



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

June 8, 2004

Strawberries: Harvest continues. We're well into the second pick in the South. Mold is a problem in some fields where the pick has gotten behind. There's still a lot of good quality fruit in the field.

Blackberries: Marionberries are finished blooming with 'king' berries starting to color. Harvest should start the week of the 20th. Evergreens are well into their bloom.

Raspberries: Malahats are being hand harvested in the North and South. Some Willamettes and stressed Meeker fields have begun machine harvesting in the South. Most Southern fields will begin machine harvesting this week.

Blueberries: Still time for checking all blueberry fields for virus symptoms! It's very important to the whole industry. See disease alerts below. Dukes are starting size up and color in the South.

Strawberry field day: The WSU field day in Puyallup will be this Thursday (6/10) from 3-5 PM at Farm 5. [Click here](#) for a description and directions. You can also call Pat Moore at 253-370-0908.

Small Fruits Breakfast Meeting: There will be a meeting to discuss monitoring techniques for harvest contaminants in raspberries and blueberries in Lynden on Wednesday (6/9), 7 AM, at the Dutch Mother's restaurant. Call Todd Murray for information 360-676-6736.

Raspberry Scouting Information: For scouting, decision-making and management guidelines for bloom/pre-harvest pests in raspberries go to <http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/comhort/nooksack/ipmweb/bloom.html>. This is geared toward Whatcom County but most information applies to Oregon, southwest Washington and BC as well.

Better eat a few more berries: [This link](#) from Scotland was passed along from one of our contributors.

Insect Update—New information/Alerts

1) Leafrollers: To see a comparison of the three species on the sticky trap, [click here](#)

Orange Tortrix larvae are showing up in both blackberries and raspberries in the south. These guys are our primary crop contaminant. This is the time to apply control measures. Since most of the larvae are in the primocane tips, coverage and penetration are essential for effectiveness. I expect this hatch to be spread out due to our mild winter, and multiple applications could be necessary.

Obliquebanded leafroller adult trap numbers are still going up. Not many larvae out in the south (most have pupated and become moths). But in the north OBLR larvae can be a blueberry and caneberry crop contaminant. Scout for rolled up leaves.

Carnation Tortrix adults are also showing up in some southern pheromone traps. They're about the same size and shape as orange tortrix but are darker with pumpkin orange under wings. Their larvae have not been shown to be a crop contaminant. No treatments are needed for their control.

2) Stink bugs are in large numbers in some Canadian raspberry fields as are box elder bugs in some southern caneberries. A broad-spectrum insecticide might be needed before harvest to prevent contaminant problems.

3) Aphid colonies and winged adults are now present in many blueberry fields. **Provado** (imidachloprid) is now labeled for aphid control in blueberries. PHI is 3 days and REI is 12 hours. Controls can be applied in blueberries after the bees have been removed. This can help control the spread of blueberry **Scorch virus**

4) Strawberry Crown Moth: It's time to get out the pheromone traps for Strawberry Crown Moth in the south. The following [PNW Handbook write up](#) has pictures and detailed sampling information. They 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.

Insect Update—Ongoing information

1) Obliquebanded leafroller adults are emerging in the south. OBLR larvae can be a problem in blueberries, particularly in the north. Scout for rolled up leaves.

2) Mites: Two-spotted mites are building up in some Whatcom County raspberries. Continue to monitor closely.

3) Root Weevils:

[Click here](#) for weevil species photos.

Black Vine: Adults are now present in the south. To control, the adults need to be killed before they start laying eggs. This usually is figured to be about four weeks after they've emerged.

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: Adults are being recovered in southern strawberry fields. This species tends to feed down in the crown of the plant and is very difficult to control with over the row insecticide applications.

