

# 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 fields are full of berries most are still sizing up and starting to colour. Stage are variety dendent as some varieties such as Mullica and Crimson Queens are quite large with substantial colouring at this point.

## Girdler

Nematode applications are underway. It is important to ensure the soil is saturated prior to nematode application so they can freely move in the soil after application. Too much irrigation is not a concern regarding nematodes. Studies show that the nematodes can stay alive and active for 3 weeks so it is important to heavily irrigate once or twice daily for 3 weeks.

Picture of Girdler larva and damage to the right.



## Berry Damage

Differentiating berry damage is important. After damage is present nothing can be done however it will aid in monitoring, control decisions, as well as choosing which control methods and products will work best on your farm for the upcoming year.



Sparganthis Fruitworm Feeding Damage: notice the feeding starts on the exterior of the berry before the entrance hole is formed.



Cranberry fruitworm damage : note the large amount of frass present in the berry.



Fireworm feeding damage : sometimes hard to differentiate on its own look for leaf mining and burnout on leaves when berry damage is observed.

# Insects you may see...

Aphids- Historically we weren't overly concerned about aphids. Fireworm sprays appeared to control this pest and levels were overall low. In the past couple years with the loss of Diazinon and softer chemistries becoming widely used, aphid populations have increased. This is concerning because aphids are known to vector viruses - in particular blueberry scorch virus which we started to see berry symptoms in cranberries last year. At this point in time no specific aphicide sprays have been recommended in cranberries.



E.S. Cropconsult



Photo by C. Teasdale

## 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>

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

## Weather

Very low levels of rainfall occurred in the past two weeks. With upcoming high heat in the forecast we may see some sunscald on tops of berries due to this.

Weather History Based on Vancouver Airport									
Cumulative Precipitation					Growing Degree Days Cumulative base temp 0				
Month	2017	2016	2015	Monthly Total 2017	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

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 (3 <sup>rd</sup> generation).
Sparganothis	Moths are flying in fields with history, larvae are present as well.
Girdler	Nematode treatments are underway. Keep bogs well watered for best efficacy.
Tipworm	Tipworm sprays are starting to be recommended based on levels and larval stages.

## Recommendations

- Monitor for sparganothis fruitworm moths and larvae.
- Monitor for fireworm hot spots and moths. Check hotspots over the upcoming weeks for newly hatched larvae.
- Monitor for new tipworm damage. Check for cupped leaves and late instar larvae, Discuss with your fruit handler any restrictions that products may have regarding a PHI.
- Monitor for cranberry fruitworm damage in berries. If you are seeing damage it is most likely too late for control of this pest.
- Apply nematodes based on peak Girdler flight on your farm. Keep nematodes well hydrated for 3 weeks after application.
- Monitor for berry damages and rot. Make note of what was observed for next year.

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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