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.](image-url)
Field rot – Early Black

![Bar chart showing field rot data for Early Black with years 2002 to 2006. The chart includes categories for Bravo, Indar, Abound, and Control.](chart.png)
Storage rot – Crowley

![Graph showing data from 2002 to 2006 for Bravo, Indar, Abound, and Control. The y-axis represents the storage rot levels, and the x-axis represents the years from 2002 to 2006. The graph shows the differences in storage rot for each year and each category.]
Storage rot – Early Black

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

The diagram shows the performance of different treatments (Ferbam-L, Ferbam-H, Abound-L, Abound-H, Indar-L, Indar-H, and Control) over the months of early May, late May, early June, and late June. The y-axis represents the measurement scale, while the x-axis shows the timeline of months.
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
# Accuracy of the KQF

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Prelim</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<td>VP</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
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</table>
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