

Washington State University • Long Beach  
Cooperative Extension  
2907 Pioneer Road  
Long Beach WA 98631

# CRANBERRY VINE

June 2002

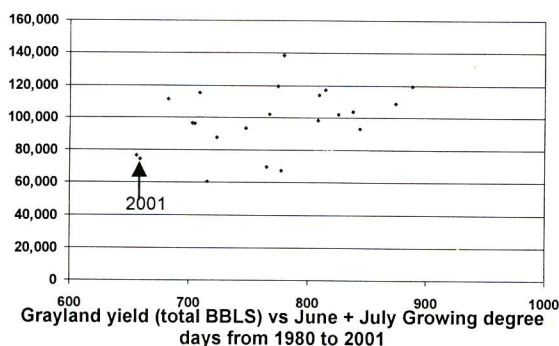
## MEETINGS

**Pacific Coast Cranberry Research Foundation annual meeting.** Friday, August 2, 7:30 am at PCCRF. There has been major renovation in the past year. The place looks great!

**Cranberry Field Day.** Friday, August 2nd, 8:30 - 2:30, at PCCRF on Pioneer Road in Long Beach. An agenda will be sent later. Pesticide credits will be given.

## BOG MANAGEMENT

**SHORT CROP IN 2001:** The production for 2001 was one of the lowest in recent memory. Below is a scatter plot of the total Grayland yield vs. the sum of growing degree days for June and July. It is not a perfect relationship, but of all the data I looked at it was the most consistent. In summary – cool June and July temperatures translate to a good chance of having a poor crop. Unfortunately, there is little one can do to change this response to weather, other than basic good management and planting less weather sensitive varieties (Pilgrims and Stevens).



**SPOT TREATMENT CONVERSIONS:** A rule of thumb for liquid chemical is 1 pint/ 100 gallons = 1 teaspoon/ 1 gallon; for solids 1 lb/ 100 gallons = 1 teaspoon/ 1 gallon.

**BMPs:** Cutthroat trout in SW Washington could be Federal listed for being an Endangered Species. The final ruling is scheduled for late June. Without being an alarmist, if listed this could be very serious for the Washington cranberry industry. Agencies have forewarned me that the water quality monitoring data that the Department of Ecology will be gathering this July in Grayland will likely decide the fate of many of our registrations should a cutthroat listing occur. Thus, as always, take extra precautions in your pest management practices to assure clean water is leaving your farm.

## DISEASE MANAGEMENT

**TWIG BLIGHT:** Twig blight is fairly serious this year on many beds due to the reduced fungicide program many growers have been on for the past few years. It can be recognized by the silver brown dead uprights. If you have serious twig blight, use Bravo at early green fruit (fruit set), followed by another Bravo application two weeks later and either Mancozeb or Bravo another two weeks after that. Although efficacy is best for Bravo, we advocate the use of Mancozeb instead of Bravo for the third application, if you are producing fresh fruit, due to the potential of being above tolerance.

When outbreak is severe, chemigation may not be adequate for gaining full control within one year. Hand spray areas where your sprinkler provides poor coverage. If you are spot treating for twig blight, spray a 30-50' radius out from the infested area. This year plant development is a little late and the normal timing for twig blight might be delayed. We will evaluate sporulation and let you know via the phone tree.



**COTTONBALL:** A Section 18 request for Orbit has been submitted and may be received in time for usage. A special notice will go out to growers in the Long Beach area when approval is granted. Two sprays are permitted during bloom. Be certain that the first one goes on at 10-20% bloom. These early flowers are the ones most likely to set fruit and, therefore, are the most important to protect.

**ROSEBLOOM:** Never a huge problem in itself, but several beds are having significant outbreaks. Well-timed Kocide application at sporulation (rosebloom turns whitish) should take care of the problem.

**FRESH FRUIT:** Achieving high quality keeping quality on our fresh fruit has been problematic in recent years with some growers. Data from Dr. Bristow's research indicate that disease infestation occurs early (fruit set) and that fungicide applications late in the season are not too helpful for improving fruit quality. Other problems with achieving good keeping quality have been over-fertilization with nitrogen, weeds, rough handling, too many drops during handling and trash removal, and storage temperature 10-15°F higher than ideal.

### **WEED CONTROL**

**NEW BEDS:** Spring herbicides only last so long and a follow up application may be required. Follow the label advice regarding subsequent applications. It is best to wait until you see those first few seedlings emerge before you make a second application. For sandy soil, 10 to 15 lb of Evital or Devrinol per acre is adequate to suppress new seedling emergence. It is difficult to apply these low rates uniformly by hand. Some growers mix these herbicides with a fine size fertilizer like 21-0-0 to achieve that end.

