Grape Pest Management

Grape Pest Management consolidates into one source our knowledge of the biology and management of pests affecting California wine, raisin and table grape vineyards. This comprehensive manual helps growers and pest control advisers apply the principles of integrated pest management (IPM) to vineyards growing under the diverse site and pest conditions found in the state.

The new, completely redesigned third edition of Grape Pest Management includes several invasive species that have become major grape pests, such as vine mealybug and glassy-winged sharpshooter, as well as other pests that may soon become problematic in California. UC research has significantly advanced our understanding of the bacterium that causes Pierce’s disease and the organisms that cause canker diseases and esca. This new edition updates the biology of grape powdery mildew and introduces a risk assessment index model for it; specifically relates pesticide handling and application to vineyards; and introduces new sections on laboratory testing and diagnosing problems in the field.

With 90 chapters contributed by 70 authors, over 800 color photographs and illustrations, and a glossary and comprehensive index, the third edition of Grape Pest Management will continue to be an indispensable resource for the California grape industry.

Grape Pest Management, third edition, ANR Pub #3343, 609 p, $100

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UC research helps agriculture conserve water

Last year was California’s driest on record, and we are now facing what could be a third straight year of drought. Ranchers are selling cattle they can’t feed and growers are leaving fields unplanted. And because California is the nation’s top agricultural producer, food prices could soar nationwide.

Our next issue will feature a research perspective on water efficiency as well as a look at new UC ANR research to help growers, ranchers and home gardeners use less water and get the most out of the water they do use. Topics will include using recycled water to irrigate Napa vineyards and how the variability of recycled water affects soil salinity in the Salinas Valley.