

Cranberry

Crop Management Newsletter

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Electronic Newsletter

With generous funding from the Wisconsin Cranberry Board and cranberry handlers the Wisconsin Cranberry Crop Management Newsletter is continuing for another year. In addition to receiving the newsletter on paper through the mail you can receive the newsletter electronically (see below). The newsletter also gets posted to the Internet as both HTML and Acrobat files.

I will try to post the newsletter to the list the same day as I take it to be copied and mailed. People who receive the newsletter electronically will get it 2-4 days before it will arrive via the mail. In the beginning I will post the full text of the newsletter. In the future I may simply include a link to where the newsletter is posted on the Internet. I will avoid attachments.

As always, the newsletter will be posted on the website of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The general URL is: <http://www.hort.wisc.edu/cran/>

This year we have added the capability to search the newsletter (and other information

on my website) with keyword searching. On my main page go to the "search this site" button and an interactive page will open. Unfortunately, the search is not limited to just the newsletter.

Several years ago this newsletter and other information were shared electronically via a listserv hosted at the University of Wisconsin-Extension. After a couple of years of successful operation the list was beset with a number of virus problems. At least two growers lost data and spent much time and money ridding their computers of viruses transmitted through the list. Improvements in the University virus protection software and the more common use of virus protection software on individual computers coupled with a greater awareness by users of how computer viruses spread have greatly reduced the problems.

I have once again set up an e-mail list at the University. The name of the list is "VirtualMarsh". If you would like to be added to the list please send me an e-mail (trroper@wisc.edu) and I will add you to the list. The e-mail MUST contain your first and last name.

Contents:

Electronic newsletter	1
UV Rays	2
Weather Radio	3
Clean Sweep	4
Posting	5
Extension specialists	6
Field Day	6

The list is not moderated, but you must belong to the list to post. Messages other than the newsletter may be posted. However, this is **not** a forum similar to the Cranberry Stressline.

While the University has greatly improved their ability to catch and block viruses each individual computer should have virus protection software installed, active, and up to date. It is your responsibility to protect your computer against viruses. We will do what we can here, but the final protection is in your hands. Numerous virus protection software packages are available for less than \$100. Further, these packages must be kept updated with the latest definitions to provide full protection.

The Proceedings of the Wisconsin Cranberry School are now posted on the cranberry page at the Steenbock Library on the UW-Madison campus.
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/guides/agnic/cranberry/cranhome.html>

In addition, the proceedings are searchable by keyword. Incidentally, the Steenbock cranberry page received over 70,000 unique visitors last year. Many requests for cranberry information come through the site each year.

This newsletter is funded by grants from the Wisconsin Cranberry Board, Inc., Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., Cliffstar and Clement Pappas. I thank them for their generosity. We believe this newsletter provides a service that is not available anywhere else. These grants allow the newsletter to be printed and distributed at no direct cost to growers. It is difficult for the university to handle numerous small checks and often those who need the information most are the

least able or likely to pay for the information.

If your address is not correct please send me a note, phone call, or e-mail indicating the correct address. We try to keep the list up-to-date, but that is a difficult job. We hope you enjoy the newsletter and that it is a valuable source of information on growing cranberries.

*Teryl Roper, UW-Madison Extension
Horticulturist*

UV RAYS

The sun produces both visible and invisible rays. The invisible rays, known as ultraviolet –A (UVA) and the ultraviolet-B (UVB), cause most of the problems. Both cause suntan, sunburn, and sun damage. There is no “safe” UV light.

Harmful UV rays are more intense in the summer. The sun’s harmful effects are also increased by wind and reflections from water, and sand. Even on cloudy days UV radiation reaches the earth and can cause skin damage. The UV index is a prediction of ultraviolet intensity in a given location. It can be found in the weather section of most newspapers and some television weather forecasts.

A good number of growers and I have been talking about the long term effects of the sun. One gentleman shared that he has skin cancer on his nose, ears and back of his neck. These are areas that one has a more difficult time covering with clothes and may miss with sunscreen but yet these areas are the most vulnerable.

To protect your skin from the sun, the American Academy of Dermatology recommends:

- 1) Wear effective sun protective clothing
- 2) Avoid the sun between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
- 3) Wear a hat with a 4-inch brim and sunglasses
- 4) Use better than 25 SPF broad spectrum sunscreen
- 5) See a doctor for an annual skin exam if you have areas of concern.

Now let's face it, avoiding the sun between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M is not practical in our line of work. So the answer for our working environment is Sunscreen and protective clothing. I came across an excellent source of information on special clothing while visiting the Marshfield Clinic. Check it out.....

SUN PRECAUTIONS

2515 Wetmore Avenue
Everett, Washington 98201
1-800-882-7860 or on the internet
www.sunprecautions.com

I Care about YOU,

Jayne Sojka – Lady Bug IPM

A child learns more by imitation than in any other way. Don't we all? And the persons he imitates most blindly and trustingly are bound to be his parents. Nature has made the relationship between parent and child such that beside it any other training bears a certain artificiality.

George Sanderlin

NOAA WEATHER RADIO

NOAA Weather Radio not only provides you with a current forecast and weather conditions for your area, but it can also save your life.

Every year people around the country are saved because they received a timely warning from a NOAA weather radio. NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts weather and hazard information for every county in the United States 24 hours a day.

Broadcasts are made over seven channels, each covering a three-to-seven county area. The frequency range for the seven channels is centered around 162.450 MHz.

Wisconsin has 21 transmitters that provide at least partial weather radio coverage in the state.

