### Simple Sprayer Calibration

- Calculate sq. ft. of one or more even rows
- Divide total sq. ft. by sq. ft. in acre (42,560 sq. ft.) = fraction of acre
- Start with know volume of water
- Spray row consistent RPM, Gear and ground speed
- Calculate water use, start gal finish gal (start stop in exact same place and position)
- Multiply water used by fraction of acre = gal per acre

### Simple Sprayer Calibration

#### Example:

- 10 ft. row 200 ft. long = 2,000 sq. ft.
- Sq. ft. in acre = 42,560
- 2,000 sq. ft. / 42,560= 0.045 fraction of acre
- Multiplier fraction of acre to acre = 1.0/.045=
   22.22
- Water start 25 gal Water end 22.5 used 2.5
- 2.5 gal times multiplier factor 22.22 = 55.55 gal per acre

### Simple Sprayer Calibration

- Approximate coverage ratios
  - Sion and cordons (Applaud) 25 35 gal per acre
  - Bud break 20 30 gal per acre
  - Three leaves and inflorescence 30 40 gal per acre
  - Half canopy 45 55 gal per acre
  - Full canopy 55 80 gal per acre
  - Walk behind the sprayers spraying water and LOOK!
    - Water sensitive paper also good
    - Different spray technologies use different amounts
    - Coverage is the goal not amount

