

University of Massachusetts Extension
Cranberry Station Newsletter

IPM EDITION -- MARCH 30, 1996

Volume 6, Issue 1
Cranberry Experiment Station
Glen Charlie Road
East Wareham, MA 02538



BECOME PART OF THE MAILING LIST FOR THE IPM NEWSLETTER.

The IPM Newsletter is provided free to all MA growers, and to cranberry researchers and IPM consultants nationwide. If you are in this group, currently receive the newsletter and would like to continue doing so, do nothing.

Subscription fees of \$15 (payable to the U. of Massachusetts) are required for out-of-state growers and industry personnel. If you have been a subscriber to the IPM newsletter, you will find an invoice in with this newsletter. To maintain your subscription, please return the form with your check to the Cranberry Station.

If you do not receive the newsletter and would like to be on the mailing list, please contact the Cranberry Station. If you are currently on the IPM newsletter mailing list and would like to be removed, just let us know.

CRANBERRY STATION WORKSHOPS

Every other Thursday beginning April 25 at 9 AM

These workshops are intended to provide information for beginning growers or consultation for experienced growers on difficult problems. Cranberry Station staff will run three or four 15-20 minute rotating sessions on Thursday mornings starting at 9 AM. Current information will be presented, questions will be entertained, and live specimens will be available when possible. Coffee and donuts will be served from 10-10:30 AM in the library when station staff will be available for additional discussions and questions.

Meet in the library promptly at 9 AM to attend all of the rotating workshops.

APRIL 25

Frost	Michelle Hogan & I. Demoranville
Weeds/Late water	Hilary Sandler
Fertilizer	Carolyn DeMoranville
(new plantings, soil tests)	

MAY 9

Getting ready to scout	H. Sandler
Upright dieback & Root rot	Frank Caruso
Frost	M. Hogan, I. Demoranville,
(esp. Stevens/Ben Lears)	& C. DeMoranville

MAY 23

What's out on the bog	A. Averill
On-bog sweeping demo	H. Sandler
Current disease problems	F. Caruso
Fertilizer	C. DeMoranville

JUNE 6

Insect ID	A. Averill
Using postemergence herbicides	H. Sandler
Timing fruit rot fungicides	F. Caruso

JUNE 20

Irrigation/Fruit rot & scald	F. Caruso
Timing fruitworm sprays	A. Averill
Weed ID & prioritizing problems	H. Sandler
Fertilizer (bloom-set)	C. DeMoranville

JULY 11

Sampling for fruitworm eggs	H. Sandler
Timing <i>Sparganothis</i> control	A. Averill
Issues of the day	F. Caruso

MANAGEMENT UPDATE

Most growers are in the process of setting up irrigation systems. Some have been barge sanding or getting herbicide rigs ready for preemergence applications. Here are a few things to keep in mind as the 1996 season gets underway.

CHART BOOK / BMP GUIDE. The *1996 Chart Book* has expanded up to 37 pages. The Chart Book contains information on current management techniques and strategies. Highlights include new sections on winter flood use, irrigation and chemigation, and a conversion chart. The *Best Management Practices Guide* contains specific information on 12 different practices in cranberry production.

Both of these resources can be referenced throughout the season to help you when questions arise.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS. Irrigation systems should be cleaned and inspected every year. Inspect all welds and connections for pinholes, pitting and leakage. Inspect the nozzles for wear and replace worn ones. If possible, use high uniformity nozzles. The weakest head should be able to operate at 40 psi. Half-heads or screens can be set out to protect sensitive areas and edges.

The ultimate goal is to obtain a riser height of 18 inches. Measure from the ground to the top of the riser without the head. If the bog has settled or you have sanded heavily the past few times, the sprinkler heads may be less than 6" above the ground. Consider adding a 6" extension to the existing riser. Make sure your risers are plumb. Stake them to stabilize the unit.

Cranberry Experiment Station
I.E. Demoranville, Director
U-Mass, Glen Charlie Road, P.O. Box 569
East Wareham, MA 02538
(508) 295-2213 FAX (508) 295-6387

March 30, 1996 Vol. 6, Issue 1

Hilary A. Sandler, Editor

Trades names are used for identification, no company endorsement or product discrimination is intended. The University of Massachusetts makes no warranty or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning the use of these products.

Cooperative Extension Mailing Signoff


Hilary A. Sandler, Cranberry IPM Specialist

PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES. Preemergence herbicides are most effective when they are applied as close as possible to the time of seed germination. Wash the herbicide in as soon as possible after application if no rainfall occurs. Avoid overlapping of the herbicide. Do not apply sand on top of preemergence herbicides (except Devrinol). Herbicides may be applied before a late water flood.

Do not apply dichlobenil (Norosac®, Casoron®) to young plantings. Dichlobenil products inhibit root formation and will stunt the growth of the vines. Repeated use of dichlobenil, especially in high-end doses, may restrict root growth of both young and established cranberry vines. Plants with weakened root systems are more prone to stresses such as drought.

SOIL TESTS. It is recommended to take soil samples every 2-3 years. Samples can be taken in the spring as soon as the bog has drained adequately (not waterlogged). The sample should not contain stems, leaves or trash.

