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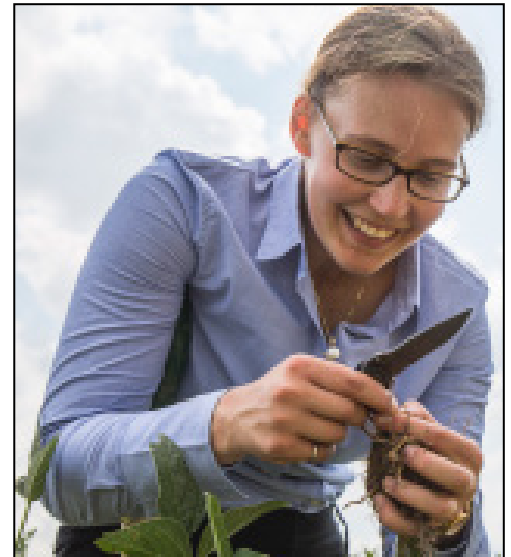
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

July 3, 2024

Allison Jonjak Role Transition

By Allison Jonjak

We are thrilled to announce that Allison Jonjak has transitioned to a new role this summer with UW-Madison, Division of Extension. Allison was previously 50/50 research and outreach, and she will now be 100% outreach and education. In this new role, Allison will have increased capacity to focus on education and outreach related to critical challenges in cranberry production. She will work directly with UW-Madison researchers within UW-CALS and USDA, and in partnership with crop consultants, handlers, and other industry partners, to serve growers and researchers. As she begins this new role, Allison is eager to expand her relationships with the cranberry industry across Wisconsin. We hope you'll have a chance to get to know Allison better, and the resources she can provide in connecting to UW, as she visits marshes across the state this summer.



Thank you,

Heidi Johnson, Agriculture Institute Director & Anne Pfeiffer, Crops and Soils Program Manager, UW-Madison, Division of Extension

I am excited in my new role to focus on working with growers on cranberry production techniques. Keeping a tight feedback loop between growers and researchers is my primary goal, and I will do this by stepping out of the Tyvek and refreshing my relationships with growers and researchers alike.

I want to take this transition as an opportunity to visit all the marshes that are willing to show me around. I will be joining consultants and scientists on ride-alongs in the coming months, and I'd also welcome the opportunity to come visit directly. Send me an email (allison.jonjak@wisc.edu) or text (612.276.2872) to schedule a time. Do share this invitation with Wisconsin growers who don't get the CCMJ, as my mission is to connect with all cranberry growers.

Looking forward,

Allison Jonjak, Cranberry Outreach Specialist, UW-Madison, Division of Extension

Research Experiences With QuinStar 4L in Cranberries

By Jed Colquhoun

In the past week or so some cranberry handlers have allowed use of QuinStar 4L as MRL export issues have been at least temporarily addressed to their satisfaction. **Most importantly, allowed uses may vary by handler - be sure to follow the guidance provided by your specific handler.**

Our research experiences with QuinStar 4L extend back to 2007. However, given MRL related use restrictions, there has been very limited commercial experience with the herbicide. Here, we provide a brief background on the product and a summary of some of our key research experiences.

QuinStar 4L background

Quinclorac, the active ingredient in QuinStar 4L, is an auxin mimic herbicide in the same mode of action as herbicides such as 2,4-D and clopyralid (Stinger). Quinclorac's strength as an herbicide relative to others in the mode of action is largely a result of two aspects: it's taken up by both shoots and roots, allowing for greater activity on perennial weeds, and it's persistent in soil, allowing for longer residual weed control. It's most active on broadleaf weeds but also can suppress some grasses. In Wisconsin, it has been very effective in controlling dodder when applied soon after emergence.

QuinStar 4L research experiences

There are a few key observations worth sharing from our small plot experiences with QuinStar 4L:

- Applications to newly emerged but small weeds provides better and more immediate control than applications to large, well-established weeds. Very importantly, applications to perennial weeds may not show any symptoms or signs of control for several weeks after application, and maximum control may not be evident for at least 3 to 6 months and sometimes not until the next season - be patient!
- Given that control of newly emerged, young weeds was greater than applications to established weeds, the vast majority of our research experiences are based on pre-bloom applications. With that said, in our research we have not seen crop injury from pre- or post-bloom applications. We did not make applications during bloom and wouldn't suggest it.
- Herbicide persistence can be both positive and negative. On the positive side, the persistence allows for long term weed control. On the negative side, persistence can lead to herbicide residues in fruit. Be sure to carefully follow the 60-day pre-harvest interval and labeled rates.
- Like with any herbicide, control varies by weed species. Across our research studies we observed good to excellent control of yellow loosestrife, dodder, slender-leaved goldenrod, sticktight and ditch stonecrop. We observed about 50% control of marsh and northern St. Johnsworts. Control of some species, such as dewberry and the clovers, was more variable, ranging from mediocre to very good, but seemed to be most related to application timing where earlier was better. In general, late-season perennial weeds are more difficult to control not only because they're more established but also because many species such as dewberry develop thick, waxy leaf surfaces as they become hardened off by heat and other plant stresses.
- QuinStar 4L requires an adjuvant to optimize weed control. In our studies we used non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control efficacy while reducing crop injury risk as compared to crop

oil concentrates that we know can be injurious to cranberries, particularly in fruit set application timings.

