

# Small Fruit Update



## Providing Northwest berry growers with the information they need when they need it.

The Small Fruit Update is sent out weekly during the growing season by [Peerbolt Crop Management](#) and is funded entirely by the Northwest berry growers and industry through their commissions and councils.

July 3, 2012

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### [Global Raspberry Industry](#)

Country Presentations from the recent IRO (International Raspberry Organization) conference—Just posted.

### [Looking to the future of machine harvesting fresh blueberries](#) (6/28, Fresh Fruit Portal)

Opinion article by Cort Brazelton, Fall Creek Farm & Nursery.

### [“I’m Farming and I Grow It”](#)

You tube video—kinda fun

It's time to turn some of this doom and gloom into a decent harvest season for the blues and caneberries. It's pretty much down to two major factors—weather and labor.

In Oregon & SW Washington we've got a threat of temperatures this weekend getting into the 90's (~33 C) where blacks and raspberries could get sun scald and blues also get stressed. Although just a couple of days of those temps should let us slide back into great harvest weather without a lot of damage.

In northern Washington and British Columbia, it's looking dry and mild with highs creeping into the low 80's (~28 C) on the high side. Long term weather is looking excellent.

As far as labor goes—I'd say the forecast is cloudy and unsettled.

Tom Peerbolt, SFU Editor

## [Oregon and SW Washington SWD Alert](#)

strawberries, caneberries, & blueberries

[Click here](#) to go directly to the alert & the full SWD report below.

## [Regional Reports](#)

These reports are from individuals within the region and are their particular observations. They are included to give an impression of the present 'state of the industry' and regional activities.

**British Columbia, Fraser Valley** (Monday, 7/2)

### Disseminating information for:

#### Washington

[Washington Red Raspberry Commission](#)  
[Washington Blueberry Commission](#)  
[Washington Strawberry Commission](#)

#### Oregon

[Oregon Raspberry and Blackberry Commission](#)  
[Oregon Blueberry Commission](#)  
[Oregon Strawberry Commission](#)

#### British Columbia

[Fraser Valley Strawberry Growers Association](#)  
[Raspberry Industry Development Council](#)  
[B.C. Blueberry Council](#)

#### National

[North American Blueberry Council](#)

- **Blueberries:** Terminal berries are bluing in Reka, Dukes, Earliblue. Amazingly, the level of green berry rot appears to be low even with the considerable moisture and warm temps. I wouldn't want to push this too much farther though. Some weevil and aphid controls being applied along with some final fungicide applications.
- **Raspberries:** After an incredibly wet weekend (33 hours continuous rain) we're looking at a lot of mould in the raspberries. First machine picks will go late in the week and quality will surely be down. This weather just has got to turn around and allow the fields to dry out. We are trying to get the cleanup sprays on but it is a big challenge.

**Northern Washington, Whatcom County** (Friday, 6/29) *Another week in paradise up here. Rain and showers not helping at all.*

- **Blueberries:** Blues are not looking too hot. Too many yield robbing issues this year. So, where is that global warming we hear about?
- **Raspberries:** Preharvest cleanup applications are in progress. There's mold and aborted flowers inside the canopy making a low crop estimate very likely. Willamette harvest may start on Saturday, 6/30. SWD traps are empty so far.
- **Strawberries:** Shortage of strawberry pickers and mold issues. However, quality of picked fruit is pretty good.

**Northern Washington, Skagit County** (Friday, 6/29)

*We had one nice day this week; apparently, that is our quota. Sigh.*

(All comments below are from Tom Walters, WSU Small Fruit Horticulturist at the Mt. Vernon Research Station)

- **Blueberries:** Duke are starting to color in our plots. Lots of shock, but nothing new about that.
- **Raspberries:** I visited a number of raspberry fields in northern Washington this week that had collapsing plants. Many were second-year (baby crop) fields that had been fumigated before planting. In some fields, whole sections were affected, in others affected plants were scattered throughout the field. Most of the fields had weak plants near the collapsed sections, that looked like they too might be circling the drain. It could be simply a bad year for Phytophthora, or there may be other pathogens involved -one of the fields tested positive for high levels of Verticillium. USDA folks are doing some follow-up testing for both Phytophthora and Verticillium.
- **Strawberries:** Albion and other day neutrals are gapping right now, harvests in the tunnels and outside are very light. Lots of flowers and green fruit on Albion and Seascape, though. We've had high fruit rot pressure outside, much less in the tunnels.

