

# 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 10, 2012

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## Field Days this week

**Wednesday, July 11 — OSU Caneberry Open House**, starting at 1pm at the North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora. [Click here for an agenda.](#)

**Thursday, 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](#)

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

## SWD Update

[Click here](#) to go directly to 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 (Sunday, 7/8)

- **Blueberries:** Dukes really colouring and filling fast. We'll start SWD sprays this week. Could start to see some handpicks beginning in some areas by next weekend (14-15th). Some irrigation starting on coarser soils with the very warm temps and light winds. Aphids not at high numbers but warm weather will change that soon.
- **Raspberries:** First picks through raspberries accomplished with expected mould and crumbly fruit. Some insect issues and cleanup controls that we have to deal with up here in Canada are making it complicated and frustrating. Hopefully, the dry warm weather helps clean up the mould problem a bit. I think the biggest part of the harvest will be in the early going portion of the season. Later pick just does not appear that deep at this point.

### Northern Washington, Whatcom County (Friday, 7/6)

- **Blueberries:** Dukes and Rekas are coloring, birds have noticed. Berries have sized up fairly nicely, maybe from all the rain? Aphids have re-arrived in hordes.

## 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](#)

- **Raspberries:** Raspberry harvest has barely begun. The first time over was ugly with mold, leaves, and petals to sort out. However, warm dry weather has arrived finally, so the outlook has brightened for some quality fruit.
- **Strawberries:** Strawberry picking winding down, mold and labor issues here too.

### Willamette Valley, Oregon and SW Washington

- **Strawberries:** (Thursday, 7/6) Very last strawberries for processed are being picked—not a good year is an understatement. Mold and not enough pickers made it a rough season.
- **Raspberries:** (Thursday, 7/6) The machines are going in the raspberry fields. With the shortage of pickers, even some fields usually handpicked are probably going to get the machines going. Two of the things aggravating folks this week: 1) Labor. 2) How hot is it getting this weekend and how soon will it cool down? We could see some sun scald. I think the problem last week was that no raspberries were releasing due to cold and wet. So it goes.
- **Blueberries** (Thursday, 7/6) It's sunny and getting warm down here. There's a lot of Dukes being picked and from what I've seen so far, they look really good. Crop looks pretty concentrated.
- **Blueberries** (Saturday, 7/7): At Salem, the blueberry pick in Duke began July 5 but the pick could have easily waited for another few days. Duke berry size appears above average but the fruit lacks some sweetness. Initially, the Duke yield appears off of the long term average but we hope to be surprised by a good second pick in another 10 days. A little frost scarring, sometimes heavy, is apparent in most of the Duke lots in our immediate vicinity. An early Bluecrop pick is scheduled for Monday and from there we should be picking daily into October.

The photos below show how Duke, peppered with hail in early June, has recovered by harvest in early July.

*Photos by Jeff Flake*



*Hail damage to Duke in early June*



*4 weeks after the hail event, the duke has recovered some but still enough damage to make a beautiful pack difficult.*

[Click here](#) to go back to the top of this newsletter.

## 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 (3rd 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> week):** 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.

## Update Blueberry MRL Information--Corrections

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*A couple of weeks ago we ran this information in which some of the revised figures were inadvertently reversed. Here are the correct figures. The actual chart has always had the right figures. Joe sends his apologies.*

*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 = 0.2 ppm (old =NT)
    - § Metconazole: new =NT (old = 0.05 ppm)
  - **JAPAN:**
    - § Mefenoxam: new = 2.0 ppm (old was NT)
  - **KOREA:**
    - § Rimsulfuron: new = NT(old was 0.05 ppm)
  - **European Union/United Kingdom:**
    - § Novaluron: new = 7.0 ppm (old was 0.01 ppm)
    - § Simazine: new = 0.01 ppm (old was 0.1 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.
  - **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).

## New Pest Management information

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[Stink bug wreaks havoc in US fruit crops](#) (7/6, Western Farm Press)

### **Green immigrant leaf weevils B.C. blueberries**

*(Information and photos are from the B.C. Blueberry IPM Update for July 7<sup>th</sup>. Link to the full update is below in the newsletter section)*

- “There is a new weevil species present in blueberry fields in the central Fraser Valley, called green immigrant leaf weevil (*Polydrusus sericeus*). It is shiny green, can fly, and has males and females. Adults make small feeding notches on newer leaves both high and low on the plant, and are active in fields during the day and evening. Adults are present now. Larvae will feed on plant roots. This shiny green weevil is known to feed on birch and other woody plants. To monitor for green immigrant leaf weevils, tap or shake bushes where notching is seen on foliage and watch for weevils dropping on the ground. Where weevils and notching are found on multiple bushes in the field, apply a full canopy weevil spray.”



