



DOWN THE VEGETABLE ROW

APRIL 2003

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Bob Mullen, Farm Advisor

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“Efficient Irrigation Techniques for Row Crops” and “Introduction to Hydroponics” to be held Tuesday, June 24, 2003.

“The Effects of Colored Mulch Film on Vegetable Production in the San Joaquin Valley” a Field Day May 8, 2003.

Research Reports now available in hard copy from our office, or electronically on the web.

2002 Bell Pepper Variety Evaluation Trial

Bob Mullen, Farm Advisor, San Joaquin County

The Central Valley is a major area of bell pepper production in California. The requirement for varieties that have high yield potential and possess excellent horticultural characteristics is essential to the continued economic health of the pepper industry.

Pepper Problems

Most production occurs during midsummer into late fall. Because a substantial acreage of the crop is harvested during a period of shorter days with cool, humid nights, diseases (*black mold, gray mold (Botrytis cinerea), phytophthora root rot, etc.*) and physiological disorders (*sunburn, pepper spot, blossom-end rot*) are always potential problems for producers. More recently, a complex of virus diseases (*cucumber mosaic, pepper mottle, tobacco etch, potato virus Y, ring spot, and/or tobacco mosaic virus*) have occurred, resulting in serious losses. Frustration with the virus problem has led some growers to reduce or completely get out of pepper production.

Additionally, *pepper spot/black spot (STIP)* has been a problem on some varieties grown under short day, cool night conditions, i.e., late summer/fall, and along the coast.

A calcium nutritional imbalance in the peppers may be contributing to the pepper spot problem. Circular, gray-black spots develop under the skin in the fruit wall of some pepper varieties about the time fruit attain a size diameter of three or more inches. As fruit ripen, the spots slightly enlarge and turn green or yellow, rendering the affected fruit unmarketable. Some newer hybrid varieties show some resistance or tolerance to the physiological problem.

Variety Evaluation Trial

Since there are new pepper cultivars available to producers, information on yield, fruit quality, and disease resistance or tolerance levels, is useful for the industry. A field trial was conducted at Biglieri Farms in northeast San Joaquin County, near Dry Creek, to look at yield and fruit quality of established and new bell pepper lines (including some yellow-fruited lines and one multi-colored line) from commercial seed company breeders. Fruit wall thickness and pepper spot (STIP) incidence were also evaluated.

(continued next page)

The variety trial was transplanted on June 18, 2002, and the field variety was Baron. The soil type at the trial site was a San Joaquin loam, and the field was furrow irrigated throughout the season. The resulting crop stand was excellent with vigorous plant growth and very good fruit set. Climatic conditions over the growth period were warm with a few hot days. The trial contained 12 replicated varieties, including the field variety, along with 12 additional lines in single replication observation plots. The trial was hand harvested on September 18, 2002. In addition to marketable yield, data on crop maturity and fruit size were taken, as well as fruit wall thickness by averaging 5 cut fruit per sample

Results

Replicated Varieties - Table 1: Highest yield of red and green colored marketable fruit occurred with Double Up, followed by Encore, HA-959 (Golden Sun), a nice semi-long yellow-fruited line, Mar Rojo, HA-535 and Karma. Other yellow-fruited cultivars in the replicated trial were Shemesh and HA-831 (Labrador).

Best quality fruit, including blocky shape, fruit size and good fruit wall thickness, was led by Gusto, Mar Rojo, Double Up, Encore, HA-959 (Golden Sun) and Shemesh. Karma, HA-535 and HA-959 (Golden Sun) are semi-long to long fruited lines.

The majority of the replicated lines were free of pepper spot (STIP) but Grande Rio had a significant problem with 16% of the fruit affected, followed by much lower levels in

Karma, HA-831 (Labrador), Shemesh, HA-959 (Golden Sun), Mar Rojo and Baron. Best fruit wall thickness was obtained by Gusto (6.6mm), followed by Mar Rojo, HA-535 and HA-959 (Golden Sun). Complete data on the replicated lines (yield, crop maturity, fruit size and fruit wall thickness) are provided in Table 1.