## Grapevine Insect Pests

### Spring

Carmen Gispert
UC Cooperative Extension
March 9, 2020

cgispert@ucanr.edu

#### Branch and twig borer



# Adult branch and twig borer, *Melalgus* (=Polycaon) *confertus.*



# Shoots Damaged by Branch and twig borer



### Branch and twig borer larva

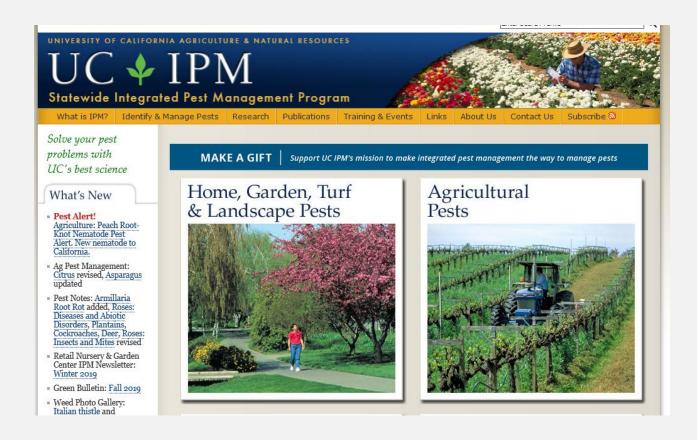


#### Branch and twig borer pupae



#### Check with UC IPM website

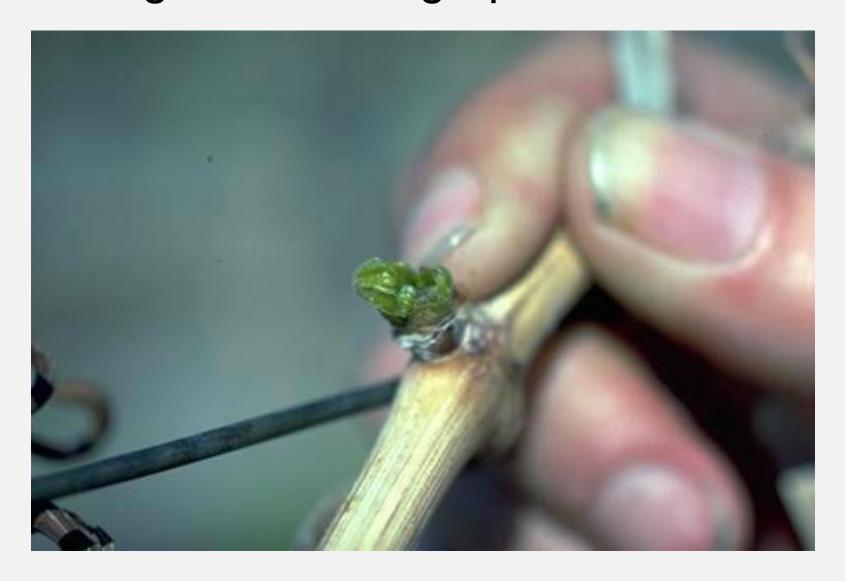
http://ipm.ucanr.edu/



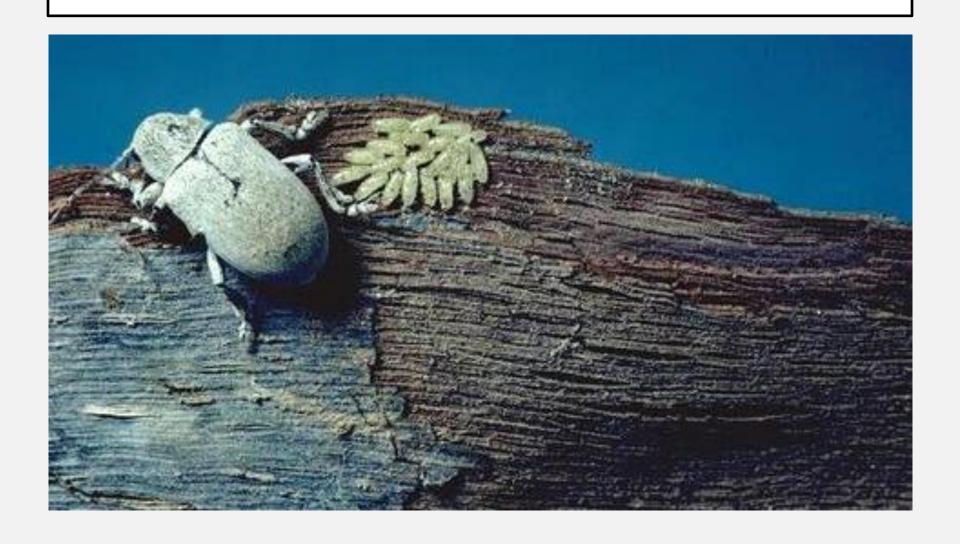
#### Grape Bud Beetle Glyptoscelis squamulata



