

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 & industry through their commissions & councils.

July 13, 2011

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Welcome to a new Small Fruit Update Sponsor

The [North American Blueberry Council](#) has joined the Northwest caneberry, strawberry & blueberry commissions & councils as a sponsor of this newsletter. Thanks to all of these industry organizations who share information with us as well as enabling us to provide the Updates free of charge to the recipients.

Video of the Week: [Rating Fresh Blackberries & Raspberries for Firmness](#) (Research by Dr. Perkins-Veazie, N.C. State)

[The Weather Cafe](#) by Rufus La Lone/[Small Fruit Cold Storage Report](#)

U.S. Processed Red Raspberry Council Becomes a Reality

Growers vote overwhelmingly to form a National Research & Promotion Program

- 88% of those voting were in support of forming the council.
- This process took seven years to reach this point.
- This is the same type of organization as the U.S. Highbush Blueberry Council.
- It authorizes the collection of assessments on all processed red raspberry products sold in the U.S. *both imported & domestic.*
- It also sets up an industry board to oversee the disbursement of these funds to support marketing & research efforts to strengthen market demand for processed red raspberries.
- [Click here](#) for the USDA News Release
- [Click here](#) for information from the Washington Red Raspberry Commission.
- For information contact [Henry Bierlink](#), 360-354-8767

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](#)

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

- **Blueberries:** (Monday, July 11) Blues are starting to colour but slowly. Need some more heat (especially at night) to get things rolling. Fruit rot not a big issue at present here. Still looking at a July 20-25 start to widespread picking I think. Incredibly late.
- **Raspberries:** (Monday, July 11) Raspberry pick looks like it will start by Thursday or Friday this week but it may be early next week before everyone is running. Everyone just wants to get going. Mites continue to be a concern even with the less than hot weather we have had. A lot of yellowing out there on older leaves, which I think indicates root rot damage on the fruiting canes. Just too much stress now with fruit ripening and new shoots pushing hard.

Northern Washington, Whatcom County

- **Blueberries:** (Friday, July 8) No end in sight to the Duke green berry rot, this is quite serious. If you think your Dukes are not affected, you better check again. Very little ripening yet, we are going to be VERY late. Better take a look for aphids as well, they are really building up. And, there is more shock than in previous years.
- **Raspberries:** (Friday, July 8) Night cleanup in full swing. We will start picking Willamettes any day now with Meekers right behind. Most fields should be picked once by the end of next week. Really check for aphids before spraying, I have never seen so many. They are mainly on the tips of the new shoots. Mites a concern in several fields. Root rot popping up all over. Don't forget to check your pesticide MRL's before spraying, or your fruit may be rejected.
- **Strawberries:** (Friday, July 8) Going into second pick, the berries are much smaller this time.

Willamette Valley, Oregon and SW Washington

- **Blackberries:** (Tuesday, July 12) **Fresh:** Obsidian & Metolius have been coming with excellent quality and in good quantities. The rain today has stopped fresh market picks and will send some fruit into processed to clean it up, but should be back in business in a couple of days.
- **Strawberries:** (Tuesday, July 12) The 'June' bearers are winding down quickly with many fields finished and some strip picks going on. Great first pick then the size fell off very quickly.
- **Blueberries:** (Tuesday, July 12) On the fresh market end, some Reka came in earlier than Duke with excellent fresh market quality. Now Dukes are starting to come on strong with some fields started over last weekend and a lot of growers planning on starting up on Thursday (7/14).
- **Blueberries:** (Monday 7/11) At Salem, we began our first pick Duke today (Monday the 11th). This late date was a record for the nearly 50 years that blueberries have been grown here. Crop is coming in heavy with nice berry size. Some light defect is showing on the calyx where petals suffered from botrytis infection back when spring weather was dismal. Last week, many varieties showed first blue (Rubel 7/3, Hardiblu/Brigitta/Blueray/Jersey 7/6, Burlington 7/7, and Legacy 7/9). No color even close on Liberty, Aurora or Elliott. SWD counts at zero following Lannate LV by helicopter.

