Cranberry Watch

This growing season has started out strangely, to say the least. A colder than normal winter and spring; dry weather followed by deluges of rain and plenty of hail meant that we were at least 3 weeks later than normal going into budbreak. Then, in May, numerous nights of frost controlling the newly emerging shoots were immediately followed by unseasonably (for any time of the year!) hot and dry weather for 2-3 days. The good thing about the hot weather was that it pushed plant growth such that we are now no more than a week behind the "normal" bloom time. The bad news about the hot weather? Well, I’m not sure that there is any really bad news. It seems as though the hot weather made all of our typical issues arise at once—instead of singly over the early part of the season. Rose bloom, lophodermium twig blight, phytophthora root rot, and upright dieback suddenly became apparent in the cranberry beds. Fireworm appeared practically on schedule, and winter damage from black vine weevils reared its ugly head.

Upright dieback and twig blight (as well as fruit rots) can be controlled with chlorothalonil (Bravo, Equus, Echo, etc.). Abound, or Mancozeb products such as Manzate, Dithane, or Pencozeb will also work to control twig blight and fruit rots. Consider rotating the fungicides to help delay the possibility of fungal pathogens gaining resistance to a particular fungicide.

Rose bloom can be controlled with copper products or Bordeaux. For best control it should be applied when the fungus is sporulating—when the rose blooms are taking on a whitish cast.

Phytophthora root rot is best taken care of by resolving the drainage issues in the bed. Once the drainage problems are resolved, plant recovery can be speeded up by the use of Ridomil, or Fospite.

Weevils can be very difficult to control in cranberries, because once you discover that you have an infestation, the number of insects are very high. The larvae are the most damaging stage of the insect, because they feed primarily on the cranberry roots. Larvae can be controlled using beneficial nematodes, Admire Pro, or Mycotrol. These products will not control the adults. For adult weevil control, cryolite bait works very well or acephate (Orthene) may be used when the plants are no longer in bloom.

Finally, for the control of cranberry girdler, beneficial nematodes can be used effectively if they are applied at the correct time—a week to 10 days after peak flight. The nematode to use is Steinernema carpocapsae. Your other options for control are to use Diazinon 14G (this year only) or to resand your bed. Good Luck!

Pesticide Update for Cranberries

Diazinon 14G: this registration is scheduled to be cancelled at the end of 2008. Use any existing stock, and keep in mind that this product may not become re-registered.

Indar: this fungicide was registered last year with a regular, Section 3 label. It can be used for cottonball and fruit rot control.

Delegate: an improved formulation of Success. Kim Patten has seen good control of fireworm with this product.

Avaunt: another insecticide for fireworm.
Cranberry Tipworm/Blueberry Gall Midge

Cranberry tipworm, *Dasineura oxycoccana*, which is known as gall midge in blueberries, is a very small insect whose larvae feed on the growing tip in both cranberries and blueberries. In cranberries leaves in the growing tip become cupped and eventually the tip turns brown and dies. In blueberries, the insects cause blackened tips and distorted leaves. In both cranberries and blueberries, the death of the shoot tips may cause side shoots to break, causing a witches'-broom effect. While the current season's fruit is not affected, late season damage by the insect may decrease bud set of the following year's fruit.

Tipworm/gall midge appears to have 4 or 5 generations per year on the west coast, increasing the potential for damage. While gall midge has been detected in Willamette Valley blueberries farms, it's presence has not been monitored in Oregon cranberries to date.

I hope to begin monitoring cranberry beds this summer to determine if tipworm is present locally.

For more information on gall midge in blueberries, see OSU Extension publication EM 8889, “Blueberry Gall Midge: A Possible New Pest in the Pacific Northwest”.

Wine Grape Events

**June 12—Grape Day in the Umpqua**

OSU Extension is offering a one-day event with a morning vineyard seminar session and afternoon field tour of vineyards in the Umpqua Valley. Steve Renquist, OSU Extension Horticulturist, will be arranging seminar topics and vineyard tours which include OSU Extension and research faculty who will be on hand for seminars, discussions and questions regarding the vineyard visits. Please check out [http://wine.oregonstate.edu](http://wine.oregonstate.edu) for more information regarding this event or contact Steve Renquist at 541-672-4461, steve.renquist@oregonstate.edu

**July 31—Southern Oregon Vineyard Tour**

Southern Oregon Research and Extension Center, Central Point, OR will have their annual vineyard tour July 31 from 7:45 am – 4:30 pm. Research and Extension faculty of OSU working on viticulture will host this tour throughout Jackson and Josephine Counties that focuses on problems, practices and successes in the vineyard. More information will be coming in June. Please check out [http://wine.oregonstate.edu](http://wine.oregonstate.edu) for information as it becomes available.

Extension Publications

Updated. EC-1308E *Blueberry Cultivars for the Pacific Northwest.* Available only on-line.

Updated. EC-1310E *Raspberry Cultivars for the Pacific Northwest.* Available only on-line.

Updated. EC-1617E *Blackberry Cultivars* for the Pacific Northwest. Available only on-line.

