Cranberry

crop management newsletter

Integrated Cranberry Crop Management For Wisconsin

Volume XIII, Number 3, June 5, 1999

PEST MANAGEMENT UPDATES

Two grower meetings are planned to provide updates about a new insecticide that has just been registered for cranberry, to discuss pheromone mediated mating disruption, and to answer questions. Dan Mahr will lead the discussion along with Tim Dittl and a representative from the registrant of the new product. These sessions are sponsored jointly by UW-Extension, WSCGA and Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.

Thursday June 10 1:00 pm
Cranberry Lake Corporation, Hwy 13 south of Phillips to east on Little Chicago Rd. to south on Cranberry Lake Rd.

Friday June 11 10:00 am
Gaynor Cranberry Company
Hwy 54 W in Cranmoor

ALL growers are invited and encouraged to attend either session to learn how to use these new insect management options.

For more information:
WSCGA, 715-423-2070, wiscran@wctc.net
Dan Mahr, 608-262-3228,
dmahr@entomology.wisc.edu

CALENDAR ITEMS

Just a reminder of some upcoming educational events for growers.

Youth Worker Safety Seminars

Friday June 11
10:00-12:00, Warrens, Russell Rezin & Son Marsh on CTY EW
2:00-4:00, Dexterville, Dexterville Lake County Park, Hwy 80 & 54.
These sessions are to give summer help ages 12-18 safety information to help prevent accidents on the farm. Chips and soda will be provided at the end of each session. To assist with planning please contact WSCGA and tell them how many youth will be coming to which session.
WSCGA, 715-423-2070, wiscran@wctc.net

New Grower IPM Workshop

Tuesday June 22, 9:30-3:30, Valley Corporation, Valley Junction.
This all day workshop is intended for growers who are new to the industry. The curriculum is identical to 1998 so growers who attended last year should not register. $20.00 registration fee is required to attend. Registration is limited to 50. Register with the Wood County Extension Office 715-421-8440.

Education is what survives when what has been learned has been forgotten.

B.F. Skinner

HEAT STRESS

Farm workers have been reported to have more heat-related illnesses than any other occupation. Many health problems can be caused by too much heat. Among them are heat rash, heat cramps, fainting brought on by heat, heat exhaustion, and most deadly; heatstroke (also called sunstroke). The factors that contribute to these health problems are many, and people differ in how prone they may be.

Heat rash occurs when the sweat glands of the skin become clogged due to extreme sweating. Usually this looks like red “pimples” on skin that is kept sweaty. White “goosebumps” occur if the sweat glands below the skin are affected. Skin feels prickly. Heat rash disappears when the person is returned to cooler temperatures. Infection can occur if the problem is not corrected.

Heat cramps are caused by loss of salt and electrolytes (magnesium, potassium, calcium) during strenuous exercise in the heat. This is helped by replacing the lost salt and electrolytes, usually taken together with lots of water as well.

Fainting due to heat is caused by the same factors that cause other fainting. People most likely to faint in the heat are those unused to working in it.

Heat exhaustion is caused by excessive sweating. Nausea, giddiness, thirst and headache are common symptoms of this problem. Body temperature may or may not be higher than normal. People vary widely in how much tolerance they have for heat, making it sometimes difficult to foresee this problem. Treatment includes cooling the victim and giving liquids. Take the victim to a cool place, resting in a head-low position. Keep the victim warm enough to avoid shock. Keep at rest. The victim should be watched for further problems.

Heatstroke is a life-threatening situation. Body temperature above 105°F, irritability, staggering, unconsciousness or convulsions, and lack of sweating are the common symptoms. Immediate efforts must be made to cool the victim to 103°F and move to a hospital immediately. Keep the head elevated. Heatstroke occurs when the body’s central control mechanisms fail.

Because of this general failure, the entire body can be damaged. Especially severe can be the damage to blood-clotting, liver and kidney functions. A survivor may have permanent damage to these organs, and may also be unable to bear heat as well as in the past.

Healthy people get used to working in a hot environment within 2-3 days. The complete change takes place within 7-10 days. Similarly, after 2-3 days working at a moderate temperature, the adjustment is lost. Adapting to heat is harder for those who are malnourished, elderly, children, overweight, diabetic, or have heart or circulatory problems. However, there is no difference between women and men in heat tolerance, when differences in body size are taken into account. Because it is so hard to predict how a particular person may tolerate heat, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has made several recommendations, based on experience and known facts about heat stress.

When working in a hot environment, thirst is not a strong enough urge to make a worker to drink enough water to replace up to one quart that may be lost per hour. Therefore, workers in hot environments must be encouraged to drink cool water or non-carbonated, low-sodium beverages about

a cupful at a time every 15-20 minutes. Separate drinking containers help workers keep track of the amount they drink. Still, workers may be a little dehydrated after a work shift. They usually recover overnight.

The salt lost from sweat can be replaced by slightly increasing the use of table salt. Those not used to working in hot environments may need to increase their salt intake a little more than others, but this need lasts only 2-3 days. Salt tablets are **NOT** recommended.

Potassium is unlikely to be depleted by anyone eating a healthy diet, due to the abundance of it in meat and fruits. A person taking diuretics, however, may have problems, and may need medical supervision. Depletion of potassium can lead to heatstroke. A normal diet should satisfy the needs of workers in hot environments.

