



Cranberry Station Newsletter

APRIL 2014

UMASS CRANBERRY STATION

1 STATE BOG ROAD

P.O. BOX 569

EAST WAREHAM, MA 02538

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



**UMass
Extension**

REDUCED RISK PESTICIDE USE AND IPM SURVEY

Katie Ghantous and Hilary Sandler

A survey about cranberry grower practices regarding “Reduced-risk Pesticides (RRP) and Non-chemical Pest Management” was distributed at the 2013 Pesticide Safety Training held in East Wareham, MA on April 9, which was attended by 95 growers. Completed surveys from 66 growers were returned (70% response rate). Of those who responded, 71% identified themselves as the decision maker for the cranberry farm where they work. Avaunt, Delegate, Intrepid, and Abound were more commonly used than Altacor and Ridomil (see Figure 1).

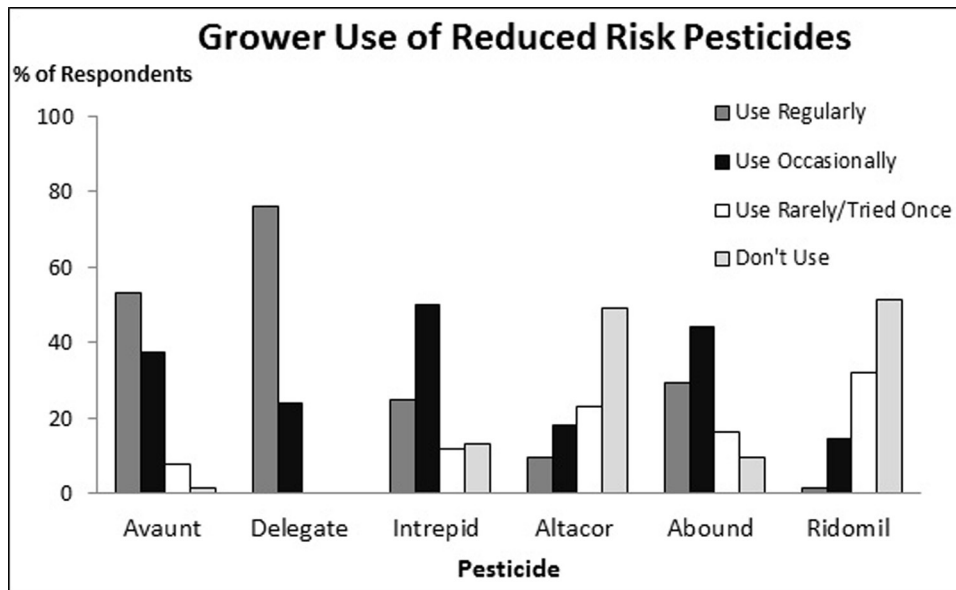


Figure 1. Cranberry growers response to survey question on frequency of use of reduced-risk pesticides registered for cranberry use. N=66.

Obstacle to Use. When asked about the obstacles to using RRP, cost and inefficient irrigation systems were most commonly cited. For Avaunt, Delegate, and Intrepid, most growers responded that they were either “too expensive” (56%, 69%, and 48%, respectively) or “irrigation rinse time too long” (26%, 27%, and 24%, respectively); only a few said “does not work” (7%, 0%, and 17%, respectively) or “do not know enough about it” (11%, 4%, and 10%, respectively). For Altacor, many more respondents said that they “do not know enough about it” (44%) compared to the other products. Fewer (39%) thought it was “too expensive” and “irrigation rinse time too long” (11%); a similar number said it “does not work” (7%).

For Abound, 44% felt it was “too expensive”, and 27% reported that they “cannot hold water” (required by label) as an obstacle to use. Few said Abound “does not work” (7%) and 19% said “do not know enough about it”. Ridomil is used mainly to treat Phytophthora infestations, and 24% reported not having this problem on their farm, while 45% said that the fungicide was “too expensive”. Similar to other RRP, only 7% said it “does not work” while 24% said they “do not know enough about it”.

Cost Perceptions. When asked about cost of RRP over the last 10 years, 64% said the cost had increased over time, 7% felt the cost had decreased and 29% felt that it has stayed the same. Despite the fact that growers commonly cited high cost as obstacle to use of RRP, and perceived the cost of these chemical as increasing over time, the RRP are similarly priced to non-RRP (with the exception of Ridomil).

