Issue 10 – November 13, 2024

Fruit Crop Report

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Provincial Overview

Strawberry growers have started applying pre-emergent herbicides and straw mulch to strawberry fields as soil temperatures are less than +5°C in most regions. For general soil temperature ranges in your region, see Soil Temperature - 14 Day History | Manitoba Agriculture | Province of Manitoba. For more information on applying straw mulch, see When to Apply Straw Mulch on Strawberries and Importance of Straw Mulch on Strawberries. Early November rains will assist keeping berry and tree fruit crops adequately hydrated going into winter. Key times for irrigating strawberries I Manitoba Agriculture I Province of Manitoba I pdf

Commercial Fruit Crops- Timely Topics

Recap of New & Discontinued Pesticides & Herbicides for 2024

New Products

Danitol- control of raspberry fruit worm in raspberries, insecticide group 3.

Cevya- suppression of botrytis grey mould in strawberries, currants and haskap, fungicide group 3.

Inspire Super- suppression of anthracnose, control of Botrytis grey mould in strawberries, fungicide groups 3 & 9

Miravis Prime- control of anthracnose in strawberries, fungicide groups 7 & 12.

Empire WG- control of Botrytis grey mould in raspberries, control of Anthracnose, Botrytis grey mould, common leaf spot, powdery mildew in strawberries, fungicide groups 7 & 11.

Flint Extra- control of powdery mildew in strawberries, fungicide group 11.

Captan 480 SC- control of Botrytis grey mould, common leaf spot in strawberries and Botrytis grey mould, spur blight in raspberries, fungicide group M.

Discontinued Products

Poast Ultra (PCP#24835)- production and sale discontinued by the company, a post-emergent grassy herbicide for use on strawberries, raspberries, and saskatoons. **Still registered for use.** Remaining inventory with input suppliers as supplies last.

Betamix (PCP#28650)- production and sale discontinued by the company, a post-emergent grassy herbicide for use on strawberries. **Still registered for use.** Remaining inventory with input suppliers as supplies last.

Diazinon (PCP# 11889)- insecticide, registration cancelled, **use expired** Dec. 2023 for use on raspberry crown borer in raspberries.

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Pyrinex (PCP#23705), **Sharphos** (PCP#32768), **Warhawk** (PCP#29984)- insecticide, registration cancelled for control of cutworm in strawberries (all with active ingredient chlorpyrifos), **use expired** Dec.2023.

Dacthal W75 (PCP#8963)- pre-emergent herbicide in strawberries, no longer available for sale, **use expired** Dec.2023.

References

Guide to Fruit Crop Production, Manitoba Agriculture, 2007.

ON Fruit Berry Bulletin

Mode of Action | Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) (irac-online.org)

Fungicide Resistance Action Committee | Home

Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Pesticide Safety

Fruit Crop Insect Pests 2024 Summary

Strawberry- Control applications on strawberry fields for Lygus bugs (tarnish plant bug) and thrips (Frankliniella Tritici; and possibly other species). Lygus bugs cause damage to berries (seedy ends) in fields without timely control applications at early bloom. Fields closer to the USA border experienced spotted-wing drosophila (Drosophila suzukii) (SWD) infestations when 50% of harvesting was completed. Control applications were applied in those fields.

Raspberry- High populations of spotted-wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) (SWD) occurred just as raspberries were starting to ripen. Growers not applying control applications for SWD experienced 70-90% yield loss while growers that applied repeated 7 day control applications during harvest had 30-40% yield loss. Secondary infestations by picnic beetles/fourspotted sap beetles (*Glischrochilus fasciatus*) contributed to higher levels of unmarketable berries as well.

Saskatoons- Higher levels of apple curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*) damage to berries was observed in some orchards. No control applications were applied but growers with affected orchards are considering control applications for the 2025 field season.

Apple- Damage of apples in some orchards in south central Manitoba by apple curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*). These damaged apples reduced fresh market sales but could still be sold for processing into cider. Minor feeding damage by yellowjacket wasps (*Vespula sp.*) on late maturing apples in all orchards.

Sour cherry- High populations of spotted-wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) (SWD) occurred just as cherries were ripening. Wet field conditions in many orchards delayed control applications for SWD. Hot weather at the

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same time caused infested cherries to rot quickly on the tree. Growers not applying control applications or unable to apply early control applications for SWD experienced 80-100% yield loss. Some orchards with later maturing sour cherry varieties were able to reduce yield losses to only 50-60% by harvesting cherries before being fully ripe and by applying timely control applications for SWD due to improved field conditions for spray equipment.

Grape- Three pheromone-baited traps for grape berry moth (*Paralobesia viteana* (Tortricidae) (Figures 1,2) were put in vineyards near Carman from June 30 to September 7. Thirty-nine grape berry moths were trapped in total. Because grape berry moth had never been recorded previously in Manitoba, inserts from the traps collected on July 20 were sent to the Lepidoptera taxonomist with the *Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada* in Ottawa to verify that what we found was grape berry moth. Three specimens from that week's traps were verified as grape berry moth. This is a major expansion of the known range of grape berry moth. Previously, the distribution of grape berry moth in Canada was listed as only Ontario and Quebec, according to Annotated Checklist of the Moths and Butterflies (Lepidoptera) of Canada and Alaska. -**Information and monitoring by John Gavloski, Provincial Entomologist, Manitoba Agriculture.** Monitoring will continue in 2025.

Figure 1: Grape Berry Moth adult.

Figure 2: Grape Berry Moth larva.

Fruit Crop Diseases 2024 Summary

Leaf and fruit diseases have not been a major issue in many fruit crops over the past two years due to dry, hot weather not being favourable for disease development. In spring and early summer of 2024, most regions experienced constant rain events and/or heavy dew. Numerous growers were unable to conduct timely applications of fungicides due to wet field conditions.

Strawberries- Grey mold / Botrytis (*Botrytis sp.)* was a significant issue in most strawberry fields and was the primary reason for unmarketable berries. Even with timely sprays at and after bloom, it was difficult to prevent fruit rot when the straw mulch and plant canopy were continuously wet/ moist. Common leaf spot was a minor issue in some fields, particularly on the susceptible cultivar Kent. Strawberry leaf diseases have been very minor in the past few years due to dry spring weather but need to be scouted for in 2025. Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum*

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acutatum) was an issue in a couple of fields causing fruit rot. It is typically more of an issue in day-neutrals and late season June-bearing cultivars, but is also a disease to scout for in 2025. Resistance issues in Ontario to all Group 11 fungicides, see note on which fungicide groups to switch to for control OMAFRA 2024-Anthracnose-Management-Suggestions.pdf

Raspberries- Fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora*) was a minor issue even though moisture levels where high, the mild temperature of early summer was not favourable for disease development.

Saskatoons- Leaf and berry spot disease *(Entomosporium sp.)* was an issue in most orchards as there was precipitation during the bloom period. Fortunately, most orchards had low levels of *Entomosporium* inoculum present in the orchard. Many growers may have to apply at least protective fungicide in 2025 to keep disease levels low, especially if diseased berries remain on the tree in the spring.

Apples- Black rot/ Frogs-eye spot (*Botryosphaeria obtuse*) was a major issue in two orchards which required protective fungicides to control. Generally, it's a minor issue and only present at very low levels in orchards. Several years of stress on apple orchards combined with wet, humid weather can result in increased levels of this disease.

References

Guide to Fruit Crop Production, Manitoba Agriculture, 2007.

Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Strawberry - Diseases

Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Insects (gov.mb.ca)

Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Raspberry - Production Information

Province of Manitoba | agriculture - Insect and Disease Report (gov.mb.ca)

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