



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

July 27, 2004

It's time for caneberry growers to start concentrating on possible post harvest activities — 1) Irrigation. 2) Clean up applications for weevils, aphids and/or mites. 3) Cane disease treatments. 4) Cover cropping. 5) Fishing?...maybe later...

Blueberries: Harvest is ongoing. Quality continues to be excellent so far. The north is heading into the peak of Bluecrop season. Volume is high.

Blackberries: Marionberries and boysenberries are wrapping up in the Willamette Valley this week. No more IQF quality is being seen. Evergreens started hand picking this week.

Raspberries: Harvest is pretty much finished. The last picks are happening in the next couple of days. I guess the take-home message for this year is good prices and inconsistent yields with overall tonnage down significantly.

Website of the Week: [Sandy Farms](#) in Boring, Oregon. Check out the diversity of their crops and products.

Insect Update—New information/Alerts

Mites: The hot weather and dusty conditions are prime time for mite populations to build. Monitor raspberries and strawberries closely.

Insect Update—Ongoing information

1) Blueberry Gall Midge damage is now apparent in many blueberry fields. Reports from the north are that some fields exhibit up to 90% tip infestations. The larvae of this tiny midge feed on actively growing vegetative tips often causing them to die. Sometimes the very small white larva can be seen at the base of the dieback. This can result in the lower buds breaking and a 'witches broom' effect.

2) 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).

3) Obliquebanded leafroller adult trap numbers are now declining. Some newly hatched larvae are being found in the Willamette Valley. Our accelerated degree-day accumulation this year could move this hatch up providing an increased chance of contaminant problems in late season blackberries. In the north, OBLR larvae can be a blueberry and caneberry crop contaminant. Scout for rolled up leaves.

4) Strawberry Crown Moth. Now is the time (and the only time!) to treat—it's 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.

5) Black headed fireworm is still active in cranberries.

Disease Update—New information/Alerts

1) Mummyberry: Some infected berries are showing up in harvested fields; particularly fields that were too wet to be treated in the spring. [Click here](#) for pictures.

2) Powdery Mildew: Some new strawberry fields in the South are showing significant powdery mildew infections.

Disease Update—Ongoing information

1) Botrytis on blueberry tip growth is visible in some northern fields.

2) 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.

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

4) Botrytis Fruit Rot: This is the time of year when fruit rot is the primary disease that can seriously impact fruit yield and quality. Problems have been at a minimum with the recent hot, dry weather.

Cropwork

Raspberries: Harvest winding down 1) Treat for cane blight if needed. 2) Scout for rust and treat as needed. 3) Scout for mites.

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 mummyberries. 4) Scout for aphids. 5) Scout for leafroller larvae in rolled up leaves. 6) Scout for weevils.

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 established fields.

Weather for the week

North (Whatcom County): Dry and hot. Highs in the low to mid 80s. Lows in the mid 50s.

South (north Willamette Valley): Dry and hot. Highs around 90. Lows around 60.

Calendar

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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