Cranberry Watch

Let’s talk water. I get a lot of questions about the amount of water that cranberries need during the growing season. Unfortunately, there is not a cut and dry answer. But here is some information that may help.

Cranberries have a very fine, shallow root system, growing only within the upper few inches of soil. For this reason, and because they grow in sand, cranberries can use water very quickly.

**ET**—the amount of water used by a plant and lost through evaporation.

**Effective rainfall**—the amount of rainfall that becomes available to plants is usually about 70% of the measured rainfall. Average daily consumptive use rates for cranberries on the coast are between 0.11 and 0.15 inches. Peak rates occur in July and August and can increase to 0.16-0.18 in sheltered and/or windy areas. Allowable moisture loss in Oregon and Washington is about the same amount that is used during peak rate of consumptive use. In other words, during peak water use periods (hot, sunny and windy days) cranberries should be watered daily.

If you need to apply 0.16 - 0.18 inches of water, you would need to apply through your irrigation system between 0.25 and 0.33 inches of water. This allows for the inefficiencies of the sprinkler system and windy situations. In general, the wider your sprinkler spacing the less efficient the system is. A 30’ x 30’ sprinkler spacing in moderate winds is estimated to be only 68% efficient—and only 55% efficient in high wind. Sprinklers set at 35’ x 35’ are estimated to be 65% and 53% efficient in moderate and high winds.

To get accurate and up-to-date ET information on a daily basis, you should use the AgriMet weather station data that is available online at: http://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/wxdata.html. The weather station in Bandon is next to the Ocean Spray Receiving Station.

Cranberry Farm Science Review

The 2009 Cranberry Farm Science Review will be taking place on Thursday, August 6, 2009, from 8:00 am until 12 pm. This year we will be departing from the Bandon High School parking lot at 8:05 am, sharp, so that we may arrive at the farm site by 8:30 am. The buses will also stop at Blanco School in Langlois at ~8:20 am to pick up any additional passengers.

Our program this year will be focusing on pest management, plant nutrition and fertilization. There will also be updates about on-going research projects, and a look at the new variety planting.

Notice: I will be out of the office attending a conference in Canada from August 8th - August 14th. I will be back in my office on August 17th, 2009.
Plant Tissue Testing

It's getting near to that time of year again when plant tissue testing goes on. In order to determine the overall health of your plants, and the effects of a fertilizer regime, leaf analysis needs to happen.

Oregon can make fertilizer recommendations based on years of leaf analysis data on small fruits (cranberries, blueberries, grapes, blackberries, and raspberries), and tree fruits (apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, filberts and walnuts). However, in order to make recommendations, leaf samples need to be collected at the correct times. This timing is based on dates when plant nutrients are not changing rapidly—are at a constant level for some period of time. Timing and selection of leaves is listed below for important crops in our area:

**Cranberries:** Collect samples from mid-August to mid-September. Clip current season's growth from uprights. Select 20 tips from each of 9 or 10 locations on the bed for a total of 180-200 tips per bed.

**Blueberries:** Collect samples from approximately July 20 to August 10. Select the newest, fully expanded leaves, 10 leaves per plant from shoots randomly selected from all sides of the plant. Leaves should be free of diseases or damage and should include the stem portion (petiole). Total sample size should be approximately 50 leaves. Generally, it is best to take samples from a single variety. Take samples from the middle of the current season's terminal shoots.

Timing is based on dates when plant nutrients are not changing rapidly—are at a constant level for some period of time. It is best to ship your samples to the analysis lab as soon as it is collected, however, if you need to wait to send samples, allow them to air dry so that they will not mold or spoil.

A list of available laboratories is available from the Coos County Extension office, or on the web at http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/html/em/em8677/

The Central Analytical Laboratory (CAL) at Oregon State University also analyzes plant tissue for $40 per sample. Tissue sample bags and instructions from CAL are available at both the Coos County and Curry County Extension Office.

New Publications

Updated. EC 1630-E Identifying Insects and Arthropods in Oregon Available on-line or at the Coos County Extension Office.

Updated. EM 8980 Managing Insects and Diseases of Oregon Conifers. Cost is $15.00. Available online or at the Coos County Extension Office.

The 2009 PNW Weed Management, Pest Management and Disease Management Handbooks are now available in either hard-copy or on-line. The cost for paper copies is $50 per book and they are available from the Oregon State Extension website listed below. If you would like to look up information on-line, the handbook’s information is available from the OSU Integrated Plant Protection Center website at: http://www.ipmnet.org/IPM_Handbooks.htm

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

Washington State has released the 2009 Cranberry Pest Management Guide. It is only available on-line at: http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/eb0845e/eb0845e.pdf

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.
Oregon’s Pesticide Use Reporting System has been suspended until at least January 2013, due to budget restraints. There is no longer a requirement to continue reporting until further notice. If you had not made any reports for this year, you will not be able to file any and you will not face any enforcement actions. Previously filed reports will also not be available to those who filed.