Photos by Jeff Flake



Some Dukes showing calyx injury, presumably from spring botrytis infections



Record late Duke pick at Pan American Berry Growers – First Pick July 11, 2011



Mummyberry infected fruit beginning to show in 'Earliblu' on 7/8/11

Changes in Washington Field Day Schedule

Due to the late ripening season, both Machine Harvesting trials have been moved back one week & not paired with the WSU events as they were previously

Here's the revised schedule of events:

July 20—WSU Berry Grower Field Day ~ 3-5pm. WSU Mt. Vernon Research Station, WA. Call Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 21—WSU Fumigation Field Day ~ 1pm. Maberry farm in Lynden, WA. Call Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 27—Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 1-3pm. Sakuma Brothers Farm, Mt. Vernon, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 or Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 28—Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 11am-1pm. Randy Honcoop's farm in Lynden, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 for information.

Pest Alerts

All berries

Blueberries, Strawberries, Caneberries – Spotted Wing Drosophila—[See Update Below](#)

Blueberries, Strawberries, Caneberries – Root Weevils

These insects remain a chronic, long-term problem in all our berry crops in all regions. Again this year, there are continual reports of major economic injury caused by weevil larvae by root feeding and, as we get into harvest, the adults will be a major crop contaminant. WE NEED NEW APPROACHES TO WEEVIL MANAGEMENT!

General lifecycle: After emergence, it takes about 30 days before an adult (and they're all female) begins laying eggs. So, treatments for these adults should take place before that 30 day window is up, but after sizable amounts have emerged. Monitoring the larvae and pupae development is the best way to know the status of these pests. It's also very time consuming and difficult to quantify. In addition, there are a number of factors that complicate weevil management, A couple of those factors are:

Some weevil adults overwinter and emerge early in the season ready to lay eggs. These overwintering adults would not be controlled before they lay eggs under the usual management regimes.

There many different weevil species affecting our crops. Each one has its own unique lifecycle. Management activities and timing of control applications need to be geared to the particular species.

For more information on our major pest weevil species, click on the following: [Black Vine](#), [Rough Strawberry](#), and [Strawberry Root Weevils](#).

Blueberries

Blueberries – Aphids

All regions are seeing high aphid levels in blueberries. These are leading to honeydew on the fruit as well as high ladybird beetle populations that also can lead to fruit contamination complaints. Sometimes you just can't win—a beneficial insect is still just another insect contaminant once the fruit is picked.

B.C. Blueberries – Aphids/Scorch Virus vector (aphid) management

From the B.C. Pest Alert: "Blueberry Scorch Virus is transmitted by aphids. An effective aphid control program should be used by all growers." You can email the B.C. Blueberry Council's research coordinator, [Karina Sakalauskas](#), for further information on testing and/or disease management.

Blueberries - [Alternaria Fruit Rot](#)

As blueberry bloom starts to finish, it's time to consider whether you need to prevent Alternaria and Anthracnose problems from showing up in the fruit. Alternaria can infect the fruit beginning at the end of bloom and throughout the fruit development stage, up until harvest. Infections remain latent until the fruit ripens. Infected fruits exhibit a shriveling or caving-in of the side of the berry and can become watery in storage.

Blueberries - [Anthracnose Ripe Rot](#)

If you've had problems with Anthracnose, prevention of a reoccurrence needs to begin at petal fall. Symptoms: first, blighting of shoot tips, then, a few flowers turn brown or black. Leaf spots, when they occur, are large or small and roughly circular. As infected berries ripen, the flower end may soften and pucker. Under warm and rainy conditions, salmon-colored spore masses form on infected berries. After harvest, spore masses form rapidly on infected fruit when in cellophane-covered baskets or in plastic clamshell packs.

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Raspberries/Blackberries

Northern Raspberries – [Aphids](#)

High aphid populations are being reported in many fields and should be evaluated to see if insecticide applications might be needed.

Raspberries – [Two-spotted Spider Mites](#)

Mite populations are being reported in many fields and should be evaluated to see if miticide applications are needed.

Raspberries & Blackberries (SW Washington & Oregon) – [Orange Tortrix Leafrollers](#) *The larval hatch that causes our major crop contaminant problems is ongoing in area caneberry fields with small leafroller larvae being found in large numbers. Fields that have been recording high adult pheromone trap counts are at high risk of having larval contaminant problems. Clean up applications are recommended before starting harvest with ongoing monitoring throughout harvest.*

Strawberries

Strawberries (SW Washington & Oregon) – [Strawberry Crown Moth](#) *This past week saw a big increase in SCM adult trap counts. Most affected growers should already have one insecticide treatment on within the last week. A second one is recommended about 10 days after the first to manage the adults that have emerged after that first application.*

Spotted Wing Drosophila Update for 7-13-11

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.

