

May 21, 2003

Dr. Dhol Herzi
USDA-OPMP

RE: Carbaryl Use on Grapes

Dear Dhol,

Carbaryl has become a less important material for insect control in both table and wine grapes in California. There are several newer materials that do not cause secondary mite problems and have good efficacy.

The main use for carbaryl on grapes in California has been for a late season leafhopper control. However, fenprothrin offers good leafhopper control. Fenprothrin has a 21 day PHI versus 7 day PHI for carbaryl. The 21 day PHI could be problematic for a grower close to harvest.

California grape growers used 18,622 lb a.i of carbaryl in 2001 (see Table 1). This use is on less than one percent of the table grape acres and less than two percent of the wine grape acres. The median application rate was 1.0 lb ai/ac on table grapes and 1.6 lb a.i/ac on wine grapes in 2001. In 1999-2000, table grape growers used a median rate of 1.6 lb a.i/ac.

The use is minor, but necessary for some growers. Walt Bentley, UC IPM Specialist, believes a rate of 1.5 lb a.i./ac is acceptable for late season leafhopper control. His reasoning is that growers will use other in-season controls the following year, knowing they had a problem the previous year.

If you have further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Rick Melnicoe
Director, Western Region Pest Management Center

Table 1 – Carbaryl Use on Grapes in California 1999-2001

	Acres Treated (%)	Base Acres Treated	Pounds A.I. Applied	Median Application Rate (lb ai/ac)
Table Grapes (2001)	0.72	3,008	3,950	1.0
Wine Grapes (2001)	1.72	8,798	14,672	1.6
Table Grapes (2000)	0.87	3,906	6,557	1.6
Wine Grapes (2000)	1.32	6,551	11,034	1.2
Table Grapes (1999)	0.94	4,269	9,728	1.6
Wine Grapes (1999)	1.61	7,619	14,314	1.6