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 17, 2012

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Field Days & festivals this week

- **July 18 — Raspberry Machine Harvesting Field Day**, Lynden WA. 1-3 PM at Randy Honcoop's farm. Any questions, contact Pat Moore 253-445-4525, moorepp@wsu.edu.
- **July 19 — Raspberry Fumigation & Soilborne Disease Field Day** 1-3 PM at Sakuma Bros. Farm, Burlington, WA. Click here for the agenda.
- **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.

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.

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 (Monday, 7/16)

- **Blueberries:** Some early hand-picks of Dukes last week. But there is really not large volume ready yet. Wet, cooler conditions of last couple of days and the forecast of some showers and cooler weather later mid-week this week is slowing the ripening process on all varieties.
- **Raspberries:** Rain on the weekend was not what we needed. We just got the mould out of the raspberries and now we're back to dealing with it. Lots of fellows are having a tough time with fruit release on Meekers as well. Just to make this a more enjoyable harvest.

Northern Washington, Whatcom County (Friday, 7/13)

- **Blueberries:** Well, it just gets better and better- some russetting/scab showing up in some fields. Dukes are at least a couple weeks away from machine harvest.
- **Raspberries:** Raspberry harvest is in its infancy. Quality is improving. Some reports of SWD larva in fruit, however traps are not catching any flies. Mites just won't go away.

- **Strawberries:** Strawberry harvest close to done, tonnage was pretty decent in spite of the weather. Post-harvest renovation under way.

Eastern Washington, Whatcom County (Friday, 7/13)

- **Blueberries:** (*From Alan Schreiber, Director, WA. Blueberry Commission*) We are starting the third pick of Duke, the variety which comprises the bulk of the eastern Washington blueberries. Per acre yields of established blueberries are thought to be down from last year but only because last year was such a bumper crop. Overall production this year from eastern Washington is expected to be up significantly due to young fields increasing production over last season. Six of the last 7 days have had temperatures above 100 which has impacted fruit quality. This has prompted some growers to switch some harvesting over to machines and divert on to the process market. This decision was driven by a combination of reduced fruit quality and fruit maturing too quickly to be harvested in a timely fashion. Labor availability ranges from being adequate to tight. In most cases, growers report quality of labor is adequate to poor. It is interesting to note that there appears to be hundreds of acres of blueberries being planted in eastern Washington this year.

Willamette Valley, Oregon and SW Washington

- **Blackberries:** (Tuesday, 7/17) We started Marion processing this year on July 12th. Last year it was the 18th. We're at the peak of Marions right now with a huge amount of fruit coming in. The crop is much more concentrated than last year. Fruit quality is very good and the market demand is strong. The main insect issue right now is our old favorite, orange tortrix, which seems to have been more resistant to our SWD insecticide applications than SWD is. If it ain't one thing it's another. A couple of factors contributing to the worms being worse this season are the mild winter along with all the lush foliage from our mild, wet spring. Overall though—good quality, good yields, good price.
- **Blueberries** (Tuesday, 7/17) In Salem we've finished our first round of hand-picked Draper and will be starting our second pick of Duke very soon. We're going to hand-pick the first round on our Bluejay for fresh. This variety usually is too soft for this use but has excellent firmness this season.

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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. I'll let you know if it seems reasonable to be included. They're generally run for three straight weeks.

- **Custom Field Layout and Bed Forming (3rd 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.

New Crop Management Information

- Irrigating blueberries (7/10, Michigan State Extension) *This is targeted toward Michigan growers who are in the midst of a major draught but the information applies to our blueberries as well.*

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 evaluate if management action is needed: Twospotted mites 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.)

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Spotted Wing Drosophila Update for 7-17-12

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

Possible management strategies

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 to 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.

SWD Management Strategies

- Blueberry 'Mistigation' for SWD Control (7/5, Growing Produce)

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: (Monday, 7/16) Considerable SWD sprays have gone on even though trap counts are not high.

Northern Washington, Whatcom County: (Friday, 7/13) Some reports of SWD larva in fruit, however traps are not catching any flies.

Oregon, Willamette Valley: (Tuesday, 7/17)

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.
- 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 included 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.

