**WEED MANAGEMENT AND HERBICIDE UPDATE**

Hilary Sandler and Katie Ghantous

**Amended SLN for Intensity and Intensity One.** We have an amendment to our Special Local Needs (24c) for the use of Intensity and Intensity One that permits the application of the herbicide any time weeds are present. The only catch is that we have seen some floral deformities (fusing of the petals) when applications are made during roughneck. Some varieties, like Howes, seem more susceptible to injury than other varieties. It is best to apply the grass herbicides (Select or Intensity) when the grasses are actively growing but BEFORE they flower and make seeds. You can make multiple applications of grass herbicides each season and repeated applications are likely needed for many of our tough grasses. Also, depending on the suite of grasses that you have on the bog and when they emerge (e.g., throughout the summer), you will need several applications just to get herbicides on all the grasses that are on the bog.

**PLEASE NOTE!! Select and Select Max (and other generics) do NOT have this special use allowance.** Intensity products are the ONLY grass herbicides that can be chemigated and that have the reduced restriction for the application window. All other products are restricted to ground application, spot treatment application, or aerial application and cannot be applied from hook through fruit set. Use pattern: With Intensity One, at the max rate of 16 oz/A (which we recommend), you can make 4 applications per year. Applications must at least 14 days apart. These products require the use of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) so make sure to include 1 to 4 pt/A when chemigating. Many POST herbicides have improved efficacy with multiple applications. If you have been struggling with control of certain grasses, especially perennials like poverty grass, try to make multiple applications in the same season. SLN labels are available on our web site and from all points of purchase.

**Have you used Aim EC?** Cranberry was added to the Aim EC (active ingredient: carfentrazone) label in 2018. A contact herbicide that controls emerged broadleaf weeds, Aim EC can only be applied by ground equipment (boom sprayers, hand-held sprayer, etc.). It will cause injury to actively growing cranberry vines, so we recommend trying it on a small area first. Aim EC will only work on emerged weeds. It may be useful as a spot treatment during the growing season. If you do try this herbicide, please let us know what you think (Hilary x21 or Katie x47, or email at hsandler@umass.edu or kghantou@umass.edu).

**Bloom-time Applications.** I have gotten a few calls about using Callisto during bloom. In general, if you can avoid applying herbicide during bloom, that would be the best practice. However, emergence of weeds and timing for best control often coincides with bloom. Callisto should be very safe for bloom applications. However, always be careful when applying POST herbicides on hot and/or humid days. I would recommend the use of a NIS over a COC during bloom, just to mitigate the risk of injury. That being said, NIS can also vary in their effect on flowers and vines, so use something that you have experience with when applying to sensitive tissues such as petals. If you must use a new product, always spray it on a small test area before applying it to the whole bog.
FINAL KEEPING QUALITY FORECAST

The final forecast is **GOOD** keeping quality.

We calculated 7 points out of a possible 16 to arrive at this keeping quality forecast for the 2019 Massachusetts cranberry crop. The final forecast is **GOOD** for keeping quality.

The final keeping quality score of 7 was based on (i) the previous total year sunshine hours which were less than 2,274 hours (4 points), (ii) favorable sunshine hours for March which were more than the 50-year average for that month (2 points) and (iii) the total precipitation for April which was less than the average of East Wareham and Middleboro precipitation of 6.70 inches (1 point). However, the average temperature for April and May for Middleboro were both above the required values to gain additional points.

This is a year that you should probably be able to reduce the number of fungicide applications. If you have a bed that had late water held this spring, you can reduce your fungicide inputs in that situation as well.

*Peter Jeranyama, Plant Physiology*

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**IPM MESSAGE**

**Stay informed!**

The IPM Message has started and is updated every Friday (or more often when needed). Message will include reports on pest sightings and other timely information. You can access the weekly updates on our web site [http://ag.umass.edu/cranberry/ipm-message](http://ag.umass.edu/cranberry/ipm-message) or by calling the station, 508-295-2212 x60.

If you have any questions please contact Hilary Sandler: 508-295-2212 x21

**BOGSIDE WORKSHOP**

Wednesday, June 26, 2019

Starts at 10 AM and will be held under the oaks here at the Station. If weather is inclement, we will meet in the library.

You will earn 2 contact hours for pesticide recertification credits for this workshop.

Any questions please contact Robyn Hardy: 508-295-2212 x10

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**THE 2019 FALL FROST FACT SHEETS ARE IN!**

You can now pick up your copy of the **FALL** Frost Tolerances of Cranberry Fruit Photo Fact Sheet for 2019 at the Cranberry Station and/or the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association.

Or you can download it here: [http://ag.umass.edu/cranberry/fact-sheets](http://ag.umass.edu/cranberry/fact-sheets)
SOIL SAMPLES NEEDED!

We are inviting cranberry growers to send in soil samples from their bogs for a FREE nematode assay (usually $50). This is part of a research project I am conducting with the UMass Extension Nematology Lab to carry out a survey for plant parasitic nematodes in cranberry bogs, and to look at population dynamics of nematodes in cranberries. I will be conducting the population dynamics part of the study on plots at the Cranberry Station.

Please help us out! We request the following: 1) Sample any time during July. 2) Take a composite sample (15 or so sub-samples placed in a bucket, mixed well and then select about a pint for shipping). You can use a 1-inch diameter soil sampling probe to a depth of about six inches, or a trowel or shovel, but don’t send more than a pint of soil. 3). Describe location (address of farm, location of field, GPS coordinates if possible). If it is a large field, you can sample from several quadrants but identify the areas. We will be doing some sampling ourselves but it would be a big help to have cranberry growers send in samples. Please send the samples to: Robert Wick, 270 Stockbridge Rd. Fernald Hall, UMass, Amherst, MA 01003.

If you have any questions, please call me at 508-295-2212 x18.

Sai Sree Uppala, Plant Pathologist

CRANBERRY STATION NEWS

The 2019 Update for the Chart Book is now available!
Please stop by the Cranberry Station to pick up a copy if you need one or you can visit our website: http://ag.umass.edu/cranberry/publications-resources/cranberry-chart-book to download a copy.

If you do need a Chart Book please contact Robyn Hardy, 508-295-2212 x10, for availability.

The Diagnostic Lab is open! Please bring your samples for identification to the new diagnostic lab located in room 149. To contact the lab please call 508-295-2212 x25.

Hilary Sandler, Station Director

UMASS CRANBERRY STATION WPS HANDLER TRAINING

Wednesday, June 26, 2019
(last one of the season)

Worker Protection Training using the new materials from the EPA for cranberry workers in the handler category for Spring 2019 will be held in the Cranberry Station Library 2:00-4:00 PM.

The fee is a $10. If you have a pesticide license, you do not need this training. If you have workers, they do need this training every year! Any paid worker on the bogs, once pesticide applications have begun, needs this training. Contact Marty Sylvia: 508-295-2212 x20 to sign up or for more information.
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