Non-chemical Pest Management. Growers were asked about their use of: Spring Floods, Fall Floods, Improved Drainage, Mowing, Hand Weeding, Renovation Floods, and Flame Cultivation (see Figure 2). The majority of growers who responded do not use floods for pest management. Most growers (60%) were using improved drainage, and reported that their use of mowing and hand weeding had increased or stayed the same. Flame cultivation was used the same or less by several growers, but the vast majority (91%) reported that they do not use this method. Growers were asked about their experiences using hand-held flame cultivators (FC). Most reported that they have never tried them (83%). No one used them regularly. Occasional use was indicated by some growers (7%), while 7% said that they used them once or rarely and 4% did not know what they were. Only eight growers answered the question about FC efficacy; two said they were effective, four selected “somewhat effective”, and two felt they were not effective. When asked about the obstacles to using FC, the most popular answer was “don’t know enough about it” (37%), followed by “worried about bog damage” (23%), “too time consuming” (16%), “it is dangerous” (12%), “doesn’t work” (7%), and “not cost effective” (5%).

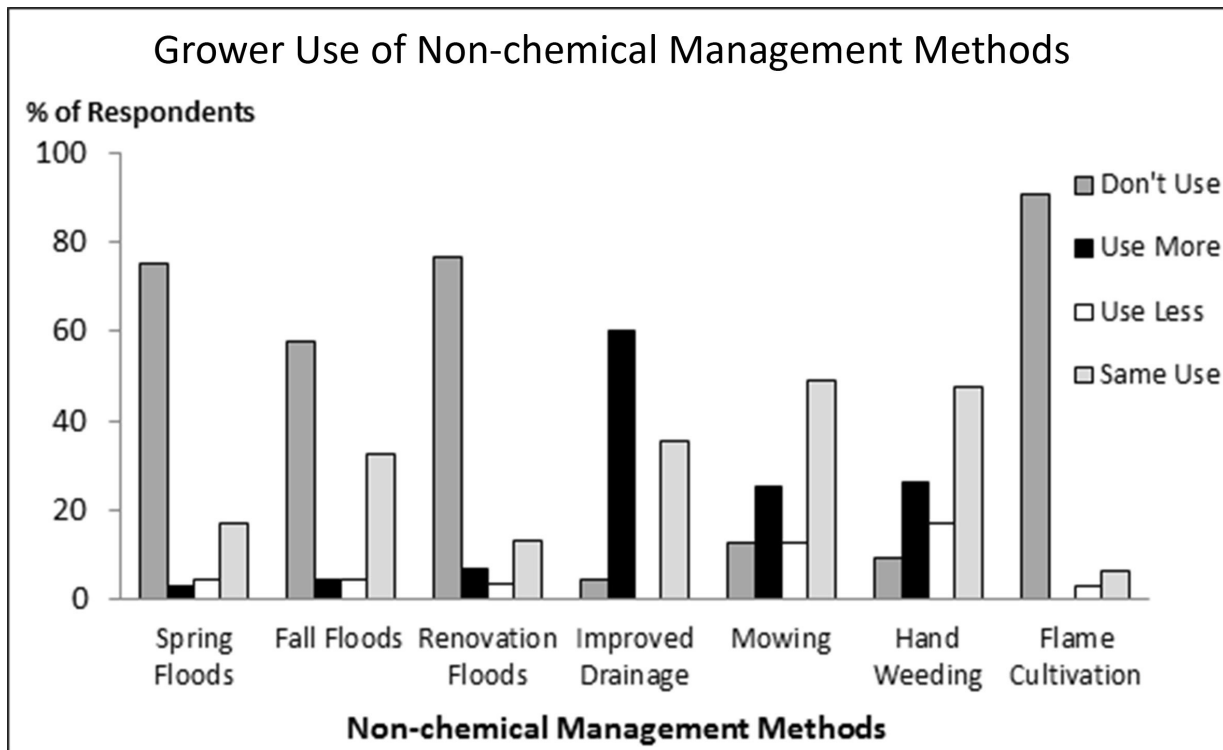


Figure 2. Cranberry growers response to survey question on frequency of use of non-chemical management tools for cranberry pest management. N=65.

When asked about their use of late Water (LW), only 10% reported using this practice regularly, while 32% used it rarely, 13% tried it once, and 45% have never used it. Growers indicated they were using LW to control fruit rot disease, cranberry fruitworm, black-headed fireworm, and weeds such as dewberry, briars, and dodder. When asked about their perception of the efficacy of LW to control these pests, most growers reported fair or good efficacy (see Figure 3). Despite the perception of positive results (only 7% said “doesn’t work” as an obstacle), growers cited “worried about crop loss” as the top obstacle to LW (39%), followed by the physical obstacle “don’t have enough water” (23%). Respondents also indicated “winters too warm”, “don’t need to”, and “I use fall floods instead” as obstacles to use of LW (12%, 12%, and 8%, respectively).

