11-2011

2011 Quinstar Use Survey

Hilary A. Sandler

University of Massachusetts - Amherst, hsandler@umass.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cranberry_research_repts

Part of the Agriculture Commons, and the Plant Sciences Commons

Retrieved from https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cranberry_research_repts/6

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Cranberry Station Research Reports and Surveys at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in Cranberry Station Research Reports and Surveys by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.
SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS FROM QUINSTAR USE SURVEY
Hilary Sandler
Distributed November 2011, UMass Cranberry Station

Mailed to 40 growers; 22 responded = 55% return rate.

% farm treated for dodder: 48% said 100%; 14% said 90-99%; 14% said 60-70%

Describe dodder situation:
20% controlled with one application of Casoron (30-50 lb)
32% with 2 appl of Callisto (6-8 oz)
33% with 1 app of QS (8-12 oz)
23% with 2 app of QS (8 oz)
37% said managed only when Kerb was available.
32% said it is worse no matter what is done
14% said it is going to be a serious financial issue
41% said it's the biggest pest problem

Rank important contributors to lack of control (numbers of responses)
Herbicides not effective 11 noted as #1
Lots of seeds 6 noted as #1
Timing was off 6 noted as #2

How/when did dodder get on your farm?
Flood waters, birds, equipment, outside harvesting, passing of harvest boxes, no idea, geese; most said a long time ago (17 responded).

QuinStar use patterns
66% applied twice; 33% applied once. All used 4L. Almost all chemigated.
Number of days between applications: 30 to 36 days (11 responses)
16 used 8 oz; 3 used 12 oz (first and only application).

First application: 5 applied May 13; 2 applied May 6 and May 22; 1 applied May 3,5,6,8,12,18,19,20,24,28,29
Second application: 2 on June 5,8,10, 13, 16; 1 on May 29, June 2,9,27

%acres treated for dodder: 29% treated 100%; 20% treated 90-99%

History of dodder? 43% said very widespread; 43% moderate; and 14% had small patches

What was your control with what you did? 33% said good to excellent; 48% said fair to moderate; 19% said poor
How did you time your spray?
53% found seedlings and sprayed right away.
29% found seedlings and waited 4 to 7 days.
18% talked to other growers.
29% talked to extension specialist.
12% talked to ag supplier or consultants.

Vine damage? 55% reported slight; 25% moderate; 30% reported cupping.; 28% said vines grew out of noticed damage.

Seed reduction? 40% said yes, 15% said no, 45% not sure

Use again in 2012? 50% yes, 15% no, and 35% not sure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What will you do if QS is available?</th>
<th>What if NOT available?</th>
<th>(# responses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Casoron only</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Callisto only</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use QS only</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casoron &amp; QS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casoron &amp; Callisto</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS &amp; Callisto</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand pull</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rake</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds in flood</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove weeds w dodder</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRLs</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlations:
• No relationship between CONTROL (Excellent=1, Good=2, Moderate=3, and 4=Poor) and date of first application, number of app, days btw apps, history of dodder infestation, and applying right away (P>0.15).

• Fruit destination (1=fresh, 2=processed, 3=both) was negatively correlated with control (P=0.016). Fresh fruit tended to have worse control. Fruit destination was positively correlated with history of infestation (P=0.038; widespread, moderate, patchy). Fresh fruit tended to have heavier dodder infestations.

• History was positively correlated (P=0.002) with timing methods (1=right away, 2=number of days later, 3=spoke to someone, 4=used calendar). Growers with worse infestations tend to time their applications as soon as they saw seedlings emerge.