



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

World Class. Face to Face.

CRANBERRY VINE

Washington State University • Long Beach Research and Extension Unit
2907 Pioneer Road • Long Beach, WA 98631

June 2005

MEETINGS

Cranberry Field Day July 28.

WSU Long Beach Cranberry Field Day is Thursday, July 28, 8:30-2:00. Speakers include: Kim Patten, cranberry pest management research update; Brian Mauza, Dearness scale and girdler in BC; Lynell Tanigoshi, killing adult root weevils; Kevin Talbot, new Cryolite bait formulation and an IPM update; others to be announced. Pesticide credits will be given.

The following day, Friday, July 29, the West Coast Cranberry Advisory Board will meet at 8:30 a.m. in the PCCRF hall. Call Ginny Assenberg at 360-642-2563 for more information on the Advisory Board meeting.

CROP MANAGEMENT

Weed Control

Select: With its short PHI (45 days) and good efficacy, growers are encouraged to clean up their beds from all grass species with this herbicide.

Callisto: We are getting a lot of good grower responses from Callisto. I have not heard of many people having phytotoxicity problems, other than from the crop oil. If this is a concern, avoid treating on hot days and use a non-ionic surfactant, like R11, or a non-phytotoxic crop oil like Agridex. If you haven't put out your second of application

of Callisto, you have a 90 days PHI to consider. If you are putting in new plantings, a mid-summer application of Callisto will go a long way in preventing any weeds from taking hold.

Based on a memo from EPA, I am concerned about not getting a Section 18 for Callisto on cranberries in Oregon and Washington next year. They are not convinced that our beds are damaged by use of traditional herbicides and that we really need alternative herbicides as an emergency usage. To help in this regard grower should collect data for me on your yield and weed control before and after Callisto. Without this type of data, it is going to be a hard sell.

Casoron Mapping: Long-term Casoron usage is detrimental on sandy soil. With the apparent broad spectrum efficacy we are getting from Callisto, I think growers should consider reducing or skipping Casoron applications unless they really need it. Some weeds like horsetail should get selective Casoron. Consider mapping your horsetail sites to selectively apply pre-emergent Casoron next spring.

Insect Management

Fireworm Control: Spring generation is a much easier target than the second generation and a second generation infestation can move rapidly! Normally the

timing is around July 4, but getting the right timing on the second generation can be tricky due to the first hatch being spread out. I recommend visual inspection of the hot spots of your beds to get your timing done, in combination with using fireworm trap count data (approximately two weeks after peak hatch). Visual inspection involves crouching down to closely examine areas of about 2 ft². Repetition of ten 'visual sweeps' per acre is recommended. Because there is often no specific peak trap count, the fireworm hatch may go beyond when you have sprayed. Repeated visual observation of beds is important if you have had problems in the past. If application is made while the bees are still in the beds, you should consider using the insect growth regulator called Intrepid.

Once bees are pulled, growers are strongly encouraged to use all their remaining Guthion for control. **The use of Guthion on cranberries has been cancelled and will expire on August 31, 2005!**

Insecticides are highly toxic to honey bees and bumble bees, especially from direct applications and residues. Make sprinkler application at night and run sprinklers early the following morning to delay bee foraging activity.

Weevil: Admire, although it helps to suppress weevils, is a far cry from making root weevils a non-entity for cranberry growers. If weevil damage was severe on your beds you should take the following steps. Suppress adults with Cryolite bait (mid to late June), and treat for small larvae with Admire (August). Fall flood as soon as possible after harvest for at least 10-14 days to further suppress larvae.

Cranberry girdler: Diazinon 14G 21 lb. We have two labels for this product. You must

follow the label on the package you have. Limit to one application/season for new product (new label) and two per season for product with previous label. Apply 2 - 4 weeks after peak moth flight. Water in thoroughly to increase efficacy. Do not apply to bare ground or ditch water. Spot-treat isolated infestations. Early fall flooding is another option, but is difficult to manage. Winter sanding with 1-3 inches of sand every third year will reduce favorable girdler habitat.

