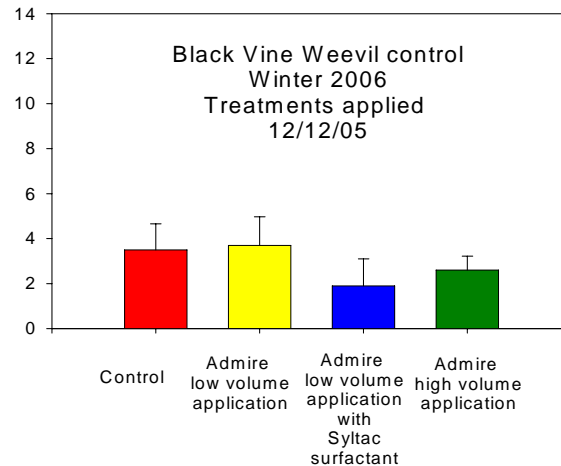


APPLICATIONS OF NEW PEST STRATEGIES IN CRANBERRIES

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Weed control: Trials to control of false lily-of-the-valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*) were conducted using 3, 4, and 5% acetic acid as a soil drench at rates of 7500 gpa, followed by 5000 gpa leaf rinse with water just prior to budbreak. Efficacy and crop damage were not consistent on peat or muck soils, especially if they were saturated, while on sandy soils good control with only moderate crop damage was observed. Multiple applications of Callisto or combinations of Callisto in late spring and summer and 2,4-D in the spring, provided excellent control



of silverleaf. Two applications of Matrix provided good control of yellow loosestrife, with no appreciable crop damage. The herbicides Balance, Outlook, Chateau, Matrix, and Raptor were not efficacious. *Blackvine weevil control:* The use of a surfactant or higher rate spray volumes did not improve the efficacy of Admire as a weevil larvicide. Summer application of Nemasys L nematodes provided better control of weevil larvae than similar timings of applications of imidacloprid, clothianidin or dinotefuran. As adulticides, a single application of Thiomethoxam (Actara) reduced adults by 76%, while dinotefuran (Venom) or a combination of dinotefuran and clothianidin reduced adults by 62% and 80%, respectively. *Fruit rot:* Treatments were made at numerous sites to compare traditional grower fungicide applications (Bravo at fruit set followed by Maneb in 14 days) against earlier and more aggressive applications of fungicides. Overall there was no significant treatment effect on fruit rot or yield across all sites. However, there was a trend for reduced rot with Bravo application during bloom, without any effect on yield.