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Submitted by:

Janine Hasey,  
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## Sutter-Yuba-Colusa Walnut Day

**Wednesday, February 26, 2014, 1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.**

**Veterans Memorial Hall, 1425 Veteran's Memorial Cir, Yuba City**

12:15 p.m. **Registration**

1:00 p.m. **Welcome and Moderator**

*Janine Hasey, UC Farm Advisor, Sutter/Yuba/Colusa Counties*

**What do we know about biological control of spider mites in walnuts?** *Dr. Nick Mills, Entomology Professor, UC Berkeley*

**Phytophthora and Lethal Paradox Canker: Long-Standing and emerging soilborne diseases of walnuts**

*Dr. Greg Browne, USDA/ARS Plant Pathologist, UC Davis*

**Laws and Regulation Update, Brown marmorated stink bug, Chinese mystery snail**

*Jan Kendel, Ag Biologist, Sutter County Agricultural Dept.*

**New Walnut Varieties**

*Chuck Leslie, Director of the Walnut Improvement Program, UC Davis*

Break 2:30 **Refreshments Courtesy of Crain Walnut Shelling, Inc.**

**CA Walnuts: An Industry Working Together**

*Dennis Balint, Executive Director/CEO, California Walnut Board/Commission*

*Carl Eidsath, Technical Support Director*

*Michelle McNeil, Senior Marketing Director, International*

**China: Market and/or Competitor**

**Panel Participants**

*UC: Janine Hasey, Chuck Leslie*

*Growers: Mat Conant, Jack Gilbert, Dan Silva*

*CWB: Michelle McNeil*

**Presentations and Q & A session**

Adjourn **4:30 p.m.**

Sponsored by: University of California Cooperative Extension, Sutter/Yuba and Colusa Counties

Co-Sponsored by: Sutter County Agricultural Department

**1.5 hours PCA credit approved (.5 is Laws) and 1.5 hours CCA credit approved**

**Parking at Veterans Hall:** Parking is limited at Veteran's Hall. There is spillover parking on Memorial Circle and at the Sheriff's Office on Civic Center Blvd. Please do not park in patient parking at Health Dept.

## Walnut No Pruning/Pruning Comparison Field Meeting

**Tuesday, March 4, 2014**

**10:00 am – 11:30 noon**

Location: Nickels Soil Lab, Arbuckle (see map)

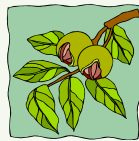
We will discuss the 6 year old pruning vs. no pruning trial for Chandler planted in a hedgerow. We will also look at different pruning treatments on Forde and Gillet

The workshop will be conducted by UC Farm Advisor & Specialist:

Janine Hasey, Sutter/Yuba/Colusa Counties;  
Bruce Lampinen, Walnut Specialist, UC Davis

**IN THE EVENT OF RAIN (hopefully!); MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MARCH 5<sup>th</sup> 10:00am**

**Questions:** UCCE Sutter-Yuba Office at 530-822-7515 or look at the website for updated information at [cesutter.ucanr.edu](http://cesutter.ucanr.edu)



## *Botryosphaeria* and *Phomopsis* canker and blight and their management in walnut Field Meeting

**Wednesday, April 2, 2014**

*(Thursday, April 3, in case of rain)*

Location to be announced

Agenda in next Orchard Notes newsletter!

## UC Drought Management Information

The following website has information on irrigation management of walnut trees with a limited water supply. [http://ucmanagedrought.ucdavis.edu/Agriculture/Crop\\_Irrigation\\_Strategies/Walnuts/](http://ucmanagedrought.ucdavis.edu/Agriculture/Crop_Irrigation_Strategies/Walnuts/)

Below is an excerpt from this UC website on irrigating young trees with limited water supplies:

In young orchards, try to avoid wetting portions of the orchard where there are no roots present to take up water. Irrigating areas without roots can result in increased evaporative losses, promotion of weed growth, and wasting limited water supplies. Placing soil moisture sensors, such as Watermark sensors, directly in the root zone of young trees can be helpful ([Lampinen et al., 2008b](#)). If the orchard is flood irrigated, try applying water in only 2 furrows, one on each side of the tree row. This can also be done in an orchard which will eventually be solid-set sprinkler irrigated. Irrigating with only 2 furrows per tree row in a young orchard may result in less water use than wetting the entire orchard floor using solid-set sprinklers. Solid-set sprinkler or micro-sprinkler irrigated orchards can also be irrigated with drip irrigation to target irrigation water at the root zone during orchard establishment. Depending on the water quality, filtration may be required to keep the drip system from clogging. Be certain that the irrigation system design accounts for the irrigation system which will ultimately be used to irrigate the mature orchard.



## Herbicide Chart

The 2014 registration status of Herbicides in Trees and Vines was recently updated by Extension Weed Specialist, Brad Hanson, UC Davis, and is included for your reference. Weed susceptibility information can be found at the Weed Research and Information Center (<http://wric.ucdavis.edu>). The “Susceptibility of Weeds to Herbicides” chart can also be accessed through the Pest Management guidelines at the UCIPM website at <http://ucipm.ucdavis.edu>. Go to the weed section under each individual crop.

