



# Cranberry Station Newsletter

MAY 2009

UMASS CRANBERRY STATION

1 STATE BOG ROAD

P.O. BOX 569

EAST WAREHAM, MA 02538

<http://www.umass.edu/cranberry>

## WEED MANAGEMENT NOTES

**Dodder germination.** We have an on-going study looking at the germination patterns of dodder. Twenty 5-gal buckets, that were inoculated with dodder seed in 1997 and 1998, have been sitting by the greenhouse on our farm facility in East Wareham. We monitor these buckets each spring, looking for the first emerging seedlings. The first seedlings were seen on Monday, May 4th. The buckets are filled with sand and peat and are about 50-75 feet from the bog edge. The soil in the buckets tends to be a bit warmer than the bog (especially in the spring); from past experience, we know seedlings tend to emerge in the buckets about 7-10 days prior to seedlings emerging on the bog. If you plan to use Casoron or short-term floods for dodder management, you can start scouting for emerging seedlings whenever the rain breaks. The best spots are bare areas or fruit loading spots.

**Callisto.** We do not know if Callisto will work to control dodder as a preemergence, but the herbicide can be applied for other weed control once cranberry buds have broken (which in many locations, is any time now). If you are applying Callisto as a preemergence for other weeds, there is no need to add a surfactant. If the weeds have already emerged, the label states that an adjuvant be added (either a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% or COC at 1%). These are added on a volume:volume basis. So, for example, if you are ground applying using 30 GPA water, you should add about 9.5 oz NIS to the solution. If you are chemigating and using 400 GPA water, you should add 1 gallon NIS to your mix. Although NIS seems more expensive (~\$30 per gallon), you must apply 4 times as much COC (~\$8 per gallon), so they are about the same, cost-wise. Be sure to use 1/2 heads or screens to limit off-target spray.

**Devrinol Re-Entry Interval.** Please note: the **PHI** for Devrinol was erroneously listed as 12 hr in the 2009 Chart Book; it should be **24 hr**.

**Hilary Sandler, Cranberry IPM Specialist**

## WATCH OUT WINTER MOTH!!

Winter moth larvae are out on the bog now. It is time to start sweeping. Winter moth larvae are green spanworms. We got a report of 40 larvae per set last week! There is no official threshold for winter moth, but a general gauge would be 18 since it is a spanworm. These spanworm will eat the developing bud and can do substantial damage.

There are many control options for spanworms including Avaunt (not on flow-throughs), B.t., Delegate, Intrepid, Confirm, Imidan, Lorsban, Orthene and Pyronyl. If you have a history of bad winter moth, you should consider a prophylactic spray early in the season (now). Damage may be done to the developing tips before populations can be detected.

There is excellent information and links available through the UMass Landscape, Nursery and Urban Forestry Website (<http://www.umassgreeninfo.org/>) and the link to the landscape message gives scouting information by region for landscape and it includes winter moth hatch info([http://www.umassgreeninfo.org/landscape\\_message/landscape\\_message.html](http://www.umassgreeninfo.org/landscape_message/landscape_message.html)).

Additionally, there is an updated winter moth fact sheet available through this website.

According to this website, winter moth has hatched in all regions and the flight reported on Cape Cod and Coastal Massachusetts (both North and South Shore) last November/December 2008 was substantially more prevalent than it has been in Massachusetts for several years. This is a strong indicator that the numbers of caterpillars this spring will be up considerably for the first time in 3 years and serious damage to trees and crops.

**Anne Averill & Martha Sylvia, Entomology**

**HILARY SANDLER, CRANBERRY IPM SPECIALIST**

## PATHOLOGICAL THOUGHTS

As I drive around the cranberry industry, I have seen several beds with low areas puddled up due to the recent rains and frost nights. The vines in low areas with puddling have been absent with peripheral vines off-color. Lo and behold, in each instance, I have cultured the soil-borne fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. This disease is not the big problem it was years ago, but it is still present and will not go away. If you have a bed that matches the description above, you can get the vines tested in my lab or just assume it's root rot. Improving the drainage usually takes care of the problem, but a few applications of Ridomil, Aliette or Phostrol will help to improve the vines in those areas.

Treat beds now with fungicide for upright dieback control. Read the section in your Chart Book for those fungicides you can utilize. Should upright dieback occur this growing season, please let me know and I can include the bed in my upright dieback study this summer. I am comparing fungal isolations from fruiting and vegetative uprights affected by the disease.

A grower brought in Early Black vines with bright red spots, often several spots on one leaf. The disease is *Pyrenobotrys* leaf spot (formerly called *Gibbera* leaf spot). It can be found nearly every spring, but some years it is worse than others. Early Black vines tend to be especially susceptible. The spots result from infections that occurred last year. I have never seen spotting on the fruit. There is no need to apply fungicides, as the infections do not impact the overall health of the vines, nor do they reduce the crop. The fungicides used for fruit rot control probably help to prevent infections during June and July.

FRANK L. CARUSO, PLANT PATHOLOGY

## INSERT!!

### New Reduced Risk and Organophosphate Replacement Insecticides in Cranberry 2009

Please find enclosed updated handout of information on the newest insecticides available. Please note that the earlier version this spring had incorrect rates on Delegate/Spintor! This is correct now!

## CRANBERRY STATION BOGSIDE WORKSHOPS

This season, we will be holding two more bogside workshops. The next workshop will focus on **Fairy Ring and second one on Weed Management**. Watch the next newsletter, check our Cranberry Station home page or call the IPM Phone message for announcements of locations for both up coming workshops. The format is informal - so come with your questions. We hope to get one pesticide recertification credit these workshops. Mark your calendars with these dates

Date	Time	Location	Date	Time	Location
Tuesday - June 9th	9:30 – 11:00	TBA	Wednesday - June 17th	4:30 - 7:00 pm	TBA

**IPM PHONE MESSAGE.** The first IPM Phone Message was issued on May 2. You can listen to the most recent message by calling the station and dialing Ext. 60. You can view all messages from the 2009 season (as well as many past seasons) on our web site. The IPM messages can be accessed directly from the UMass Cranberry Station home page.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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