Observation Lines: In the observation trial the best yield of marketable fruit was achieved by HA-1038 (El Charro) at 33.4 tons/acre, followed by HA-744 (Alexandra) at 31.5 tons/acre, HA-2112 (30.2 tons/acre), Tequila, a multi-colored specialty line (29.0 tons/acre) and XPP-1136 and HA-1195 (Paso Real), both at 28.7 tons/acre.

In terms of fruit quality, the best lines were HA-744 (Alexandra), XPP 0132, a yellow-orange fruited line, HA-1195 (Paso Real), HA-2112, RPP 8530 and RPP 8532. There was no pepper spot (STIP) detected in any of the fruit of any of the observation block varieties. Best fruit wall thickness occurred with HA-744 (Alexandra) and RPP 8532, followed by HA-2112, HMX 0648, XPP 1135 and RPP 8530.

The reader is cautioned that data for observation lines represent only single plot evaluations. Data on yield, crop maturity, fruit size, and fruit wall thickness are not shown in this article.

*A complete report is available upon request.
Call UCCE San Joaquin County (209) 468-2085.*

Table 1. 2002 Bell Pepper Variety Trial – San Joaquin County

Replicated Variety	Market Yield ¹ (red+green fruit)		Crop Maturity at Harvest (%) ¹				Fruit Sizing Date (%) ²					Wall Thickness ³ (mm)
	T/A	Boxes	Red	Green	Pepper Spot ⁴	Culls	Jumbo	XL	L	Med	Sm	
Double Up	30.5	2440	12	74	0	14	50	22	20	1	7	5.6
Encore	28.4	2274	1	83	0	16	74	6	14	0	6	5.4
HA-959	25.5	2044	8	79	1	12	22	29	26	6	17	6.0
Mar Rojo	25.3	2026	1	90	1	8	51	14	8	7	20	6.4
HA-535	24.6	1966	17	75	0	8	38	22	6	14	20	6.4
Karma	23.2	1856	8	60	4	28	50	4	12	21	13	4.0
HA-831	21.7	1734	24	53	2	21	15	25	24	18	18	5.0
Shemesh	21.3	1702	17	68	1	14	43	21	22	3	11	5.4
HA-1972	20.4	1634	3	80	0	17	24	15	27	24	10	5.0
Baron	20.2	1616	6	82	1	11	46	10	21	13	10	5.4
Gusto	18.9	1514	16	73	0	11	41	21	10	8	20	6.6
Grande Rio	18.0	1438	2	67	16	15	7	26	32	26	9	5.4
Average:	23.2	1854	¹ Average of four replications (rounded to nearest whole number, e.g. 11.9 = 12%									
LSD @ 5%:	5.6	446	² Fruit sizing data: Jumbo > 240 grams; Extra Large 200 – 240g; Large 170 – 200g;									
C.V.=	16.7%	16.7%	Medium 150 – 170g; Small < 150g									
			³ Fruit wall thickness = Average of 5 cut fruit per sample									
			⁴ Pepper Spot - % Affected Fruit									

**DUAL MAGNUM® USE IN TOMATOES:
Federal label approved, CA label progresses, Section 24-C granted**

The USEPA has recently approved a food tolerance and federal label for Dual Magnum (s-metolachlor) manufactured by Syngenta. California Department of Pesticide Regulation is now able to begin work on a full California label, but the process will take some time.

For the last two years this preemergence herbicide for nutsedge control has had a Sec 18 emergency use label. Now that Sandea, a postemergence herbicide that specifically controls nutsedge has become available, there is no current emergency need for Dual. However since its introduction Dual has gained wide grower interest as it is a very effective preplant treatment for transplants, and an alternative product to use on sandy ground where Eptam (EPTC) cannot be used.

A few days ago CDPR announced that copies of the 24-C label for Dual Magnum will be available from local Agricultural Commissioners beginning Wednesday, April 9th. You can only begin use of Dual Magnum when the supplemental label is in your possession. CA Tomato Research Institute has been instrumental in staying on task with this registration process.

