



## Cranberry Station Newsletter June 8, 2018

UMass Cranberry Station  
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### Be Informed! Check the IPM Message

The IPM message is updated every Friday (or more often if needed) and includes reports on pest sightings and other timely information. Click the quick link on the Station's web page to read the message or call 508-295-2212 x60 to listen.

### NOTES ON ROUNDUP USE

Many products with the active ingredient, glyphosate, (e.g., RoundUp WeatherMAX) are available on the market. Please read the label of any product you are using to ensure compliance for use on cranberries! This herbicide may be applied on bogs during various times of the growing season. Roundup is typically applied as a wipe at 10-20% solutions. You need to know the percent active ingredient of the product you are using to prepare the correct solution concentration. If the solution is TOO STRONG, you will kill the plant before it has time to transport the herbicide down into the roots and other underground parts (not what you want for perennial weed control; see Timing below).

Most Roundup products do not need an additional surfactant, but some generic products may need a non-ionic surfactant (NIS). Use a dye so you can see where you have wiped or sprayed. Roundup WeatherMAX is rainfast 1-2 hours after application, but most others will need 6 hours. Available glyphosate products vary as to whether they carry a 'Caution' label or 'Warning' label. Look at the label!! When using Roundup, protective eyewear is not mandated; the REI for WeatherMAX is 4 hr.

Glyphosate is absorbed by plant leaves and thorough coverage is essential to maximize control weeds. Plant structures that don't have leaves (like the stems of maples or the seed stalks of poverty grass) will not be absorb glyphosate. Plants must be actively growing for the herbicide to work (will not control dormant plants). Cranberry plants are very sensitive to glyphosate, so do not contact make contact with or allow the herbicide to drip onto cranberry vines. **Apply any time weeds are present except 30 days before harvest.** Make herbicide mixtures fresh each day for maximum effectiveness. Do not store mixed solutions in galvanized containers.

**Timing and Application.** This herbicide is most effective when applied AFTER the plant has done most or all of its growing. If you are chasing annual weeds, you can treat anytime (mostly) and get the

control you want. Roundup moves with the sugars in the plant. So, if you apply it early in the season, you will only get top kill (sugars are moving up to make leaves and other plant parts), and the plant has

time to recover. This is less than desirable! If you apply late in the season, the plant will be moving sugars DOWN into the roots and will carry the herbicide with the sugars to the roots and storage structures. This is the most effective way to get good control of perennial weeds with Roundup. Wait as long as you can and work within the 30-day PHI. If you are trying to control aggressively growing perennial weeds like Phragmites that can spread quickly, you may want to wipe plants early in the season and do a second application when regrowth occurs.

Use a small sponge or applicator that permits excellent coverage with minimal dripping. Adequate coverage of each stalk must be obtained. Several leaves (at least 50%) on each stalk must be treated with the herbicide. Repeat applications to remaining plants the following year. Be patient. Most treatments will not give 100% control in the first year. Applications in subsequent years should be less time-consuming.

Application by hand with sponges or specially designed applicators may be necessary with low-growing weeds (e.g., bristly dewberry, poison ivy). Repeat applications within a season are legal and may be needed, especially for well-established perennial weeds. Poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease, or insect damage will likely reduce effectiveness.

**Other Labeled Uses.** Roundup can be used as a post-harvest spray applied as a spot-treatment (0.5%-1% solutions) or as a spray in dry ditches (1%-2% solutions). Make sure the product you are using permits this application. If you are not sure if your product permits this use, please call the Station to check.

If you are using Roundup to kill cranberry vines for renovation, you can treat early in the year (Spring) but be sure the vines are well out of dormancy and actively growing before applying. The label recommends a wide range of Roundup (11 oz to 3.3 qt/A) for use for renovations. If you have tried Roundup to kill vines (in a renovation project), we would be grateful to hear your experiences on rates used, timing, and efficacy. Please let us know; this will help us develop good use patterns for Roundup and renovations that we could include in the Chart Book. Use 1%-1.5% solutions (2.5-3.8 TBL or 38-57 ml/gal) for dry ditch applications and 0.4%-0.7% solutions (~3.0-5.5 tsp or 15-27 ml/gal) for postharvest sprays. Previous research indicated that Howes may be slightly more sensitive to postharvest spray injury than Early Black. If you have any questions about Roundup use, call the Cranberry Station (ext. 21 or ext. 47) for more details or information.

*Hilary Sandler and Katie Ghantous*

## **BOGSIDE WORKSHOP-UMASS CRANBERRY STATION**

**June 20, 2018**

**8:00-10:00 AM**

**2 contact hours**

**Insect management-focus on scale and fruitworm**

**Weed management-focus on invasive and problematic species**

**Fungicide programs for fruit rot management**

**Water management to reduce pesticide use and promote vine health**

**Proper vine sampling to aid diagnoses**

**Any other pest issues of the day**

***(workshop will be held in the library if it is raining)***

## FINAL KEEPING QUALITY FORECAST

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

We calculated 3 points out of a possible 16 to arrive at this keeping quality forecast for the 2018 Massachusetts cranberry crop. This score makes the final keeping quality poor.

The final keeping quality score of 3 was based on (i) the favorable sunshine hours for February (124 hr.) which were less than the 50-year average for that month (143 hr.), (ii) the total precipitation for April 2018 which was less than the average of East Wareham and Middleboro precipitation of 6.70 inches and (iii) the total precipitation for May 2018 which was less than the average of East Wareham and Middleboro precipitation of 3.20 inches. However, the average temperature for April and May for Middleboro were both above the required values to gain additional points.

Based on previous recommendations by Frank Caruso (*retired*), this is a year that you probably should not reduce your fungicide rates and/or the number of fungicide applications. However, if you have a bed that had late water held this spring, you can reduce your fungicide inputs in that situation.

**Peter Jeranyama, Plant Physiology**

**Last one!**

### UMASS CRANBERRY STATION WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD HANDLER TRAININGS Annual training is now required!

Worker Protection Training using the new materials from the EPA for cranberry workers in the Handler category for Spring 2018 will be held on **Wednesday, June 27<sup>th</sup>** in the **Cranberry Station Library, 2:00-4:00 PM.**

There is a \$10 fee to cover the cost of the WPS training manual. If you have a pesticide license, you do not need this training. If you have workers, they do need this training!

Contact **Marty Sylvia: 508-295-2212, ext. 20** to sign up or for additional information

### CRANBERRY STATION NEWS

The Cranberry Station is excited to welcome the newest member of our team, Jesus Perez, as the new skilled laborer.

On May 3, 2018 the UMass College of Natural Sciences awarded our own Marty Sylvia with an Outstanding Staff award. Congratulations Marty on your dedication and hard work!



**Hilary Sandler, Station Director**



**CRANBERRY STATION  
NEWSLETTER**

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