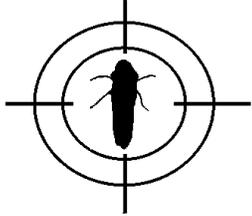


## **Kern-Tulare**

# **GWSS Update**



*A project of the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Task Force of Kern and Tulare Counties. Participants: Agricultural Commissioner Offices of Kern and Tulare Counties, California Department of Food and Agriculture, University of California-Cooperative Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture (APHIS and ARS Divisions).*

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**Web sites:** [www.kernag.com/kpp.htm](http://www.kernag.com/kpp.htm) and [www.co.kern.ca.us/farm/luvisi.htm](http://www.co.kern.ca.us/farm/luvisi.htm)

**May 3, 2002**

## **Kern-Tulare GWSS Task Force to meet June 5**

The GWSS Task Force of Kern and Tulare Counties will meet at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 5 at the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner's Office in Bakersfield.

## **GWSS management consideration for grapes**

*Don Luvisi, project coordinator for the GWSS Task Force of Kern and Tulare counties, and former viticulturalist for the University of California-Cooperative Extension, offers some management tips for control of Pierce's Disease (PD) and the glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS).*

1. Research is needed in cover crops. In many areas, cover crops have been advocated for soil management and for the development of beneficial insets for control of grape pests.
  - a. Varieties need to be selected for vineyards that are not a host for PD.
  - b. Varieties are needed that support minimum feeding of GWSS.
2. Overall weed control is needed to minimize the spread of PD and the infection of GWSS with PD. Emphasis on weed control will have to be a year-round project. A weedy vineyard provides:
  - a. protection for GWSS surviving the winter
  - b. a food source for the GWSS
  - c. a reservoir for PD

3. Roadside and canal weed management will also have to be considered.

— Don Luvisi

## **Program for vineyard management when PD is present in the vineyard**

If PD is present, all vines that have been identified with PD by a laboratory analysis should be removed.

In addition, suspect vines identified during August to October should be tested and removed. It is important not to leave PD infected vines in the field to serve as inoculum to infect GWSS.

1. If adjacent fields are untreated or have a moderate population of GWSS, it will be a major problem. You will not be able to spray or treat the vineyard enough to keep the GWSS population levels low. It will most likely be a losing battle. If adjacent fields have a low GWSS population, consider:

- a. a dormant application of Surround® in the winter after pruning;
- b. Surround 2-3 times before bloom.

2. The application of Surround® just before bloom will prevent egg deposition on grapes, thus helping to prevent a resident population of GWSS in the vineyard. GWSS does not like to lay eggs on Surround-treated grape leaves.

3. This is the last application of Surround until after harvest for table grapes.

4. In early to late May, treat vines with 15 ounces of Admire® (30 day PHI). Depending on pest populations, consider a second application of 15 ounces of Admire® post harvest or in the September to October period. If Provado® is to be used, the rate of Admire® needs to be lower. A maximum of 8 ounces of Imidacloprid is allowed each season.

5. An application of Surround can be made after harvest to all grapes. This will help to keep GWSS out of the vineyard.

— Don Luvisi

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