*Green Immigrant leaf weevil adult and leaf notching in blueberry*

## **Pest Management Activities**

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

- [Blueberry grower guide for using raptors for bird management](#) (BerriesNW) *This guide was funded by the Washington and Oregon Blueberry Commissions. It's got a good list of falconry services and resources as well as a section on how to choose a falconer.*
- [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 treat as needed: [Aphids](#) northern raspberries**

**Scout for and treat as needed: [Aphids/Scorch Virus](#) B.C. Blueberries** –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.*

- [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.

**Scout for and determine if management actions are needed: [Root Weevil](#) adults, all crops [Black Vine](#), [Rough Strawberry](#), [Strawberry Root Weevils](#).** Weevils have emerged 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!*

**Scout for and determine if management actions are needed: [Orange Tortrix Leafrollers](#), raspberries and blackberries (SW Washington and Oregon)** –The larval hatch that, before SWD, caused our major crop contaminant problems is ongoing 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.
- Sort out and remove from field as much of the infected fruit as possible.
- During harvest evaluate the level of Mummyberry infections and the areas of the field that are infected.
- Use this yearly mummyberry information to assess and plan next year's mummyberry prevention program.

**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're treating fields right after harvest 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**

[Click here](#) to go back to the top of this newsletter.

## Spotted Wing Drosophila Update for 7-10-12

*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.*

SWD Information Websites

[Peerbolt Crop Management](#)

[Oregon State Univ.](#)

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

[WSU Westside](#)

[WSU Eastside](#)

**Advisory for all growers/all crops:**

- While monitoring traps give us some useful information on SWD populations and indications of potential overall crop risks, it is strongly advised to not make management decisions solely on monitoring trap numbers. *This monitoring system is not reliable enough to be able to do that.*
- Management decisions for SWD should be based on:
  - The presence of fruit at a vulnerable stage (Coloring/ripening).
  - The best judgment and experience of the grower/ manager with the input of regional advisors familiar with local and (hopefully) field specific conditions.
- Using the [fruit monitoring/sampling procedures below](#) can aid in both assuring the grower and fruit buyers of the absence of infestation and/or discovering any infestations when they are still at low levels.

## Regional SWD 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** (Tuesday, 7/3)

*From Tracy Hueppelsheuser, Entomologist, B.C. Ministry of Agriculture*

- "We got lots of SWD out of ripe wild salmonberries this year, starting June 6-8. This is one month earlier than last year; we didn't find any SWD in salmonberry (at the same sites we are at now) at all in 2011. SWD seems to be more prevalent, more active, this year. I therefore think earlier crops may be at more risk than last year."

**Oregon, Willamette Valley** Tuesday, 7/3)

*From Amy Dreves, OSU Entomologist*

- In addition to small fruit crops and wild border plants, we've also been checking some ornamentals in landscape plantings. One with very early fruit, *Sarcococca confusa* (Sweet Box), was the first host we found this year with SWD larvae and as of May 17<sup>th</sup> plants checked had 92% of their berries infested. We've also recovered SWD larvae from Cotoneaster berries this year, another very common landscape plant with early fruit.

## **Oregon and SW Washington**

### **General Comments**

- Once ripe fruit is present in the field the traps' ability to attract adult flies is much diminished.
- In view of this, growers and 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.
- SWD populations are increasing with breeding activity and the emergence right now of what is probably the second seasonal generation in the Willamette Valley. **(this is speculative)**
- Each subsequent SWD generation can be expected to dramatically increase overall adult fly numbers.
- Each new generation will also see a wider regional dispersal of the insect so that areas in which adults have not yet been found will have a much greater potential to have them detected.
- Treatment strategies for SWD, as we get into later generations, should include shortening the interval between insecticide applications as needed. What worked with small early season populations might not work with the increased pressure later in the season.

