

Berry Advisor

TerraLink Horticulture Inc.

May 2011

Registration

What's New in Pest Control?

Intrepid 240F

A Group 18 insecticide (methoxyfenozide) from Dow AgroSciences, Intrepid 240F now has a minor use registration on cranberries for control of blackheaded fireworm, Sparganothis fruitworm and cranberry fruitworm. It can be applied by foliar spray or chemigation. The PHI is 14 days and the REI is 12 hours.

Altacor

A minor use registration has been given to Altacor insecticide. The active ingredient chlorantraniliprole is in Group 28 and is expected to control cranberry fruitworm, blackheaded fireworm and sparganothis fruitworm. The label has rates for foliar application and chemigation as well. Apply when monitoring indicates treatment thresholds have been reached. 3 applications per season are allowed no faster than 7 days apart. The PHI is 1 day and the REI is 12 hours.

Delegate WG

Delegate WG has received a minor use registration in blueberries for control of oblique-banded leafroller (OBLR) and winter moth, adding to the existing registration in this crop for spanworm. New in 2008, Delegate WG is a Group 5 active ingredient (spinetoram) that controls or suppresses many foliage feeding pests in a wide variety of crops. It is most effective against OBLR when applied at egg hatch or small larvae, so monitor for OBLR populations to avoid spraying needlessly. Delegate WG is toxic to bees so do

not apply during flowering. The PHI is 3 days in blueberries and the REI is 12 hours.

Ignite SN

Originally registered for shoot burning in raspberries and top killing in potatoes, Ignite SN (active ingredient glufosinate ammonium) now has a full registration in blueberries for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. A group 10 active ingredient (glufosinate ammonium), Ignite SN will also burn the tops of perennial weeds, but thorough control of them is unlikely. Ignite SN is rainfast in about 4 hours and works quickest in warm, humid weather on actively growing weeds that are smaller than 30 cm in height. The use pattern is similar to Gramoxone; as a post-emergence product herbicide, it kills the parts it hits. Use as a directed spray in blueberries to avoid damaging green and young tissue. The PHI is 14 days in blueberries with an REI of 12 hours.

Fulfill 50WG

Finally, Fulfill 50WG has been given a full registration. The active ingredient, pymetrozine, in Group 9B, works on aphids in an unusual fashion. Once ingested, Fulfill 50WG causes the aphids' salivary pump to fail. This causes them to remove their stylet from the leaf tissue and feeding ceases within a couple of hours. Affected aphids are known to wander around on the leaf surface aimlessly, dying in a few days. Two applications per season are allowed, one pre-bloom and one post harvest. The new Liberate adjuvant can be used, or LI 700 or Agral 90. The PHI is 85 days, and the REI is 12 hours.



Crop Protection

Options for Slug Control

Traditionally, the only options for control of slugs in any setting involved using pesticides with the active ingredient metaldehyde. This is a quite toxic product and once distributed on the ground around crops and gardens poses a danger to children and pets. Today, Deadline M-Ps is available in a 50 lb container as a commercial formulation containing metaldehyde. It cannot be used in food crops in such a way as to be near the edible parts, must be used only down the alleyways rather than at the base of the plants, and crops cannot be harvested within six days of application.



A better option for slug control is Sluggo Slug and Snail Bait. The active ingredient is not metaldehyde but iron phosphate, which has extremely low mammalian toxicity (oral LD50 is > 5000 mg/kg). Iron phosphate actually occurs naturally in small amounts. Sluggo pellets are very rain fast, and when the product eventually breaks down, it leaves iron and phosphorus that can be taken up as nutrients by plants. Available as a very durable extruded pellet, Sluggo can even be mixed with fertilizer for top-dress applications that double as distribution of this slug control product. Slugs and snails attracted to Sluggo stop feeding immediately after ingesting the bait then die within 3 to 6 days. Sluggo can be applied at 22 to 44 lbs per acre, not in piles but in a broadcast format. Unlike metaldehyde slug products, Sluggo can be applied directly below and amongst the base of plants, right up to harvest and with no re-entry interval. Use the highest rate for severe infestations.

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TerraLink

Roll With The Punches

Cool Weather Berry Production

The local berry crops are a good two weeks behind normal. Cold weather has an effect on nutrient uptake and disease development which are not always that obvious.



You can't control the weather, but you can react to it. Nutrient uptake by the plant is much more difficult in cold wet soil. Nutrients that have more difficulty being utilized in cool soil are manganese, iron, phosphorous, and nitrogen. If your soil is amply supplied with these nutrients, any deficiencies noted now may clear up as the soil warms. A foliar application may be useful to ensure that plant processes which occur

before the soil warms will be properly supplied with the right nutrients. If it is expected to be a high price year for your fruit, the payback on these types of sprays is more than likely. Try Terra Feed, a liquid foliar fertilizer product designed to get the right nutritional mix for strong fruit buds in cooler weather.

Disease pressure is less obvious while the weather remains cool. Your biggest concern will be root rot. This type of weather provides the 'perfect storm' for root rot to flourish. Ample soil moisture, cool soil temperatures and fresh root growth leave the plant in a very vulnerable state. However, the cool weather we have been getting has not stressed the root system enough for us to see the tell-tale symptoms of root rot. Unfortunately, by the time you see the symptoms in the field it will be too late to use Aliette. There is no known resistance to Aliette, but it is not curative and needs to be in the plant before the disease gains entry. You may still be able to save the field even after the root rot is noticed. A mix of Anti-Stress and Terra Boost will help lower the plant's requirement for water during peak demand. Also, by lowering the plant's water demands you will be less inclined to over-apply irrigation and further aggravate the situation.

To properly manage soil moisture, you may also consider using monitoring equipment. Terralink utilizes several different types of soil moisture management equipment. Take instant soil moisture readings, plot use rate with a data logger, or go to real time crop status. We have a solution for every crop, soil type, and budget.

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Crop Protection

Feature Pest: Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

The strange name for this bug is probably related to the marbled pattern of markings on its body and wings. It is quite a large species of stink bug, about 17 mm in length in the adult stage. A native insect of southeast Asia, the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) was first found in the late 90s in Pennsylvania. At the BCMAL Blueberry Diagnostic Workshop in February we learned it was found on the way into BC from the USA, so it is highly likely it is here now. It has become a serious pest in the USA. Both mature and immature stages feed on blueberry leaves and fruit and may cause significant damage. It can also be a contamination



issue in fruit coming into the processor. Good photographs of BMSB can be found at <http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/brown-marmorated-stink-bug>.

To view this photo of BMSB on your smartphone, scan this code:

