

July 2007

MEETINGS

Oregon Cranberry Tour, Thursday, August 2, Bandon, Oregon. Contact Linda White, extension agent for OSU, 541-572-5263, Linda.White@oregonstate.edu.

British Columbia Cranberry Growers Field Tour, Friday, August 3, noon, at Eagle View Farms, 4130 88th Street, Delta, British Columbia. For more information contact Jack Wessel, BC Cranberry Marketing Commission, 604-302-1046, cranberries@telus.net.

WSU Long Beach Cranberry Field Day Friday, September 7, 9 to 1. This is later than normal, but will represent a good time to look at the varietal plots and end of the season weed control trials. Pesticide credits will be given.

CROP MANAGEMENT

Insect Management

Girdler: Bad news on the girdler control front: maintaining our SLN for the use of Diazinon 14 G beyond 2008 looks iffy. It will take a combined effort of the Washington and Oregon cranberry industry working with EPA and Wilbur Ellis to secure even a hope of continued use. We will continue to conduct research on

alternatives, but to date we have not had great success with any of the new chemistries. Nematodes may be our best choice in the future and we will try to obtain some definitive data on their efficacy this year. In the meantime, plan on sanding damaged areas to help their recovery.

Blackheaded fireworm: Avaunt was just registered as a new reduced risk alternative product. Our field trials in 2006 indicated it was effective and maybe a good alternative to traditional insecticides. It is a bee-safe material that warrants consideration in your insecticide arsenal for 2008.

Weevil: Control of a serious blackvine weevil infestation will require applications of both adulticide and larvicide. No one approach works well enough to assure that vine damage will be minimal. For treating larvae on seriously infested ground, I would use two approaches: nematodes and Admire in late July/August and Admire again after harvest. Admire must be incorporated with lots of water.

The best adulticide we have for weevil is Cryolite Bait. The new formulation spread great, but we have found that it molds fairly quickly once it gets wet and loses its activity. In our 2006 trials, Actara provided

decent adult knockdown but still left numerous live adults. It is too late in the season for the ideal use of adulticides, but if sweeping data indicates activity, it may still warrant an application.

Disease Management

I haven't noticed much twig blight this year, but if your beds had a lot of infested uprights this spring, plan on putting out three post-set fungicide applications with at least two of them being a chlorothalonil product.

Summer and Fall Weed Control

There is still time to consider using Select and Callisto (with 45 day PHI's). Select does a great job on all-late season grasses as long as they haven't gone to seed. Barnyard grass frequently germinates late and should be scouted for and treated to prevent it from seeding. If you use Select when there is tender new growth present (new plantings) and it is during a hot day, expect some minor phytotoxicity (off color of the leaves and reddening of the tip). If problems are noted, try using a lower rate of crop oil or a non-ionic surfactant and avoid application during hot weather.

You are allowed two broadcast applications of Callisto per year. Follow-up spot treatments would be considered legal if a specific area had not been treated twice. Spot season treatments work great for late season lotus, (as long as they are not too big), silverleaf and purple aster. Unlike spring and early summer applications, vines treated with Callisto this time of year may turn off-color and stay that way the rest of the season. It doesn't seem to cause any permanent problems and yields in the season of treatment or next year's bud set aren't affected by this discoloration. Callisto is also a good choice for mid-summer weeds in new plantings.

On some beds, switching from Casoron to Callisto has caused a buildup in some Callisto-resistant weeds. Some of these species are non-aggressive annuals and more a cosmetic concern than a production problem. Better a bed that isn't pretty with good yield than one that is weed-free with low production, caused by Casoron stress. Some of these weeds, however, are serious and require additional management strategies.

Sourgrass or Sourdock (*Rumex crispus*) is relatively easy to control with Casoron, but can get out of hand fast without it. I used to think Stinger wasn't too effective against it, but our recent trials have changed my mind. Stinger applied after harvest and/or early winter provided excellent control with no crop damage. Lack of control in the past might have been related to absorption and the use of ultra-low spray volumes (5-10 gpa) appears to help. I'll provide more details at the later meetings on sourdock control.

Callisto suppresses horsetail if applied early enough, but it often grows through these treatments. The only alternative is precision Casoron applications in the spring, based on weed mapping of horsetail during the previous summer. The use of Casoron off the beds to prevent new infestation from adjacent stands of horsetail is worth considering.

Marsh Arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustris*) is becoming more and more pervasive and seems to resist all treatments. Callisto will slow its spread, but does little to control it. Our research suggests that 2,4D after harvest and again in the spring is reasonably effective. Treatment in the fall should occur prior to it going dormant.

Buttercup is becoming one of our more

problematic weeds. You have all heard me make promises about a new, efficacious herbicide for buttercup. Expect to see it registered late this year or early next year.

Bed Management

Fertility: August is the ideal time for taking leaf samples. If you haven't taken samples for several years, it might be worth considering. For further instructions see <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/html/em/em8610/>. The recent mid-summer rains might be conducive to vine overgrowth. Be careful with nitrogen on beds that tend to go vegetative.

Bed replanting: In order to avoid getting off-type vines, now is a good time to inspect beds for sources of vines within a field. This lack of vine uniformity or trueness to type can be distinguished by subtle differences in vine color and growth patterns. If you are buying sight unseen, consider getting mowed vines from DNA-confirmed material. If you have a really good bed, mowing alternative sections of the

bed every year for vines is also a good choice.

New varieties: I would encourage growers to look at our new variety trials during field day this September or any other time this fall to examine some of the new releases. I am very impressed with some of them. Are they good enough to warrant their expense, especially considering the current lack of color incentives? Take a look and let me know what you think. Also, there are several four-year-old Gryleski beds that are coming into full production in Washington. Growers may want to look at these beds to make comparison with Pilgrim and Stevens.

Information Sources.

Several good cranberry management newsletters are available online and worth subscribing to:

<https://lists.uwex.edu/mailman/listinfo/virtuamarsh> and <http://www.umass.edu/cranberry/services/mailling.shtml>.

WEATHER HISTORY

Month	Precipitation					Growing Degree Days				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	20 year average	2004	2005	2006	2007	20 year average
January*	15.0	8.4	20.9	6.9	11.9	49	102	30	9	46
February*	6.2	3.0	3.9	10.4	7.9	49	44	26	33	46
March*	5.4	7.9	7.8	11.0	8.7	87	103	29	66	72
April*	3.7	9.0	4.3	4.1	6.2	189	112	90	104	130
May*	3.1	4.8	4.8	2.1	3.9	301	304	208	205	249
June*	2.5	1.4	4.7	2.7	2.9	410	334	345	294	344
July	0.9	2.2	.7		1.3	536	417	399		446
August	5.4	0.7	.03		1.6	544	411	332		455
September	4.7	1.6	1.7		2.1	381	238	349		381
October	10.1	9.1	3.9		6.7	262	208	177		229
November	4.3	11.4	22.6		12.0	78	25	78		91
December	10.2	12.2	12.4		11.9	46	44	36		37
Totals	71.5	71.7	87.7	37.2	77.1	2932	2342	2099	711	

*20 year average through 2007

Other months through 2006

