



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

July 13, 2004

Raspberries: Harvest is wrapping up in the south. Good overall yields in Oregon. In the north, cool weather has slowed things down and it's still looking like a short crop. The pricing structure this year is steering more fruit into juice and puree and away from IQF.

Blueberries: Processed and fresh harvest is ongoing in the south. Hand harvested Bluecrop and Bluejay have had a picking taken off. Machine picked Bluecrop and Bluejay will not be ready to pick for another week to 10 days in most fields. In the north just some hand picking so far. Dukes are getting very close to being ready.

Blackberries: Marions are past their peak. Growers this week are into their third and fourth picks. Crop size looks to be a little down from previous estimates. Some relatively minor mold problems showed up last week. Evergreens are starting to show some color but the beginning of their harvest is still about three weeks off.

Strawberries: Processed harvest finished. Fields are now being renovated. Fertilize and water after renovation to ensure good flower initiation for next year's crop. Keep an eye on the new plantings for water stress, aphids, mites and powdery mildew.

WSU Small Fruit Events:

Tuesday, July 13 — WSU Raspberry Field Day ~ Puyallup Farm 5, 3–5 PM, for more information contact [Patrick Moore](#).

Thursday, July 15 — WSU Raspberry field trial open house ~ Honcoop Farm, Lynden, 11-1PM, [Patrick Moore](#).

Thursday, July 22 — WSU Small Fruit Field Day ~ Mt. Vernon Station, 3–5 PM. For more information t [Patrick Moore](#).

Oregon Department of Ag Newsletter: [Click here](#) for the ODA newsletter. It contains an update on the pesticide buffer ruling, a listing of upcoming opportunities to obtain pesticide license credits as well as active and pending Section 18 emergency exemption pesticides.

Insect Update—New information/Alerts

1) Blueberry Gall Midge damage is now becoming more apparent in many blueberry fields. The larvae of this tiny midge feed on actively growing vegetative tips often causing them to die. This can result in the lower buds breaking and a 'witches broom' effect. There are a couple of surveys now in progress to determine how much economic damage these guys are actually causing.

2) Weevil in Strawberries: Presently **the Rough Strawberry Root Weevil** is causing major damage in many southern strawberry fields. Since it feeds down around the crown of the plant, many of the applications that control Black Vine Weevil don't do a good job on the Rough Strawberry. Renovation provides an opportunity to get an insecticide application down into the crown.

3) Strawberry Crown Moth. The major hatch is still in process in the south. Now is the time (and the only time!) to treat—it's getting late. The [PNW Handbook write up](#) has pictures and detailed sampling information. This pest can cause major economic damage to strawberries and blackberries if undetected ([you can also click here for picture](#)). They haven't been reported as a pest in the north.

4) Obliquebanded leafroller: We're starting to pick up some OBLR larvae in southern caneberry fields. Our accelerated degree-day accumulation this year could move this hatch up providing an increased chance of contaminant problems in late season blackberries.

Insect Update—Ongoing information

1) Aphids are present in many small fruit fields. In particular, keep an eye on new plantings of strawberries and raspberries. Scout for them on the new growth, looking at the undersides of the leaves. These are also the major vector for Blueberry Scorch Virus. Control options include Diazinon and [Provado](#) (imidachloprid).

2) Obliquebanded leafroller adult trap numbers are now declining. Some newly hatched larvae are being found in the Willamette Valley. In the north OBLR larvae can be a blueberry and caneberry crop contaminant. Scout for rolled up leaves.

3) Orange Tortrix leafroller larvae are now present in some southern caneberry fields in high numbers, creating the potential for harvest contaminant problems.

4) Caneberry Harvest Contaminants: A broad-spectrum insecticide might be needed before or during harvest to prevent insect fruit contaminant problems. **Stink bugs and boxelder bugs** are being reported as primary crop contaminants in some Southern caneberry fields.

5) Root Weevils: [Click here](#) for weevil species photos and information.

6) Raspberry beetles are present in many northern raspberry fields. [For photos click here.](#)

7) Black-headed Fireworms are very active in cranberries in the north. Feeding damage is visible.

Disease Update—New information/Alerts

1) Raspberry Bushy Dwarf Virus symptoms are now visible in many northern raspberry fields. The primary visible effect is crumbly fruit and reduced yields.

