

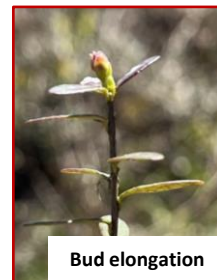
Cranberry IPM Bulletin

Volume 8 Issue No. 1 April 23, 2024

Please note: The following recommendations are based on field monitoring data from cranberry fields in all regions in British Columbia. Not all recommendations listed in this newsletter are applicable to all fields. Each cranberry field has unique insects and diseases. Field monitoring is strongly recommended before making any pest management decisions.

Plant Development

With the warm April weather, buds are progressing faster than usual at this time of year. Most varieties have lots of swollen buds and cabbage head, with early varieties showing some bud elongation. Plant stages vary greatly from field to field depending on variety, and region.



Frost

- Plants are currently susceptible to frost damage.
- Make sure frost sensors are placed correctly in the field in a location that is representative of the fields.
- Adjust the temperature for frost protection to come on at a higher temperature as the buds become more sensitive to frost.
- Make sure all sprinklers are in working order to avoid damage.



Winter Vine Damage

- This damage is different from frost damage as it generally affects the vines and not just the buds.
- Damage is sustained when plants are starting to wake up and a hard freeze occurs.
- Causes patchy dead vines, can affect a small area or be widespread throughout the field.
- Generally, doesn't affect all fields, possibly affects fields that are already stressed from nutrition, disease etc.



Always consult your marketing agency for information on MRLs and pesticide products for various markets before applying pesticides.

Upright Dieback

- Fungal disease causes patches of weak vine growth.
- Symptoms are apparent close to green berry stage so weak vines coming out of dormancy are not upright dieback.
- Symptoms include salt and pepper vines (dying upright on same runner as a healthy upright). Infected vines will not drop leaves.
- Timing to spray for this is at $\frac{3}{4}$ " bud elongation.



Salt & pepper vine



Bud elongation

Cotton Ball

- If cotton ball was observed at harvest last season plan to treat soon. Once symptoms are detected it is too late to treat.
- A fungicide should be applied when most of the field is in bud break stage. This is soon for most fields and varieties.
- If disease pressure is high, plan to apply two applications 10- 14 days apart.



Early infection



Early infection



Cotton ball infection

| Region | Total rainfall (mm) Jan 1-April 19, 2024 | Total rainfall (mm) Jan 1-April 19, 2023 | Total rainfall (mm) Jan 1-April 19, 2022 |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| Pitt Meadows | 584 mm | 541 mm | 689 mm |
| Richmond | 468 mm | 294 mm | 422 mm |
| Ladner | 328 mm | 314 mm | 438 mm |
| Abbotsford | 528 mm | 376 mm | 527 mm |
| Comox | 463 mm | 360 mm | 396 mm |

Precipitation by month

- Precipitation levels between January and April are higher this year than last year.
- All regions are in close comparison to 2022 precipitation.

All weather data collected from farmwest.com

Always consult your marketing agency for information on MRLs and pesticide products for various markets before applying pesticides.

| Weather Station | Rainfall April 1-April 19, 2024 | Rainfall April 1-April 19, 2023 | Rainfall April 1-April 19, 2022 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Abbotsford | 31 mm | 85 mm | 50 mm |
| Richmond | 19 mm | 64 mm | 61 mm |
| Pitt Meadows | 49 mm | 114 mm | 73 mm |
| Comox | 9 mm | 103 mm | 87 mm |

Precipitation during April

- Overall, it has been a quite dry April compared to the last two years

Growing Degree Days (GDD)

We are significantly ahead of the last two years in GDD. The plants are ahead of last year for this time of year as well. We will likely see fireworm hatching a bit earlier this year, plants may be more susceptible to frost, and late herbicide applications may cause damage.

| Growing Degree Days Based on YVR (Vancouver Airport) | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 32-year average |
| January 31 st | 151.9 | 165.7 | 130.5 | 130.6 |
| February 28 th | 312.4 | 289.3 | 255.4 | 269.3 |
| March 31 st | 519.4 | 366.0 | 352.2 | 480.0 |
| April 19 th | 671.5 | 611.0 | 614.1 | 645.9 |

Recommendations

- **Fireworm:** Start monitoring for first generation fireworm earlier than normal due to the warm early spring we are having. No fireworm have been detected in sampling yet.
- **Cotton ball:** If cotton ball was detected last season apply a fungicide for cotton ball control when most of the affected field is in bud break stage.
- **Upright Dieback:** If upright dieback was detected last year or symptoms of this disease was present on your farm, plan to treat with fungicide at $\frac{3}{4}$ " bud elongation. Check with your handler to ensure treatment product and timing are correct if you plan on delivering export fruit.
- **Frost:** Check sprinkler coverage, adjust temperature settings as needed. As the buds progress they may become more susceptible to frost damage.
- **Weeds:** With plants breaking dormancy early, use caution when applying pre-emergent herbicides intended for dormant plants. Injury may occur with late applications.

The above recommendations are based on the BC Berries Production Guide and/or local IPM monitoring experience. Always consult your marketing agency for information on MRLs for various markets before applying pesticides.



BCCGA

