

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 close to full bloom. Pinhead and small fruits are present in all fields in warm areas and field edges.

Moth Identification

Whether you are using pheromone traps or are just walking in your fields, being able to identify moths is a good way to detect any issues. Using monitoring tools such as pheromone traps, and “moth walks” is a good way to predict larval hatch and determine when and which controls such as pesticides, or nematodes for girdler are necessary.



FIREWORM

Second generation fireworm larvae are just starting to hatch this week. Keep in mind every farm is different and pest pressure varies from field to field. The only way to know when to spray is by going out and looking. Fireworm larvae are very small at this point in the season with a dark head.

SPARGANOTHIS FRUITWORM

Sparganothis larvae are starting to hatch as well this week. Larvae have translucent and sometimes brown heads.



CRANBERRY FRUITWORM

If moths have been caught in pheromone traps several weeks consecutively and pea size fruit is present, timing is right to spray for this pest. It is best to use a chemical with ovicidal properties as the eggs are laid at the calyx end of the fruit. Once the larvae hatch they burrow into the fruit and are then somewhat protected from chemical control. In the larval stage this pest can feed on anywhere from 3- 6 fruits each.



H. Van Dokkumburg

RUSTY TUSSOCK

One rusty tussock larva was found this week in Pitt Meadows. This is a sporadic pest that makes an appearance every couple years. They are generally a pest in lumber however if they end up in a cranberry field they will consume flowers very quickly and can cause severe economic damage. You can sweep for this pest as well as look visually for them at the tip of uprights.



H. Van Dokkumburg

Weather History Based on Vancouver Airport

Cumulative Precipitation					Growing Degree Days Cumulative base temp 0				
Month	2019	2018	2017	Monthly Total 2019	Month	2019	2018	2017	27 year average
January	0mm	0mm	0mm	162mm	January 1st	0	0	0	0
February	162mm	261mm	99mm	75mm	February 1st	160.8	171.05	83.55	126.57
March	216mm	357mm	228mm	34mm	March 1st	194.7	277.25	179.8	272.04
April	249mm	467mm	445mm	111mm	April 1st	386.8	465	393.2	485.95
May	391mm	602mm	676mm	30mm	May 1st	1005.4	1135.5	1001.85	1103.6
June 21 st	497mm	705mm	932mm	N/A	June 1st	1117	1208	1081	1176

Precipitation

We have gotten a bit more precipitation lately. But it is still quite dry.

Degree Days

Degree days are right on track with the 27 year average.



Photo by H. van Dokkumburg

Twig Blight

Monitor for open twig blight spores. Spore swelling was observed this past week but no open spores were apparent.

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

Where Pests Are At...	
Fireworm	Moths are flying in all fields, some second generation larvae are starting to hatch.
Sparganothis	Moths are flying in fields with history, larvae are present as well.
Girdler	Moths are starting to fly, plan to order and apply nematodes
Tipworm	Tipworm is present in all fields. No chemical control is necessary until bloom is over and pollinators are removed from fields.
Cranberry Fruitworm	Moths are being caught in fields with history. If there is small fruit present control should be applied.

Recommendations

- Monitor fireworm, sparganothis fruitworm and cranberry fruitworm larvae.
- Monitor for tipworm damage. If you are seeing significant damage this early on, plan to control for this pest after bloom is over.
- Monitor for rusty tussock caterpillars while bloom is occurring. Look for areas where bloom is patchy or not present.
- Monitor girdler moth flight. Keep grassy weeds to a minimum during flight of this pest as grass is a habitat they prefer.
- Monitor for cotton ball leaf infections.
- Monitor for twig blight spores.
- Spray for fruit rot prevention if rot was present at harvest last year.
- Monitor for new rodent damage. Set up trap stations in areas around the fields where rodents would frequent- burn piles, other plants, around buildings and shops.
- Keep frost protection detectors in fields and adjust to the changing weather accordingly.

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.