SWD Information Websites

[Peerbolt Crop Management](#)

[Oregon State Univ.](#)

[B.C. Ministry of Ag.](#)

[WSU Westside](#)

[WSU Eastside](#)

Note: *A Regional Monitoring report has not been included this week in order to have the space to pass on the following information. In general, most apple cider vinegar traps in commercial berry fields continue to have low overall SWD adult numbers. Commercial growers however are advised to not rely too heavily on these monitoring traps to time their insecticide applications. In this period of time, when we're still in the process of developing an effective IPM decision making model for SWD, and with fruit ripening, growers should rely primarily on past experience, fruit ripening stage, and the fruit sampling protocols listed below to make their management decisions.*

Comments

- Last year mid to late July was the window of time in which we saw a dramatic increase in SWD pressure on all west side berry crops from Northern California into The Fraser Valley in B.C.
- With the 2011 crops being 10 to 14 days later than 2010, it is possible that SWD will also be a little later in its development. But we shouldn't take that for granted.
- Be prepared. Be conservative & pro-active. If you or your neighbors had SWD pressure last year, take all reasonable precautions to minimize the risk this insect poses to your crop.
- SWD populations are starting to increase with breeding activity and the spring generations emerging in cherries, strawberries, caneberries and other ripening fruit in California, Oregon, and Southwest Washington.
- The presence of ripening fruit draws SWD into the fields from border areas.
- From this point on, each successively emerging generation will quickly increase SWD numbers and the pressure on susceptible crops.
- In late season strawberries, the primary confusion appears to be between our regular fruit flies and SWD with some growers showing concern with what is most likely our usual over-ripe fruit insect.
- Once ripe fruit is present in the field the traps' ability to attract adult flies is much diminished.
- In view of this, growers & fieldmen are advised to rely more on regular sampling of the fruit using the salt solution method to monitor SWD once there is ripe fruit.
- The salt solution sampling method is a valuable additional tool for growers and processors. Allowing them to determine infestation levels well before the fruit enters the processing plant.

From Michigan State: [Comparison of fruit sampling methods for spotted wing Drosophila in blueberries \(7/12\)](#)

This recent study shows some very interesting results. The salt test we're outlining below did not compare well with some other more intensive types of sampling methods. However, our researchers in the Northwest (both public & private) have had good results with these protocols and, for now, we'd advise to stay with the salt immersion test. This all is a work in progress!

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Guidelines for checking the fruit for SWD larvae in the field

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

- Depending on size of fruit (strawberries take longer than caneberries or blueberries), the larvae will emerge from the fruit into the salt solution in a short period of time.
- The smaller the larvae and the lighter the infestation, the more difficult it is to see the larvae.
- Excellent lighting when looking for the larvae is critical to being able to see the smaller ones.

Present 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.

Management Material Resources

Oregon & Washington

- **Blueberries:** [SWD pesticide options & information](#)
- **Raspberries & blackberries:** [SWD pesticide options & information](#)
- **Strawberries:** [SWD pesticide options & information](#)

British Columbia (6/28/11): [SWD Management in BC Berry Crops](#) (with insecticide options listed)

Organic Production

Use of Entrust insecticide in organic berry production ([Click here](#) for label)

*There are limitations on the use of Entrust that need to be strictly followed. Spinosad, the active ingredient, is very susceptible to insects developing resistance to it. Entrust is the only major material that can be used in an SWD organic insecticide program. You can't afford to 'burn up' Entrust as a control option by overuse. *

Blueberries (3 day PHI, 4 hour REI)

Resistance Management

- Do not apply Entrust more than 3 times in any 30 day period.
- Whenever Entrust is applied three times in succession this should be followed by no use of Entrust for a 30 day period or rotation to another insecticide class.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than a total of 9 oz of Entrust (0.45 lb a.i. of spinosad) per acre per crop or make more than 6 applications per calendar year.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 6 days apart.

Caneberries (1 day PHI, 4 hour REI)

Resistance Management:

- Do not apply Entrust more than 3 times in any 30 day period.
- Whenever Entrust is applied three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of Entrust for a 30 day period or rotation to another insecticide class.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than a total of 9 oz of Entrust (0.45 lb a.i. of spinosad) per acre per crop
- Or make more than 6 applications per calendar year.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.

Pesticide tank mixes caution

In an effort to manage the risk involved with this new pest, some growers are using combinations of pesticides that they have not used in the past. Before applying an unfamiliar tank mix, be sure to check with your supplier, crop consultant, or other advisor to be sure it won't cause damage. Some mixes have the potential for unexpected, economically damaging effects—just the thing we're trying to avoid by using them.