**Willamette Valley, Oregon and SW Washington**

- **Blackberries, processed** (Tuesday, 7/3): Some Silvans have started, mostly hand but some machine. Black Diamonds have also started but have only seen hand harvest. Machine harvest Marions are 8 to 10 days away. I think the crop will be light, good looking bush but not much fruit size and not a lot of it. Hope I am wrong as we could all use the pounds this year. It does look like a concentrated harvest, most berries are the same shade of red. I thought that at this time last year though and was way wrong, depends on the weather, hot means concentrated, cool (like last year) and it will spread out. On the bright side the quality looks to be excellent.



*Marions on July 2, 2012. Photos by Bill Dinger.*

- **Blueberries** (Tuesday, 7/3): The Dukes are coming on stronger every day now and with the week's forecast for warming and drying we'll continue to see quantities increase. There's some great looking fruit with excellent size throughout the valley. I'm hoping we don't get too hot this next weekend. I'm also hoping the labor will be here to get this crop in. There's still some of a debate about when and what to spray for SWD. I'd tell growers questioning this pest to take it seriously. Duke growers haven't had any issues in past seasons. The risk is definitely up this year—more of the flies and earlier. A wait and see attitude could lead to some unpleasant surprises.

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## Classifieds

*Classifieds are included occasionally in the SFU for any service/equipment sale, etc. that would be useful for NW berry growers. We don't charge for them but then they aren't run very often. If you've got a service or something for sale related to the Northwest berry industry that you'd like to advertise, send information on to: [tom@peerbolt.com](mailto:tom@peerbolt.com). I'll let you know if it seems reasonable to be included. They're generally run for three straight weeks.*

- **Falconry Bird Management Services in Northern Washington (2<sup>nd</sup> week):** Best Defense Bird Abatement® is a local, family-owned service that blends modern falconry and neighbor-friendly deterrents modify pest bird behavior. We provide free on-site assessment, and together will build a contract that best suits your needs at reasonable rates. If you are interested in learning more about our services, please call the owner, Frank Lapsansky @ 360-961-2219. [Click here](#) for a flyer with more detailed information.
- **Custom Field Layout and Bed Forming:** Schurter GPS Services is located in the Silverton area of the Willamette Valley. We provide custom field layout for berries, orchards and other long term crops. We also form beds for new blueberry plantings. All work is performed with RTK auto steer guidance. For more information contact Bryan Schurter @ (503) 932-1793. [Click here](#) for a flyer with more contact information.

## New Pest Management resources

- [Weed Control at strawberry renovation](#) (6/26, Michigan State Extension)
- [New Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Information sheet](#) (UC Davis)

## Update Blueberry MRL Information

*Joe DeFrancesco, OSU pesticide specialist, has updated the blueberry MRL list for exports (7/1/12)*  
 MRL = Maximum Residue Level; NT = No Tolerance)

- [Click here](#) for Updated Blueberry MRL list
- Main changes on this recent update from the previous list:
  - **Canada:**
    - § Clethodim: new = NT (old = 0.2 ppm)
    - § Metconazole: new = 0.05 ppm (old = NT)
  - **JAPAN:**
    - § Mefenoxam: new = 2.0 ppm (old was NT)
  - **KOREA:**
    - § Rimsulfuron: new = 0.05 ppm (old was NT)
  - **European Union/United Kingdom:**
    - § Novaluron: new = 7.0 ppm (old was 0.01 ppm)
    - § Simazine: new = 0.1 ppm (old was 0.01 ppm)
    - § Spinetoram: new = 0.2 ppm (old was 0.05 ppm)
- Policy for default tolerances when "NT" is listed on the chart
  - **CANADA:** If NT, then the default MRL of 0.1 ppm applies
  - **JAPAN:** If NT, then the default MRL of 0.01 applies (*this is the policy for blueberries, caneberries and strawberries; it may or may not be the policy for other commodities*)
  - **KOREA:** If NT, then the default MRL of 0.0 ppm applies.
  - **European Union/United Kingdom:** If NT, then the default MRL of 0.01 applies (*this is the policy for blueberries; it may or may not be the policy for other commodities*)

## Pest Management Activities

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**As fruit colors, implement bird damage management activities:** [Birds](#) blueberries

- [Bye Bye Birdie –Bird Management Strategies for Small Fruit](#) (Cornell) 13 page PDF reviewing options and a nice bird species specific guide to feeding and flying habits.