# An opening grape bud damaged by the chewing of an adult grape bud beetle



#### Grape Bud Beetle adult and eggs



# To Detect New Infestations Monitor Vineyards for VMB Males

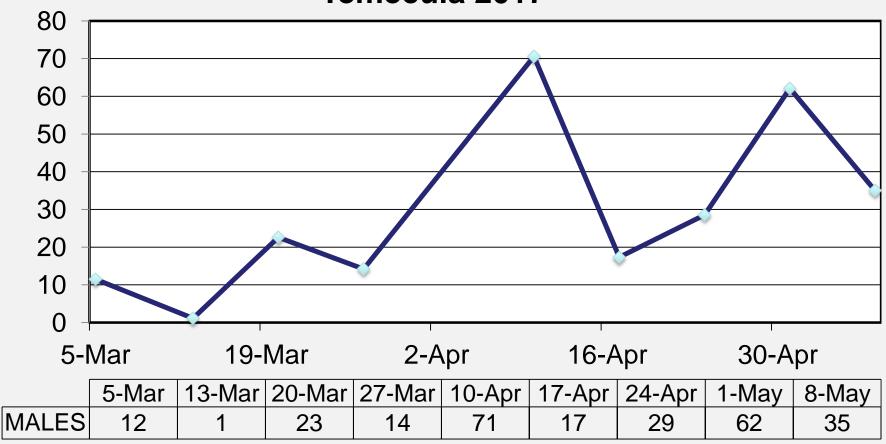




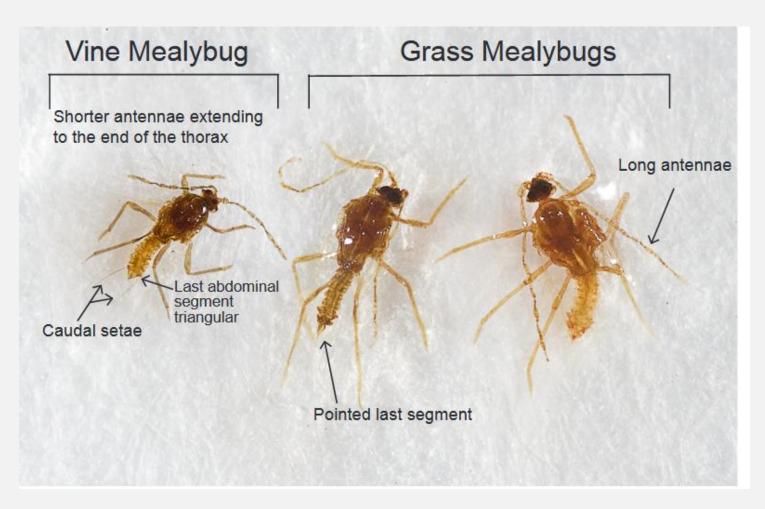




# TOTAL #Males trapped Temecula 2017



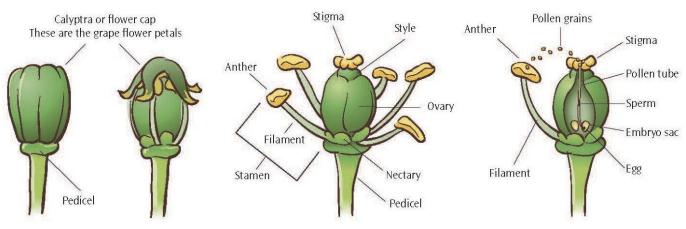
# Male Vine Mealybug Identification Sheet University of California Cooperative Extension



# Early bloom fertility recommendations Temecula CA







### Early bloom nutrients in Temecula CA

- Little Nitrogen at bloom fall is best
  - Urea not ammonium
- Calcium all season primarily Soil
- Iron, Boron, Zinc, Boron, Copper and Molybdenum all at bloom
- Sodium and Chloride build with irrigation
  - Humic acid & Compost
- Sulfur, Silicone and Phosphorus generally OK

#### Soluble Ca

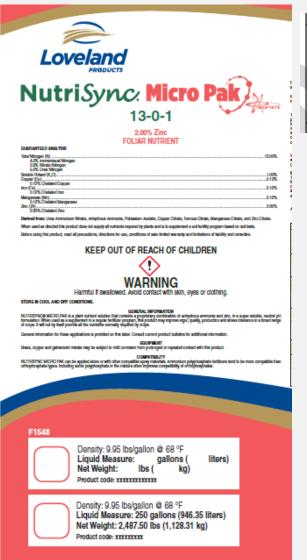
Soluble Gypsum

CaTS – Calcium thiosulfate



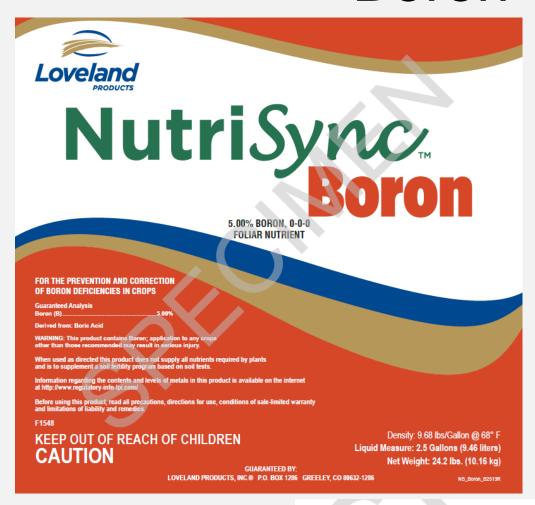


#### Micro Pak



П			concentration of NUTHISYNC MICHU HAK in the final solution.
	(13) Berry and Small Fruit including Blackberry, Blueberry, Caneberry, Kiwi, Raspberry and Grape (except Strawberry)	2.0 to 6.0 pts	1st: After transplant recovery. 2nd: 10 to 14 days later before bloom.
			Can repeat as needed every 14 to 21 until harvest.
			Co-factors in NUTRISYNC MICRO PAK will perform best with minimum 1% concentration of NUTRISYNC MICRO PAK in the final solution.
	(43) Strawbarns	2.0 to 4.0 nts	Reginging at full leaf amergance. Augid applications while

#### Boron



#### TREE, VINE AND FRUIT CROPS

Apples,	Apricots,	Avocados,	Olives,	Pistachios,	Strawberries,	Blueberries,	Cranberries:
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	A Lorentzia						

Filberts, Almonds:

Caneberries, Grapes, Melons, Walnuts:

Pears, Citrus Fruits, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Prunes:

1 to 2 quarts/acre 1 to 2 quarts/acre

1 to 2 quarts/acre

1 to 2 quarts/acre

#### Zinc



		nepeat applications at 14- to 21-day litterval as heeded.
(13) Berry and Small Fruit including Blackberry, Blueberry, Caneberry, Grape, Kiwi, and Raspberry (except Strawberry)		Start applications from vegetative to flowering stage.  Repeat applications at 14- to 21-day interval as needed.
(11) Tree Nute including Almonde	1 0 to 1 0 ate	Start applications from vagatative to flowering stage

#### Seaweed Bio stimulant