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Pest Management & IPM Information

Diseases

- [Blackberry Rust](#) (Phragmidium Rust): evergreen blackberries.
- [Phytophthora Root Rot](#) raspberries.
- **Prime Time to scout for:** [Mummyberry](#) blueberries. [Click here](#) for a Mummyberry fact sheet from MSU.

Viruses

- [Aphids/Scorch Virus](#) British Columbia blueberries – [see alert above](#).
- [Shock Virus](#) blueberries *Reports this season indicate a much higher level of Shock Virus symptoms than usual. If plants are suspected of showing symptoms in successive seasons, send in a test to make sure it isn't [Scorch Virus](#).*

Insects/Mites

- [Orange Tortrix Leafrollers](#), southern raspberries & blackberries. [see alert above](#).
- [Two-spotted Spider Mites](#) northern raspberries. [see alert above](#).
- **Prime Time to scout for:** [Twospotted Spider Mites](#) raspberries, strawberries. [see alert above](#).
- **Prime Time to monitor for with pheromone trap:** [Obliquebanded Leafrollers](#) in [Blueberries](#),
- **Prime Time to monitor for with pheromone trap:** [Raspberries](#), [Blackberries](#).
- [Leafroller larvae](#) blueberries, caneberries.
- **Prime Time to scout for:** [Blueberry Gall Midge](#) blueberries.

Industry News/Resources

Newsletters

- [B.C. Blueberry IPM Newsletter for July 10](#)
- [New Jersey Blueberry Bulletin for July 5](#)
- [Michigan State Fruit News](#) (7/13)
- Market scope: [blueberries](#) [blackberries](#) [raspberries](#) [strawberries](#)
Recent stories & fresh market pricing for the various berries from The Packer.
- ['The Source'](#) (7/11) *Market updates from The Produce News.*

Immigration/Labor

- [Slow flow of immigrants already impacting California farms?](#) (7/8, New Media America)

West

- (Oregon) [Small farmers, delayed by wet spring, anticipate losses for certain fruits](#) (7/6, Oregonian)
- [Berries, beards meet in California Giant baseball promotion](#) (7/11, The Packer)
- [Weather pushes back British Columbia raspberry season](#) (7/12, FreshPlaza)
- [Canada considering national blueberry council](#) (7/6, Fruit & Vegetable Magazine)

National

- [Southwestern Michigan fruit harvest continues; hot days & powerful storms this week](#) (7/13, FreshPlaza)

International

- [Argentina's export blueberries unaffected by frosts](#) (7/11, FreshFruitPortal)
- [Uruguayan blueberry crisis needs tech injection](#) (7/11, FreshFruitPortal)

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Classifieds

I've tried running classifieds like this in the past without much response. If this is a service you'd like to see in the Update, let me know! If you've got something to list, send it along. Email me by clicking [here](#). T.P.

- **1973 model BEI picker:** We have picked with it for 20+ years for cost of less than \$.10 per pound. Basically picked 20 acres at about 1/2 days. Waukesha engine. Hydraulic + electric. Machine will be field ready. Asking \$20,000, FOB our farm at Mossyrock, WA. Call 360-983-3138 or 360-561-6494 or email galdrich@tds.net. Glenn Aldrich, Aldrich Berry Farm & Nursery, Inc. (2nd week running)
- **1986-87 BEI over the row full size rotary harvester:** Customized to new style BEI with all fruit going up to top deck of picker. Can fill either Tote boxes or flats. Aluminum Littau picking heads with 3/8" fiberglass rods. Korvan catcher plates, Cummins engine with 3,411 hrs, all hydraulic motors. 2 new tires plus many spare parts. Asking \$30,000; email craigduyck@yahoo.com for pics or questions. (4th & last week running)
- **Boysenberry liners:** We are a nursery in central Florida with a fairly large berry program and are looking into adding boysenberries to our mix. We're seeking information/ sources for liners. We also would like any information on tissue culture labs working with boysenberries. Contact [Valerie Cooper](#), Dewar Nurseries Inc. 1-800-329-1188. (3rd week running)

Meeting Information

For more comprehensive meeting schedule, [click here](#).

July 13 — North Willamette Research Station Blueberry Field Day ~ 1pm. 15210 NE Miley Road, Aurora, OR 97002. [Click here](#) for the agenda and other information.

Change in date.