Sandea® Herbicide for Nutsedge Control: Approved for Use in CA Tomatoes

Sandea (halosulfuron) marketed by Gowan Company received label approval for use in California tomatoes in 2003. Several UC Farm Advisors and Weed Specialists tested this product at several rates in various vegetable crops for nutsedge and broadleaf weed control in 2000-2002.

Sandea may be applied post emergence over the top to direct-seeded tomatoes and post-transplant to tomato transplants. The herbicide may also be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted tomatoes. Low use rates and no requirement for mechanical incorporation make it easy to use. A non-ionic surfactant is needed to improve herbicide efficacy. Several use precautions including timing of organophosphate insecticide applications are listed on the label. Some plant back restrictions apply.

Weed resistance: Repeated use of herbicides with similar modes of action can result in the development of resistance in weed populations. Sandea, a member of the sulfonylurea family, is an ALS enzyme inhibiting herbicide. To minimize the potential for resistance development use a variety of cultural, mechanical, and chemical weed control tactics and rotate with herbicides having other modes of action.

The label can be downloaded from several websites:

Crop Data Management Systems: <http://www.cdms.net/pfa/LUpdateMsg.asp>

Gowan Co.: <http://www.gowanco.com>

Tomato Late Blight: Disease Facts and Observations

Gene Miyao, Farm Advisor, Yolo, Solano, & Sacramento Counties

Late Blight is an aggressive, destructive disease of tomato. When weather conditions are mildly warm with rainy or wet conditions, fungicides are needed to keep the disease under check. Early timed, preventive treatments are essential, as is follow up with another fungicide application within a week or so, if favorable conditions persist. UC Extension Plant Pathologist Mike Davis stresses these key tips in a late blight spray program, arranged in order of importance:

- Thorough spray coverage,
- Frequent fungicide applications when disease pressure is high, and
- Selection of effective fungicides.

When the management strategy calls for early, frequent fungicide treatments with the possibility of a long duration of disease pressure, low-cost materials become critical for economical and effective control programs. Multiple fungicide applications are required if disease pressure extends over a couple of weeks. Once the disease builds within a field, effective chemical control is much harder to achieve.

El Niño brought substantial rainfall during 1998 including favorable conditions for late blight. In fields near Woodland in Yolo County, the general patterns I observed included:

1. Fields treated with Dithane combined with copper to control bacterial speck had much lower late blight severity than non-treated fields.
2. Earlier planted fields with larger canopies were more impacted than later plantings.
3. Stem lesions were very prevalent.
4. Infestations were hard to stop with fungicides once disease became widespread in a field.
5. Withholding irrigation during the high disease period reduced disease level.

That same season Mike Davis reported that lab results from late blight samples collected statewide indicated 100% of the isolates were resistant to Ridomil (metalaxyl) and that the predominant strain was US-11.

Recent Research Results in Tomato Late Blight Control with Fungicides

Bob Mullen, Farm Advisor, San Joaquin County

Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is a recurring problem in tomato growing areas of the Central Valley. Concern is heightened with regard to field infection in 2003 due to the presence of aggressive metalaxyl – resistant strains of the disease (like US-11) and the prospect of weather conditions favorable for disease development this spring and summer. Consequently, the need for evaluation of new chemical and/or biological fungicides that might provide protective and/or systemic control of late blight has become increasingly urgent.

Field Trials

For the past 7 years trials have been conducted in the Northern San Joaquin Valley near Stockton, California. What follows is a brief summary of trials in 1998, 1999 and 2000 where the disease occurred in the field. There were virtually no reports of field infection in 2001 and 2002 because climatic conditions did not favor disease development.

Trial initiation in all three years relied on the use of a disease forecasting weather station. Once a “Blight Cast” occurred, treatments were begun using a handheld CO₂ backpack sprayer with 8004 nozzles at 30 psi and a spray volume of 50 gallons per acre water. Fungicides were applied alone or alternated with another material on a seven-day spray schedule.

