



Disseminating information for: [Washington Red Raspberry Commission](#), [Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission](#), [Oregon Strawberry Commission](#), [Washington Blueberry Commission](#), [Washington Strawberry Commission](#).

#### **May 4, 2004**

This comes from numerous sources—thanks for their willingness to share information.

Looks like the earliest harvest season since 1992. We're 10-15 days ahead of last year. In the south, **strawberries** could start as early as May 20<sup>th</sup>. Duke **blueberries** in the Willamette Valley could start by June 15<sup>th</sup>.

In the North, be sure to get any needed pre-bloom diazinon applications on for **raspberry beetle** soon. Also, you might want to contact your bee source to let them know you'll need them early.

**Bloom in Southern caneberries:** Marionberries are around 5% bloom. Silvans are around 20%. Most raspberries should hit 10% bloom this week.

**March cold storage figures:** Rufus LaLone has just posted the most recently available cold storage figures (for the month of March). [Click here](#).

**Interactive map for pesticide buffer zones:** The EPA now has a [website](#) to help you sort out the chemicals and waterways affected by the recent court ruling. It does require that you use Internet Explorer 5.0 and above or Netscape 6.1 and above.

**Small Fruit Field days:** More details to follow. Here are the dates:

**WSU:** Strawberry-June 10, Puyallup, 3-5 PM; Raspberry-July 13, Puyallup, 3-5 PM; Small Fruit-Mt Vernon, July 22, 3-5 PM.

**WSU Raspberry field trial open houses:** July 8, Sakuma Brothers, Mt. Vernon, 5-7 PM; July 15<sup>th</sup>, Honcoop Farm, Lynden, 11-1PM.

**OSU:** Strawberry-June 2, North Willamette Station, Aurora, 3 PM; Caneberry- July 1, North Willamette Station, Aurora, 2 PM; Blueberry- July 15, North Willamette Station, Aurora, 1 PM

#### **Cropwork**

**Raspberries:** 1) Can apply fertilizer—soil and foliar. 2) Control primocane growth as needed. 3) Put out pheromone traps for leafroller monitoring. 4) Put out traps for raspberry beetle in the north and treat as needed. 5) Scout for mites and control as needed. 6) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 7) Scout for rust and treat as needed. 8) Scout for Clay Colored weevils.

**Blackberries:** 1) Can apply fertilizer—soil and foliar. 2) Control primocane growth as needed. 3) Put out pheromone traps for leafroller monitoring. 4) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 5) Can apply sulfur for control of redberry mite (primarily a problem in evergreens).

**Blueberries:** 1) Scout for virus diseases. 2) Treat for mummyberry prevention. 3) Can apply fertilizer—soil and foliar. 4) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 5) Scout for winter moth in the North.

**Strawberries:** 1) Scout for root weevil, cutworm and /or strawberry crown moth larvae in areas where the new growth is weak. 2) Can apply fertilizer. 3) Can apply foliar Fosphite or Aliette for root rot control. 4) Scout for aphids and treat if needed. 5) Can apply fungicide at 10% bloom for fruit mold control. 6) Scout for two-spotted mites and cyclamen mites.

**Cranberries:** 1) Apply fertilizer. 2) Scout for fireworm.

**All crops:** Control existing weeds.

#### **Insect Update**

**1) Raspberry beetle** adults are now present in many northern raspberry fields. The usual treatment to prevent harvest contamination has been a pre-bloom application of diazinon. Monitoring trap information is available from Todd Murray, Whatcom IPM, at 360-676-6736. [For photos click here](#).

**2) Orange tortrix leafroller** trap counts in the south continue very high in some fields. Traps in various blackberry fields are over 300 moths per trap per week. Some pre-bloom insecticide applications went on this past week.

3) **Mites: Yellow mites** are at economically damaging levels in some southwestern Washington raspberry fields requiring miticide applications.

**Two-spotted mite** populations are also increasing in southern raspberries and strawberries. Populations of naturally occurring predator species such as Stethorus beetles and predatory mites are keeping many mite populations from causing economic injury.

4) **Root Weevils:** [Click here](#) for **weevil species photos**.

**Black Vine:** Pupae are now developing. A few newly emerged adults have been found in the South.

**Clay colored:** Adults are present in some northern raspberries. They are mature and laying eggs. [Click here](#) for scouting and pictures and [here](#) for decision-making.

**Rough strawberry:** Overwintering adults are being recovered. Small larvae assumed to be rough strawberry are being found in some southern strawberries. Larval identification is not 100% accurate.

5) **Aphids:** Aphid control could be necessary in situations where they can **vector viruses**.

6) **Winter moth:** Larvae are present in raspberries and blueberries. Populations are now declining in the South. [Click here](#) for pictures.

7) Check weak areas in strawberry fields for insect larvae feeding on the crowns and/or roots. These could be **cutworms**, **strawberry crown moth** or **root weevil larvae**.

### Disease Update

1) **Mummyberry.** We're still in the critical time to treat for mummyberry in the North. [Click here](#) for information and pictures.

2) **Virus diseases:**

**Tomato Ring Spot Virus in raspberries:** A chevron pattern on some raspberry leaves infected with Tomato Ringspot Virus is appearing in the south. This is the only time of year this symptom is visible. ([Click here for picture](#)). This virus is vectored by dagger nematodes and causes a significant decrease in vigor. Check weak areas for symptoms.

**Shock virus** symptoms are visible in blueberries. The newly developing buds suddenly turn black and die. Infected plants recover but produce no crop for a year. No treatments are available.

**Blueberry Scorch virus** looks very similar to Shock but is much more serious since plants don't recover and should be immediately removed to prevent spread. WSU Whatcom County has a [web page](#) with Blueberry Scorch virus information and sampling guidelines. Sampling for blueberry scorch virus is best accomplished at full bloom. You can call Todd Murray with any questions at 360-676-6736.

3) **Rust** is visible in raspberries. We're just beginning to go through a change in the spore stage in the South. Once the orange pustules start showing up on the underside of the leaf, the disease begins the stage that spreads very quickly. Given the proper weather conditions, it can cause a major decrease in yield and plant vigor.

### Chemical Control Update

**Glyphosate damage** has been showing up in some Southern blueberry fields. Use it with a lot of caution around actively growing plants.

**Long pre harvest intervals** to keep in mind on some of our commonly used pesticides:

**Goal** (Oxyfluorfen) in raspberries: 50 days

**Poast** (Sethoxydim) in raspberries: 45 days; in blueberries: 30 days.

**Aliette** (Fosetyl-aluminum) in raspberries: 60 days.

**Ridomil Gold** (Mefenoxam) in raspberries: 45 days.

### Weather

**North** (Whatcom County): Mostly cloudy with a chance of showers all week. Highs around 60. Lows in the mid 40s.

**South** (north Willamette Valley): Mostly cloudy with a chance of showers all week. Highs around 65. Lows in the mid 40s.

### Calendar

**May 5 — Oregon Strawberry Commission Meeting and Budget Hearing** ~ Mt. Angel Brewery, Mt. Angel, Or. at 6 PM. For information call 541-758-4043 or [email](#).

**May 11 — Oregon Raspberry and Blackberry Commission Meeting and Budget Hearing** ~ Holiday Inn, Wilsonville, Or. at 6 PM. For information call 541-758-4043 or [email](#).

**May 15 — Oregon Blueberry Growers Association Annual Meeting** ~ Roth's IGA, West Salem. For more information, Contact Judy Ebert (503) 663-6451 or by [email](#).

**Small Fruit Cold Storage Reports:** <http://berrygrape.oregonstate.edu/markets/cold.htm>

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