Girdler vs. Weevil: In many cases both of these insects infest in the same area. This can cause confusion. If you have notching of leaf tips, last year's leaves and new tips, then you have weevil. If you see silvery-white moths with a "snout" on the front of the head that make short, jerky flights as you walk through the vines, and have girdler in your pheromone traps, you likely have girdler. In many cases both insects can be found in trouble areas.

Fruit control

If excess fruit rot has been a problem, consider earlier application of your fungicides. Fruit rot infestation occurs early in the life of the fruit. For most growing areas, applying fungicides during early to mid-bloom is recommended. Growers waiting until early July will miss critical timing for Pilgrim and Stevens. Consider earlier application and using Abound.

WEATHER

The WSU Long Beach Weather Station has been moved and is now on-line and available for anyone to use. Go to <http://agweathernet.com>. The user name is cranberries and the password is wsulongbeach. There is more data available now, including humidity, wind speed, and soil temperature and moisture.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

The WSDA is offering free waste pesticide pickup in late August at Raymond and Long Beach. Advance signup is mandatory. Growers must sign up by August 1. Call Haydee Pingol at 360-902-2056 or 877-301-4555 (toll-free) for more information. You can also email wastepesticide@arg.wa.gov and let them know that you are interested in getting rid of waste pesticides. This program is one to take advantage of. Any old pesticides that are no longer on label can and should be disposed this way. Please turn in all unused Guthion during this opportunity; you never know when this program will be available in our area again.

MISCELLANEOUS SAFETY ISSUES

Hearing Loss: I am very aware that I have to speak loudly when I am talking with some of you because of your hearing loss. The inner ear is highly susceptible to damage from overall exposure to loud noise. Once the damage has occurred, no treatment can

correct your hearing. When you work near hazardous noise areas, wear appropriate ear protection for the level of noise.

Skin Cancer: My dermatologist recently scolded me after having burned off my pre-cancerous mold from my face. "Farmer hats don't provide enough protection against the sun! You really need to wear a broad-rim hat, sunscreen and dark glasses."

PERSONNEL NEWS

Pete Bristow has retired from the position of small fruit plant pathologist. The absence of Dr. Bristow will leave a big gap in cranberry pest management with shoes that will be impossible to fill, but we will attempt to do so. We will continue to assure registration of new fungicides on cranberries. WSU does not plan on refilling this position.

New Employee: Chase Metzger, a recent WSU graduate with a Master's degree in Entomology, has been hired to assist with the cranberry production research.

WEATHER HISTORY

Precipitation						Growing Degree Days				
Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	20 year average	2002	2003	2004	2005	20 year average
January	13	12.6	15.0	8.4	11.9	40	114	49	102	50
February	4.8	4.5	6.2	3.0	8.1	21	31	49	44	50
March	8.2	14.3	5.4	7.9	8.6	34	101	87	103	80
April	5.7	7.1	3.7	9.0	6.3	109	126	189	112	132
May	2.3	2.2	3.1	4.8	3.9	177	231	301	304	252
June	2.3	1.8	2.5		2.8	350	382	410		343
July	0.4	0.9	0.9		1.3	464	467	536		445
August	0.5	0.8	5.4		1.7	443	453	544		460
September	1.8	2.4	4.7		2.2	377	375	381		381
October	1.9	8.6	10.1		6.9	206	336	262		231
November	5.6	10.6	4.3		11.3	137	63	78		93
December	14.1	9.9	10.2		11.5	47	45	46		36
Totals	60.6	75.6	71.4	33.1	76.1	2402	2723	2933	665	2553

* Through 2005

** Through 2004

WSU Cooperative Extension provides educational opportunities in agriculture and natural resources, family living, youth and community development, in cooperation with the USDA. Extension helps you put knowledge to work.

Cooperative Extension programs and policies are consistent with federal and state laws and regulations on nondiscrimination regarding race, color, gender, national origin, religion, age, disability, and sexual orientation. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local cooperative extension office. We welcome your suggestions to improve educational programs offered through this division of WSU.

WSU - Long Beach Research & Extension Unit
2907 Pioneer Road
Long Beach, WA 98631



Dr. Kim Patten, Extension Specialist
Email: pattenk@wsu.edu
Phone and fax; 360-642-2031
Mobile phone; 503-396-0048

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
LONG BEACH, WA
PERMIT NO. 24