Data in the following table focus on registered fungicides – Bravo Ultrex (chlorothalonil), Dithane/Manzate (mancozeb), Quadris (azoxystrobin), and the recently registered Acrobat (dimethomorph) and Cabrio (pyraclostrobin).

Other effective materials were also evaluated over the period (1998 – 2000) including Previcur (propamacarb), Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb), Tanos (famoxadone + cymoxanil), KQ667 (famoxadone + mancozeb), and Reason (fenamidone), but these products are not currently registered for use on tomatoes in CA.

Results and Discussion

The 1998 trial had the most severe late blight infection. This proved to be an El Niño year, where infections occurred from the mid Sacramento Valley to Fresno County on both fresh market and processing tomatoes. Almost all treatments in the trial demonstrated good efficacy against the disease and gave greater fresh market tomato yields than the untreated control.

The 1999 trial experienced only a light to moderate occurrence of late blight but again almost all treatments showed good disease control with superior yields compared to the untreated control.

The 2000 trial only resulted in light to moderate late blight infection; but all treatments gave good to excellent disease control and outyielded the untreated control. Yields were lower than the previous two trials as a result of the presence of some powdery mildew infection as well. While the newly registered Acrobat and Cabrio only appear in one of the three trials, studies elsewhere have demonstrated very good efficacy in controlling late blight.

What about This Year?

As the 2003 tomato season unfolds, a number of effective fungicides are available to growers. They should be used in conjunction with a weather station that monitors relative humidity, temperature and leaf wetness to optimize spray

applications as conditions for favorable disease development occur.

A particular fungicide should not be applied as a “stand alone” treatment but rather alternated with other fungicides having a different mode of action. This will help prevent the development of fungicide resistant strains of a disease like late blight. For example strobilurin fungicides like Quadris and Cabrio could be alternated with Bravo, a pthalimide (also called isothalonitrile) fungicide, or Dithane/Manzate, a dithiocarbamate fungicide. Acrobat, another fungicide choice, is in the morpholine class (also called a cinnamic acid derivative).

Also, if at all possible, apply fungicides with ground sprayer equipment and adequate spray volume (50 gallons per acre water for example) to ensure maximum tomato plant coverage. Aerial applications are only partially effective with most fungicides due to the difficulty of getting materials down into the plant canopy because of the low spray volumes used with aircraft, thereby reducing efficacy against pathogens like late blight.

Research will continue on the investigation of current and new fungicide chemistry that will insure a strong preventative and curative program for Late Blight management in both processing and fresh market tomatoes.

Treatment	Rate lb/Acre a.i.	Crop Disease Rating ¹			Market Yield T/A ²		
		1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Bravo Ultrex	1.40 or 1.50	1.6	1.4	1.0	18.6	18.4	11.4
Bravo Ultrex/ ³ Quadris	1.40 or 1.50/ 0.10	1.4	1.1	1.3	19.8	16.9	15.1
Quadris	0.10	1.4	---	---	22.1	---	---
Acrobat	0.20	---	1.3	---	---	21.2	---
Bravo Ultrex/ Acrobat ³	1.40/ 0.20	---	1.1	---	---	18.1	---
Cabrio	0.15	1.9	---	---	19.5	---	---
Dithane or Manzate	1.50	1.8	---	1.9	18.1	---	14.6
Untreated Control	---	4.6	2.4	3.1	15.4	15.8	11.0

¹ Average of four replications and the following disease severity rating scale:

LSD @ 5%: 5.0 3.4 4.1
CV= 18.3% 13.0% 21.1%

DISEASE SEVERITY RATING – BARRATT / HORSFALL SYSTEM

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
% Plants Infected	0	0-3	3-6	6-12	12-25	25-50	50-75	75-88
% Plants Healthy	100	97-100	94-97	88-94	75-88	50-75	25-50	12-25

² Average of four replications

³ Fungicides were alternated during the 7 day application schedule

TALKING POINTS RELATED TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION (UCCE) 2003/04 STATE BUDGET ISSUES SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

UCCE STATE BUDGET ISSUES:

- 60% of Cooperative Extension budget is provided by the State general fund (the remaining 40% is provided by County and Federal governments, grants, etc.).
- In 2003/04, this amounts to \$48.5 million from the State general fund.
- 90% of the State CE funding is for salaries and benefits. There are currently 263 Advisors statewide and 150 CE Specialists on three UC campuses.
- The governor's proposed 2003/04 budget *specifically* calls for a permanent 30% cut (\$15 million) in UC Public Service programs. Over 98% of the UC Public Service programs are UCCE, so when you see "Public Service, it really means Cooperative Extension. It is important to note that this cut is being requested by the governor and is a departure from "tradition". In past years the State budget allocation is given to the University. Then UC administrators decide where to allocated the available funding.
- Cooperative Extension was given a 2002/03 mid-year State general fund budget reduction of 5%, which has been temporarily met by "salary savings" from unfilled positions. There are currently 18 frozen vacant positions.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

- If the Governor's 30% reduction is upheld, there will be severe impacts on CE staffing levels and programs, which in turn will impact our ability to provide problem solving research and educational information to county residents.
- Decisions on where to reduce staffing/programs will not be made until the final State budget is known. Decisions will then be made by ANR Vice-President Reg Gomes. In the meantime, the Vice President has stated that all positions and programs will be on the table for consideration for reductions or total elimination.
- There is currently a hiring freeze on all new and vacant CE positions. Our vacant Horticulture Advisor position, and a first ever Resource Management/Water Quality Advisor position for San Joaquin County will not be filled.

WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE RECOMMENDED PERMANENT CE BUDGET REDUCTION?:

- The preferred outcome is to reduce the magnitude of the state cuts to a lower level. If the Governor "hangs-tough" with his budget, then reduced cuts to CE can only be accomplished by the State legislature submitting their own budget to the Governor.
- A second, less desirable option, would be a VERIP (Voluntary Early Retirement Incentive Program) for CE advisors/specialists. While a VERIP may help solve the University's immediate problem, it reduces the number of the most experienced advisors/specialists serving California citizens and occurs "randomly" (i.e.-the people who take an early retirement may be occupying high-priority positions, while some who remain may be in lower priority positions). Decisions on whether or not to pursue a CE early retirement program will be made solely by the UC President and Regents.
- The least desirable option, if the budget cut is not sufficiently reduced, or voluntary separations do not occur, will be layoffs of CE advisors/specialists. It is unclear, at this point, how such a layoff would occur. Any layoff decision will only be made after all other options have been explored and exhausted by ANR Vice President Reg Gomes.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?:

- CE Advisors/Specialists as University of California employees cannot get involved in the political arena as advocates. However, we are available to provide factual, up-to-date information for clientele and other interested persons. Clientele or other interested parties have no such restrictions and can elect to oppose the permanent budget cuts and/or contact their legislators.
- For additional information, feel free to contact Gary Johnston, Cooperative Extension County Director, San Joaquin County, 420 S. Wilson Way, Stockton CA 95205, phone 209-468-2085, fax 209-462-5181, e-mail cdsanjoaquin@ucdavis.edu . For more information about our San Joaquin County Cooperative Extension programs and potential budget impacts please refer to our website at: <http://cesanjoaquin.ucdavis.edu>.

California AgrAbility Project



Promoting Success in California Agriculture for People with Disabilities and Their Families

What Is AgrAbility?

The California AgrAbility Project ([CalAgrAbility](#)) is a new USDA-funded program providing vital education, assistance, and support to farmers and workers with disabilities. The University of California, Davis Cooperative Extension Farm Safety Program and Easter Seals Superior California help individuals determined to continue their work in agriculture. [CalAgrAbility](#) helps farmers and workers to overcome disability barriers by identifying and linking them to services.

Farming is a way of life that values the family working together. When a family member is affected by a severe disability, this way of life is challenged. [CalAgrAbility](#) is designed to help farmers, workers, and families experiencing the effects of disabling conditions such as: *arthritis, chronic back pain, respiratory illness, amputations, hearing and visual impairments.*

Serving the California Farming Community

Over 20,000 disabling injuries occur on California farms each year, many resulting in permanent disabilities. In the United States, agricultural production is one of the three most hazardous occupations with the highest disabling injury rate of any industry. In addition, farmers, workers and their families experience the same off-farm injuries as the general public as well as chronic illnesses common in agricultural occupations. [AgrAbility of California](#) can help these farmers and workers continue farming and living independently.