**Scout for and determine if management actions are needed:** **Root Weevil adults, all crops** [Black Vine](#), [Rough Strawberry](#), [Strawberry Root Weevils](#). Weevils are emerging as adults in all regions. About 30 days after emergence, these adults are capable of laying eggs for the next generation. This window of time right after emergence is the optimum time to kill them—*before egg laying begins!*

**[Orange Tortrix Leafrollers](#), raspberries & blackberries (SW Washington & Oregon)** –The larval hatch that, before SWD, caused our major crop contaminant problems has started in area caneberry fields with very small leafroller larvae being found in some fields. Fields that have been recording high adult pheromone trap counts are at high risk of having larval contaminant problems at harvest. Control materials, containing active ingredients specifically targeted at leafroller larvae such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* and Spinosad, are much more effective on these larvae when they're small and could be used at this time.

**Scout for:** [Mummyberry](#) blueberries [Mummyberry primer from MSU](#)

- Infected fruit is now becoming easy to distinguish from healthy fruit in some Oregon fields.
- The infected fruit colors earlier, shrivels, whitens and drops from the bushes easily when disturbed.
- Right now this fruit could be mistaken for green berry botrytis infected fruit.
- The inside of an infected berry will be filled with white fungal mycelium.

**Scout for symptoms and send in sample as needed:** [Scorch virus](#) British Columbia blueberries

- [Click here](#) for the BCAGRI blueberry scorch virus link.
- The BC Blueberry Council is providing free scorch and shock virus testing for all BC blueberry growers again in 2012 (up to a maximum of 10 samples per field). The BCAGRI Plant Diagnostics Laboratory in Abbotsford is now accepting virus samples.
- Email the B.C. Blueberry Council's research coordinator, Karina Sakalauskas at [ksakalauskas@yahoo.com.ar](mailto:ksakalauskas@yahoo.com.ar) or call her at 604-613-2133) for more information.

**This week--Have Pheromone traps out for:** [Strawberry Crown Moth](#) southern strawberries

SCM adult flight is now in progress in SW Washington and Oregon. We'll be treating fields right after harvest in about a week for SCM, SWD and Weevils. Correct insecticide timing is essential for SCM. The first application needs to be made 10 to 14 days after two or more adults are caught two days in a row, a second about 14 days later and, if adult flight continues, a third 14 days later.

**Time for preventative fungicide applications:** [Alternaria Fruit Rot](#) blueberries

*Alternaria* can infect the fruit beginning at the end of bloom and throughout the fruit development stage, up until harvest. ([Click here for expanded view of this disease.](#))

**Time for preventative fungicide applications:** [Anthracnose Ripe Rot](#) blueberries

After harvest, spore masses form rapidly on infected fruit when in cellophane-covered baskets or in plastic clamshell packs. ([Click here for expanded view of this disease.](#))

**Scout for and evaluate if management action is needed:** [Twospotted mites](#) raspberries

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## Spotted Wing Drosophila Update for 7-3-12

*This Update is a collective effort. It is composed by Peerbolt Crop Management with contributions from OSU, USDA-ARS, WSU, B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and various Northwest berry industry people.*

## **Oregon and SW Washington SWD**

### **Processed Strawberries**

- June bearing strawberries are finished in SW Washington and Oregon.
- Most of our SWD monitoring traps have been removed from strawberries and moved to caneberry and blueberry fields where ripening crops are more at risk.
- A post harvest insecticide application is advised if the field is adjacent to other berry or stone fruit crops to prevent the strawberry field from being a breeding site for SWD.

### **Raspberries & Blackberries**

- Unlike the previous two seasons when SWD larvae were not found in raspberries until late season, there's very strong evidence that even early picks this year could see SWD larval contaminants.
- Harvest is ongoing in raspberries and just beginning in blackberries in SW Washington and Oregon. There's a lot of ripe and/or ripening fruit in all fields.
- Almost all commercial plantings have received a pre-harvest broad spectrum insecticide application within the last 10 days that has suppressed SWD populations.
- In higher risk fields an insecticide application 10-14 days after the first spray is recommended.
- We are only seeing major problems with high trap numbers and a few larvae in some of the fruit samples from sites that are small field size within multiple berry and stone fruit plantings. This type of setting could require more insecticide applications and shorter interval between applications
- In caneberries with any SWD larvae in them, the fruit softens & falls apart much more visibly than in strawberries. Pay particular attention to berries that look like they're prematurely soft/over ripe.
- It is advised to monitor fruit quality closely and take appropriate actions to prevent crop losses.

