

Cranberry IPM Bulletin

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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

Berries are fully sized and ripening in most fields. Lots of fields have next year's budset starting if not well under way.

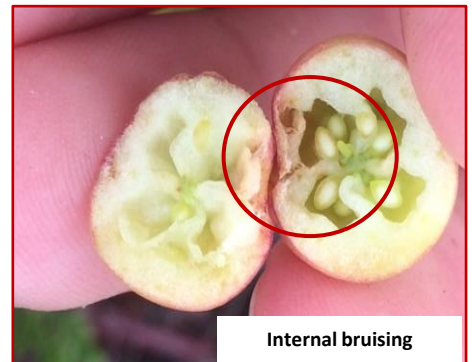


Types of Berry & Vine Damage

Identifying other problems present such as disease and abiotic issues late in the season or at harvest can help prevent damage next season. This is especially important for the diseases that must be treated for early next season.

Mechanical Damage

- Generally caused by machinery or human activity in the field late in the season.
- If damage is observed on the outside of the berry, look for internal bruising to verify mechanical damage.
- Try to avoid unnecessary activity in the field late in the season as fruit is ripening.



Poor Pollination

- Generally small fruits, that are misshapen or warped.
- If you open symptomatic fruits, there will be a lack of seeds present.
- Some varieties, such as ben lear, have naturally pear-shaped fruits.



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

Virus

- Fruits will have a mottled appearance or heavy scarring.
- Caused by scorch or shock virus which is a serious disease in blueberries.
- There is no control for this as viruses are not controlled by fungicides.
- We are unsure if there are further vine issues caused by this or just the fruit damage.



Virus scarred fruits

Fruit Rot

- Watch for fruit rot presence now and at harvest.
- Different pathogens cause different types of fruit rot so if concerning levels are found a sample can be taken for disease testing. This will ensure the right fungicide is chosen and timing is applied correctly for the pathogens present.



Fruit rot

Cotton ball

- Fruits will be filled with a white cotton substance, making them unmarketable.
- Control for this disease must be done at budbreak.
- Make note of any fields with symptoms present and plan to treat with a fungicide early next season.



Cotton ball infection

Region (all weather data collected from farmwest.com)	Rainfall in mm May 1 st – August 15 th 2023	Rainfall in mm May 1 st – August 15 th 2022	Rainfall in mm Jan 1 st – August 15 th 2023	Rainfall in mm Jan 1 st – August 15 th 2022
Pitt Meadows	68 mm	233 mm	645 mm	951 mm
Richmond	72 mm	192 mm	404 mm	627 mm
Delta North	31 mm	175 mm	376 mm	632 mm
Abbotsford	88 mm	232 mm	506 mm	779 mm
Comox	68 mm	207 mm	453 mm	636 mm

Weather Data

- Precipitation is still significantly low in all regions.
- Compared to 2022 all regions are over 200 mm behind in rainfall.
- GDD are ahead of 2022 and on track with 2021 and the 31-year average. (see next page)

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Growing Degree Days Based on YVR (Vancouver Airport)

	2023	2022	2021	31-year average
January 31 st	165.7	130.5	164.5	129.1
February 28 th	289.3	255.4	221.9	262.6
March 31 st	366.0	352.2	362.6	361.8
April 30 th	725.4	717.8	746.4	762.9
May 31 st	1180	1069.7	1134.4	1167.8
June 30 th	1663.1	1536.7	2120.25	1644.2
July 31 st	2250.5	1671.5	2268.2	2209.6

Recommendations

- **Fireworm:** Monitor for third generation moth flight and newly hatched larvae. Look for damage from this pest. If there were any issues during second generation, there is a higher likelihood of a third generation on your farm.
- **Sparganothis Fruitworm:** Monitor for sparganothis fruitworm in cranberry uprights and berries like you would for fireworm. Note sparganothis tend to use multiple uprights in their tents and have a translucent or brown head capsule. Apply a registered insecticide if levels are of concern. Note not all insecticides for fireworm are effective against sparganothis.
- **Cranberry Fruitworm:** Monitor for cranberry fruitworm larvae and damage in the field. Larvae will always be found in berries as this pest does not make tents in cranberry uprights. Look for clusters of prematurely ripening fruit. At this point it is likely too late to treat but plan to control for this pest next season if issues are observed.
- **Cottonball:** Monitor for cottonball berry infections. If disease is detected, plan to treat with fungicide next year at bud break.
- **Fruit Rot:** Monitor for fruit rot in the fields and at harvest. If necessary, collect samples for disease testing and submit to the BC Ministry of Agriculture lab.
- **Heat Stress:** Monitor fields for symptoms of heat stress.
- **Frost:** Monitor overnight temperatures as harvest approaches. Ripe berries are very susceptible to frost damage.

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.



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