Research Update Meeting 2007 - Pathological Highlights 2007

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Pathological Highlights - 2007

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There’s a new kid in town...

Indar 75WSP
Fenbuconazole
Dow Agrosciences
Fruit rot management

- 2-4 oz. per acre
- Begin applications prior to bloom at the onset of disease
- Continue on a 7-14 day spray schedule, depending on local conditions
- Do not make more than four applications or apply more than 16 oz. per acre per year
- 30 day PHI
Fairy ring management

- Measure ring diameter and add 10 feet to the diameter
- Begin applications at budbreak and repeat once, if necessary, 14 days later
- Apply (4 oz./acre) in 30-100 gallons of water to the affected area
- Irrigation for 1-2 hr following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant
Resistance management

- Indar 75WSP belongs to the demethylation inhibitor (DMI), sterol-inhibiting class of fungicides and is classified as a “Group-3-Fungicide” by EPA. Since certain fungi can develop resistance to this class of products, the use of Indar 75WSP should be part of a resistance management strategy which includes alternation with fungicides of different modes of action.
Field rot – Crowley

![Graph showing field rot data for different years and treatments: Bravo, Indar, Abound, Control. The graph displays the percentage of field rot over the years 2002 to 2006. Each year has bars representing the different treatments and their respective values.]

Legend:
- Bravo
- Indar
- Abound
- Control
Field rot – Early Black

![Bar chart showing field rot measurements over years for Early Black cultivar.]
Storage rot – Crowley

- Bravo
- Indar
- Abound
- Control


Values: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12

Legend:
- Bravo
- Indar
- Abound
- Control
Storage rot – Early Black

![Bar chart showing storage rot for Early Black with years 2002 to 2006, with categories Bravo, Indar, Abound, and Control.](chart.png)
Fairy ring trial – Howes – 2002

The graph shows the results of a fairy ring trial conducted in 2002 by Howes. The x-axis represents the months of the year, specifically early May, late May, early June, and late June. The y-axis indicates the level of control, ranging from 0 to 3.5.

The treatments included Ferbam-L, Ferbam-H, Abound-L, Abound-H, Indar-L, Indar-H, and Control. The graph compares the effectiveness of these treatments across the different months, with the bars indicating the level of control achieved for each treatment during each month.
Points assigned for the Keeping Quality Forecast

• Sunshine during the previous crop year – 4
• Sunshine in February – 1
• Sunshine in March – 2
• Temperature in March – 2
• Precipitation in March – 1 10 pts for Prelim.
• Temperature in April – 2
• Precipitation in April – 1
• Temperature in May – 2
• Precipitation in May – 1 16 pts for Final
Fungicide applications recommended by KQF and Skybit model
Comparison of KQF and Skybit model – field rot
Comparison of KQF and Skybit model – storage rot
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Final</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<td>VP</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
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Funky Flower
What do we know about FF?

- 20 beds – 19 Early Black, 1 Howes
- 17 ‘A’ type, 3 ‘B’ type
- Also occurs in New Jersey in EB
- Patches enlarge but less than 1 ft/yr
- Few fruit produced, fruit are small and malformed
- Vigorous runner production
What causes FF?

- Propagated cuttings retain the condition
- Transmissable through the seed
- Electron microscopy found possible virus particles – tobamovirus, badnavirus, rhabdovirus or a new category of viruses
- Experiments in progress or will be conducted – grafting, pollen transmission, dodder transmission
- Has been very difficult to nail down a causal agent
Leaf spot caused by fruit rot fungi
Typical in newly planted beds
Fruiting bodies in leaf spot
Leaf spotting leading to defoliation
Stem lesion with fruiting bodies
Early Rot – Phyllosticta vaccinii