With summer arriving in the Badger state, you need to be aware of potentially hazardous weather situations quickly. The best way to keep abreast of rapidly changing summer weather conditions is to purchase a NOAA weather radio.

A NOAA weather radio can be purchased at most major electronics stores. The average price can range anywhere between \$30-80, depending on the features included on the radio. Any of the radios regardless of the price will provide you with up to the minute warnings and statements.

However, it is always a good idea to purchase a radio with some type of automatic alert system and a battery backup.

Some of the more expensive radios will include the new Same/Specific area message Encoding/Technology. With Same technology it is even easier to get

specific county severe weather information. You can program your weather radio to provide a tone alert only when weather affects your county.

You can program the radio to alert you to multiple counties and specify only specific types of warnings or watches. Programming multiple counties is especially handy if you live and work in different counties.

The National Weather Service strongly recommends that all homes, schools, businesses and other places where groups of people gather should have a tone-alert weather radio.

Every year advance notice of severe weather such as thunderstorms, flash floods and tornadoes has proven to be a life saver.

Adapted from WISC-TV.

Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program

Wisconsin Clean Sweep is a new program created from the merger of the Agricultural Clean Sweep program, administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Household Hazardous Waste grant program from the Department of Natural Resources.

The HHW program provided money and assistance to counties and municipalities, (towns, villages, cities, districts) for the collection of residential hazardous wastes. The Ag Clean Sweep program has collected hazardous wastes and pesticides from farmers since 1990. In fall 2003, DATCP took over management of the HHW program and combined the two programs into Wisconsin Clean Sweep.

2004 will be a transition year as the activities of both programs will be merged together administratively through an update of the Agricultural Clean Sweep rule, ATCP 34. The rule update should be completed in fall 2004.

Hazardous Waste Disposal for Farmers

Since 1990, the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection has provided grants and technical assistance for collecting farm chemical wastes and unwanted pesticides. Formerly known as the Agricultural Clean Sweep, this program has safely collected over two million pounds of chemical and pesticide wastes from both active and abandoned farming operations.

Under Wisconsin Clean Sweep, DATCP will continue to provide financial and technical assistance to counties and regions that apply for and obtain grants to collect farm chemicals and pesticides. Farmers and rural property owners take unwanted farm chemicals and pesticides to county or regional collection sites for disposal services on collection day. Abandoned farm operations may also use the program. Virtually all agricultural operations, such as livestock, grain, Christmas tree, poultry, fruit, vegetable, or aquaculture, are eligible for disposal service.

Farm chemical disposal under Wisconsin Clean Sweep operates on a pre-registration basis. You must pre-register with your county or regional coordinator to confirm a disposal time and place. Nearly all farmers receive disposal service at no-charge.

For general program information or information on waste disposal options, contact Roger Springman, Ag Clean Sweep Program Manager at 608-224-4545.

Locations and Dates:

Adams County
June 19
Donald Genrich 608-339-4237

Juneau County
Sept. 22-23
Greg Lowe 608-847-7221

Marathon County
March-November
John Schlicher 715-261-1900

Monroe County
Sept. 23
Allan Roof 608-269-8783

Waupaca County
September 15
Roger Holman 715-258-6240

Wood County
September 11
Nancy Eggleston 715-421-8911

Northeast Counties
All year
Mary Klopatek 715-282-4946

Northwest Counties
May—October
Bill Welter 715-635-2197

Guidelines for Bureaucrats:

- 1) When in charge, ponder.
- 2) When in trouble, delegate.
- 3) When in doubt, mumble.

POSTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

Both federal and state laws require that land be posted following pesticide applications. Besides needing to comply with the law, it is also important to post to protect yourself, your employees and perhaps most importantly crop scouts. You and your employees may know where pesticides have been applied, but people coming onto your property to scout or to do research probably won't know if a pesticide was applied unless you tell them and have signs posted.

The state codes are quite clear on the posting requirements. The full regulations can be found in ATCP 29.

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/index.html>

Who is responsible to see warning signs are placed? The owner or manager, the pesticide applicator, and the pesticide applicators employee, if any. All may be held liable if proper posting is not in place.

Warning signs must be located at normal points of access to the site and at ¼ mile intervals along borders of a site that lie within 300 feet of a residence, day care facility, health care facility, commercial or industrial facility, public recreation area or other non-agricultural areas except a public road, where people are likely to be present during the label specified restricted entry interval (REI).

Signs required under the Worker Protection Standard must be covered or removed not more than 3 days following expiration of the REI, unless required for a subsequent application.

Posting protects you and your employees or contractors.

Teryl Roper, UW-Madison, Extension Horticulturist

James H. Boren

Extension Specialists in Central Wisconsin

The fruit crop Extension team will be in central Wisconsin on Wednesday July 7. Rather than hold small group meetings we are soliciting invitations to visit with you on your marsh. If you have something that you would like us to see or be aware of we would like to hear from you. Please contact Teryl Roper (608-262-9751, trroper@wisc.edu) and describe your situation and he'll work the itinerary to visit as many properties in one area as we can. While we can't promise that we'll make it to every marsh that contacts us, we'll do the best we can. If there is sufficient interest we'll make arrangements to do this on a second day and in future years.

Cranberry Field Day

The annual Wisconsin Cranberry Summer Field Day will be held on Wednesday August 4 at the Prairie Vista Cranberry Company on Hwy 73 between Wisconsin Rapids and Plainfield. More information will be made available in this newsletter as well as in the WSCGA newsletter. The summer field day is sponsored jointly by the WSCGA and the University of Wisconsin-Extension. Put this date on your calendar now and plan to attend.

Wisconsin Cranberry Crop Management Newsletter

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