Due to the late ripening season, this Machine Harvesting trial has been moved back one week from Wednesday, July 20 to Wednesday, July 27 — Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 1-3pm. Sakuma Brothers Farm, Mt. Vernon, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 or Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 20 —WSU Berry Grower Field Day ~ 3-5pm. WSU Mt. Vernon Research Station, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 or Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 21 WSU Fumigation Field Day ~ 1pm. Maberry farm in Lynden, WA. Call Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

Change in date.

Due to the late ripening season, this Machine Harvesting trial has been moved back one week from Thursday, July 21 to Thursday, July 28— Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 11am-1pm. Randy Honcoop's farm in Lynden, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 for information.

July 22 — B.C. Berry Field Day 1-4 pm. Contact [Chaim Kempler](#) for more information: 604-853-1551 or 604-819-0175.

July 22 & 23 — "Eat Your Berries! - The Oregon Berry Festival" ~ 11am- 6pm. Portland, OR. Ecotrust Building, 721 NW 9th Ave (NW 10th & Johnson). Taste and buy some of the season's best berries and also sample amazing products made with Oregon's berry bounty. [Click here](#) for details.

July 27—Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 1-3pm. Sakuma Brothers Farm, Mt. Vernon, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 or Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

July 28—Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation ~ 11am-1pm. Randy Honcoop's farm in Lynden, WA. Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 for information.

Summer Field days

Oregon State – OSU North Willamette Research Station

15210 NE Miley Road, Aurora, OR 97002. Call 503-678-1264 for more information.

- **July 13 — Blueberry Field Day** ~ 1pm. [Click here](#) for the agenda and other information.

Washington State – Mt. Vernon

Call Pat Moore at 253-445-4525 or Tom Walters at 360-848-6124 for information.

- **July 20 — Berry Grower Field Day**~3-5pm at the WSU Mt. Vernon Research Station.
- **July 21 — Fumigation Field Day** following the mechanical harvest trial at Randy's ~ Lynden location TBA.
- **July 27 — Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation**~ 1-3pm at Sakuma Brothers Farm, Mt. Vernon.
- **July 28 — Raspberry Machine Harvesting Selection Evaluation**~ 11am-1pm at Randy Honcoop's farm in Lynden.

British Columbia

- **July 22 — B.C. Berry Field Day** ~ 1-4pm. Contact [Chaim Kempler](#) for more information or call 604-853-1551 or 604-819-0175.

Crop work

All crops

- Weed management.
- Can put out monitoring traps for Spotted Wing Drosophila.
- As fruit begins to ripen, can sample fruit for SWD.

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Blueberries

- Scout for leafroller larvae feeding.
- Stay on top of aphid management especially where Scorch Virus transmission is an issue.
- Scout for virus symptoms and send in samples for testing as needed.
- Scout for weevils and weevil notching.
- After petal fall, can treat for Alternaria and Anthracnose prevention if needed.
- Scout for fruit disease symptoms and/or disorders.
- Plan for/Maintain bird damage management.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.
- Can apply clean up insecticide just before harvest for crop contaminant management.

Blackberries

- Can put out pheromone trap to monitor for leafrollers.
- Scout for leafroller larvae and treat as needed to prevent fruit contaminant problems.
- Scout for Phragmidium Rust in Evergreen blackberries
- Scout for virus symptoms & send in samples for testing as needed.
- Can apply fungicides for fruit/blossom rot through the end of bloom.
- Scout for Cane and Leaf Rust.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.
- Can apply as needed for crop contaminant management.
- Scout for aphids and treat as needed.

Raspberries

- Scout for virus symptoms & send in samples for testing as needed.
- Scout for Yellow Rust and assess treatment options.
- Scout for spider mites and treat as needed.
- Can put out pheromone trap to monitor for leafrollers.
- Scout for leafroller larvae.
- Can apply fungicides for fruit/blossom rot through the end of bloom.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.
- Can apply insecticide as needed for crop contaminant management.
- Scout for aphids and treat as needed.

Strawberries

- Scout for weevil adults and notching.
- (Southern strawberries) Can treat for Strawberry Crown Moth. Adults are now flying.
- Scout for Powdery Mildew and treat as needed.

- Scout for Two-Spotted Spider Mites and predatory, beneficial mites.
- Scout for aphids and treat as needed.
- Scout for fruit formation issues like cat-facing.
- Scout for fruit quality issues such as mold.
- Scout for virus symptoms/send in sample for testing to confirm.
- 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](#).)

[07-05-11](#)

[06-28-11](#)

[06-22-11](#)