**GRASS CONTROL:** Just a reminder that Prism and Select are available for annual and perennial grass control on bearing and nonbearing cranberries. These are great products for the hard to kill grasses when they are young. They have a PHI of 30 days. Follow the label for application rate and timing. We have never seen any damage from applications during bloom. Salt grass may require two seasons to achieve 100% control.

**POST-FRUIT SET STINGER:** Stinger is safe to use as a broadcast post fruit set. Some minor damage may occur to uprights shaded by weeds that are still succulent and growing. Follow the directions for use as per Section 18 specific exemptions. For spot treatment, use 1-2 teaspoons per 3 gallons. Calibration of spot treatment with a backpack sprayer is not very precise, so exercise caution when using Stinger in post fruit set.

### **INSECT CONTROL**

**BLACKHEADED FIREWORM:** A newly registered product available for control is Success. It is a biorational insecticide that does a good job on young fireworm larvae. I recommend it in areas where traditional products are an environmental concern.

From our data it appears to be an overall better product than Confirm, but from a cost perspective it is a little pricey. Imidan is another recently registered product I recommend for fireworm. It is very cost-effective and more environmentally friendly than other organophosphates. Recommended rates depend on the degrees of infestation. The low rate (1.33 lb/ac) will not be adequate if you have a real problem.

Because we are later in crop development this year than normal, I would be leery of making application at the traditional spray times to achieve control. I suspect we will have a very asynchronous second generation hatch. Therefore, applications of Confirm during bloom might be needed. It will be important to monitor your beds for young larvae to have an effective control program.

### **FARM BILL**

The newly signed farm bill has several sections in it that will be relevant to Washington cranberry growers, including more money for EQIP projects in Grayland and the potential for conservation easement purchases. With the latter, growers sell development rights while maintaining the right to farm. For some farms this would be a great deal. More information to follow on Field Day.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WEBSITES OF INTEREST

<http://foodfarm.wsu.edu/> Has a great collection of farming and marketing information. It is updated daily and is good way to stay current in a lot issues.

<http://www.cranberrymuseum.com/>

If you have had a chance to visit the PCCRF cranberry museum web site – you should take a few minutes to do so. Great site.

<http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/wsulongbeach/default.htm> This is the website for WSU-Long Beach Research and Extension Unit. It needs work and will be added to over time.

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

This is a list of publications on cranberries from Univ. of Massachusetts Cranberry Research Station. They have several new publications that are very useful.

<http://weeds.ippc.orst.edu/pnw/weeds>

The 2002 PNW Weed Management Handbook is now available on-line. This is one of the best sources of weed control available.

### NEW CRANBERRY PUBLICATION

“Cranberry Production in the PNW,” PNW 247, has been completely revised. Under the leadership of Dr. Strik from OSU, dozens of authors have contributed to making this the new authoritative guide for cranberry production. It is a must own for any new grower. It has been several years in the making. Email me ([pattenk@cahe.wsu.edu](mailto:pattenk@cahe.wsu.edu)) if you are interested in buying one. The price will be \$16.17 if you pick one up in the office, or if you would like it mailed, call the Publications Office at WSU-Pullman (509-335-2847) and order with a credit card.

## WEATHER HISTORY

Month	Rainfall (Inches)					Growing Degree Days				
	2002 <sup>a</sup>	2001	2000	1999	20 yr average	2002	2001	2000	1999	20 yr average
January	13.0	6.3	10.7	15.5	11.6	40	38	5	14	43
February	4.8	3.7	7.0	21.2	9.6	21	10	40	10	53
March	8.2	5.7	7.9	12.0	8.9	34	46	25	36	77
April	5.7	6.7	4.2	3.6	6.3	109	79	151	87	123
May		3.4	5.2	4.4	4.0		195	237	180	244
June		3.5	5.1	4.0	3.0		275	342	329	334
July		1.2	0.5	1.9	1.6		382	426	376	435
August		3.4	1.4	1.9	1.6		429	437	474	451
September		1.0	2.4	0.6	2.5		329	375	333	376
October		6.5	5.1	5.6	7.1		178	238	193	218
November		15.0	4.4	16.3	12.6		97	42	138	92
December		13.2	6.6	16.0	12.0		15	21	39	32
TOTAL	31.7	69.6	60.5	103.0	8.4	203	2070	2339	2209	2480

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



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