You are still required to keep a personal record of pesticides used. If you are interested in viewing the 2008 Pesticide Use Reporting System annual report, it is available online at: http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml#Annual_reports

**Plant Health**

**Cranberries:** For fruit rot control and lophodermium (twig blight) two commonly used fungicides are chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, and Equus) and Abound. Chlorothalonil (except for Bravo Weather Stik), have a 12 hour return entry interval (REI) and a 50 day pre harvest interval (PHI). Abound has a 4 hour REI and a 3 day PHI. Both products may only be applied 3 times per year.

**Wine Grapes:** For botrytis bunch rot there are many chemical controls that may be used. Two that appear to provide good control are Elevate 50 WDG. It has a 12 hour REI and may be applied up to the day of harvest. The other control are Iprodione-based products (Iprodione 4L AG, Nevada 4F, and Rovral 4F. They have a 48 hour REI and a 7 day REI.

For powdery mildew on grapes, there are an even larger number of chemical controls than for botrytis. Abound may be used. The REI is 4 hours and the PHI for wine grapes is 14 days. It may be used up to 4 times a year, but never more than twice sequentially. M-Pede is an organic product with a 12 hour REI. It may be applied up to harvest. There is also a biological control measure for powdery mildew control—Sonata, which has a 4 hour REI and may be used up to the day of harvest. The biological control, Serenade MAX, is labeled for the control of both botrytis and powdery mildew. Serenade has a 4 hour REI and may be used up to the day of harvest. Variable efficacy has been observed for the control of botrytis in western Oregon, and it appears to be ineffective as a stand-alone treatment for the control of powdery mildew.

Expanded information on control measures for these disease problems may be found in the PNW Disease Management Handbook (previously mentioned) on-line at: http://www.ipmnet.org/IPM_Handbooks.htm

Remember! The label is the law. Always read the pesticide label!

**Washington Cranberry Field Day**

The Cranberry Field Day in Long Beach, Washington, is being held on Friday, July 31st, 2009, from 9:00 am until 2:00 pm. The program will feature pest management, irrigation, root growth, and germplasm.

For more information, contact Kim Patten at the Long Beach Research Station at (360) 642-2031.

**Watershed and Forestry Classes and Tours**

A watershed restoration field tour is being planned for some time in August. It will likely be held on the Coos River in Coos County. More information will be forthcoming on this event.

Maps and Measurements classes will be held July 22nd in Coos and July 23rd in Curry. The classes are from 2:30 to 4:30 pm.

There will also be a Fish and Wildlife Field Trip August 5th in Coos County and also July 30th in Curry County.

Contact Tristan Huff, Forestry Department at the Coos County Extension office ext 286.
Upcoming Events and Workshops

July 28 through August 1  Coos County Fair and Rodeo
Coos County Fairgrounds, Myrtle Point

July 31  Washington Cranberry Field Day
Long Beach, WA

August 6  Cranberry Farm Science Review
8:00 am, Langlois, OR

August  Watershed Restoration Field Tour
TBA Date and Location

Agriculture, Family and Community Development, 4-H Youth, Forestry, and Extension/Sea Grant Programs, Oregon State University, United States Department of Agriculture, and Coos County Cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

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8:00 am   Begin loading buses at Bandon High School – Bandon, Oregon
8:05 am   Depart Bandon High School
8:25 am   Depart Blanco School, Langlois
8:30 am   Arrive at Donaldson Farm. General welcome and introductions
           Coffee and doughnuts with vendors
           ~ Bob Donaldson, OCGA Chairman
           ~ Linda White, Coos/Curry County Extension, OSU
8:50 am   New Variety Planting
           ~ Bob Donaldson, OCGA Chairman
           ~ Linda White, Coos/Curry County Extension, OSU
9:05 am   Cranberry Nutrition Management, “The Cranberry Diet”
           ~ John Hart, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU
9:25 am   Yield estimation
           ~ John Hart, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU
           ~ Linda White, Coos/Curry County Extension, OSU
9:35 am   The use of minirhizotron tubes in cranberries
           ~ Luis Valenzuela, USDA-ARS, Corvallis
9:50 am   Herbicide rates and timings
           ~ Bob Donaldson, OCGA Chairman
10:05 am  Break
10:30 am  Monitoring and Control of Fireworm and Girdler in Cranberries
           ~ Kevin Talbot, Ocean Spray Cranberries
11:00 am  Black vine weevil
           ~ Vaughn Walton, Dept. of Horticulture, OSU
           ~ Betsey Miller, Dept. of Horticulture, OSU
11:30 am  Native Pollinator Study
           ~ Linda White, Coos/Curry County Extension, OSU
           ~ Kim Phillips, Coos/Curry County Extension, OSU
11:45 am  Load buses and depart Donaldson Farm for Blanco School and Bandon High School