



A newsletter for the cranberry growers of Clement Pappas & Co.

## The Typical Massachusetts Cranberry Grower

**A** late 2002 survey of the Massachusetts cranberry industry conducted by the University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth revealed some surprising results.

Dr. Nora Barnes from the Slade Bank Center for Business Research at UMass and her associates conducted a telephone survey of Massachusetts cranberry growers. Because of the unprecedented high response to the questionnaires, the survey results have only a 2 percent error rate. Among the findings:

- 66 percent of Massachusetts cranberry growers farm less than 20 acres



- 40 percent of Massachusetts cranberry growers farm less than nine acres
- 2/3 of all Massachusetts growers have farmed cranberries for 20 years or more
- Only 2 percent of all growers were 21-35 years of age
- 75 percent of all growers were 50 or older
- 44 percent of Massachusetts

cranberry growers are employed elsewhere (off the farm)

- 96 percent reported that they will grow the same amount or more berries next season
- 91 percent said they have no plans to sell the farm.

## Cranberry Marketing Committee Continuance Vote scheduled for May

by Brooke Peterson, Director of Grower Relations

**A**s a USA cranberry grower, you will have a chance in May to vote on whether to continue with the Cranberry

Marketing Order (CMC) or to discontinue the order. The CMC is the USDA Federal Marketing Order for cranberries. Primary functions of the CMC are data collection on the cranberry industry, cranberry supply management and generic promotion of cranberries. In 2000 and 2001 the CMC regulated the amount of domestic cranberries available through a “producer allotment” program.

Last summer, the USDA conducted hearings in each major cranberry growing area to consider a number of proposed amendments to the CMC. Cranberry industry officials and the CMC board hoped that the USDA reaction to these proposed amendments would be known before the continuance vote scheduled in May.

Unfortunately, the reaction of the USDA to the proposed amendments will not be known in May. Consequently, U.S. cranberry growers are being asked whether they want to continue the CMC in its present configuration. The USDA then considers the results of the vote. In evaluating the merits of continuance versus termination, the Department of Agriculture not only considers the results of the referendum, but also other relevant information such as benefits or disadvantages of the marketing order to producers, processors, and consumers.

If there is a positive vote on the continuance referendum, then the testimony of the previously held amend-

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# What's New ?

## Recent Happenings at Clement Pappas

Several weeks ago the company announced that it no longer intends to purchase Hi Country Foods of Corona, Calif. Instead, Clement Pappas has selected a major West Coast juice company based in Southern California to contract pack its juice products.

Additionally, the company has selected a site in the Greater Los Angeles area for a new juice manufacturing and distribution facility. Clement Pappas is committed to a presence on the West Coast. The new facility will help the company meet its

expanded West Coast business.

Clement Pappas also recently completed its purchase of the organic juice business of Crofters Foods of Ontario,



Canada. Last year, Clement Pappas began producing organic juices, including organic cranberry juice. The acquisition of

Crofters allows C.P.C. to expand this business through an already established and strong purveyor of organic juices in Canada. 🍷

## Frost Management

Every cranberry grower is aware that cold air, just like cold water, flows to the lowest spot (which of course is the cranberry marsh/bog). As a result, bog temperatures are frequently 10° F (5° C) colder than nearby non-bog areas. Managing spring frosts requires knowledge of the plant and the weather. 🍷



## CMC Vote

(Continued from page 1)  
ment hearings will be further considered by the USDA. They will then make a recommendation on the proposed amendments to the CMC. These will then be voted on.

The CMC continuance vote in May is an important vote with pundits on both sides of the issue voicing concern about the outcome. As a grower, it behooves you to understand the issues and what exactly you are voting for or against in May.

Cranberry growers who have questions about the CMC, its functions, or the upcoming vote, are encouraged to contact the CMC office at (508) 291-1510 or their local CMC representative for more information. The names of CMC directors can be found by going to the CMC website at [www.usacranberries.com](http://www.usacranberries.com). 🍷

### The Cranberry Connection

A newsletter for the cranberry growers of  
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### Not just for Thanksgiving...

Cranberry drinks serve as a colorful accompaniment to any dinner, including special springtime meals.