### **Blueberries**

- Duke harvest has started. We've now got many more monitoring traps in blueberries.
- While these traps give us some data on SWD populations it's strongly advised to not make management decisions on trap numbers. This monitoring system is not reliable enough to be able to do that.
- Unlike the previous two seasons when SWD larvae were not found in blueberries until after the Duke harvest, there's a higher risk this year that the early ripening cultivars (like Duke) could see SWD larval contaminants issues.
- When they begin to ripen, late ripening cultivars (like Liberty, Aurora and Elliott) can expect to see even higher pressure from SWD than the last two years due to higher population levels.
- Almost all commercial plantings have received at least one broad spectrum insecticide application within the last 10 days that has suppressed SWD populations.
- While some fields show increasing catches of SWD adults, no larval contamination has been picked up in the salt tests we've been doing.
- It is advised to monitor fruit quality closely and maintain a preventative schedule of insecticide applications to mitigate the risk of potential crop losses due to SWD larval contamination.

## **SWD Risk Factors**

*It's becoming clearer which field characteristics increase the chances of having SWD infestations. This is still a work in progress but observations over the last three seasons indicate the following:*

### **Increased Risk:**

- Borders of field have wild blackberries, wild cherries or other favored overwintering habitat.
- Field is relatively small in size and is part of a mixed crop farm with other susceptible crops adjacent (Example: 1-3 acre plantings of strawberries, raspberries, blueberries with 5 acre cherry and peach orchards).
- Caneberries appear to be preferred over blueberries and strawberries.
- The later the harvest season the more the risk with late season caneberries the most susceptible.
- U Pick/ Fresh market fields that are difficult to treat with insecticides on a regular schedule.

## Decreased Risk:

- Field is bordered by grass seed fields or other non host plantings.
- Field is relatively large and doesn't border other fields of SWD susceptible crops.
- Harvest season is earlier (Example: Duke is lower risk than Liberty in blueberries).
- In general, caneberries are higher risk than blueberries. But the late season blueberries are under a very high risk due to the higher insect populations.

## SWD in the news

- [On the front lines of an invasion](#) (6/27, NC State Bulletin)
- [SWD numbers building rapidly in southwest Michigan](#) (7/1, Michigan State Extension)
- [SWD rebounding in the Pacific Northwest](#) (6/26, Growing Produce)

## Updated SWD Resources

- [Managing spotted wing drosophila update](#) (7/2, Michigan State Extension)
- [Update on SWD management in Oregon Sweet Cherries](#) (Dr. Peter Shearer, OSU, Hood River Station)
- [The latest APHIS Map of where SWD is in the United States.](#)
- Joe DeFrancesco, OSU pesticide specialist, has updated the lists of SWD pesticide options for Oregon and Washington berry crops originally done in April of 2011.
  - For the updated blueberry list [click here](#).
  - For the strawberry list [click here](#).
  - For the caneberry list [click here](#).

## Regional Monitoring (South to North)

### Oregon Public Scouting Program count for the week ending on 6/29

(Number of traps checked this period in the crop in parentheses).

This scouting program and reporting system are being funded by a USDA SCRI grant, and a Northwest Center for Small Fruits Research grant

- **Linn County: Apples(1):** none. **Blackberries (7):** no males/ 1 female. **Black Raspberries (2):** none. **Blueberries (20):** 4 males/6 females. **Other caneberries (4):** no males/ 1 female. **Cherries (2): 9 males/6 females.** **Grapes (2):** none. **Honeysuckle (1):** none. **Peaches (2):** none. **Pear (1):** none. **Plums (2):** none. **Raspberries (3):** 1 males/ no females. **Strawberries (12): 1 male/2 females.** **Tayberries (1):** none. **Wild Habitat (19) 17 males/45 females.**
- **Benton County: Cherries (2):** no males/1 female. **Nectarines (1):** 3 males/1 female. **Peaches (2):** 3 males/no females. **Raspberries (1):** none. **Strawberries (1):** no males/ 1 female. **Wild Habitat (4)** none.
- **Marion County: Blackberries (3):1 male/9 females.** **Blueberries (9):** none. **Strawberries (22):** none. **Raspberries (2):** none. **Cherries (4): 30 males/27 females.**
- **Lane: Blackberries (1):**none. **Cherries (2):** none. **Raspberries (2):** none. **Strawberries (1):** none.
- **Polk: Blackberries (3):**none. **Cherries (2):** 2 males/no females.
- **Clackamas County: Blackberries (1):**3 males/no females. **Blueberries (7):**1 male/no females. **Honeysuckle (2):** none. **Strawberries (4):** 3 males/ no females. **Raspberries (10):** 3 males/1 female. **Tayberries (1):** no males/1 female.
- **Yamhill County: Blackberries (4):**none. **Blueberries (2):**none. **Cherries (6):** 1 males/ 1 female. **Strawberries (9):** none.
- **Multnomah County: Blackberries (4): 4 males/9 females.** **Raspberries (2):** no males/ 3 females. **Strawberries (7): 7 males/ 40 females.** **Cherries (1): 5 males/8 females.** **Salmonberry (3):** none.

