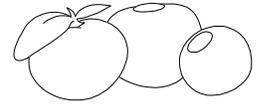




# Olive Notes

February 2000



## California Olive Day

Enclosed is the agenda and registration form for our statewide **“California Olive Day,” Thursday, March 9, 2000**, at the Lamp Liter Inn, Visalia, CA. This year we have prepared an agenda that provides important industry information while also providing information to solve problems of cultural importance to your operation. The **California Olive Committee** will also provide an update on their activities.

Note: Your total registration cost is \$20 which includes “California Olive Day” and lunch. Fill out the attached registration form and include it with your check made payable to U. C. Regents.

Mail to: “California Olive Day”  
UC Kearney Agricultural Center  
9240 S. Riverbend Avenue  
Parlier, CA 93648  
Attn: JoAnn Coviello

## Olive Knot Management

Recent research results demonstrate an application of copper in early to mid-March greatly reduces springtime gall formation in groves in which olive knot has been a problem. This new timing is an “addition,” not a substitute, for your normal fall copper spray for “Olive Leaf Spot” and “Olive Knot.” The early spring spray is designed to protect wounds (leaf scars and frost cracks) as temperatures become favorable for both bacterial

and olive tissue growth. Rates and sources of copper are the same as those used in fall.

## Olive Fly Update

Olive flies have been caught recently in traps deployed into olive groves close to the U.S. border in Mexico.

*Reported by: Bill Grigg, California League of Food Processors.*

## Nitrogen Fertilization

February is a good time to apply nitrogen (N) to olive trees. Research has shown adequate N levels are needed for good bloom development and fruit set. To ensure adequate levels for these phenological events, N should be taken up by the tree before March 1.

Tissue (leaf) analyses can guide your need for N. Adequate N levels from samples taken now are 1.5 - 2.0%. Unless levels exceed 2.0%, N should be applied, as N levels will drop as shoot growth begins. Usually 1 lb. of actual N per tree is sufficient to maintain adequate levels.

Note that if you are using well water, it usually contains some level of nitrate nitrogen. In some cases, levels are sufficient to supply the annual needs of olive. A water analysis for nitrate nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N) may prove to be a wise investment (to determine lbs. of N per acre-foot of water, multiply the ppm of NO<sub>3</sub>-N by 2.78).

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of California, Tulare County Cooperating



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## Gowan Amends Supracide® 25-W Label for Black Scale Control

The Supracide® (Methadithian) label for black scale control in olives has been amended to allow reduced gallonage per acre to accommodate smaller, modestly infested trees. See below.

### For Control of Black Scale on Olives

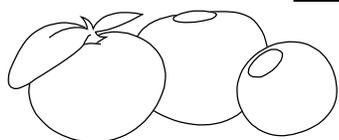
Crop	Pest	Rate/100 Gal	Comments
Olives	Black Scale	2-3 lbs.	Apply in a minimum of 200 gallons water per acre. Do not use less than 6 lbs. Supracide 25-W per acre. Proper equipment calibration and spray application is required for thorough uniform coverage. Apply once during the post-harvest or pre-bloom period. EPA-registered spray oils may be added to the spray mixture. Do not apply more than 6 gallons oil per acre.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•To avoid illegal residues. (1) Do not apply more than 12 lbs/A per year. (2) Do not apply after buds break. (3) Do not graze treated areas or feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock.</li><li>•For heavy scale infestations, larger trees, and optimal performance, use the standard label rate of 8-12 pounds of Supracide 25-W in a minimum of 400 gallons of water per acre.</li></ul>		

G. Steven Sibbett  
Farm Advisor  
(559) 733-6486

Cooperative Extension  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
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Oakland, CA 94612-3560

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