

Summary – PCA Luncheon

Mendocino & Lake Counties

14. November. 2024

Topics for Discussion

1. Review of previous topics/issues
2. Vineyard Pests
 - a. Flatheaded Borer (Pears)
3. C

Other topics

1. Food quality
2. Restaurant Ambiance

11:30am – 12:00pm = Consumption and Chats

12:00pm – 2:00 pm = Discussions

1. Previous Topics

- a. Vineyard Pests
 - i. Worms and Vineyard Moths (August)
 1. European Grapevine Moth

2. OT and LBAM

- ii. Sharpshooters and Leafhoppers (August)
 - iii. Cutworm (April/March)
 - iv. Spotted Lanternfly (August)
 - v. Flatheaded Borers (August)
 - vi. Thrips (March)
 - vii. Mites / Pacific Mites (May)
- b. Diseases
- i. Powdery Mildew
 - ii. Black Foot and Oak Root Fungi
 - iii. Phomopsis
 - iv. Pierce's Disease (April)
- c. Research
- i. Nematode research trials
 - ii. Burning and Smoke Taint
 - iii. Eavesdropper (March)
 - iv. Anagyrus research
- d. Grapevines
- i. Budbreak \approx March 25th – April 4th
 - ii. Development on time
 - iii. "Normal" growing season

2. Pests

- a. Flatheaded borer
- i. Scouted and found by Broc Zoller
 - ii. Sun damaged fruit may have been more susceptible
 - iii. Prefers sunny-side of the fruit
 - iv. Not invasive (native), but behavior has changed
 - v. Able to rear larvae to adults this year (2024)
 - vi. 42 larvae reared – 8 pupated – 8 adults in end
 - vii. Sent to University of Tennessee to ID
 - viii. Identified as Specific Flatheaded Borer

- ix. Question: is pear a dead-end host?
 - 1. One out of nine succeeded in becoming adults
- x. Question: has something changed to change behavior so that they develop in fruit?
 - 1. Cindy is working on a new grant for this
 - 2. Is it genetic changes?
 - 3. Could it become an economic pest?
 - 4. None of the flathead borer species have ever been documented in fruit
- xi. Visual surveys (Only Bartlett Pear Orchards)
 - 1. 113 acres in Upper Lake, Scott's Valley, Kelseyville
 - 2. Found within 0.62 mile radius of organic orchards
 - a. Not in all organic orchards (1 did not)
 - 3. Also found one infected fruit in conventional orchard
- xii. Female lays eggs in June/July
 - 1. What is being applied to trees in June/July in conventional orchards?
 - 2. Would prevent females from laying eggs, entering orchards, or getting to the fruit
- xiii. Not seen anywhere else or suspected anywhere else

b. Spotted Lanternfly

- i. Scare in August
- ii. Eggs on sculpture that was stopped in Truckee Station
- iii. Cleaned and cleared inspection
- iv. Offloaded in Sonoma County before Ag Commissioner could arrive for inspection
- v. More egg masses found after off-loading

- vi. Very identifiable in all stages
- vii. Preferred Hosts
 - 1. Tree of Heaven
 - 2. Black Walnut
 - 3. Maple
 - 4. Oak
 - 5. Poplar
 - 6. Grapevines
- viii. Julie Urban
 - 1. Presentation on SLF at NCIPM seminar on Nov. 20th
- ix. What's worthwhile to do to prepare for SLF?
 - 1. Is removing Tree of Heaven worth it?
 - 2. Are there too many hosts to remove it?
 - 3. Can you remove female TOH (seed producers), leave male TOH and treat Male TOH with systemics?
 - 4. Julie Urban may have a better idea
- x. Master Gardener's training
 - 1. Local and statewide training offered by Cindy Kron
 - 2. MGs might see them before Agriculture does
- c. Mealybugs
 - i. PCAs seem to have had issues with mealybugs in Sonoma County
 - ii. Vine mealybug in particular
 - iii. Quiet year in vineyards, but some anxiety in northern Sonoma County
 - iv. Control
 - 1. Biocontrol requires ant control
 - 2. Anytime ants are off the ground then there are mealybugs or something producing honeydew

- v. Winter treatments/control
 - 1. Overwinter and hide as day length shortens, and temperatures drop
 - 2. Still feed but are much less active so require less feeding

3. Diseases

a. Esca

- i. Same number of vines had it this year
- ii. What kind of practices can we do to limit symptoms?
- iii. Switched over to lime-sulfur
 - 1. Useful during pruning to suppress PM as well
 - 2. Also helps with insect control (leafhoppers)
 - 3. In tandem with stilet oil earlier in the season
 - 4. Really useful during pruning and in young vines to postpone any symptoms
- iv. Takes 10-15 years to see symptoms in this area (colder) and maybe 5 years in warmer climates
- v. Late pruning helps to avoid rain events and provide extra time for brush to be mowed and chopped

b. Mildew

- i. Stilet oil for the first 4 or 5 mildew treatments

c. Products

- i. May not be able to cover all the wounds where Esca can get in, but may be useful for Eutypa
- ii. Types
 - 1. Rally
 - 2. Topsin

4. Weeds

a. Emerging weed pests

- i. Hairy Fleabane (Upcoming pest)
 - 1. Contact Clebson Gonçalves

- ii. Stinkwort
- iii. Pokeweed
- b. Control
 - i. Pre-emergent chemicals should help control

5. PCA Breakfasts/Luncheon

- a. Feedback from this year (2024)
 - i. March PCA Breakfast – 1st one may be uneventful
 - ii. Starting a little later (8am rather than 7:30am)
 - 1. Mendocino/Lake Counties only
 - iii. Location is fine
- b. Next year's PCA Breakfasts (2025)
- c. Events for next year (2025)
 - i. Identification and training workshops are well received
 - 1. Often in March/April
 - a. 2023 = Ant ID
 - b. 2024 = Leafhopper & Sharpshooter ID
 - ii. There is interest in Mendocino County in these Identification workshops
 - 1. Spotted Lanternfly
 - 2. Leafhoppers & Sharpshooters
 - 3. Brown Marmalade Stinkbug
 - 4. Mediterranean Oak Borers
 - iii. www.Bioquipbugs.com
 - 1. For dead and pinned insects