

BC CRANBERRY RESEARCH FARM – 2019 PROGRESS REPORT
NOVEMBER 28, 2019

PREPARED FOR – BC CRANBERRY COMMISSION – RESEARCH MEETING DEC 10, 2019

PREPARED BY – RENEE PRASAD, UFV

PROGRESS TO DATE:

- 2013 Rutgers released varieties (Crimson Queen, Mullica Queen, Haines, Welker, and Demoranville) along with numbered varieties (RS 25, RS 11, and RS 18) were harvested twice – September 22 and October 10. The yield assessments for these berries have now been completed and data are being entered. Berries from these plots were also harvested and submitted to the Oceanspray Lab for analysis of berry characteristics.
- Valley Corp. varieties BG, Valley King and Pilgrim King were also harvested twice, September 22 and October 10, for berry characteristics. These three varieties were chosen because they have been the highest yielding and/or have later colour development compared to the other Valley Corp. varieties.
- 2015 Rutgers numbered variety RS2030 was also harvested September 22 and October 10, for berry characteristics. This variety was chosen because it was the top yielding variety from the 2018 harvest of the 2015 planting.
- A subset of the varieties listed above – Valley King, Pilgrim King, RS11, RS18 and RS25 – were also harvested on October 31 (20 days after the harvest of the research farm), for assessment of berry characteristics
- Key highlights from the Oceanspray Lab analyses were as follows:
 - The released and numbered varieties all had firmness scores that met the minimum Oceanspray requirements for incentive payment. Firmness scores remained above the minimum benchmark regardless of the harvest date (Fig. 1).

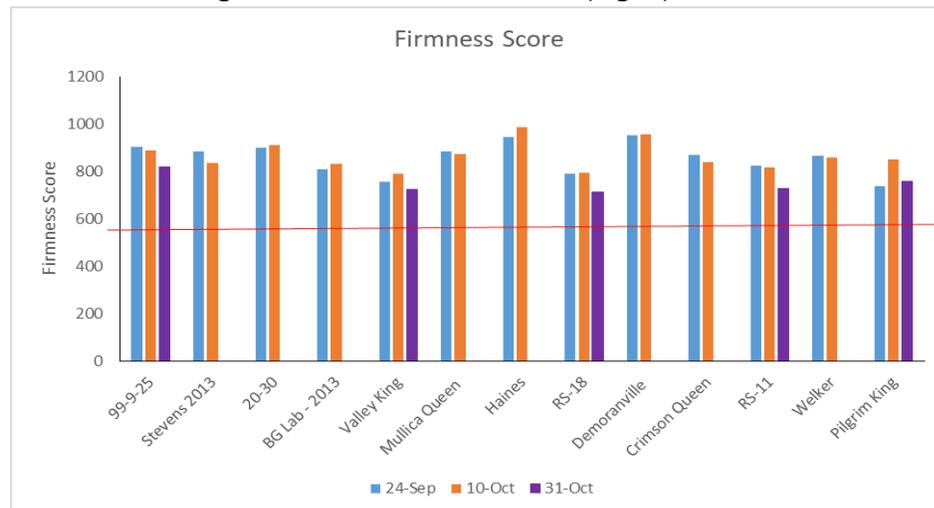


Figure 1. Firmness of cranberries from 13 different cranberry varieties grown at the BC Cranberry Research farm in 2019. The horizontal red line indicates the minimum firmness score, of 550, required for eligibility of additional harvest incentive payments.

- The TAcY values for 10 varieties meet the minimum benchmark for incentive payment by the September 24 harvest (Fig. 2). This included all of the currently released varieties except BG. Interestingly, Demoranville and Welker had TAcY scores above the upper TAcY benchmark by September 24. Among numbered varieties RS25 and RS18 had colour development advanced enough by September 24 to meet the minimum TAcY benchmark, however RS11 did not. These results suggest that RS11 may be an ideal candidate for late harvests (e.g. into November). In contrast, several varieties had developed past the upper TAcY benchmark when harvested on October 10, these included RS25, Valley King, Mullica Queen, Haines, Demoranville and Welker. However, TAcY development would be impacted by environmental conditions so these results may vary from year to year.

