



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 (NO₃-N) may prove to be a wise investment (to determine lbs. of N per acre-foot of water, multiply the ppm of NO₃-N by 2.78).

The University of California prohibits discrimination against or harassment of any person on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or status as a covered veteran (special disabled veteran, Vietnam-era veteran or any other veteran who served on active duty during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized). University Policy is intended to be consistent with the provision of applicable State and Federal laws. Inquiries regarding the University's nondiscrimination policies may be directed to the Affirmative Action/Staff Personnel Services Director, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1111 Franklin, 6th Floor, Oakland, CA 94607-5200 (510) 987-0096.

AGRICULTURAL BLDG., 2500 WEST BURREL, VISALIA, CA 93291-4584 - TEL (559) 733-6363 - FAX (559) 733-6720

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



For special assistance regarding our programs, please contact us.

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

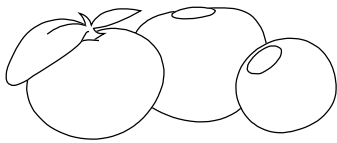
Crop	Pest	Rate/100 Gal	Comments
Olives	Black Scale	2-3 lbs.	Apply in a minimum of 200 gallons water per acre. Do not use less than 6 lbs. Supracide 25-W per acre. Proper equipment calibration and spray application is required for thorough uniform coverage. Apply once during the post-harvest or pre-bloom 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">•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.•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.		

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

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

Official Business -54-
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Presorted Standard
Postage & Fees Paid
USDA
Permit #G-00268



Olive Notes

February 2000



Visit our web site at
www.ucce.tulare.ca.us

Reprint freely with credit to: Olive Notes, G. Steven Sibbett, editor, a publication of University of California Cooperative Extension, Tulare County.