summer Pests
3. Other Topics
4. d
5. e
6. f

Other topics

1. a
2. b
3. c

7:30am – 7:40am = Introductions

7:40am – 9:00 am = Discussions

1. Pre-Discussion

a. Events

- i. Vertebrate Pest Management Field Day – July 15th
- ii. Olive & Grape Field Day – July 30th
- iii. LAMP workshop and demonstration - August 6th

b. Other Information

- i. Cindy may be looking for a site for Olive for research
- ii. PD-infected (symptomatic and asymptomatic) vines needed
 1. July 28th = Sample collection

c. Potential Events/Research

- i. Emissions from roads near vineyards

2. Summer Pests

a. Powdery Mildew

- i. Early, single-berry infections on Chardonnay
- ii. Spray schedule might be lacking?
- iii. Lack of leaf removal

b. Lime sulfur

- i. Applied on Sauvignon blanc
- ii. Apply post-pruning
- iii. Helps reduce leafhopper counts where applied
- iv. Best to apply in first 5 years of growth for Esca
- v. Continue using it later on
- vi. Main target is for Esca, but helps with mildew and leafhoppers

c. Leafhoppers

- i. Wetter blocks seem to have more
- ii. Scares off or removes leafhoppers
- iii. May like high nitrogen areas (e.g., Chicken farms)
- iv. *Anagyrus* spp. beneficials
 - 1. Mass reared and released in Lake and Mendocino a few years ago
 - 2. Target = Virginia Creeper Leafhoppers
- v. See last month's meeting for lifecycle requirements for Western Grape and Virginia Creeper Leafhoppers
- vi. Contributing factors
 - 1. Winter temperatures / frosts / freezes
 - 2. Host species (e.g., wasps and leafhoppers)
- vii. Virginia Creeper had a major presence in
 - 1. Mendocino and Lake Counties
 - 2. Around the same time
- viii. Kaolin clay / Surroundtm on vineyard perimeter seemed to help reduce VCLH pressure
 - 1. Also an organic Psyllid treatment in pears
 - 2. Good for insects that like to clean themselves a lot

d. Mealybugs

- i. Mating disruption (see below)
- ii. **Lime sulfur + mating disruption** seems to work very well
- iii. Usually more problematic in places with warmer winters
- iv. Ideal temps \approx 70-90 °F
- v. More hard freezes = lower spring adult populations
- vi. In pears (a while ago)
 - 1. Grape mealybug

2. Gills mealybug

e. Spotted Lanternfly

- i. <https://academic.oup.com/jee/article/115/6/2116/6777183?login=false>
- ii.

3. Other Topics

a. Pierce's Disease

- i. XylPhi – not yet has peer-reviewed research
- ii. Akif Eskalen conducting research comparing XylPhi with other biocontrols at HREC

b. Weeds

- i. Equisetum issues in Pears

c. IPM Seminar

- i. Mating Disruption of Mealybugs
 1. Tags and spray-on
 2. Some last 10 days some last a month
 3. Checkmate \approx 6 weeks
 4. Tags \approx 6 months
 - a. # per acre depend on spacing
 - b. 175-300 per acre depending

d. Chickens

- i. Go for a minimum size of prey and larger
- ii. Depends on how good they are at catching it
- iii.