### **Processed Strawberries**

- June bearing strawberries are finished in SW Washington and Oregon.
- 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 and 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.
- There's an unconfirmed report of over 10% infestation in an unsprayed Silvan blackberry field.
- There have also been unconfirmed reports of some raspberry fields with low infestation levels.
- In higher risk fields an insecticide application 10-14 days after the first spray is recommended.
- In caneberrries with any SWD larvae in them, the fruit softens and 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.
- Trap numbers have begun to increase in regional blueberry fields. No larval contamination has been picked up in the salt tests we've been doing.
- 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.
- 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 in the news**

- (Ontario) [Spray approved to fight invasive pest](#) (6/29, Better Farming)
- (Eastern Washington) [Heat wave may be best defense against new summer pest](#) (7/9, Tri-City Herald)

## **Regional Monitoring (South to North)**

### **Oregon Public Scouting Program count for the week ending on 7/6**

*(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: Blueberries (7):** none. **Strawberries (2):** 1 male/no females.
- **Marion County: Blackberries (3):**1 male/5 females. **Blueberries (9):** none. **Strawberries (10):** 1 male/1 female. **Raspberries (2):** 1 male/no females.
- **Clackamas County: Blackberries (3):**none. **Blueberries (9):**no males/1 female. **Honeysuckle (2):** 4 males/4 females. **Strawberries (4):** none. **Raspberries (2):** none. **Tayberries (1):** no males/1 female.
- **Yamhill County: Blackberries (5):**1 male/1 female. **Blueberries (2):**none. **Cherries (7):** none. **Strawberries (9):** 2 males/no females.
- **Multnomah County: Blackberries (6):** **3 males/7 females**. **Blueberries (2):**2 males/ no females. **Raspberries (4):** no males/ 6 females. **Boysenberries (1):** none. **Strawberries (5):** **10 males/ 44 females**. **Cherries (2):** **4 males/16 females**. **Salmonberry (4):** none.

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

- **Clark/Cowlitz/Lewis Counties: Blackberries (7):** **27 males/43 females**. **Raspberries (17):** **6 males/11 females**. **Blueberries (8):**no males/ 7 females. **Strawberries (8):** **1 male/10 females**. **Cherries (4):** **1 males/19 females**.

### Eastern Washington

- [Click here](#) for the WSU Eastern Washington SWD reporting site.
- **Latest report from the site--Friday, July 6:** “**SWD in the Quincy region:** A trap sample from the Quincy region, collected yesterday, contained a female SWD.”

### 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*

- **July 9:** “**Spotted wing Drosophila (SWD)** -Overall SWD trap catch last week was down again from the previous week, with 5 males and 19 females versus 8 and 30, respectively, the week before. And, for the second week in a row, no SWD were caught in commercial orchards. “

### British Columbia

*Information is from the B.C. Blueberry IPM Update for July 7<sup>th</sup>. Link to the full update is below in the newsletter section*

- “SWD trap catches in Fraser Valley blueberry fields remain very low.
- In previous years, early season varieties such as Duke and Reka have been less infested than mid and late season varieties.
- Contech fruit fly traps baited with apple cider vinegar are in place in 28 blueberry fields from Delta to Chilliwack in the Fraser Valley and monitored weekly for male and female SWD flies.
- No sprays are necessary for SWD at this time.
- Regional recommendations will be provided in this newsletter based on trap catches in the region. SWD trap catch data from raspberry fields will be available on the BC Ministry of Agriculture website at: [http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/swd\\_trapresults.pdf](http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/swd_trapresults.pdf)

### 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.

## **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 Management Resources**

- [Managing spotted wing drosophila update](#) (7/2/12, Michigan State Extension)
- [Spotted Wing Drosophila \(SWD\) Management in B.C. Berry Crops](#)
- [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.](#)
- SWD pesticide options for Oregon and Washington berry crops.
  - Blueberries: [click here](#).
  - Strawberries: [click here](#).
  - Caneberries: [click here](#).
- [NC Spotted Wing Drosophila—General Information and resources](#)

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# Industry News/Resources

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## Newsletters/ Berry Reports

- [BC Blueberry IPM Newsletter](#) (7/7) Weekly by Carolyn Teasdale, [ES Cropconsult](#). Sponsored by the BC Blueberry Council.
- [Small Fruit News for July 2012](#) This is a big (15 page) newsletter from the Southern Region Consortium (a group of southern universities involved in small fruit research). Great article on the new blackberry cultivar, 'Osage'.
- [Michigan State Extension news for Blueberries](#) (7/5)
- [The Source](#) (7/9) 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. **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

- [Oxygenated Phosphine fumigation for pest control on harvested fruits and vegetables](#) (6/25, USDA/ARS)
- [Nano-pesticides: The future of agriculture?](#) (7/3, AgAnnex)

