



Central Coast Agriculture Highlights

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**INSIDE THIS
ISSUE:**

Managing Disease Resistance	2-3
Stock Pond Fee Summary	4-5
Rhizoctonia in Spinach	5
Current Research & Information of Interest	6
Central Coast Home Grown Meat Alliance	6
Cyst Nematodes	6
Announcements	7

California Coastal Rural Development Corporation Offers Small Business and Farm Loans

Mark Gaskell

California Coastal Rural Development is a nonprofit corporation that provides direct loans and loan guarantees to farmers. Their programs incorporate special considerations to small scale farming operations. Offices of California Coastal Rural Development Corporation or Cal Coastal, as they are also called, are located in Ventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Salinas and Monterey. Program coverage includes South Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

Cal Coastal operates much like any commercial lender in picking promising loan opportunities, and collecting on loans that are due. Cal Coastal operates by providing capital to the rural business community and providing guarantees in areas not met by larger organizations.

Cal Coastal has several loan programs available that target small businesses and small business development in rural areas. Perhaps the most useful loan program for farmers is the Direct Farm Loan. This loan program provides



candidates for the small business startup, equipment or operations loans. Some loans provide small business working or expansion capital while others are targeted toward keeping small

businesses in rural areas or unincorporated small towns. Here are a couple of examples of other loan programs:

- There is a Microloan Program for small business startup with loan amounts of \$5,000 to \$35,000.
- There is an Intermediary Relending Loan Program for amounts ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000 for equipment acquisition, operations or inventory.
- Larger loans are available - up to a \$1,000,000 maximum - for buildings, infrastructure, and equipment for businesses based in rural areas.

loans to family farms eligible for a Farm Service Agency (FSA) loan guarantee. The borrower must be deemed a Family Farmer by the FSA loan office. The maximum loan amount is \$795,000 for farm operations, equipment and farm ownership. The ownership part of the loan has a maximum life of 30 years, while operating loans typically have a term corresponding to the crop cycle. Production and operating loans are prime plus 3% and may be fixed or variable for farm ownership. Fees are 2% of the loan.

Several other loan programs are also available for specific circumstances with rates in the range of prime plus 2 to 5%.

In some cases, small scale product processing to produce value-added farm products might be appropriate

For additional information about loans and loan guarantees available through California Coastal Rural Development Corporation, contact Bob Musick in Santa Maria at (805) 349-0798.



Anthracnose in lettuce

Managing Disease Resistance

Franklin Laemmlen

The development of resistance is an all too common occurrence in agricultural disease control. The phenomenon of resistance has been known since the housefly became resistant to DDT in the late 1940s. We now know that atten-

tion to avoiding the development of resistance must be part of every disease control program.

Managing resistance revolves around using plant protection products which have differing modes of action, so that the disease

organism is not exposed to the same toxicant over and over again. The following tables are presented to help keep you familiar with plant protection products used in Central Coast agriculture and their mode of action.

Table I. Fungicides with Multiple Sites of Activity

Fungicide Class	Common Name	Trade Name	Disease Controlled	Mode of Action	Systemic Activity	Potential for Resistance
Inorganic	Sulfur	Sulfur	Powdery Mildew	Inhibits respiration and forms H ₂ S, which is toxic to most cellular proteins	No	Low
Copper	Copper Hydroxide	Kocide	Algae, Alternaria Phytophthora, Bacterial spot, Xanthomonas Botrytis	Inactivates enzyme systems	No	Low
	Copper oxychloride + copper sulfate	C-O-C-S	Alternaria, Late blight Bacterial spot			
Dithiocarbamate (polymeric)	Mancozeb	Dithane	Anthracnose Alternaria Late blight Botrytis Septoria Damping-off (seed treatment)	Inactivates enzyme systems	No	Low
	Thiram	Thiram	Botrytis, Powdery Mildew			
	Maneb	Manex, Manzate	Anthracnose, Downy Mildew			
Pthalimide	Chlorothalonil	Bravo	Alternaria, Late blight, Septoria, Botrytis	Affects various enzymes and metabolic processes	No	Low
Chlorophenyl	Dichloran	Botran	Botrytis, Sclerotinia	Unknown	No	Low
	PCNB	Terrachlor	Rhizoctonia damping off Sclerotinia			
Dicarboximide	Iprodione	Ronilan, Rovral	Sclerotinia Rhizoctonia	Inhibits spore germination and fungal growth	Yes	Moderate

