

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.



Fireworm & Sparganothis Fruitworm

In regional hotspot checks very low levels of live larvae have been found. Generally when a high level of moth flight is observed late in August any eggs laid will overwinter as such and hatch as first generation larvae next year. It is still beneficial to check these areas for any hatching larvae. Larvae that do hatch at this time will be a fruit contaminant, this late in the season it will be difficult to chemically control hatching larvae due to Ocean Spray pre-harvest intervals. If large numbers of larvae are found at this time discuss control options with OSC before applying insecticides.



Photo by Warren Wong AAFC

Girdler



In the upcoming weeks is a good time to monitor for new girdler feeding damage. Look for bright orange uprights, usually new damage will be seen around patches of older girdler damage. When this is observed pull up vines (if this is girdler these vines will pull up easily!) - look for evidence of girdler feeding; little to no root hair, and chewing on vines.

When this damage is noted plan to sand these areas either right away or in early spring as plants come out of dormancy. One – two inches of sand over damaged areas will promote lateral root growth as well as suppress some moth emergence next year.

Black Vine & Strawberry Root Weevil

If weevil feeding was evident the timing to control is this coming fall.

Dry-pick farms can apply nematodes. Fall nematode applications target newly hatched weevil larvae. Soil temperatures must be at least 5°C if using *S. krausseii* and 14°C if using *S. carpocapsae*.

Wet-pick farms can leave harvest flood water out on bogs with weevil history for 2-4 weeks. This will successfully kill any larvae in the soil.

Yellow Nutsedge

Yellow nutsedge is an invasive weed that can spread quite rapidly. It was found for the first time in a cranberry bog this summer. Cranberry bogs are an ideal place for the nutsedge to grow as it prefers low ground that remains wet (ie peat soils) in heavily irrigated crops. This weed tends to become a problem because it sets tubers underground (picture a potato plant). Essentially if you pull this plant by hand after it has set these tubers it will just send up a new plant because the seeds are underground. Hand removal when the plant is small and some glyphosate products are registered to control this weed.



Photo By Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



Weather

Very little rainfall is in the upcoming forecast. Heavy dew has been observed on most mornings.

http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/images/weeds/yellow-nutsedge/_thumbnail/yellownutsedge4.jpg

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	729mm	671mm	584mm	0mm	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.

Recommendations

- Monitor for fireworm and sparganothis larvae in fields, assess if control is necessary and consult with consultants and OSC for chemical recommendations.
- Monitor for new girdler damage over the next month. Plan to sand damaged areas in the fall or early next spring.
- Monitor for berry damages, 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 or treat with nematodes.
- Monitor for cottonball infected berries. If present early fungicide treatments will need to be applied next year.
- Monitor hard to control weeds, look into control options for next year. If no control options 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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