2) Rust in raspberries: Some southern baby raspberry fields are showing an increase in rust outbreaks.

3) Mosaic leaf symptoms in blueberries: There seems to be an increase in blueberry leaves showing a reddish mottling. This has been previously thought to be a fairly benign virus (Mosaic virus). Dr. Bob Martin is testing some of these samples to see if we might have another virus involved. [Here are](#) some pictures from one of our contributors.

4) Caneblight in raspberries: The window for treating raspberries for caneblight is immediately following harvest. Infection takes place by water splashing spores into the machine catcher plate wounds on the primocanes. **Benlate**, the previously recommended treatment, is no longer labeled. However, **Cabrio** and **Pristine** are now being tested for control of caneblight. There are indications that they could be effective.

Disease Update—Ongoing information

1) Botrytis Fruit Rot: This is the time of year when fruit rot is the primary disease that can seriously impact fruit yield and quality. Some problems were reported in blackberries last week with the cooler, muggy weather.

2) Mummyberry: The fruit is at the stage when it's very easy to distinguish infected fruit. Now is a good time to scout the fields to assess infection levels. [Click here](#) for pictures.

3) Blueberry Scorch Virus: WSU Whatcom County has a [web page](#) with Blueberry Scorch virus information and sampling guidelines. Todd Murray (360-676-6736) would be happy to assist growers in surveying in Whatcom County. British Columbia also has several nurseries that have their stock tested regularly. [Email](#) Tom Baumann for further information.

4) Blueberry Fruit Drop: This is a potential new virus in blueberries identified by Dr. Bob Martin. The fruit drops off the entire bush in early green fruit stage. This repeats every year. The disease's occurrence is sporadic so far, only being found in five fields—one each in Oregon and Washington and three in B.C. Spread in a field appears very slow. If you suspect a problem in your fields, [email](#) Dr. Martin or call 541-738-4041.

5) Blueberry 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. This looks very similar to Scorch virus. If you're unsure, [email](#) Dr. Martin or call 541-738-4041 for testing information.

6) Phytophthora Root Rot symptoms are becoming very pronounced in some raspberry fields. Plant leaves yellow and canes collapse.

Cropwork

Raspberries: Harvest ongoing 1) Scout for insect harvest contaminants (leafrollers, weevils, stinkbugs, earwigs...) and treat as needed. 2) As harvest ends, plan to treat for cane blight. 3) Scout for rust and treat as needed. ...). 4) Scout for mold and treat as needed

Blackberries: Harvest ongoing. 1) Scout for insect harvest contaminants (leafrollers, weevils, stinkbugs, earwigs...). 2) Scout for mold and treat as needed. 3) Scout for redberry mite damage.

For late ripening blackberry varieties 1) Use pheromone traps for leafroller adult monitoring. Also scout for larvae. 2) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control. 3) Scout for redberry mite damage.

Blueberries: Harvest ongoing 1) Scout for virus diseases. 2) Implement bird control strategies. 3) Scout for weevils. 4) Scout for aphids. 5) Scout for leafroller larvae in rolled up leaves.

Strawberries: Harvest finished 1) Scout for root weevil and treat as needed. 2) Put out pheromone traps for Strawberry Crown Moth and treat as needed. 3) Scout for two-spotted mites and cyclamen mites. 4) Scout for powdery mildew symptoms. 5) Scout for aphids. 6) Plan to renovate fields about four weeks after harvest. 7) Fertilize and water immediately following renovation. 8) Can take soil test on old fields.

Cranberries: 1) Can apply fungicides such as Bravo/NuCop at bloom. 2) Scout for fireworm. Can apply Confirm (Tebufenozide) for control.

Weather for the week

North (Whatcom County): Cool and cloudy. A chance of showers by the weekend. Highs in the upper 60s. Lows in the mid 50s.

South (north Willamette Valley): Nice. A slight chance of showers by the weekend. Highs 75-80. Lows in the mid 50s.

Calendar

July 13 — WSU Raspberry Field Day ~See above
July 15 — WSU Raspberry field trial open house ~ See above
July 22 — WSU Small Fruit Field Day ~ See above

August 18-20 — North American Strawberry Growers 2004 Summer Tour ~ Delta Quebec Hotel, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. For more information, [email](#) or call Georgene Thompson 717-243-1349.

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

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