### Southwest Washington Public Scouting Program for the week ending on 6/29

- **Clark/Cowlitz/Lewis Counties: Blackberries (3):**1 males/6 females.. **Raspberries (1): 6 males/11 females.** **Strawberries (14): 48 males/62 females.** **Cherries (4): 37 males/16 females.**

## Eastern Washington

- [Click here](#) for the WSU Eastern Washington SWD reporting site.

- **Latest report from the site--Monday, July 2:** "We currently have 12 of 17 regions positive for SWD at this point. Trap catches remain low, but are not a good indicator of risk. Be aware that lack of trap catch in some regions may reflect low trap density rather than low fly density. Also note that 6 drosophila larvae have been found in porch samples at packinghouses, and so far, 5 have been confirmed SWD. This number of finds before July is in contrast to a single find in late August of 2011. Wisdom dictates that cherries at a susceptible stage should be protected from this pest."

### **Western Washington--WSU Extension Scouting Program**

*This scouting program and reporting system are being coordinated by Whatcom County Extension and funded in part by the Washington Red Raspberry Commission.*

[Click here](#) for the program's website. "A limited number of raspberry fields are now being scouted covering a diverse range of area in Whatcom, Skagit, and Pierce counties." For more information contact Colleen Burrows at 360-676-6736 x 22 or [cburrows@wsu.edu](mailto:cburrows@wsu.edu). No recent reports have been posted.

### **Columbia Gorge**

*Report from [Steve Castagnoli](#), OSU Hood River Extension*

- "Overall SWD trap catch this week was down from the previous week with 8 males and 30 females versus 38 and 45, respectively, the week before. And although trap catch was still widely distributed in the area, no SWD were caught in commercial orchards this past week. Cherries in much of the Hood River Valley are now in the stage of development when they are at high risk of damage from SWD."

### **British Columbia**

- [SWD Management in BC Berry Crops](#) (with insecticide options listed)
- [Click here](#) for the SWD Ministry of Agriculture site.
  - [Click here](#) for the June 22nd report for coastal B.C. From that report: "Only 2 SWD flies caught in traps in blueberry fields, and none in the raspberry fields in this project, however: 21 SWD flies caught in a separate project, including hedgerow and field edge traps (108 traps in total), and SWD flies are emerging from wild salmonberry collected June 6-8. "
- [Click here](#) for the B.C. Southern Interior Valleys report for the week of June 15-21.

### **Guidelines for checking the fruit for SWD larvae**

*These suggestions are based on techniques that various public researchers and industry personnel have been developing over the past couple of years. If any of you have ideas for improvements to these protocols, please pass them along. We're all in this together.*

#### **Suggested methods:**

***For scouts/field checking ([We have created a video of this larvae-checking method.](#)):***

1. Collect a sample of fruit to be tested (Strawberries: 25-30 per sample, Caneberries/blueberries: 75 per sample)
2. Put fruit in a gallon size sealable plastic bag.
3. Pour in enough of the salt water solution to allow the fruit to float (solution is: 1 cup of salt per gallon of water).
4. Mark bag with field code/date.
5. For a quick check in the field after a designated period of time (at least 15 minutes) holding the baggie up to light. This helps to see the larvae in the solution
6. For a more thorough examination, after a designated period of time (at least 15 minutes), pour the fruit and salt solution out into a shallow tray and use a piece of wire mesh screen to hold the fruit down making it easier to separate the larvae from the fruit.