## Breeding

- [New blackberry cultivar released by the N.C. State small fruit breeding program](#) [Click here](#) for 'NC-430' description sheet.
- [Grower group teams with Cornell to test new berries](#) (7/6, The Grower)

## Farm Bill

- [Senate, House farms bills follow different paths](#) (7/8, Politico)
- [House draft farm bill opens school snack program to frozen, canned and dried produce](#) (7/6, The Produce News)
- [Farm bill pits fresh fruit against fruit](#) (SF Chronicle)

## Politics of Farming

- [Has 'Organic' been oversized?](#) (7/6, New York Times)
- [The Organic Watergate](#) (Cornucopia Institute) This is a big (75 page) research/exposé on some of the additives now being approved by the National Organic Standards Board.

## Technology

- [New design for large strawberry tunnels](#) (6/28, HortiBiz)

## Labor and Immigration

- [Labor grows tighter as harvests progress](#) (7/3, Capital Press)
- [Obama administration blamed for labor shortage](#) (7/5, Capital Press)
- [California: Labor shortages, Housing -- July report](#) (July, 2012, Rural Immigration News)

## The West

- [BC Blueberries on track for a good season](#) (7/4, FreshPlaza.com)
- (Eastern Washington) [Blueberries hit peak volume](#) (7/6, FreshPlaza)
- (Eastern Washington) [Blueberries – high yield and high price](#) (7/9, FreshPlaza)
- (Cal) [Albion strawberry extends season](#) (6/25, FreshPlaza)
- [U-pick can be lucrative alternative for farmers](#) (7/5, Capital Press)

## National

- [Michigan drought update for July 5](#) (7/5, MSU Extension)

- [US Crop protection sales up 8%](#) (7/9, Western Farm Press)

## **International**

- (China) [Food Safety becomes national priority](#) (7/5, China Daily)
- [Bayer CropScience acquires AgraQuest](#) (7/4, AgAnnex)
- (Chile-raspberries) [Trio of trade bodies created in Chile to help growers](#) (7/6, FreshFruitPortal)
- [Asian Regulatory Round-up: Overhauls throughout the continent](#) (7/5, FreshFruitPortal)
- [Chilean export returns drop 19%](#) (7/9, FreshFruitPortal) *Blueberry revenues dropped 12.9%*

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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 and 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 and 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**

- [Raspberry Beetle](#), northern raspberries.
- [Yellow mites](#) Raspberries ([Click here for expanded view of this pest.](#))
- [Clay Colored Weevils](#) northern raspberries and blueberries.
- [Azalea Bark Scale](#), southern blueberries.
- [Blueberry Gall Midge](#), blueberries.

## **Crop Work**

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### **All crops**

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

### **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 and 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 until harvest starts, 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.
- Can apply SWD management insecticides.

## **Blackberries**

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

- 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.
- Scout for two spotted spider mites and treat as needed in susceptible cultivars.
- Can apply horticultural oil for Redberry mite management at green fruit stage in susceptible cultivars.

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

- Scout for weevils and treat as needed.
- (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 fruit mold and treat as needed.
- 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.
- Scout for leafroller larvae.

## **Strawberries**

### ***Processed harvest finished throughout region. Fresh market harvest ongoing.***

#### **All strawberries**

- Evaluate weak growing areas and check plants for weevil larvae, root rot and/or cold damage.
- (South) Can scout for Strawberry Crown Moth larvae and put out pheromone monitoring traps.
- Scout for weevil adults and notching.

#### **Processed market-June bearers—finished harvesting**

- [Weed Control at strawberry renovation](#) (6/26/12, Michigan State Extension)
- Treat post harvest for SWD if needed especially if field is in close proximity to other ripening berry/stone fruit crops.
- Mow and treat immediately for SCM if needed.
- Mow and renovate 2-4 weeks after harvest unless pest pressure require mowing and treating sooner.

#### **Fresh market-still harvesting**

- Scout for Lygus bugs
- Scout for fruit damage symptoms like cat facing, slug damage, anthracnose, etc.
- Monitor ripe and ripening fruit for SWD larvae.
- 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, lady beetles, aphid mummies (parasitized aphids), and other beneficial insects that feed on aphids.
- Scout for fruit quality issues such as mold.

[Click here](#) to go back to the top of this newsletter.

## **Archived Small Fruit Updates**

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

[07-03-12](#)

[06-27-12](#)

[06-19-12](#)

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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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