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

5) **Raspberry beetles:** Evidence of raspberry beetle feeding has been found in Willamette Valley raspberries. Small numbers have also been picked up on monitoring traps in southwest Washington. So far these populations are below economically damaging levels. In the north they continue ahead of last year in development. Monitoring trap information is available from Todd Murray, Whatcom IPM, at 360-676-6736. [For photos click here.](#)

Disease Update—New information/Alerts

1) **Blueberry Scorch Virus:** Preventing the spread of Blueberry Scorch virus is of primary importance to our industry. WSU Whatcom County has a [web page](#) with Blueberry Scorch virus information and sampling guidelines. The Canadian growers have numerous infected fields and controlling its spread is vital on both sides of the border. Growers should survey if they have:

- 1) A new planting and have purchased the plants from an area where scorch is present.
- 2) A history of aphid problems (the vector of the virus).
- 3) Are located near a cranberry bog (Cranberries can have the virus without showing symptoms).
- 4) Suspect that Blueberry Scorch virus is present in their area.

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. One of our contributors has suggested that the blueberry commission might be able to organize a virus-sampling program.

2) **Anthracnose:** If you've had problems with Anthracnose in blueberries (orange colored spores show up on ripe fruit) preventative sprays are most effective from the end of bloom until harvest. **Abundant (Azoxystrobin)** does a good job on it.

Disease Update—Ongoing information

1) **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.

2) **Blueberry Mosaic Virus** is visible in blueberry fields in Oregon and Washington. For a description and pictures, [click here.](#)

3) **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.

4) **Rust** is visible in raspberries. 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.

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

6) **Powdery mildew** symptoms are now present in some strawberries. Levels remain well below economic damage in most fields. Edges of infected leaves curl up showing a reddened underside.

Chemical Control Update

1) [Entrust](#), the organically approved formulation of Spinosad, has a supplemental label for use in caneberreries.

2) [Provado](#) (imidachloprid) is now labeled for aphid control in blueberries. PHI is 3 days and REI is 12 hours.

3) [Callisto 4SC](#) (mesotrione) herbicide has been granted a Section 18 crisis exemption for use on cranberries. The use period began on May 26th and extends to October 15th.

Cropwork

Raspberries: 1) Use pheromone trap to monitor for leafroller adults. Also scout for larvae. 3) Use traps to monitor for raspberry beetle. 4) Scout for mites and control as needed. 5) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 6) Scout for rust. 7) Scout for Clay Colored weevils in the north.

Blackberries: 1) Put out pheromone traps for leafroller adult monitoring. Also scout for larvae. 2) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 3) Can apply sulfur for control of redberry mite (primarily a problem in evergreens).

Blueberries: 1) Scout for virus diseases. 2) Scout for weevils. 3) Plan ahead for bird control. 4) Scout for aphids. 5) Scout for leafroller larvae in rolled up leaves.

Strawberries: Harvest ongoing 1) Scout for root weevil, cutworm, symphylans and /or strawberry crown moth larvae in areas where the new growth is weak. 2) Scout for two-spotted mites and cyclamen mites. 3) Scout for spittlebugs.

Cranberries: Can apply fungicides starting at bloom to prevent fruit mold

All crops: Control existing weeds.

Weather

North (Whatcom County): Cloudy with a chance of showers all week with some warming and clearing on the weekend. Lows around 50. Highs from the upper 60s into the 70s.

South (north Willamette Valley): Cloudy with a slight chance of showers warming up toward the weekend. Lows around 50. Highs around 70 climbing into the mid 70s.

Calendar

June 9 — Small Fruits Breakfast Meeting ~ Lynden. See above.

June 10 — WSU Strawberry Field Day ~ Puyallup Farm 5, 3–5 PM. For more information contact [Patrick Moore](#).

June 25 — BC Raspberry Field Day ~ PARC substation, 510 Clearbrook, Abbotsford, BC from 4-6 PM. Contact Chaim Kempler at KemplerC@agr.gc.ca or 604-796-2221 x 224 for more information.

July 1 — OSU Caneberry Open House ~ North Willamette R & E Station, Aurora, 2 PM. Call the station at 503-678-1264 x 0 for information.

July 8 — WSU Raspberry field trial open house ~ Sakuma Brothers, Mt. Vernon, 5-7 PM, Contact [Patrick Moore](#).

July 8 — OSU Blueberry Open House ~ North Willamette R & E Station, Aurora, 1 PM. Call the station at 503-678-1264 x 0 for information.

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

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

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

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

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