**ANR NONDISCRIMINATION AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY STATEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SINGLE PAGE FLYERS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ONLY. July, 2013.** *The following statement is the updated version to be used on single page publications advertising educational programs only.* It is the policy of the University of California (UC) and the UC Division of Agriculture & Natural Resources not to engage in discrimination against or harassment of any person in any of its programs or activities (Complete nondiscrimination policy statement can be found at <http://ucanr.edu/sites/anrstaff/files/169224.pdf>). Inquiries regarding ANR’s equal employment opportunity policies may be directed to Linda Marie Manton, Affirmative Action Contact, University of California, Davis, Agriculture and Natural Resources, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, (530) 752-0495.

**Herbicide Registration on California Tree and Vine Crops - (updated January 2014 - UC Weed Science)**

	Herbicide-Common Name (example trade name)	Site of Action Group <sup>1</sup>	Almond	Pecan	Pistachio	Walnut	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Cherry	Nectarine	Peach	Plum / Prune	Avocado	Citrus	Date	Fig	Grape	Kiwi	Olive	Pomegranate
			---- tree nut -----				- pome -		-----stone fruit -----												
<b>Preemergence</b>	dichlobenil ( <i>Casoron</i> )	L / 20	N	N	N	N	R	R	N	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N
	diuron ( <i>Karmex, Diurex</i> )	C2 / 7	N	R	N	R	R	R	N	N	N	R	N	N	R	N	N	R	N	R	N
	EPTC ( <i>Eptam</i> )	N / 8	R	N	N	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N	N	N	N
	flazasulfuron ( <i>Mission</i> )	B / 2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N
	flumioxazin ( <i>Chateau</i> )	E / 14	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NB	NB	N	NB	R	N	R	R
	indaziflam ( <i>Alion</i> )	L / 29	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	N	R	N	R	N
	isoxaben ( <i>Trellis</i> )	L / 21	R	R	R	R	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	NB	R	NB	NB	NB
	napropamide ( <i>Devrinol</i> )	K3 / 15	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	R	N	N
	norflurazon ( <i>Solicam</i> )	F1 / 12	R	R	N	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	N	R	N	N
	oryzalin ( <i>Surflan</i> )	K1 / 3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	R	R	R
	oxyfluorfen ( <i>Goal, GoalTender</i> )	E / 14	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NB	R	R	R	R	R
	pendimethalin ( <i>Prowl H2O</i> )	K1 / 3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	N	R	N	R	R
	penoxsulam ( <i>Pindar GT</i> )	B / 2	R	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	pronamide ( <i>Kerb</i> )	K1 / 3	N	N	N	N	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N
	rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> )	B / 2	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	N	R	N	N	N
	sulfentrazone ( <i>Zeus</i> )	E / 14	N	N	R	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	R	N	N
simazine ( <i>Princep, Caliber 90</i> )	C1 / 5	R	R	N	R	R	R	N	R*	R	R	N	R	R	N	N	R	N	R	N	
thiazopyr ( <i>Visor</i> )	K1 / 3	NB	N	NB	NB	N	N	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	N	R**	N	N	NB	N	N	
<b>Postemergence</b>	carfentrazone ( <i>Shark</i> )	E / 14	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	clethodim ( <i>SelectMax</i> )	A / 1	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	N	R	N	N	NB	N	NB	N
	clove oil ( <i>Matratec</i> )	NC3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2,4-D ( <i>Clean-crop, Orchard Master</i> )	O / 4	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N
	diquat ( <i>Diquat</i> )	D / 22	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
	d-limonene ( <i>GreenMatch</i> )	NC3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	N	R	R	R	N	N
	fluzifop-p-butyl ( <i>Fusilade</i> )	A / 1	NB	R	NB	NB	NB	NB	R	R	R	R	R	NB	NB	NB	NB	R	N	NB	NB
	glyphosate ( <i>Roundup</i> )	G / 9	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	glufosinate ( <i>Rely 280</i> )	H / 10	R	R	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	R	N	N
	halosulfuron ( <i>Sandea</i> )	B / 2	N	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	paraquat ( <i>Gramoxone Inteon</i> )	D / 22	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	R	R	R	R
	pelargonic acid ( <i>Scythe</i> )	NC3	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	pyraflufen ( <i>Venue</i> )	E / 14	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	N	R	R	R	R	R	R
	safllufenacil ( <i>Treevix</i> )	E / 14	R	N	R	R	R	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	N	N	N	N	N
	sethoxydim ( <i>Poast</i> )	A / 1	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NB	NB	R	NB	NB	R	N	NB	NB

Notes: N = Not registered, NB = nonbearing, R = Registered. This chart is intended as a general guide only.

Wee Always consult a current label before using any herbicide as labels change frequently and often contain special restrictions regarding use of a company's product.

<sup>1</sup> Herbicide site of action designations are according to the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (letters) and the Weed Science Society of America (number) systems.

<sup>2</sup> Simazine is registered on only sour cherry in CA. Thiazopyr is registered on orange and grapefruit only.

<sup>3</sup> NC = no accepted site of action classification; these contact herbicides are general membrane disruptors.