



Pest Control Notes



Yolo-Solano-Sacramento Counties • 70 Cottonwood Street, Woodland, CA 95695 • Phone: (530) 666-8143 Fax: (530) 666-8736

Dry Bean Field Production Meeting

Thursday, August 25, 2005, 9 AM to Noon

UC Davis, Hutchison Dr. about 1-mile west of Hwy 113 on the south side of the road.
From Hutchison, turn south on Hopkins Rd, then turn east just past the DANR building and
park along the fence under the olive trees

The location is across from the Bee Biology Center

- 8:45 *Sign-in*
- 9:00 *Ascochyta blight in garbanzos, Farm Advisor R. Long and S. Temple, UCD Agronomy*
- 9:20 *Blackeye production and Genetics, J. Elhers, Botany and Plant Science, UC Riverside*
- 9:40 *Mite control trials, Farm Advisor M. Canevari*
- 9:55 *Lygus control trials, L. Godfrey, Entomology Specialist*
- 10:10 *Breeding for Lygus resistance in limas S. Temple, UCD Agronomy Specialist*
- 10:25 *Weed control trials, E. Roncoroni UCD Researcher*
- 10:40 *Plant growth regulator trials in limas, Farm Advisor M. Canevari*
- 10:55 *Methyl bromide market & warehouse update*
- 11:10 *Variety trial update, S. Temple, UCD Agronomy Specialist*
- 11:40 *Industry update and discussion*

Noon *Lunch, for the first 50 people registered, Plum Room at the DANR Headquarters on Hopkins Rd next to the dry bean field plots.*

2 Hours CE hours applied for

Garbanzo Production: Preventing Ascochyta blight

A number of garbanzo fields in California (including Yolo Co.) were infected with ascochyta blight last spring, causing yield, quality, and stand losses. This disease is caused by the fungal pathogen, *Ascochyta rabiei*, and only infects garbanzos. Symptoms include circular lesions or brown spots on pods, leaves, and stems that can girdle and kill plants. Seeds produced in infected pods are

often infected with the pathogen. Seeds are also reduced in size and are often shriveled and discolored.

Ascochyta blight is primarily seed borne, but field infections can also occur from airborne spores that can move for miles from infected fields. The pathogen survives in infected residue for at least 2-years under dry conditions. Disease development is favored by continual cool wet conditions, like we had last spring. Once the weather turns warm and dry, the disease stops progressing and the garbanzos can recover to some extent, depending on the severity of the disease.

The best defense against ascochyta blight includes the following:

- 1) Obtain disease free seed. Seed treatment with the fungicide Mertect LSP (Thiabendazole) to reduce infection has been effective in helping to control ascochyta blight in garbanzos in other states. However, this material is **NOT** yet registered for use in California. In collaboration with industry and the UC Dry Bean Workgroup, we hope to get this material registered for use in garbanzos in the near future.
- 2) Plant resistant varieties (although under severe disease pressure even resistant varieties such as Sierra can still get some symptoms of ascochyta, but the disease will be slow to develop).
- 3) Crop rotation (do not plant garbanzos following garbanzos for at least 2-years)
- 4) Avoid planting garbanzos near another ascochyta infected garbanzo field (including fields that have been harvested in the past 2-years if they had the disease).
- 5) Early detection and control of ascochyta with fungicides such as Bravo or Quadris.

Roundup Ready Alfalfa

Roundup Ready Alfalfa is now commercially available. If you're interested in planting Roundup Ready alfalfa this fall, contact your local seed dealer as soon as possible because there is a limited amount of seed available for planting this fall. Currently, Roundup Ready alfalfa is for domestic use only, but should be available for overseas markets in the near future. Check with your local seed dealer for the required paperwork and technical agreements with Monsanto for use of their seed. Based on UC Field trials by UC Farm Advisors and Specialists it is important to keep in mind the following if you're going to plant this seed:

- 1) Roundup is weak on some important alfalfa weeds like malva, nettle, hairy fleabane, and filaree, so it is important to accurately identify specific weed problems before treating with this herbicide. Tank mix Roundup with another herbicide to control weeds that are not controlled by Roundup.
- 2) A major worry is the development of herbicide-resistant weeds. Certain weeds, such as ryegrass, over the years have developed levels of resistance to glyphosate. To avoid resistance one should not plant Roundup Ready crops successively (such as corn, soybeans, cotton, and alfalfa) in the same fields from year to year.

Alfalfa Variety Trial Information

Statewide Alfalfa Variety Trial information can be obtained from our UCCE office in Woodland or through the UC Davis Alfalfa Production Website at: <http://alfalfa.ucdavis.edu>. On the UCD alfalfa home page under *Producing Alfalfa* on the left side of the page, click on *Variety Selection*. In the upper right hand corner, scroll down for the location plus year the trials were harvested (the year in front of the location is the year that the trial was planted). If you have any questions, please give me a call (Rachael Long at 530-666-8143).

New Cost of Production Studies for the Sacramento Valley are available online at coststudies.ucdavis.edu or through our office here in Woodland. Other cost of production studies for other crops are also available through these sources of information.

2005 Sample costs to produce oat hay in the Sacramento Valley, UC Cooperative Extension.

2005 Sample costs to produce safflower, dryland, non-irrigated in the Sacramento Valley, UC Cooperative Extension.

2005 Sample costs to produce safflower, bedded and irrigated in the Sacramento Valley, UC Cooperative Extension.

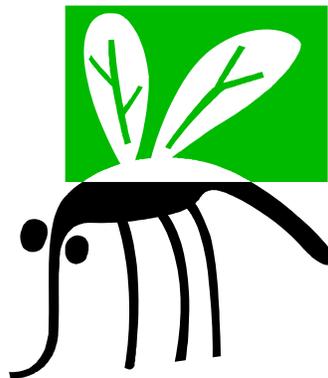
Meeting Announcements:

Mark your calendars for the 2005 California Alfalfa and Forage Symposium December 12-14, in Visalia. For more information see <http://alfalfa.ucdavis.edu> or stay tuned for my fall newsletter.

West Nile virus (WNV) has been detected in birds and mosquitoes in California already this year, and recently in Yolo County. Come and learn about this disease and how to prevent it. The presentation will be given by Cheryl Boney, Deputy Director, and Public Health Yolo County Health Department. University of CA Cooperative Extension will sponsor the update.

West Nile Virus Update
Monday August 22, 2005
Location: Norton Hall
Univ. of CA Cooperative Extension
70 Cottonwood St.
Woodland, CA

Time: 7:00 to 8:15 p.m.



Who is invited: 4-H ers' and families, Master Gardeners, Growers and Producers and interested community members

To RSVP please call at Karisa Huie at 530-666-8703 or send her an email message at KDHuie@ucdavis.edu

Rachael Long
Pest Management – Farm Advisor

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August 5, 2005