***For processors or fruit handling stations:***

1. Collect a two pound sample of fruit to be tested.
2. Put the sample into a shallow tray and cover with the salt water solution (1 cup of salt per gallon of water).
3. After a designated period of time (at least 15 minutes) use a piece of wire mesh screen to hold the fruit down to make it easier to separate the larvae from the fruit.

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## Industry News/Resources

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### Newsletters/ Berry Reports

- [BC Blueberry IPM Newsletter](#) (6/29) Weekly by Carolyn Teasdale, [ES Cropconsult](#). Sponsored by the BC Blueberry Council.
- [New Jersey Blueberry Bulletin](#) (6/25) Weekly by Gary Pavlis, Rutgers blueberry agent.
- [Michigan State Extension news for Blueberries](#) (7/2)
- [The Source](#) (7/2) Market reports from The Produce News
- [National Berry Report](#) A daily-updated fresh market statistics report on all berry types hosted and maintained by the California Strawberry Commission

### Magazine compilations

- The Packer's Market scope: [blueberries](#) [blackberries](#) [raspberries](#) [strawberries](#)  
Recent stories and fresh market pricing for the various berries from The Packer.
- Growing Produce: [recent berry articles](#)

### Berry Research Blogs

- [Strawberries and Caneberries blog](#) by Mark Bolda, UC Davis Berry Extension Agent. **Most recent entry: 7/2—Leaf purpling in red raspberry** Reports on recent insect and disease research and observations in California.
- [Team Rubus](#) by Gina Fernandez, North Carolina State Small Fruit Specialist. **Recent entry: 7/2—Navaho and it's amazing basal buds** Reports on issues in blackberries and raspberries from the Southeast.
- [NC Small Fruit and Specialty Crop IPM](#) by Hannah Burrack, NCSU extension entomologist. **Recent entry: 7/1—Spotted wing drosophila in the city.**

### Research/Breeding

- [University of Arkansas releases a new blackberry variety](#) (and four grapes) (6/25, U of A, Ag Communication Services)
- [The harm in reducing agricultural research](#) (7/1, Washington Post opinion)

### Farm Bill

- [Agriculture secretary presses House on farm bill](#) (7/1, The Hawk Eye)

### Technology

- [Instrument capable of many food safety tests](#) (6/19, The Packer)

### Labor & Immigration

- [More confusion than clarification in Supreme Court's immigration ruling](#) (6/28, Western Farm Press)

### The West

- [California budget cuts \\$2.5 million to CDFA](#) (CA Dept. of Food & Agriculture)
- [Rainy weather delays Metro Vancouver blueberry season](#) (6/30, Vancouver Sun)

### National

- [Cal Giant's training program keeps berries cool](#) (6/27, The Packer)
- [Survey: Dirty Dozen list harms consumption](#) (6/19, The Packer)
- [Tropical storm Debby brings heavy rains to Florida, Georgia](#) (6/26, The Packer)
- [NASS could face another round of program cuts](#) (7/2, Capital Press)

### International

- [Serbian raspberry dream shatters](#) (6/22, FreshPlaza)
- [Chilean scientists work to ease export of berries](#) (7/2, FreshPlaza)
- [Chilean berries gain more space in the international market](#) (6/29, FreshPlaza)
- [Poland: Raspberry acreage on the increase](#) (6/26, FreshPlaza)
- [Uruguay's blueberry industry on fragile ground](#) (7/2, Fresh Fruit Portal)
- [Hong Kong enacts first pesticide residues in food regulation](#) (7/2, Fresh Fruit Portal)
- [Sweeping changes at play for Argentinean blueberry committee](#) (6/28, Fresh Fruit Portal)

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## Event Calendar

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For more comprehensive event calendar, [click here](#).

- **July 11 — OSU Caneberry Open House**, starting at 1pm at the North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora. [Click here for an agenda](#).
- **July 12 — OSU Blueberry Field Day**, from 1 to 5pm at the North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora. [Click here for an agenda](#)
- **July 18 — Raspberry Machine Harvesting field day, Lynden WA**. 1-3 PM at Randy Honcoop's farm. Included in the two plantings to be harvested & evaluated are 190 WSU selections, 8 BC selections, 1 ORUS selection with Meeker, Willamette, and Rudi as standards. Growers and processors are encouraged to attend. Your input is essential in deciding which of these selections best meet your needs & have commercial potential. Any questions, contact Pat Moore 253-445-4525, [moorepp@wsu.edu](mailto:moorepp@wsu.edu).
- **July 20 and 21 — Northwest Raspberry Festival, Lynden, WA**. [Click here](#) for the website.
- **July 20 and 21 — Oregon Berry Festival, Portland**, [Click here](#) for the Website. Sponsors and vendors are welcome!
- **August 3 and 4 — Mossyrock Blueberry Festival, Mossyrock, WA**. [Click here](#) for the website.
- **August 4 — Cloverdale Blueberry Festival, Cloverdale, B.C.** [Click here](#) for the website.
- **August 17 — Sutherlin Blackberry Festival, Sutherlin, OR**. [Click here](#) for the website.