# Cranberry Institute 2003 Cranberry Pesticide Update

Submitted by Matt Pitts, Cranberry Institute

## New Registrations

**Abound®:** This new fungicide has been granted a tolerance. However, at this time a cranberry label has not been published. It is illegal to apply Abound until the official cranberry label is available.

**Confirm® 240F:** This insecticide has received a full registration in Canada.

**Entrust®:** A new formulation of the insecticide spinosad, it meets the requirements for the USDA National Organic Program and has been registered for use in all states.

**Stinger®:** This new herbicide has been granted a tolerance. However, at this time a cranberry label has not been published. It is illegal to apply Stinger until the official cranberry label is available.

## Regulatory Changes

**Orthene®:** Two applications are no longer allowed in any state. Special Local Needs (SLN) registrations in certain states allow for a



*The Cranberry Weevil has been an increasingly difficult pest in Massachusetts due to resistance to organophosphate (OP) pesticides. New OP replacement compounds*

reduced 75-day pre-harvest interval (PHI).

**Guthion® and Diazinon:** These insecticides recently underwent an interim re-registration decision. Label changes are anticipated in 2003.

Please read any new product labels carefully and note any changes to application rates, maximum number of applications, and re-entry intervals (REI). Previously acquired products should be used according to the label received at purchase.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) of Canada

announced April 1 that they will follow suit with EPA and phase out the use of azinphos-methyl (Guthion) on cranberries in 2005. Expect mitigation measures in the interim to include reduced application rates, increased PPE, elimination of aerial applications, increased REIs, and water buffer zones. I will follow up with more details and information about any comment period soon.

**Parathion 960:** The sale and distribution of end use products was discontinued as of December 31, 2002. PMRA plans to cancel the registration on October 31, 2003.

Parathion is no longer labeled in the United States for use on cranberries and the tolerance in the U.S. has been revoked. While still legal to use in Canada, it is strongly recommended that growers consult with their handler before using parathion. Clement Pappas will not accept fruit with a Parathion residue in 2003.

**Section 18 Emergency Exemption** registrations are pending in most states. Contact the Clement Pappas Co. or the Cranberry Institute for information on Section 18 registrations in your area. ❀

## Early Season Pest Control

**E**arly detection and action are the keys to controlling pests that may threaten your crops—and profit.

Herbicides help control weeds such as dodder, dewberries, golden rod and wild strawberries. Fungicides target Phytophthora root rot or upright die back. Other treatments tackle insects such as cutworms, armyworms, spanworms or black headed fireworms.

As spring “springs,” the windows

of opportunity to detect and treat for a number of pests passes quickly. A starting point is to review the 2003 Cranberry Chart Book, a University of Massachusetts publication and available from the Cranberry Institute.

If you have not received a copy, call Brooke Peterson at (856) 455-1000 or the Cranberry Institute at (508) 759-6855 for your copy of the Cranberry Chart Book. ❀

## Cranberry Pesticide Charts available from Institute

The Cranberry Institute has published its annual Cranberry Pesticide Charts for producing beds. As always, the chart is only a guide, not a substitute for reading the label.



*The Cranberry Institute logo*

To obtain your copy, contact Clement Pappas (856) 455-1000 or the Cranberry Institute, (800)-295-4132. ❀

*Cranberries are considered a healthy fruit. They contain no cholesterol, virtually no fat and are low in sodium. Various cranberry products may contain substantial levels of dietary fiber and vitamins that are beneficial to your health.*

## Spring Frost Tolerances of Cranberry Terminal Buds

Appearance of the Bud	Early Black and Howes	Ben Lear	Stevens
Spring dormant (bud reddish)	18° F	18° F	18° F
White bud Stage	20° F	22° F	20° F
Slight loosening of bud scales (no bud swell)	22° F	25° F	25° F
Bud Swell 2 mm bud (cabbage head or popcorn stage)	25° F	27° F	27° F
Bud Elongation (bud is growing out or up)	27° F**	30° F	30° F
Roughneck (more than half-inch new growth) through bloom	30°F	30°F	30°F

\* After 5-7 days, increase to 27° F even if no change in appearance.

\*\* After 5-7 days, increase to 30° F even if no change in appearance.