Obtain a sample bag from the commercial lab which will be processing your soil. Dry the soil at room temperature before mailing. The method of analysis can vary from lab to lab. Therefore, pick a lab and stick with them. Organic matter determination can provide useful information and is recommended. Refer to page 22 of the Chart Book for more details.

LATE WATER FLOODS. Late water (LW) floods are spring reflows usually held from April 10-15 though mid-late May, depending on geographic location and weather. If you are considering holding later water, keep the following in mind.

Do not use LW if you sanded in the fall or winter. The flood should go on no later than April 18. If temperatures in very late March and the first 10 days of April are at least 5°F above normal, the flood may be put on up to a week early. Maintain the flood deep enough to keep the vine tips completely covered for the duration of the flood.

When the flood is removed, you must treat the buds as though they have a 29.5°F frost tolerance. Since the development of the buds is compressed, frost has the potential to be very damaging.

Late water floods are a good management strategy for newly planted bogs. Fruit rot inoculum is lowered and vegetative growth is encouraged after a LW flood. This can be especially beneficial during the first two seasons.

WPS HANDLER TRAINING

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1996 2-4 PM

Cranberry Station Library, East Wareham

The CCCGA, in cooperation with the Station, will offer a session to train agricultural employees who fall under the HANDLER category. All trained handlers will receive an EPA Verification card. The card is valid for 5 years.

- Any employee who will be entering an area which has received a pesticide application within the past 30 days must receive training before their 6th day of entry onto the bog.

- Handlers must receive training prior to their first application.

- If you have a pesticide license, you do not need to be trained as a handler or a worker.

**Call the CCCGA : (508) 295-4895
SPACE IS LIMITED.**

PHOSPHORUS BMP

by C. DeMoranville and J. Davenport

Enclosed with this newsletter is a single-page **Best Management Practice for Phosphorus Management in Cranberry Systems**. This BMP summarizes field and laboratory studies on phosphorus nutrition and soil chemistry in cranberry systems that we conducted during the last 4 years. This BMP is designed to 'stand alone', but may also be used in conjunction with the Nutrient Management section of the *Best Management Practices Guide for Massachusetts Cranberry Production*.

If you need additional copies of the Phosphorus BMP, they are available from the Cranberry Station or Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. (AgResearch Department).

RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVALS FOR 1996

Below is a list of restricted entry intervals (REI) for the majority of chemicals available for managing cranberry pests on commercial bogs. Trade names are used for identification and no endorsement is implied nor is discrimination intended against other similar products.

INSECTICIDES

Bt products	4 hr
Agree (Ciba-Geigy)	
Cutlass (Ecogen)	
DiPel, Biobit (Abbott)	
MVP, MVP II (Mycogen)	
Diazinon (Ciba-Geigy)	24 hr
Guthion (Miles)	48 hr
Lorsban (DowElanco)	24 hr
Omite (Uniroyal Chemical)	48 hr*/7 days
Orthene (Valent)	24 hr
Pyrenone (Roussel Uclaf)	12 hr
Sevin (Rhone-Poulenc)	12 hr

*Early entry for low exposure activities only.
Must wear PPE until 7 days have passed.

FUMIGANTS

Basamid (BASF)	24 hr
Vapam (Zeneca)	48 hr

FUNGICIDES

Chlorothalonil	48 hr
Bravo, Bravo Ultrex (ISK Biosciences)	
Echo (Sostram)	
Supanil (ISK Biosciences)	
Terranil (Riverside/Terra)	
Carbamate (UCB Chemical)	24 hr
Champ (Agtrol Chemical)	48 hr
EBDCs	24 hr
Dithane (Rohm and Haas)	
Maneb, Penncozeb (Elf Atochem)	
Manex (Crystal Chemical)	
Manzate (DuPont)	
Ridomil (Ciba-Geigy)	12 hr
Top Cop (Stoller)	24 hr

HERBICIDES

Devrinol (Zeneca)	12 hr
Dichlobenil	12 hr
Casoron (Uniroyal Chemical)	
Norosac (PBI Gordon)	
Evital (Sandoz)	12 hr
Fusilade (Zeneca)	12 hr
Glyphosate	
Rodeo, Roundup (Monsanto)	12 hr
Roundup Ultra (Monsanto)	4 hr
Poast (BASF)	12 hr
Princep (Ciba-Geigy)	12 hr
Prism (Valent)	12 hr
Weedar 64 (Rhone-Poulenc)	48 hr
Weedone CB (Rhone-Poulenc)	12 hr

CALL THE IPM CODE-A-PHONE

WEEKLY UPDATES

24 hours a day

first message:
March 29, 1996



- ☞ IPM TECHNIQUES
- ☞ FERTILIZER NEWS
- ☞ INSECT DESCRIPTIONS

295 - IPM - 1

BEGINNER'S CRANBERRY SCHOOL

WEDNESDAY APRIL 17, 1996

8:30 - NOON

Cranberry Station Library

Presentations will cover the basics about scouting, insect, disease, and weed ID, and fertilizer management. This course is designed for people who are new to cranberry production or as a refresher course for those doing their own scouting.

Seating is limited, so call the station to register.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST, MA 01003-0009

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
USDA
PERMIT No. G268