

Summary – PCA Breakfast

Sonoma County

09. April. 2024

Topics for Discussion

1. Updates
2. Early Season Pests
3. Other Pest Topics
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Other topics

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

7:30am – 7:40am = Introductions

7:40am – 9:00 am = Discussions

1. Updates

a. Events

- i. Ant ID Workshop (Apr. 29)
- ii. Sharpshooter/Leafhopper ID (Apr. 30)
- iii. Mealybug field day
 1. Late July / Early August
 2. Need location
- iv. Agave and Grape Day
 1. Late July / Early August
- v. Field identification of GTDs
- vi. Olive Grape Day
 1. Late July / Early August

b. Research & Information Updates

- i. Year-round mealybugs mating disruption
 1. Duterra (Celada) claims dispenser lasts for full year but only based on internal data
 2. Recommended to do 2 applications per year at 6 month intervals
 3. Kent Daane has done trials
 4. Results can be outdated if product is changed (e.g., formulation or dispenser design)
 5. Can be verified in person using traps

c. Sonoma County Weed Advisor

- i. In review and interviews right now
- ii. Whittled down to a few
- iii. Offer sent out
- iv. Based in Sonoma County

2. Early Season Pest Issues

a. Powdery Mildew

- i. Spray coverage
- ii. Application type and intensity

1. Dust or spray
 2. How much and what concentration
 3. 0.5% oil with broad spray nozzle
- iii. Intervals
- b. Wild Carrot
 - i. Reach out to Clebson Gonçalves about control
 - ii. Tons of seeds
 - iii. Strong tap root
 - c. Pinot leaf curl
 - d. Bud development
 - e. Post Frost Practices
 - f. Late Rains

3. Pest Topics

- a. Mealybug Pheromone Control
 - i. Long term effects of Celada
 - ii. Left over trash in vineyards
- b. Trapping
 - i. Problem areas may be estimated/identified with trapping in October/Fall period
- c. Mealybugs
 - i. Coming up, can find them now though
 - ii. Movento
 1. Apply with enough canopy but not too late to miss the window
 - iii. Freezing after they are active can reduce pest populations unless already in pupae or still in eggs
- d. Mites and Sulfur dust
 - i. Should we be monitoring for more mite outbreaks because of the mothballing?

- e. Aphids and Ants on shoots
 - i. Not an issue in grapes this time of year
 - ii. Move back down to the cover crops after a while in grapevines
 - iii. Issue in Pears though
 - iv. Ant trapping works best when ants are active
- f. Leafhoppers and Egg ID
 - i. Western Grape Leafhopper
 - 1. Single egg – Bean shape near or on surface
 - ii. Variegated Leafhopper
 - 1. Single egg – deep in plant tissue
 - iii. Virginia Creeper
 - 1. Can lay single eggs but rarely does
 - 2. 2-9 eggs in a row together usually
 - 3. Have brochosomes – shiny blue color overlay
 - a. Disappears over time
 - 4. Easiest to find on glabrous grape leaves
 - a. Don't like leaf tomentum
 - 5. Parasitoid
 - a. Anagyrus works for parasitizing eggs
 - b. Behavior changes by location
 - 6. Predators
 - a. Lacewing larvae
 - b. Lady beetle larvae
 - c. Etc.
 - iv. Application timing
 - 1. Model for Western Grape Leafhopper exists
 - 2. Virginia Creeper is usually 1-2 weeks earlier than Western Grape
 - v. All three species overwinter as adults
 - 1. Western grape needs to feed on grape leaves before laying eggs

2. Virginia Creeper doesn't need to feed on leaves before laying eggs, but need fully expanded leaf to lay eggs on; start on basal leaves on underside of leaf