

Cranberry IPM Bulletin

Issue No. 6 July 21, 2017

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 have pinhead fruit to pea sized berries. Low levels of staggered bloom remain in most fields, this assessment is necessary to decide when pollinators should be removed.

Cranberry Fruitworm

Most cranberry fruitworm moths have finished flying. Larvae within damaged berries are starting to be observed. When this is found, it is too late for effective control.



Tipworm

Watch for tipworm damage in the field, if there is substantial damage plan to spray one or two applications this year. Any sprays done this year will be beneficial for next year as the tipworm being controlled are feeding on next years budset.



Healthy upright



Tipworm infested uprights



Girdler

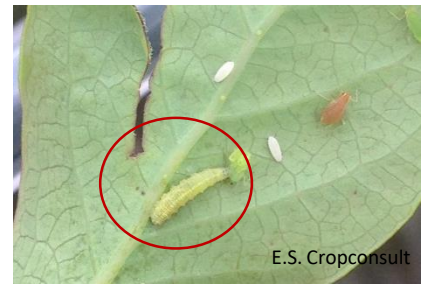
Continue to monitor moth flight using walks and pheromone traps. If applying nematodes for control, plan to apply when temperatures are cooler out.

It is important to make sure that nematodes are alive and active before application. This can be done by mixing a small amount with water (give them time to wake up), then assess under a microscope to see if they are moving. A hand lens is not recommended for this. If you do not own a microscope you can ask your field consultant to do this or the supplier where you bought the nematodes.



Insects you may see...

The insect to the right is a Syrphid larva and below is a syrphid fly adult. Syrphid larvae eat aphids which have the potential to vector viruses. The syrphid fly is well known to be an important pollinator. Occasionally Syrphids will be in fields in large quantities which tend to cause some panic.



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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>

Weather

In most regions there has been no precipitation in the last month.

| 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 | 40 mm |
| June 20- July 3 | 0mm |
| July 4- July 17 | 0mm |

| 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 | 722mm | 620mm | 495mm | 0mm | 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 | Second generation fireworm is finished. Conduct post spray assessments to check efficacy. |
| Sparganothis | Moths are flying in fields with history, larvae are present as well. |
| Girdler | Moths are flying, keep monitoring for peak flight- this is farm specific. |
| Cranberry Fruitworm | Two sprays have been recommended now for this pest on farms with history. Damage and larvae are starting to emerge. |
| Tipworm | No recommendations until after bloom and all bee hives have been removed, due to insecticide bee toxicity. |

Recommendations

- Monitor for sparganothis fruitworm moths and larvae.
- Monitor for fireworm post spray to ensure good efficacy.
- Monitor for new tipworm damage. Check for cupped leaves and late instar larvae, no spray recommendations until after bloom and all pollinators have been removed per Movento label instructions. Discuss with your fruit handler any restrictions that this product 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 as they are now protected in the fruit they are feeding on.
- Monitor for cranberry girdler moth flight. Check pheromone traps as well as conduct girdler walks by walking in suspected damage patches in the afternoon on a warm day when girdler moths prefer to fly.
- Monitor for new rodent damage.

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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