



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

**June 15, 2004**

**Strawberries:** Harvest continues. It's just getting into full swing in the north. In the south, it's on the downside into the third pick. Very good yields and quality. Some mold was reported last week with the wet weather.

**Blackberries:** Silvans start picking this week with Marions expected to start the beginning of next week.

**Raspberries:** Southern machine picked processed harvest began this last week. Fruit quality is very good. The coming hot weather should help the fruit release better. Fruit set is great. In the north, Willamettes will start machine harvest this week with Meekers about 7-10 days later.

**Blueberries:** Fresh market and U-pick harvest has started in the Willamette Valley. Dukes will start processed harvest this week aided by the coming hot weather. Fruit size, quality and quantity all continue to look excellent.

**The Northwest Center for Small Fruit Research** has just issued its yearly Request for Proposals. Proposals must be received no later than August 27<sup>th</sup> at noon. [Click here](#) for a pdf file of the list of projects funded last year. [Click here for the center's website](#).

#### **Insect Update—New information/Alerts**

**1) Aphids** are coming on strong in blueberries in the north. Alates (winged aphids) are settling down and producing colonies. Scout for them on the new growth, looking at the undersides of the leaves. These are the major vector for Blueberry Scorch Virus. Control options include Diazinon and [Provado](#) (imidachloprid).

**2) Root weevils in blueberries** may be causing more damage than originally thought. Look for stunted, chlorotic (yellow leaved) plants with notching on the new shoots at the plant base. There's some question as to what species is attacking blueberries in the north. If you collect some of the weevils, you can get a hold of Todd Murray at 360-676-6736 for identification.

**3) Orange Tortrix leafroller larvae** are now showing up in some southern caneberry fields in high numbers, creating the potential for harvest contaminant problems. One of the control options this year is [Success \(Spinosad\)](#). It has a one day PHI. Other options are **Capture** or **Discipline** (Bifenthrin) and various **Bt** formulations

**4) Strawberry Crown Moth:** The first emerging adults were recovered from pheromone traps in southwest Washington this week. 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** 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.

**2) Stink bugs** are in large numbers in some northern 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) Mites: Two-spotted mites** are present in some raspberry fields. Numbers generally are well below economically treatable levels.

#### **4) Root Weevils:**

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

**Black Vine:** Adults are present in many small fruit fields. 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.

**5) 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.**

**6) Raspberry beetles** 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—Ongoing information**

**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) 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.

**3) 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. **Abound (Azoxyastrobin)** does a good job on it

**4) 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.

**5) 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.

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

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

### **Cropwork**

**Raspberries: Harvest ongoing in the south** 1) Use pheromone trap to monitor for leafroller adults. Also scout for larvae. 2) Use traps to monitor for raspberry beetle. 3) Scout for mites and control as needed. 4) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 5) Scout for rust. 6) Scout for insect harvest contaminants.

**Blackberries:** 1) Use pheromone traps for leafroller adult monitoring. Also scout for larvae. 2) Can apply fungicide for fruit mold control starting at 10% bloom. 3) Put out pheromone traps for Strawberry Crown Moth.

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

**Strawberries: Harvest ongoing** 1) Scout for root weevil and treat as needed. 2) Put out pheromone traps for Strawberry Crown Moth. 3) Scout for two-spotted mites and cyclamen mites. 4) Scout for spittlebugs. 5) Scout for powdery mildew symptoms.

**Cranberries:** Can apply fungicides starting at bloom.

### **Weather**

**North** (Whatcom County): Sunny. Highs in the mid 70s to low 80s. Lows in the low to mid 50s.

**South** (north Willamette Valley): Sunny. Highs in the mid to upper 80s. Lows in the mid 50s.

### **Calendar**

**June 25 — BC Raspberry Field Day** ~ PARC substation, 510 Clearbrook, Abbotsford, BC from 4-6 PM. Contact Chaim Kempler at [KemplerC@agr.qc.ca](mailto:KemplerC@agr.qc.ca) or 604-853-1551 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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