## Additional, Ongoing Pest Management and IPM Information

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### Diseases

- [Phytophthora Root Rot](#) raspberries.
- [Shock virus](#), Blueberries.
- [Blackberry Rust](#) (Phragmidium Rust) Evergreen blackberries

### Insects/Mites

- **Scout for:** [Raspberry Beetle](#), northern raspberries.
- **Scout for:** [Yellow mites](#) Raspberries ([Click here for expanded view of this pest.](#))
- **Scout for:** [Winter Moth/Bruce Span Worm](#) blueberries.
- **Scout for:** [Clay Colored Weevils](#) northern raspberries and blueberries.
- **Scout for:** [Azalea Bark Scale](#), southern blueberries.
- **Scout for:** [Blueberry Gall Midge](#), blueberries.

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## Crop Work

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### All crops

- ***As fruit starts coloring, monitor fruit for SWD infestation and treat as needed.***
- Vole management.
- Weed management.
- Can put out monitoring traps for adult Spotted wing drosophila.
- Monitor fruit for SWD larva.

### Blueberries

#### ***Harvest ongoing in south***

- Plan for/Maintain bird damage management.
- Scout for Winter Moth/Spanworm and treat as needed.
- Scout for weevil notching on leaves & for adult weevils.
- Scout for leafroller larvae feeding.
- Stay on top of aphid management where Scorch virus transmission is an issue.
- Scout for virus symptoms and send in samples for testing as needed.
- Scout for Blueberry gall midge damage.
- After petal fall, can treat for alternaria and anthracnose prevention if needed.
- Scout for berry symptoms like green fruit botrytis, hail damage, mummyberry, etc.
- Can apply clean up insecticide just before harvest for crop contaminant management.

## **Blackberries**

- Scout for leafroller larvae and treat as needed to prevent fruit contaminant problems.
- Scout for virus symptoms and send in samples for testing as needed.
- Scout for Cane and Leaf Rust.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.
- Can apply clean up insecticide just before harvest for crop contaminant management.
- Can put out pheromone trap to monitor for leafrollers.
- Can apply fungicides for fruit/blossom rot from 10% bloom through the end of bloom.
- Scout for and treat as needed blackberry rust in Evergreen blackberries.

## **Raspberries**

### ***Harvest ongoing in south***

- (North) Scout for Clay Colored weevils.
- (North) Scout for raspberry beetle feeding symptoms.
- Scout for virus symptoms and send in samples for testing as needed.
- Scout for Cane Blight and Cane Botrytis symptoms.
- Can put out pheromone traps to monitor for leafrollers.
- Scout for Yellow Rust and assess treatment options.
- Scout for spider mites and treat as needed.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.
- Can apply clean up insecticide just before harvest for crop contaminant management.
- Scout for aphids and treat as needed.

## **Strawberries**

### ***Processed harvest finished in south/ongoing in north.***

- Watch for weak growing areas and check plants for weevil larvae, root rot and/or cold damage.
- Scout for fruit damage symptoms like cat facing, slug damage, anthracnose, etc.
- Monitor ripe and ripening fruit for SWD larvae.
- (South) Can scout for Strawberry Crown Moth larvae and put out pheromone monitoring traps.
- Can apply fungicide starting at 10% bloom for fruit/blossom rot.
- (South) Scout for weevil adults and notching.
- Can apply slug bait as needed.
- Scout for Powdery Mildew and treat as needed.
- Scout for Two Spotted Spider Mites and predatory, beneficial mites.
- Scout for aphids.
- Scout for Powdery Mildew and treat as needed.
- Scout for fruit quality issues such as mold.
- Plan for post-harvest treatments for SCM, SWD and/or weevils as needed.

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## **Archived Small Fruit Updates**

(For older Updates [click here](#).)

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This document is a guide and not intended as a recommendation or endorsement.  
Consult with your supplier, field representative, or pest consultant.

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