

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

Berries are moving along quickly now. Berries of some varieties are fully coloured and ready to go. Other varieties are still colouring. In all varieties there has been substantial progress in the past week.

A note from OSC regarding fruit colouring

With all this heat we are seeing some of the early varieties colouring up really quickly. This is compounded by early varieties typically having newer, thinner canopies that allow for better warming and light infiltration. We have taken colour samples on Crimson Queens and Mullicas this week – Crimsons are nearing the Ocean Spray colour incentive window with Mullicas trailing behind. Ben Lears are also colouring up nicely. Stevens have a ways to go – lots of white fruit lower in the canopy. You will see us in the field in the coming weeks to take both pesticide residue and colour samples. For any growers who are thinking their fields are colouring up and would like testing done, please don't hesitate to give me a call or text to come out to your field (778-952-5456)

Here is a rough outline of the Ocean Spray colour incentives for processed fruit. Please refer to the OSC Code Book Sections 3c and 4a for more detailed colour incentive information. Colour is measured using a TAcY test, a.k.a. an anthocyanin detection test:

Not accepted for delivery: <15

Accepted for delivery, no incentive: 15-24

Accepted for delivery, incentive: 25-75 (optimal colour 35-50)

Colour usually increases by approximately 0.75 TAcY points per day approaching harvest (not completely accurate of course, but a useful guideline in making harvest predictions). So any results you receive from the labs can be extrapolated using the 0.75/day rule of thumb.

For anyone who has visited the research farm in Delta recently, you may have seen some of the varieties there showing deep red colouring already, particularly the Midnight varieties. More work will be done on testing those varieties to see which fall best in the Ocean Spray incentive windows for quality.

- **Miranda Elsbey**
Agricultural Scientist, Ocean Spray

Photo by M. Elsby



Crimsons pulled from the Langley area on September 4th for TAcY sampling.

Fireworm & Sparganothis Fruitworm

In regional hotspot checks, fireworm and sparganothis larvae are no longer being observed. Any lingering larvae or high trap counts observed in the past couple weeks will be next years first generation fireworm and sparganothis hatch.

Weather



Last week most growing regions saw rainfall, some areas were heavier than others. Light rainfall is predicted early next week in most growing regions. Heavy dew is still being observed most mornings, with warm afternoons. It sure feels like fall!

Region	Rainfall in mm
Pitt Meadows	13mm
Richmond	9mm
North Delta	10mm
Abbotsford	14mm
Chilliwack	11mm
Nanaimo	5mm
North Courtenay	1mm

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	5mm	August 1st	2120.55	2474.5	2527.35	2218.5
September	738mm	671mm	584mm	9mm	September 1st	2665.9	3041.8	3091.9	2782.5

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

Notes to make for the upcoming growing season

- Monitor for new girdler damage over the next month before plants enter dormancy. Plan to sand damaged areas in the fall or early next spring.
- Monitor for berry insect damage during harvest, make note of any issues for next year.
- Monitor for fruit rot, if high levels are present take samples into BC Ministry of Agriculture for pathogen testing. Some pathogens that cause rot are also pathogens that cause vine dieback and disease.
- If black vine weevil or strawberry root weevil feeding damage was observed this year, plan to hold flood water after harvest or treat with nematodes.
- Monitor for cottonball infected berries. If present early fungicide treatments will need to be applied next year.
- Continue to monitor your fields for weeds and look into control options for next year. If there are none, talk to your pesticide specialist at BC Ministry of Agriculture for future control options- make them aware of issues for future chemical registrations.



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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