Table 2. Fungicides with Single Site of Activity

Fungicide Class	Common Name	Trade Name	Disease Controlled	Mode of Action	Systemic Activity	Potential for Resistance
Triazole	Myclobutanil	Rally, Bayleton Folicur	Powdery mildew	Inhibits sterol synthesis (at different site than Acrobat)	Yes	High
Acylamine	Mefenoxam (previously metalaxyl)	Apron Ridomil Gold	Phytophthora fruit & root rot, Pythium damping off, Late blight White Rust	Interferes with RNA polymerase template complex	Yes	High
Carbamate	Propamocarb-HCl	Previcur	Pythium, Phytophthora spp.	Inactivates enzymes probably inhibiting respiration	No	Low
Benzimidazole	Thiophanate-methyl	Topsin-M	Botrytis, Powdery mildew, Sclerotinia, Rhizactonia	Interferes with the synthesis of DNA	Yes	High
Strobilurin	Azoxystrobin	Quadris	Anthracnose, Alternaria Phytophthora fruit rot Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	Disrupts electron transport in the mitochondria	Yes	High
	Trifloxystrobin	Flint	Downy mildew Phytophthora			
	Pyraclostrobin	Cabrio	Anthracnose, Alternaria Late blight, Septoria Powdery mildew, Rust			
Morpholine	Dimethomorph	Acrobat	Late blight Downy mildew	Inhibits sterol synthesis (at different site than Rally)	No	High
Organo-tins	Organophosphonate	Aliette Fosphite	Phytophthora root rot Damping off (<i>Pythium</i>) Downy mildew	Plant defense activator	Yes	Moderate
Unclassified	Acibenzolar-S-Methyl	Actigard Blockade	Bacterial speck, Downy mildew, Bacterial spot, White rust	Plant defense activator	Yes	?
Imidazole	Triflumizde	Procure	Powdery mildew, Botrytis Rhizoctonia	Inhibits sterol production	Yes	High

Stock Pond Fee Summary

Wayne Jensen

Recently, Dr. Royce Larsen, Natural Resources Farm Advisor in San Luis Obispo County, was telling me about a conversation he had with staff from State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Water Rights, regarding how you can obtain water rights for stock ponds.



Back in the mid-1970's there was a program for landowners to obtain valid water rights for ponds built prior to 1969. But times have changed, and the procedures now have changed. Royce provides the following current information for this article.

There are/were three different ways that water rights from a stock pond can/could be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Each has a different fee associated with it.



1. Appropriating the water through the **application-permit-license** procedure. This is the long and expensive process and is subject to CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act). The SWRCB & DFG (Department of Fish & Game) can determine conditions. The application fee is the greater of \$1,000 or

\$10 per acre-foot, and the greater of \$100 or \$0.03/acre-foot per annum fee (this is a new fee being charged because of SBI 049 signed by Governor Davis, October 2003). This is for ponds of any size. You can have up to 5 ponds per water right (i.e., \$100 or \$0.03/acre-foot per annum fee). But if the pond size is increased or a new pond(s) is added, then an application for a new water right is required, along with additional application and annual fees. If you have a pond with a permit or license, you most likely received a notice (letter) that was a request to pay the \$100 or \$0.03/acre-foot per annum fee to the Board of Equalization. The Board of Equalization is the authorized state entity to collect the fees for the SWRCB.

2. Appropriating the water through the **small domestic and stock pond registration** procedure. This is a shortened process meant for small users and is not subject to CEQA. But this is only for livestock or domestic use of ponds that are <10 acre-feet in size. The application fee is \$250, plus \$100 per 5-year registration renewal fee. You can

only have one pond per registration. You can only have one pond per every 50 acres. If you have a pond that is registered under the small stock pond registration procedure, you should not have received a letter of fee payment notification. Currently, you will not be notified when your 5-year registration expires. It is up to your own initiative to renew this registration.

