

# Cranberry IPM Bulletin

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**Please note:** The following recommendations are based on field monitoring data from cranberry fields in all cranberry growing 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

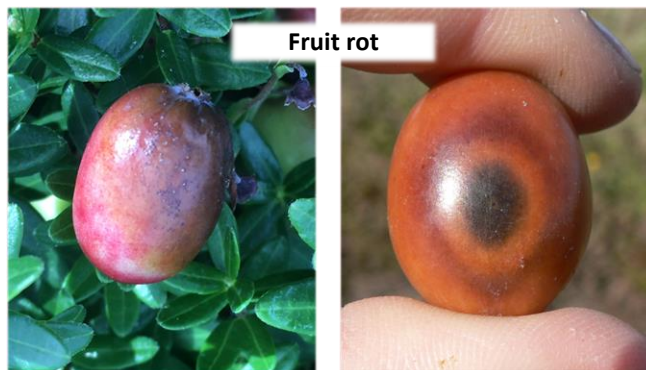
Berries are growing and starting to show colour. All fields have new budset starting; some fields with earlier varieties have low levels of bud swell. These buds are generally very susceptible to frost damage and don't overwinter well.

## Types of berry and vine damage

Identifying diseases and other abiotic issues at harvest can be helpful for prevention next year. Some diseases in particular need to be treated early next spring as plants break dormancy before symptoms are present.

### Fruit rot

Not all fruit rot is the same - different pathogens and fungus cause different kinds of rot and vine decline. Some fungicides only target certain pathogens so if high percentages of fruit rot are being detected taking samples in for testing may be beneficial. Chemicals can then be chosen based on management and timing of specific diseases.



### Cottonball

Fruits infected with cottonball are now being observed in some fields. Control of this disease must be done at bud break. Make note of fields with symptoms and plan to treat next spring.



### Virus

Berries with virus scarring are most obvious at this time of year before fruit is fully coloured. Unfortunately, there is no control options for this as viruses are not controlled by fungicides. Scorch and shock virus is a major issue in BC blueberries with only physical control measures available i.e. pulling out infected plants and root systems.



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



**Hail damage**



**Poor pollination -  
lack of seeds**



**Poor pollination -  
misshapen fruit**

### **Hail damage**

Depending on what point in the growing season hail occurs it can cause no issues or significant damage. Watch for bruising on fruit.

### **Pollination**

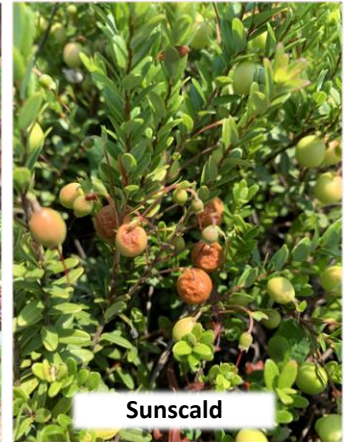
Watch for misshapen fruits and fruits with a lack of seeds present. Keep in mind some varieties such as Ben Lear have pear shaped fruits.

### **Heat stress and sunscald**

Watch for wilting fruits and vines after significant heat. Sunscalding will affect the berries on the top of the canopy with no protection from vines.



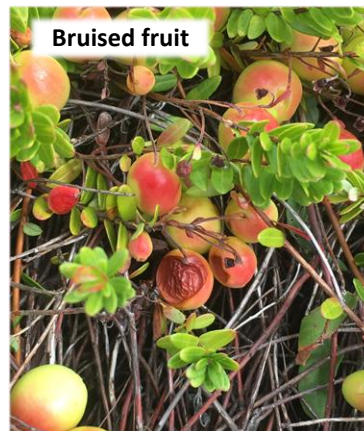
**Heat stress**



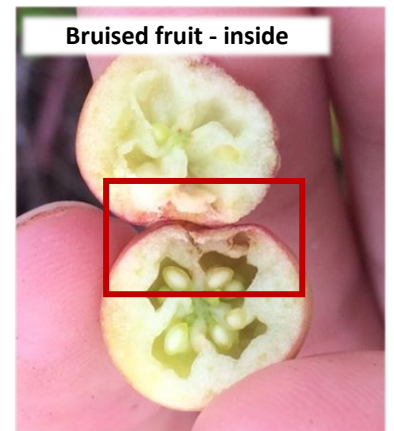
**Sunscald**



**Vine damage from equipment**



**Bruised fruit**



**Bruised fruit - inside**

### **Mechanical damage**

This can be caused by equipment or workers stepping on ripening fruit. Try to avoid unnecessary damage late in the season. If you open the fruit with damage observed you will likely see bruising on the inside of the berry.

## Where pests are at...

Fireworm	Some traps are catching higher levels of moths this week. These fields should be watched for a potential third generation fireworm hatch over the next several weeks.
Sparganothis	Moths are still being caught. Watch for newly hatched larvae and berry damage.
Tipworm	Tipworm populations are starting to decline for the season. On most farms the window to spray for this pest is now over.
Cranberry Fruitworm	Damaged berries and larvae are still present in fields with history of this pest.

## Recommendations

- Monitor for fireworm larvae if there were issues or high levels at second generation. If fireworm are found and berry damage is a concern apply a registered insecticide.
- Monitor for sparganothis larvae and berry damage. If moderate numbers of larvae are found apply an insecticide for this pest. Keep in mind not all products used for fireworm control are effective against sparganothis.
- Monitor for cranberry fruitworm larvae in fruits. Plan to treat for this pest next year.
- Monitor for cottonball berry infections. Plan to treat next season at budbreak.
- Monitor for berries exhibiting signs of fruit rot. If unsure how to control for the fungus present collect samples to submit to the BC Ministry of Agriculture for pathogen testing.
- Monitor fruits for signs of virus scarring. Samples can be taken for further testing to confirm presence of virus.
- Watch 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.