Alcohol reduces heat tolerance, and is a common factor in heatstroke. It should not be consumed just before or while working in heat.

Many prescription drugs interfere with the body's ability to endure heat. Diuretics and antihistamines are common examples. Ask your doctor's advice if you are taking prescription drugs and working in a hot environment.

Generally, the body must work harder to maintain itself in hot weather. As a result, it is unreasonable to expect to accomplish as much on a very hot day as on a mild weather day. If you have predisposing factors for heat illnesses, be aware of them, and take it easier. Be sure to keep an eye on others working with you, and be alert for headaches, nausea, staggering, dizziness, or other unusual behavior that may mean a heat illness. If you have an infant to care for, remember that they become dehydrated easily.

Likewise, children have more difficulty controlling their body temperature than mature adults, and should be encouraged to drink more in hot weather. Children should also be supervised more closely during hot weather, and watched for signs of heat illnesses.

Sheldon R. Braun, M.D., Wayland N. McKenzie, Ph. D., and Mary Andersen; University of Missouri

CLEAN SWEEP

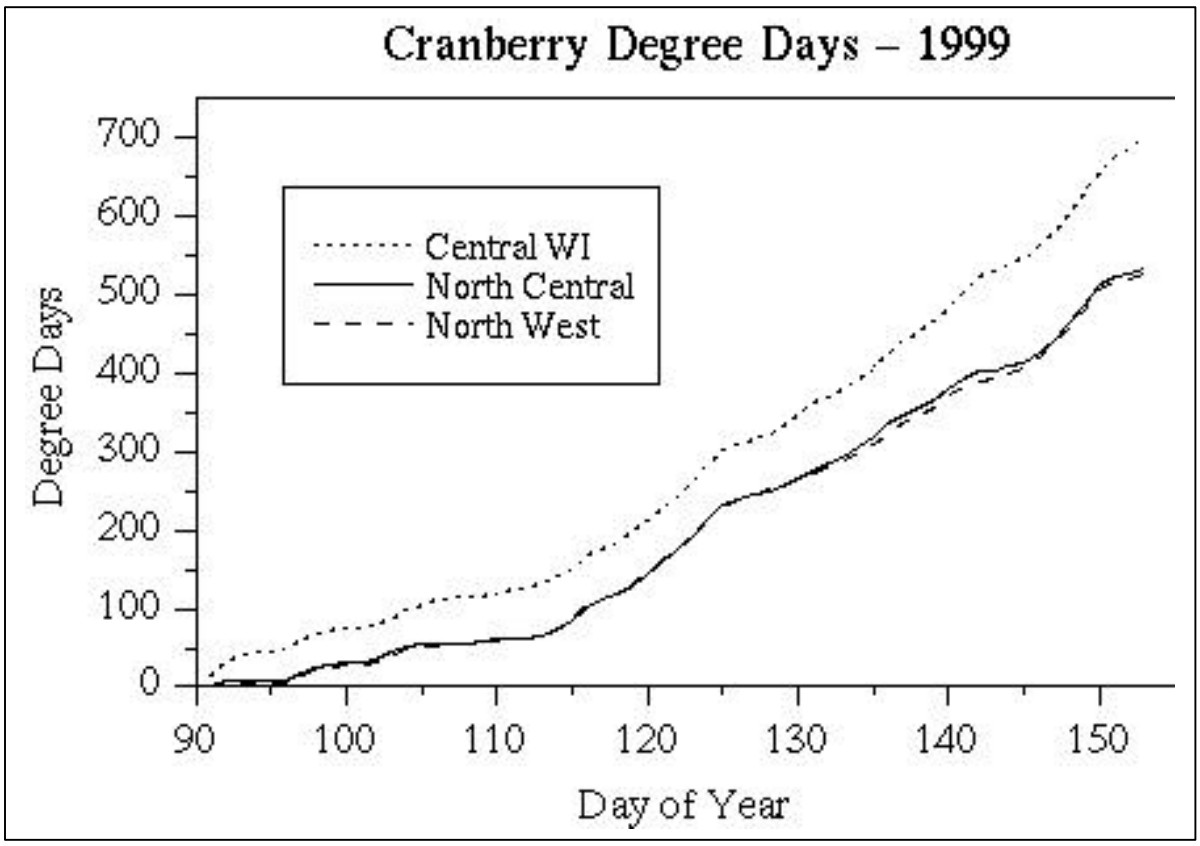
Each year WDATCP sponsors Ag Clean Sweeps to assist farmers in eliminating hazardous wastes that might still be stored on their properties. Following is the list for 1999. If a clean sweep is planned for your county or area please look through your materials and plan to deliver them to the clean sweep site.

COUNTY	DATE	COORDINATOR	PHONE
Clark	Sept 10 & 11	Ron Wiederholt	715-743-5121
Juneau	Sept. 24	Greg Lowe	608-847-7221x110
Langlade	June 26	Dana Schoening	715-627-6236
Marathon	all year	Julie Friedman	715-848-9060
Marquette	June 19	Patrick Kilbey	608-297-9175
Northwest WI		Dale Cardwell	800-891-3042
Shawano	Sept 24 & 25	Kim Erickson	715-526-6766

Guidelines for Bureaucrats:

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

James H. Boren



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UW Extension

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In the paper version a bulletin about managing drift was included. You can access an acrobat version of the bulletin at:

http://ipcm.wisc.edu/pat/pdfs/drift_pdf.pdf