



# Cranberry Station Newsletter

JULY 11, 2001

UMASS CRANBERRY EXPERIMENT STATION

1 STATE BOG ROAD

P.O. BOX 569

EAST WAREHAM, MA 02538

<http://www.umass.edu/umext/programs/agro/cranberries>

## EMERGENCY USE OF PROVADO 1.6F CLEARS AS A STOPGAP FOR CRANBERRY WEEVIL OUTBREAK POPULATIONS

**PROVADO 1.6F** and **required paperwork** are available at Ag Dealers. The outbreak areas have been reported in a relatively concentrated area, including Wareham, Buzzards Bay, South Carver and the Cape. In the outbreak areas, Lorsban and other insecticides do not show efficacy.

**Target:** Cranberry weevil. Provado 1.6F will reduce the number of adults that enter an overwintering diapause. Surviving adults will overwinter in the uplands and emerge to attack beds in spring of 2002.

**Number of applications:** One

**Timing of application:** Immediately, ***DO NOT DELAY!!*** if bloom is completed. Provado 1.6F is highly toxic to bees.

**Rate of application:** 8-16 fl. oz. of formulated material. I recommend the high rate in a well-timed application and caution that 100% control of outbreak populations may not be achieved.

**Method of application:** Apply via chemigation in 300-700 gallons/A or through ground application in 20 gallons/A. Thorough coverage is essential in a minimum of washoff. No aerial application is allowed. Application should be made when rain is not anticipated for a minimum of 5 hours. Ditch water should be impounded for 5 days following application and released slowly. Provado 1.6F is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Follow the label instructions and "do not apply within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds."

**Re-entry interval following application:** 12 hours

**Pre-harvest interval:** 45 days

**Summary of the problem:** In the cranberry weevil outbreak areas, spring applications of Lorsban failed to control populations. Cranberry weevil goes through two generations every year. In the spring, overwintering weevil adults feed in the uplands and then move to the bog throughout May and June to feed and lay eggs in developing flower buds. The eggs develop and adults again appear on the bog in July. These adults move off the bog in about the third week of July through early August to upland overwintering sites.

**ANNE AVERILL**  
**CRANBERRY ENTOMOLOGIST**

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**IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED LORSBAN FAILURES FOR CONTROL OF  
CRANBERRY WEEVIL ...WE HAVE BEEN GRANTED  
EMERGENCY USE OF PROVADO 1.6F AS A STOPGAP FOR  
CONTROLLING CRANBERRY WEEVIL OUTBREAK POPULATIONS**

**SEE INSIDE  
EXTREMELY TIME SENSITIVE INFORMATION**

Carolyn DeMoranville,  
Assistant Extension Professor, Acting Director

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