3. Appropriating the water through the **stock pond certification** procedure or **certificate of validity of stock pond right**. This was for ponds <10 acre-feet and built prior to 1969, and were certified between January 1, 1975, and December 31, 1997. This procedure is now closed. From now on, the application-permit-license procedure or the stock pond registration procedure has to be used, even if your pond was built prior to 1969. For this procedure to be valid, you had to have it registered by December 31, 1997. There were only about 5,000 ponds registered under this procedure in the state during this period. There are no annual fees associated with the stock pond

certification procedure. The SWRCB does not see this changing in the near future. If you had your pond certified under this procedure, you do not have to do anything, and you should not receive any letter of fee payment notification.

For more information, go to:
<http://www.waterrights.ca.gov/>
 Then click on "Water Rights and Water Quality Certifica-

tion Fees Program." You can find information on the "SWRCB information pertaining to water rights in California - 1990, frequently asked questions regarding water rights fees, SWRCB resolution no. 2003-0077, executive order S-2-03, regulatory review request for exceptions, SWRCB meeting in Sacramento, December 15, 2003, the proposed resolution to adopt emergency regulations for fee sched-

ule, fee schedule summary, examples of water right fee bill, notice of determination, senate bill 1049," as well as other information. Also see Water Code 1228.1 & 1228.2.

I know this may sound onerous, but it may be worth the time (and money) you spend now to protect your rights.

Rhizoctonia in Spinach

Franklin Laemmlen

I have been in several spinach fields where small sections of plants in the seed lines show wilting and death. Usually 6 to 8 inches of seed line - 10 or so plants - are affected. The roots are rotted off at the soil line. These small patches of dead plants are randomly scattered throughout the field. Laboratory isolations from affected plants indicate that the causal agent is *Rhizoctonia solani*. This is a soilborne fungus, which has a wide host range. It also

causes wirestem or damping-off of broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage transplants, usually in the late summer and fall plantings.

Plant losses may be reduced by using seed treatments of captan, fludioxonil, and/or thiram. Over the seed line directed sprays of azoxystrobin, captan, fludioxonil, and/or thiram should also help reduce stand losses.

P.S. If you have had stand losses in late summer

and fall plantings of broccoli, cauliflower or cabbage, you should consider captan, fludioxonil, PCNB or thiram plug drenches before transplanting to the field. A small amount of protection in the plug can probably shortstop a lot of damping-off in the field. Also do not transplant the plugs too deep. The most severe problems with damping-off I have seen are when a portion (1/2 to 3/4 inch) of the stem above the plug is buried at transplanting.

Did You Know . . .

. . . that fresh water is one of the world's scarcest resources?

. . . that if you add the water used indirectly for agriculture to produce food, and the water used by industry to produce consumer products, and the water used directly for drinking, bathing and other personal uses, the average daily consumption of fresh water per person in the USA is **1700 gallons**.



Current Research & Information of Interest

Franklin Laemmlen

If you would like to receive a copy of any of the following articles, please contact our office - (805) 934-6240.

- Potentially useful [web-sites](#) for agriculture and agribusiness
- Effects of [Commercial Adjuvants](#) on Vegetable Crop Fungicide Coverage, Absorption and Efficacy by David Gent, et al.
- Activity of Boscalid (Endura 50WG), Fenhexamid (Elevate 50

- WDG), Fluzinam (Omega 85DF), Fludioxonil (Medallion 50WG), and Vinclozolin (Ronilan 50WP) on Growth of *Sclerotinia minor* and *S. sclerotiorum* and Development of Lettuce Drop by Mike Matheron and M. Porchas.
- [Cover Crops](#), tillage and soil food webs by Louise Jackson, et al.
- Review of [Lettuce Mosaic Virus](#) by Steve Koike.

- [Crop Rotation with Broccoli](#) for Management of Verticillium wilt by Krishna Subbarao, et al.
- [Control of Lettuce Aphid](#) with Neonicotinoids and Azadirachtin in Lettuce by John Palumbo.
- Fun with Numbers or Those Cracy, Weird Americans by Lowell Catlett.



Central Coast Home Grown Meat Alliance

Wayne Jensen



In recent months I have been working with a group of ranchers, primarily represented by individuals from the northern San Luis Obispo and southern Monterey Counties that have a common interest in marketing meat directly from their ranches.

this without inspection. With the help of a federal grant, they now have a mobile slaughter unit, which has Federal approval for on-ranch slaughter that meets the meat inspection regulations allowing for direct marketing.

direct marketing of their production of meat animals. I have a list of producers, who have expressed interest earlier this year, that I will be visiting to complete a survey regarding this program. If you are interested, let me know, and I will include you in the survey.

