

# Cranberry IPM Bulletin

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**Please note:** The following recommendations are based on field monitoring data from cranberry fields in all regions in British Columbia. Not all recommendations listed in this newsletter are applicable to all fields. Each cranberry field has unique insects and diseases. Field monitoring is strongly recommended before making any pest management decisions.

## Plant Development

Most berries are fully sized and starting to colour now. Budset is developing in all fields and in some varieties these buds are breaking and progressing into flowers.



## Berry Damage

In the last bulletin we looked at insect related berry damage. This time we will look at some other factors from environmental damage such as sunscald, rot, poorly pollinated fruit and mechanical damage.



Sunscald

**Sunscald-** This damage occurs on the top side of the berry that is exposed to sun. It is more common in newly planted fields with little to no overgrowth. Fruit rot sets in quite quickly after the initial scald observation.

**Mechanical Damage-** This is caused by human traffic in fields or herbicide equipment tracks. Distinguishing features include injury to the fruit - usually the structure will be compromised and if the berry is opened a bruise will be apparent.



Bruising



Injury



Misshapen, pear shaped fruit

**Poor Pollination-** Signs consist of lopsided, oddly shaped fruit. When fruit is opened, a lack of seeds is present. Make note of areas where this is seen and try to add extra hives in these areas or manage flowering weeds if you notice these in your fields.

## Cotton ball

This fungus is present on some farms; infection occurs early in the season. Once the berry symptoms are observed no control can be done. The berries usually look healthy, however one thing that gives away the fungus is the berries usually possess a pumpkin shape to them.



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### For more information...

#### Integrated Pest Management for Cranberries in Western Canada

<http://www.bccranberries.com/pdfs/ipm-booklet/IPM%20for%20Cranberries%20Low%20Res.pdf>

#### Cranberry Production Guide

<http://productionguide.agrifoodbc.ca/guides/14/section/25>

#### 2017 Pesticide Chart

<http://productionguide.agrifoodbc.ca/sites/pg.localhost/files/files/2017%20Canadian%20Chart%203%20Partv2.pdf>



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Bi-Weekly Precipitation	
April 1- April 14	96mm
April 15- April 28	41mm
April 29- May 12	198mm
May 13- May 26	93mm
May 27- June 5	12mm
June 6 - June 19	40mm
June 20- July 3	0mm
July 4- July 17	0mm
July 18 – July 31	2mm
August 1- August 14	0mm

## Weather

At the Vancouver Airport station there was no precipitation, however some areas such as Delta, Langley, and Maple Ridge had up to 7mm of rainfall this past weekend.

Weather History Based on Vancouver Airport									
Cumulative Precipitation					Growing Degree Days Cumulative base temp 0				
Month	2017	2016	2015	Monthly Total	Month	2017	2016	2015	25 year average
January	0mm	0mm	0mm	99mm	January 1st	0	0	0	0
February	99mm	169mm	159mm	129mm	February 1st	83.55	153.35	181.6	127.78
March	228mm	337mm	272mm	129mm	March 1st	179.8	364	385.15	277
April	445mm	486mm	428mm	140mm	April 1st	393.2	625.85	650.45	492.23
May	676mm	562mm	484mm	102mm	May 1st	678.9	979.4	930.3	777.17
June	718mm	606mm	495mm	46mm	June 1st	1081.6	1425.4	1388.2	1180.9
July	724mm	620mm	495mm	2mm	July 1st	1551.25	1908.55	1928.5	1655.22
August	724mm	664mm	525mm	0mm (August 14)	August 1st	2120.55	2474.5	2527.35	2218.5

Always consult your marketing agency for information on MRLs and pesticide products for various markets before applying pesticides.

## Where Pests Are At...

Fireworm	Monitor for fireworm moths in hotspots, monitor for any newly hatched larvae. Third generation larvae are starting to hatch on farms with fireworm issues.
Sparganothis	Low levels of moths are flying, the odd straggler larva is being observed in some fields. Sparganothis berry damage is present on farms with history of this pest.
Tipworm	The last of tipworm sprays are being recommended. The population will start to naturally decline soon as larvae will pupate.

## Recommendations

- Monitor for sparganothis fruitworm larvae.
- Monitor for fireworm hotspots and moths. Check hotspots over the upcoming weeks for newly hatched larvae.
- Monitor for cranberry fruitworm damage in berries, you will see frass and the entire inside will be eaten, these berries usually hold their shape.
- Continue to irrigate for nematodes. Nematodes can stay active for up to 3 weeks so it is best to irrigate for up to 3 weeks.
- Monitor for berry damages and rot. Make note of what was observed for next year.
- Monitor for cottonball infected berries.

The above recommendations are based on the BC Berries Production Guide and/or local IPM monitoring experience. Always consult your marketing agency for information on MRLs for various markets before applying pesticides.

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