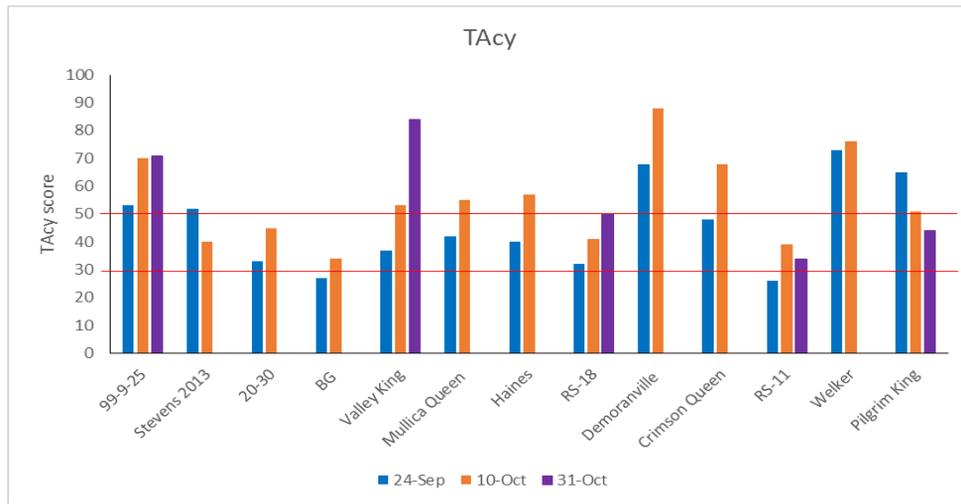


Figure 2. TAcY of cranberries from 13 different cranberry varieties grown at the BC Cranberry Research farm in 2019. The horizontal red lines indicate the minimum (30) and maximum (50) TAcY scores required for eligibility of additional harvest incentive payments.

- For most varieties the maximum incentive payment/bbl would have been received with a September 24 harvest (Fig. 3). BG and RS11 were the only two varieties that had higher incentive payments for later harvested berries.

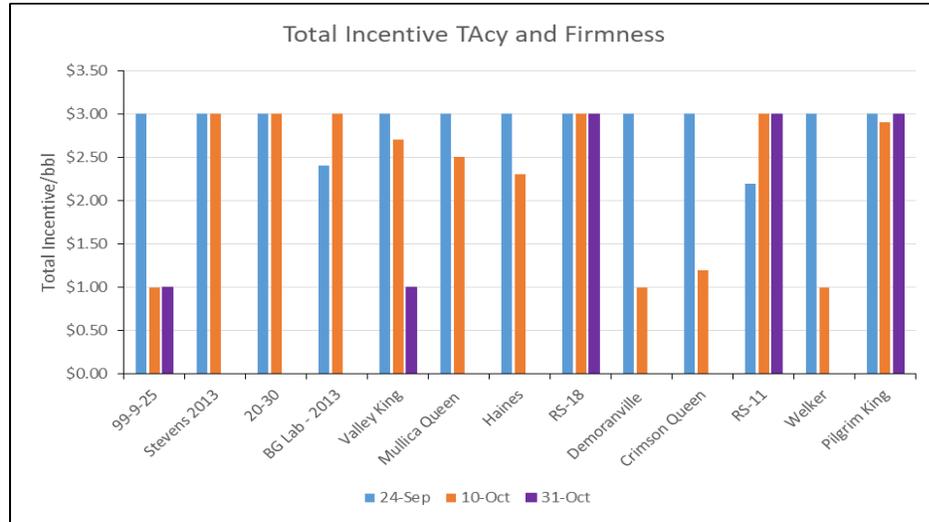


Figure 3. Incentive payments for 13 different cranberry varieties grown at the BC Cranberry Research farm in 2019. Payment is calculated as the sum of incentive for TAcy and Firmness.

- Data to be compiled and analyzed for the Final Report (January 15, 2020)
 - All yield data from 2013, 2015, and 2016 plantings. 2019 is the first year of harvest for the 2016 Fruit Rot Resistance plots
 - Phenology data (bud break, % bloom and out of bloom) for the released and specific numbered varieties
 - Summary of results from the additional trials conducted at the research farm this summer including Nematode Control for Girdler in Field 4, herbicide trials in and around Field 1, and the mowing/sanding demonstration in Field 1.