AgrAbility services are available to those individuals and their families who are engaged in farming or farm-related occupations and who are coping with the effects of a disability. Services are provided at the home or farm and are confidential. [California AgrAbility](#) staff work in the 13-county Easter Seals Superior Region: Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba.



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 provisions 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.

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

For assistance regarding our programs, please contact us.

Accommodating Disability in Agriculture

CalAgrAbility staff can help farmers and workers design and customize assistance plans based on the type of farming operation or job tasks, type of disability, and the needs of the individual with a disability and his/her family.



This plan could include: **worksite modification; peer support involvement; farm job restructuring; farm safety; equipment purchase or modification; identification of funding, services, or care resources; stress management; community and health care coordination.**

Promoting Disability Awareness in Agriculture

AgrAbility of California is dedicated to promoting awareness of disabilities and chronic health conditions in the agricultural community. These activities include:

displays at farm shows, rehabilitation technology exhibits and fairs; presentations for agricultural, health care and community organizations; activities and workshops on agricultural disabilities for medical staff.

How Do I Get Assistance?

The CalAgrAbility services are provided through the University of California, Davis, and Easter Seals Superior California. If you are a farmer or farm worker and have a disability, contact:

California AgrAbility Project
Biological and Agricultural Engineering
University of California
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616-5294
(530) 752-1613 or 752-2606
(530) 752-2640 Fax
mcstiles@ucdavis.edu

California AgrAbility Project
Easter Seals Superior California
3205 Hurley Way
Sacramento CA 95864
1-888-87-SEALS or
(916) 485-6711
(916) 485-2653 Fax
marciem@easterseals-superiorca.org
<http://www.eastersealsca.com>

National AgrAbility Project: <http://www.agrabilityproject.org/>

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ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Tuesday Morning, June 24, 2003

“EFFICIENT IRRIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR ROW CROPS”
plus
“INTRODUCTION TO HYDROPONICS”

Workshop to be held in the auditorium and south parking lot, UCCE San Joaquin County,
420 South Wilson Way, Stockton, California.

Research Reports of 2002 now available:

Asparagus Variety Evaluation & Pest Management in San Joaquin County

2002 Research Progress Report

download free from: <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2019/4488.pdf>

Processing Tomatoes in San Joaquin & Contra Costa Counties

2002 Variety Trials Summary Research Progress Report

download free from: <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2019/5547.pdf>

Processing Tomatoes in San Joaquin & Contra Costa Counties

2002 Weed, Disease & Insect Control Trials

Fresh Market Tomato 2002 Variety & Disease Control Trials In San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties

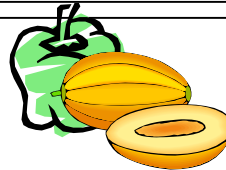
Including Results From The Statewide Fresh Market Tomato Combined Variety Trials

download free from: <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2019/6541.pdf>

2002 Bell Pepper Variety Evaluation Trial In San Joaquin County

download free from: <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2019/6231.pdf>

FIELD DAY



May 8, 2003

9:30 am – 2:30 pm

***“The Effects of Colored Mulch Film on
Vegetable Production in the San Joaquin
Valley”***

UC Westside Research & Extension Center, Five Points, CA
(corner of Lassen and Oakland Avenues)
Traveling from out of town? Call Chris for directions (559) 884-2411

UCCE Farm Advisors **Jesús Valencia, Richard Molinar, & Don May** are showing melon and bell pepper crops grown under various colors of plastic mulch. Please join them for a field tour and discussion.

Melons were direct seeded on March 10, 2003
Peppers were transplanted on March 12, 2003

**A BBQ Lunch is sponsored by AmpAcet Corporation
Please RSVP for lunch – 1-900-809-8077, ext 2365**