



**UMASS
EXTENSION**

Cranberry Station Newsletter

JUNE 2009

UMASS CRANBERRY STATION

1 STATE BOG ROAD

P.O. BOX 569

EAST WAREHAM, MA 02538

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

2 APPS AVAUNT ALLOWED

Two applications of Avaunt are allowed for cranberry weevil management *prebloom!* BUT, if your bees are here and you have bloom, do not spray - Avaunt has high bee toxicity. Do not use Avaunt against weevil after bloom; it is not labeled for summer control of weevil and it is not effective against the summer population. Post-bloom weevil infestations should be targeted with Actara.

According to the Avaunt label, you may: "Apply up to 2 applications to the spring (overwintering) generation of adult cranberry weevil prior to bloom. Do not apply more than 12 oz. Avaunt per acre per season for control of cranberry weevil." The rate per application is 6 oz. Note that there is a typo in the 2009 Cranberry Chart Book, which says that the maximum amount per season of Avaunt is 8 oz, but the correct maximum is 12 oz. (table on p. 19)

DELEGATE HAS VERY HIGH BEE TOXICITY

Although it has many excellent attributes such as high efficacy against pests and a low human toxicity, Delegate is extremely toxic to bees and should not be applied when they are actively foraging on the bog. Although it is relatively non-toxic after it has dried (3 hr) on the plant, sprays when bloom is still on the bog could be especially hazardous to bumble bees, since they start foraging very early in the morning and could contact undried sprays or contaminated dew on foliage or flowers. The pros and cons of cranberry fruitworm control vs. protection of pollinators must be weighed; we have seen a pattern starting of pesticide applications (particularly Delegate) at 50% out-of-bloom, which I strongly consider to be unnecessary for Howes and Early Black beds unless cranberry fruitworm pressure is truly very high.

ANNE AVERILL, CRANBERRY ENTOMOLOGIST

LEAF DROP

For the first time in several years, I have seen small areas of vines with lost leaves but with good developing buds. This is likely due to oxygen deficiency caused by low levels of dissolved oxygen in the winter flood or in areas where snow cover remained into March and early April. This injury has primarily been observed in corners where the picking machines tend to 'dig in' the tires while turning, and in all instances, in a bed that had a very large crop last fall. The best remedy for these vines is to apply Sul-PO-Mag to these areas, or if the bed has leaf drop in several spots, over the entire bed.

EBDC FUNGICIDE SUPPLIES

Because of an increased demand for fungicides in the United States and other countries, fungicide supplies are tightening a bit. In addition, a plant that produced Dithane was closed down by Dow AgroSciences. Rising fossil fuel costs have also increased the cost of producing fungicides. The shortage is already noticeable, as fungicides are harder to obtain and also more expensive. The primary effect for cranberry growers will be the amount of Dithane available in 2009. The EBDC fungicides are the second most effective materials for fruit rot management (following the chlorothalonils). Alternative EBDC fungicides available are Penncozeb and Manzate, and these are equal in efficacy to Dithane.

FRANK L. CARUSO, PLANT PATHOLOGY

TWILIGHT BOGSIDE WORKSHOP

Reminder: Don't forget to call the CCCGA Office at 508-759-1041 X 17 to sign up for the bogside workshop on June 17th. **ONE** contact hour will be given.

Carolyn DeMoranville, Director

FINAL KEEPING QUALITY FORECAST

The Keeping Quality Forecast for June 2009 is for **POOR** keeping quality on bogs where no steps are taken to control fungal diseases.

How did we calculate the forecast? Only 4 of a possible 16 points were achieved this season — 2 for March sunshine (above threshold), 1 for March precipitation (below threshold), and 1 for April precipitation (below threshold).

What does this mean for your bog? It is critical that you properly manage fungal diseases. You should use full recommended rates and numbers of applications for fruit rot fungicides. However, if you held late water, fungicide inputs may be reduced as outlined in the Chart Book.

As usual, call me if you have specific questions or concerns about a particular bed.

FRANK L. CARUSO, PLANT PATHOLOGY

News Flash!!! New Dodder Control Option!!!

SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION APPROVED

The EPA granted approval of our Section 18 Emergency Exemption request for the use of QuinStar 4L (quinclorac) for postemergence control of dodder on June 10, 2009.

The details are on a separate page inside this newsletter.

QuinStar 4L is distributed by Albaugh, Inc. and may be purchased from local ag suppliers. You must have a copy of the label in your possession to apply the product. Labels can be obtained at local ag suppliers or by calling the Cranberry Station. A PDF of the label is available on the Station's web site. The label expires July 31, 2009.

Hilary Sandler, IPM Weed Specialist