Currently this group is in the process of identifying additional producers, who may be interested in the

You may ask how they will be able to accomplish

Table 1.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
DD	12	43	42	133	212	260
Cyst Generations					1st	
Accumul. DD	12	55	97	230	442	702

Month	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
DD	332	323	299	256	114	30
Cyst Generations	2nd	3rd	4th		5th	
Accumul. DD	1034	1357	1656	1912	2026	2056

Cyst Nematodes

Franklin Laemmlen

If you are planting cole crops (broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, brussel sprouts) or spinach, the months of August, September and October are an important time to keep track of cyst nematode (*Heterodera schachtii*) egg populations.

Central Coast soils are at their warmest during these months, and the cyst nematodes can go through several generations during this time (see Table 1). If you plant into a moderate (3-5 eggs per gram of soil) population of cyst nema-

todes, this population can explode to damaging levels before the crop reaches harvest. Rotation to non-host crops or soil treatment are suggested if egg populations indicate a potential problem.



Announcements

The **Biofuels Workshop and Trade Show** will be held October 25-27, 2004, at the Hyatt Regency Sacramento, California. Anyone interested in biofuels production, uses, policies, ethanol, biodiesel, energy technologies, etc., is invited to attend. The registration fee is \$375.00 or \$450.00 at the door. Government employees get in cheaper. Call our office - (805) 934-6240 - for more information and/or registration form.

Need **Continuing Education Credits**? PAPA has seminars planned for:

- Salinas** **Oct 19**
- Bakersfield** **Oct 28**
- Visalia** **Nov 10**
- Santa Maria** **Nov 17**

Call (805) 934-6240 for more locations and dates and/or a registration form.

Register now for the **2004 Noxious Weed Seminar**. This year noxious weeds of rangeland and watershed management will be the main emphasis. The seminar will be held at the Royal Scandinavian Inn, 400 Alisal Road, Solvang, on Monday, September 20, 2004. The registration fee is \$35.00 for members, and \$40.00 for non-members of the Santa Barbara County weed management group. Contact David Chang at (805) 681-5600 for more information and registration information. Cattle ranch-

ers and range managers will find this seminar especially informative.

Reynolds Economics is searching for an **Executive Director** for the **Central Valley Farmland Trust**. This Trust will focus on farmland preservation in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced Counties. The potential candidates should have knowledge of:

- Managing a land conservation trust
- Fund raising
- Managing a Board of Governance
- Understand Central Valley agriculture
- Good people skills
- Be a good communicator
- Be a good salesperson

Contact (805) 934-6240 for more information or call Bob Reynolds at (925) 377-6108.

The **2004 Western States Conservation Tillage Conference** will be held at the University of California West Side Research and Extension Center, Five Points, CA, on September 8 and 9, 2004, from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day. PCA and CCA credit have been requested. For more information call (805) 934-6240 or Jeff Mitchell at (559) 646-6565.

The Cachuma Resource Conservation District (CRCD), Santa Barbara County Water Agency, and US Bureau of

Reclamation cooperating, offer an **irrigation evaluation service** to Santa Barbara County irrigation system operators. These evaluations are for: (1) Turf Irrigators, (2) Agricultural Water Users, and (3) Users of CIMIS (Calif. Irrigation Management Information System). For more information call the CRCD at (805) 928-9269 ext. 106.

The **9th Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction** will take place in Orlando, Florida, at the Rosen Centre Hotel. The dates are October 31 to November 3, 2004. For more information and a registration form call (805) 934-6240.

The **annual beef carcass evaluation meeting** will again be held on Thursday, August 12, 2004, starting at 6:00 p.m. at Marvin and Paulette Teixeira's ranch, located at 8335 Foxen Canyon Road. As in the past, following the BBQ, Wayne Jensen will discuss the results of this year's carcass data from the Santa Barbara County Fair and then present the awards for the high indexing carcasses. This program should also be of interest to those of you who participate in providing steers for the local bred program.



Starthistle

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