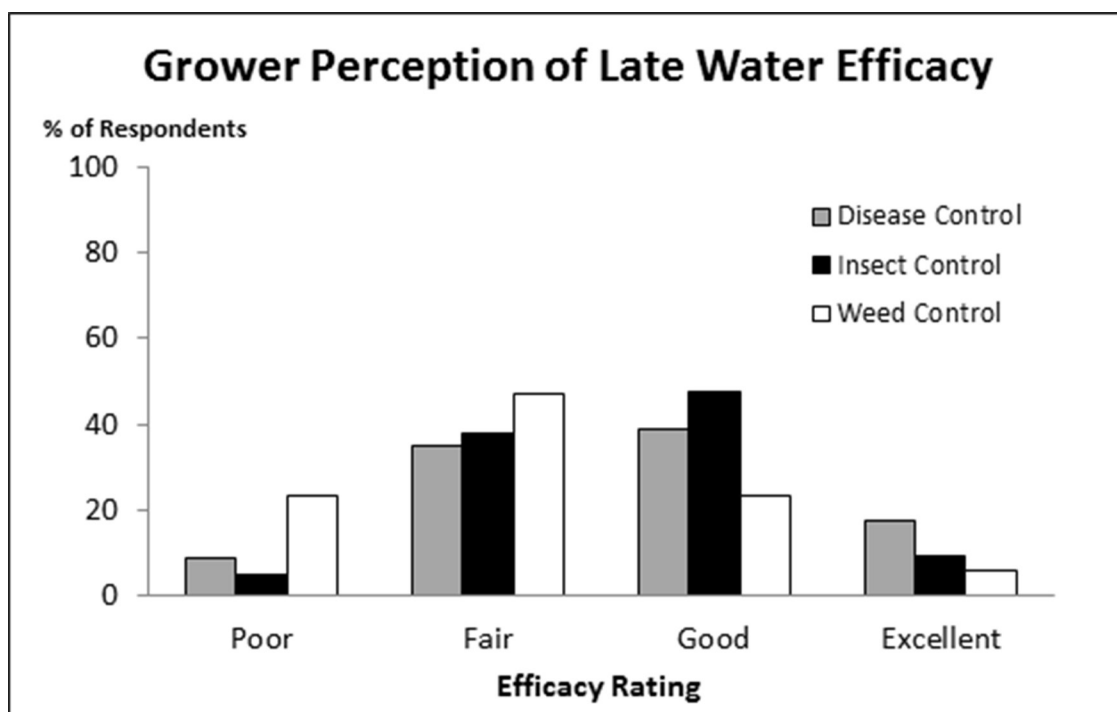


Figure 3. Grower perception of the efficacy of late water (a 30-day spring reflood) for managing disease, insects, and weeds. $N=23$.

WORKER PROTECTION TRAININGS CRANBERRY STATION LIBRARY, 2-4 PM

Worker Protection Trainings for cranberry workers in the handler category will be offered in 2014: April 30, May 28, and June 25. There is a \$5 fee to cover the cost of the WPS training manual. If you have a pesticide license, you do not need this training. **Contact Martha Sylvia:** 508-295-2212, ext. 20 to sign up or for additional information.

2014 PESTICIDE APPLICATOR LICENSE TRAINING WORKSHOPS

Held at the UMass
Cranberry Station Library

Sponsored by Pesticide Education,
Agriculture and Landscape Program
April 17 & 18, 2014

For more information and to register contact:
Natalia Clifton at 413-545-1044


Carolyn DeMoranville, Director

IPM MESSAGE is now active!

Call 508-295-2212 ext. 60
or visit website homepage to read the message!
<http://www.umass.edu/cranberry>

PRELIMINARY KEEPING QUALITY FORECAST 2014

As of April 1, there are only 2 points out of a possible 10 that favor keeping quality for the 2014 Massachusetts cranberry crop. These points were awarded for favorable (low) temperatures in March. Consequently, the forecast is for **POOR** keeping quality. The final keeping quality forecast (issued after June 1) could be upgraded if we have a cool and dry April and May. Based on the present forecast, fungicide applications and the rate of fungicides applied should NOT be reduced, and close attention should be paid where fruit rot has been a major or regular concern and for fresh fruit beds.

This should be a fairly good year for holding late water as we discussed in the last newsletter. The winter was severe but most growers protected with floods. Other indicators for late water are all favorable. This practice can significantly reduce fruit rot incidence and allow for fewer and lower-rate fungicide applications.

Ice sanding that was done this past winter may help to reduce fungal inoculum by burying it and thus improve the outlook on those bogs.

Please take note that the Keeping Quality Forecast is a prediction of disease *pressure*, that is the amount of fruit rot expected if no measures are taken to manage the disease. Fungicide use or holding late water are management strategies to reduce fruit rot incidence. If you have any questions, please contact me (extension 25) or Hilary (extension 21).

Carolyn DeMoranville

UMASS EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
P.O. BOX 569
EAST WAREHAM, MA 02538
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