Cranberry Station Extension meetings

Spring 4-16-2020

2020 Bogside April 16: Upright Dieback Management

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Cranberry Disease Management Guidelines

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April 16th, 2020
Upright Dieback

Phomopsis vaccinii

Fusicoccum putrefaciens

Synchronoblastia crypta
Upright Dieback Management

- Avoid heat stress.

- **Coppers and Chlorothalonil fungicides** are registered.
  
  eg: Champ DP, Champ Flowable, Champ WG
  Bravo Ultrex, Bravo Weather Stik, Equus DF

- **Timing of applications:** (April 25\textsuperscript{th} to May 15\textsuperscript{th})
  
  Early applications at bud break and/or bud expansion are known to provide excellent control.
Phytophthora Root Rot - *Phytophthora cinnamomomi*

*P. megasperma  P. dreschleri*

Root symptoms
Phytophthora Root Rot Rot Management

- Improve drainage of the low areas of the bed.
- Tile, stones or other materials can be utilized, and new ditches can be dug.
- Sand the affected areas to get them up to grade with the remainder of the bed.
- Stressed plants on the margins of dieback areas should be given extra dose of fertilizers to stimulate root growth.
Phytophthora Root Rot Management

• After improving drainage, fungicides should be applied.

• Foliar application of Phosphonate fungicides (eg: Rampart, Phostrol) or Soil application of Phenylamide fungicides (eg: Ridomil Gold SL, Ridomil Gold GR) are recommended.
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Phytophthora Root Rot Management

Timing of fungicide applications:

1st: between April 25th to May 15th

2nd: 60-90 days after the first application.

   (but before harvest)

3rd: After harvest, prior to November 15th.
Phytophthora Root Rot Management

- Precautions should be taken to avoid the spread of the pathogen from infested beds to uninfested beds.

- Machinery, equipment, footwear etc. should be sterilized using steam, 10% bleach or 70% alcohol.
Late Water

• A 30-day spring reflood applied several weeks after the winter flood has been removed and before the plants have lost dormancy (buds should still be red and tight).
• Recommended once in three years.
• Mid April to Mid May.
• LW is known to suppress some insects, fruit rot, weeds and improve keeping quality.
• Bloom will be compressed into a shorter time period.
When not to use....

• Stressed bogs – heavy crop previous year
• Previous year sanded bogs
• Bogs with poor quality water
• Bogs show visible winter injury.

When to use....

• Bog looks healthy and no stress
• High fruit rot incidence previous year
• Good quality water available for flood
Management after the LW flood is withdrawn

- Fungicides may be eliminated on processed-fruit beds if keeping quality is forecast to be good.
- Use **reduced recommended rates and less no. of applications** during the LW year and the following year.
  - If one application to be made- apply at 50% bloom.
  - If two applications are to be made- apply at 10% bloom and two weeks later.
Second year after LW has been held:

- No. of fungicide applications and rates should be increased to a normal schedule

LW in Newly Planted Beds:
(one or two year old bogs)

- will help prevent inoculum buildup
- helps the vines spread over the surface of the soil
- slow down weed growth
Management after the LW flood is withdrawn

- **Irrigation**: No need to irrigate (unless protecting for frost) for at least 2 weeks after the LW.

- **Frost protection**:
  - 1-2 weeks flood: Protect the bogs for 27°F
  - > 2 weeks flood: Protect the bogs for 30°F

- **Fertilizer use**:
  - < 3 weeks flood: standard fertilizer regime
  - > 3 weeks flood: Reduce N dose (30-40%) to avoid over growth