- In our early research, from which most of these observations are based, we didn't fully realize how persistent the control would be with QuinStar 4L. Therefore, our research observations include the season in which the herbicide was applied, but our limited observations from commercial applications in Wisconsin and elsewhere suggest that oftentimes weed control wasn't maximized until the following growing season. For example, one grower applied QuinStar 4L once to established dodder and had minimal control in that growing season, but very effective control in the following season. Again, be patient!

Correction: Spongy Moth Threshold

By Allison Jonjak and Cesar Rodriguez-Saona

CCMJ 37.3 had an error in need of correction: Spongy Moth larvae do in fact have a treatment threshold in cranberries: 4.5 larvae in sets of 25 sweeps. Thanks to Cesar Rodriguez-Saona of Rutgers [for this information](#). Rutgers recommend the use of Intrepid, Delegate, Altacor, Exirel, or Verdepryn if populations exceed action thresholds. These are reduced-risk insecticides that are very effective against lepidopteran pests.

Grower Updates

Flying Dollar Cranberry

By Seth Rice

Hello everybody! Things are moving fast here around central Wisconsin. The hybrids are really taking off and most growers have begun to fertilize to help them along. Pin heads are all across the beds with some ahead more than others. With all this rain and moisture it's becoming really important to utilize our fungicide programs. Most of us are coming to an end with our honeybees but there is still time here to help out with the last little bit of the crop. Stay safe everybody!

Vilas 51

By Jeremiah Mabie

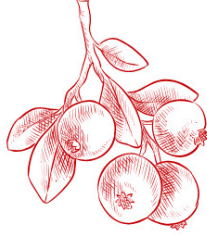
Hello everyone, I hope that this summer has been treating you well so far. It sure seemed like a crazy spring up north trying to accomplish everything between the rain and frost but as always we survived! Things are looking pretty good up this way so far, blossom has come on strong in the last week or so and looks healthy across the board. Bug pressure has been minimal thankfully and we are all starting our fertilizer programs around the area. Sure seems like if we could get some warmer days things would move along fast and the bees would enjoy it a little more but it sure beats all the smokey days like last year!! Crazy to think we have not had to irrigate one time yet this year! Overall things are well up north and everyone is looking forward to a little time to relax with family over the 4th. I hope everyone has a wonderful 4th of July and a safe one!



Weed of the Week

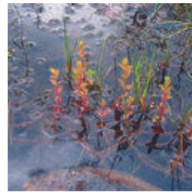
WEED OF THE WEEK *HYPERICUM BOREALE*

Northern St. Johnswort



Photos from Weeds of the Cranberry Marsh.

life cycle / growth habit:
perennial herb to 1 ft. tall



young plants

root:
*tufts of slender, white roots
from the nodes of the
creeping stems*



flower

stem:
*stems creeping, whitish to
often bright red, sometimes
much branched*

leaf:
*opposite, oval, untoothed, to
1/2 in. long, with 3-5 red
veins from the base*

flower:
*flowers small and
inconspicuous, yellow-
orange, with 5 petals;
blooms July-September*



flowering plants

fruit/seed:
*pointed red pod, 1/4 in.
long, enclosed by the green
sepals, seeds several, tiny*

habitat:
*wet mud or sand on shores, in bogs, or growing in
shallow water*

*By Allison Jonjak, Jed Colquhoun, Teryl Roper,
and Josh Sulman*

Introducing a new CCMJ feature, where we highlight one popular (or unpopular) weed from the classic book [Weeds of the Cranberry Marsh: Jed Colquhoun, Teryl Roper, Josh Sulman. ©2009 by the Wisconsin Cranberry Board, Inc.](#)

This week, Northern St. Johnswort. Check the photos in the book to distinguish from Creeping St. Johnswort, Shrubby St. Johnswort, Larger Canadian St. Johnswort, and Common St. Johnswort.

[Download the full page infographic.](#)

Update from the Wisconsin Cranberry Research Station

By Wade Brockman

As we start our way out of blossom it is very unclear as to what the crop will do this year. Honey bees were not present in the beds this year as the buckthorn was heavy with flowers. The bumblebees did work the beds pretty hard though. Now if we could get some good heat days with a good gap of dry time that would be great!

