

CRANBERRY 2006 CHART BOOK MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

University of Massachusetts Amherst, Cranberry Station
P. O. Box 569, East Wareham, MA 02538
(508) 295-2212 FAX (508) 295-6387
<http://www.umass.edu/cranberry>

Contents

Diseases	1 - 5
Frank L. Caruso	
Insects	6 - 17
Anne L. Averill and Martha M. Sylvia	
Weeds	18 - 32
Hilary A. Sandler	
Nutrition	33 - 41
Carolyn J. DeMoranville	
Late Water	42 - 44
C.J. DeMoranville, A.L. Averill, H.A. Sandler, F.L. Caruso	
Winter Management	45 - 46
Carolyn J. DeMoranville	
Groundwater Protection Regulations & Zone II	47 - 50
Martha M. Sylvia	
Measures and Conversions / Pesticide Storage	51
Hilary A. Sandler	
Index	52

Editors: M. Sylvia and D. Cannon

UMass Extension Mailing Signoff

Carolyn DeMoranville, Director

Revised March 2006

NOTICE: The Cranberry Station and its staff do not assume any responsibility for personal injury or property damage. All pesticides mentioned in this publication are registered and cleared for the suggested uses according to general registrations and state laws in effect on the date of this publication. The label is the law. Pesticides other than those listed have been registered for use on cranberry but are, for one reason or another, not currently recommended. When trade names are used for identification, no product endorsement is implied, nor is discrimination intended against similar materials.

Issued by UMass Extension, Cleve Willis, Dean & Robert Schrader, Acting Director, in furtherance of Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914; in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. UMass Extension offers educational programs, materials and employment without regard to race, religion, sex, age, national origin, and mental or physical handicap.

WARNING!!

PESTICIDES ARE POISONOUS. READ AND FOLLOW ALL DIRECTIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON LABELS. HANDLE CAREFULLY AND KEEP ORIGINAL LABELED CONTAINERS IN LOCKED STORAGE AREA. DO NOT CONTAMINATE FORAGE, STREAMS OR PONDS. DISPOSE OF EMPTY CONTAINERS IN A LEGAL MANNER.

GUTHION IS HIGHLY TOXIC TO HUMANS AND WILDLIFE.

REPEATED EXPOSURE TO ORGANOPHOSPHATE (SUCH AS GUTHION, DIAZINON AND LORSBAN) INSECTICIDES MAY, WITHOUT SYMPTOMS, INCREASE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO PHOSPHATE POISONING. ALL PESTICIDE TREATED BOGS MUST NOT BE ENTERED UNTIL RESTRICTED ENTRY TIMES HAVE ELAPSED (SEE LABEL). WORKERS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO TREATMENT. TELL FAMILY AND CO-WORKERS. MAKE CERTAIN YOUR DOCTOR UNDERSTANDS. AFTER AN ACCIDENT, THERE MAY NOT BE TIME.

IF SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE PESTICIDE POISONING OCCUR, IMMEDIATELY TAKE VICTIM AND THE APPROPRIATE PESTICIDE LABEL OR CONTAINER TO THE NEAREST HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM. FOR INFORMATION AND ADVICE AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT, CALL THE MASSACHUSETTS POISON CONTROL SYSTEM AT:

1-800-682-9211

REMINDER FOR RESPONSIBLE APPLICATORS

REMEMBER THAT GUTHION, LORSBAN, AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING CHLOROTHALONIL ARE EXTREMELY TOXIC TO FISH AND CAN CAUSE FISH KILLS. DIAZINON, SEVIN, AND VAPAM ARE ALSO VERY TOXIC TO FISH.

TO AVOID CONTAMINATION, DO NOT CLEAN EQUIPMENT OR DISPOSE OF WASTES NEAR OPEN WATER. DRIFT OR RUNOFF OR RELEASE OF CONTAMINATED DITCH WATER FROM TREATED AREAS MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO FISH OR OTHER AQUATIC ORGANISMS IN ADJACENT AQUATIC SITES.

FOLLOWING ANY PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS, HOLD WATER AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

DIAZINON IS EXTREMELY TOXIC TO BIRDS.

THE GRANULAR INSECTICIDE FORMULATIONS, IN PARTICULAR, MAY CAUSE BIRD KILLS, ESPECIALLY WATERFOWL THAT FEED OR DRINK ON TREATED BOGS. DO NOT LEAVE GRANULES ON BARE GROUND WHERE THEY COULD BE EATEN. BE SURE GRANULES FALL INTO VINES AND ARE WATERED IN BY SPRINKLER IRRIGATION. AVOID PUDDLING.