EM 8413E *2008 OSU Grape Pest Management Guide*. Available only on-line

On-line publications can be obtained at: [http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/](http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/)

Bandon Agrimet Station

Support is being sought to cover the cost of maintenance and repairs to the Bandon Agrimet weather monitoring station. If you are interested in helping support this work, you may make a contribution by sending a check to the South Coast Watershed, P.O. Box 666, Gold Beach, OR 97456. Attn: Liesl Make sure that the memo line on the check reads "Bandon Agrimet Station". Any amount you are able and willing to give will be greatly appreciated.
Honey bees health and survival and matters relating to pollination are of great concern to many growers—not just in our growing region, but all over the United States. Scientist are continuing to look for answers for Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), but honey bees also have many known problems. Dr. James Young of Oregon State University’s Insect Identification Clinic has established services to provide support for honey bee health. These services are:

- A web-site to provide information on honey bee pests and pathogens: [http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/bpp/insect_clinic/bees.htm](http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/bpp/insect_clinic/bees.htm)
- An “Oregon Honey Bee Survey 2008” to determine what bee health issues may currently exist in Oregon. The survey is available from the Oregon State University Insect ID Clinic or the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and may be submitted anonymously. This survey is voluntary, not viewed by the ODA and is not linked to hive registration.
- Honey Bee Diagnostic Services are offered for the non-viral diseases and pests of honey bees. Submission forms are available at the bee pests and pathogens web-site listed above. Screening services are currently available for American Foulbrood, European Foulbrood, Chalkbrood, Stonebrood, Nosema presence, Varroa mites, Tracheal mites and various other insect pests. Charges are associated with the diagnosis of the brood diseases, but not the other pests.
- Plans to add in Summer/Fall 2008 testing for American Foulbrood Resistance to terramycin.
- March 2009—expanded services to meet the needs of Oregon beekeepers based on survey results and other identification needs.

BOLO—Be on the Look Out For!

Sujaya Rao has received funding to do research on native pollinators for blueberries and cranberries. The initial stages of the work entail determining what pollinators are working in cranberries—so we have begun trapping in both Coos and Curry County cranberry farms.

We need your help! We are hoping to discover a bumblebee that was previously found in this region—*Bombus occidentalis*—the white-assed bee. If you see this bee, which has yellow striping towards the head region and a distinctive white butt, please either attempt to take a photo of it or catch it and contact me, Linda White, at the Coos County Extension Office.

We are also looking for any bees that are completely black. If you are able to photograph or trap any all black bee, please contact me so that I can get the photo or specimen to Sujaya Rao and Bill Stephen on the OSU campus.
# Upcoming Events and Workshops

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>Caneberry Field Day</td>
<td>NWREC, Aurora, OR</td>
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<td>1:00 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>Blueberry Field Day</td>
<td>NWREC, Aurora, OR</td>
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<td>July 14-17</td>
<td>9th International Vaccinium Symposia</td>
<td>Corvallis, OR</td>
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<td>July 31</td>
<td>Washington Cranberry Field Day</td>
<td>Long Beach, WA</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>Cranberry Farm Science Review</td>
<td>Bandon, OR</td>
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For more information: [http://berrygrape.oregonstate.edu/](http://berrygrape.oregonstate.edu/) or 1-503-678-1264

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Linda White, Commercial Horticulture
Coos County OSU Extension
Ohlsen Baxter Building
631 Alder St.
Myrtle Point, OR 97458
Callisto®

Herbicide

Supplemental label for cranberry, blueberry and lingonberry, flax, pearl millet

Active Ingredient:
Mesotrione (CAS No. 104206-82-8) .......................................................... 40.0%
Other Ingredients: .......................................................... 60.0%
Total: .......................................................... 100.0%

Contains 4 lbs. of active ingredient mesotrione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

EPA Reg. No. 100-1131

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed.

Before using Callisto Herbicide as permitted according to this supplemental label, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This Supplemental Labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This Supplemental Labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

SCP 1131A-S3 0108
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CRANBERRY
Callisto may be applied to bearing or non-bearing cranberry beds for control or suppression of bog St. John's wort (Hypericum boreale), rushes (Juncus canadensis, J. effuses, J. bufonius, J. tenuis), sedges spp. (Carex spp.), yellow loosestrife (Lysimachia terrestris) and silverleaf (Potentilla pacifica) in addition to the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2. Callisto may be applied in cranberries at a rate up to 8 fl. oz./A. Apply no more than two applications per crop per year and not more than 16 fl. oz./A in total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v is recommended, but avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to cranberry leaves. In non-bearing cranberries, make the Callisto application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days before flooding in fall or winter. In bearing cranberries, make the Callisto application(s) after the bud break stage, but not less than 45 days prior to flooding or harvest.

Wait at least 18 months after the last Callisto application in cranberries before replanting cranberries or before rotating to another crop.

Additional Restrictions: 1) Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present. 2) Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. 3) Do not apply within 10 feet of surface water or where there is no buffer strip of vines between the treated area and any surface water. 4) Do not spray to runoff. 5) Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. 6) Do not apply if rainfall or sprinkler irrigation for frost protection is expected within 48 hours.

BLUEBERRY AND LINGONBERRY
Callisto may be applied as a pre-bloom post-directed spray in high bush blueberry and lingonberry. For a list of weeds controlled see Tables 1 and 2. Callisto may be applied at a rate up to 6 fl. oz./A. If a split application weed control program is desired, 3 fl. oz./A followed by 3 fl. oz./A may be used, but no more than two applications per crop per year are allowed and not more than 6 fl. oz./A in total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v is recommended, but avoid using COC adjuvants that are injurious to blueberry and lingonberry leaves. Do not apply Callisto to blueberries and lingonberries after the onset of the bloom stage or illegal residues may occur.

In low bush blueberries, Callisto may only be applied in the non-bearing year. This application may be a broadcast application. Up to 6 fl. oz./A of Callisto may be applied in a single application, or 3 fl. oz./A followed by 3 fl. oz./A if used in a split application program. No more than two applications per year are allowed and not more than 6 fl. oz./A in total per year. If two applications are made, they must be made no closer than 14 days apart. The use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) type adjuvant at 1% v/v is recommended.

Wait at least 18 months after the last Callisto application in blueberries and lingonberries before replanting blueberries and lingonberries or before rotating to another crop.