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SWD in the news

- New label helps Michigan blueberry growers fight SWD (7/10, Fruit Grower News)
- Spotted wing drosophila monitoring tips for 2012 (video, Growing Produce)

Regional Monitoring *(South to North)*

Oregon Public Scouting Program count for the week ending on 7/13

(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: Blackberries (4):** 1 male/1 female. **Blueberries (12):** 1 male/1 female. **Cherries (2): 84 males/25 females. Honeysuckle (1):** no males/1 female. **Plums (1): 6 males/6females**. **Raspberries(3):** 5 males/ 3 females. **Strawberries (8):** 4 males/3 females. **Tayberries (1):** 4 males/no females. **Wild Habitat (7): 61 males/ 20 females.**
- **Lane County: Blackberries (1):** 2 males/3 females. **Cherries (2): 37 males/6 females. Raspberries (2):** 1 male/2 females. **Strawberries (1):** none.
- **Polk County: Blackberries (1):** none. **Cherries (3):** 1 male/11 females.
- **Benton County: Nectarines (1):** none. **Peaches (2):** no males/2 females. **Raspberries (1):** none. **Strawberries (1):** 1 male/2 females.
- **Marion County: Blackberries (3):**1 male/2 females. **Blueberries (9):** 3 males/ no females. **Peaches (4):** none. **Raspberries (2):** none. **Strawberries (4):** no males/1 female.
- **Clackamas County: Blackberries (4): no males/11 females**. **Blueberries (12):**1 male/3 females. **Honeysuckle (2):** 2 males/2 females. **Raspberries (2):** none. **Strawberries (2):** none. **Tayberries (1):** none.
- **Yamhill County: Blackberries (6):** no males/1 female. **Blueberries (2):**none. **Cherries (8): 15 males/24 females.**
- **Multnomah County: Blackberries (7): 4 males/11 females. Blueberries (3):7 males/ 5 females. Cherries (2):** 3 males/2 females. **Raspberries (4):** 1 male/ 5 females. **Strawberries (3): 26 males/68 females.**

Southwest Washington Public Scouting Program for the week ending on 7/13

- **Clark/Cowlitz/Lewis Counties: Blackberries (7): 1 male/10 females. Blueberries (11):**no males/ 7 females. **Cherries (4): 2 males/12 females. Raspberries (17):** no males/6 females. **Strawberries (8): 7 males/26 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.
- Recent posts:
  - **July 13:** 1 SWD trapped in South Sumas region / 7 SWD trapped in Lynden region
  - **July 11:** 1 SWD trapped in Skagit County
  - **July 6:** No SWD trapped in Whatcom County / 8 SWD trapped in Pierce County
  - **June 29:** 62 SWD trapped in one trap in Lynden region / 1 SWD trapped in North Sumas region / 7 trapped in Pierce county

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Columbia Gorge

Report from Steve Castagnoli, OSU Hood River Extension

- **July 14: "Spotted wing Drosophila** (SWD) - Overall SWD trap catch last week was up substantially from the previous week, with 24 males and 43 females versus 5 and 19, respectively, the week before. And, for the third week in a row, no SWD were caught in commercial orchards."

British Columbia

- Click here for the July 9th Monitoring report for South Western British Columbia (Coast).

- *From that report:*
  - " 2 SWD flies caught in this project's traps: 1 in a blueberry field, and 1 in a raspberry field (some fields recently were sprayed so not all traps checked). Additionally,
    - 11 SWD flies caught in a separate project, including hedgerow and field edge traps (108 traps in total), and
    - SWD flies are emerging from wild salmonberry collected through June.
    - SWD is inhibited at temperatures over 30 C.

    SWD is ACTIVE NOW and SEARCHING FOR RIPE FRUIT"

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.

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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

Industry News/Resources

Crop Statistics

- Click here for the recently issued (on 7/9/12) NASS-USDA statistics for Oregon berry crops.

Newsletters/ Berry Reports

- BC Blueberry IPM Newsletter (7/15) *Weekly by Carolyn Teasdale, ES Cropconsult. Sponsored by the BC Blueberry Council.*
- New Jersey Blueberry Bulletin (7/9) *Weekly by Gary Pavlis, Rutgers blueberry agent.*
- Michigan State Extension news for Blueberries (7/12)
- 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: 7/10—A case of yellow strawberry plant in Castroville** *Reports on recent insect and disease research and observations in California.*
- Team Rubus by Gina Fernandez, North Carolina State Small Fruit Specialist. **Recent entry: 7/10—Floricane fasciation summer updates** *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

- U.S. research discovers a greener fumigant than methyl bromide (7/12, Fresh Fruit Portal)

Health & berries

- Strawberries may help prevent cardiovascular disease (7/6, Ag Annex)
- Strawberries can toughen immune system (7/12, Western Farm Press)

Breeding

- (Strawberries) New Driscoll's varieties score well with consumers (7/13, FreshPlaza)

Farm Bill

- House ag committee releases its version of the farm bill (7/9, Fruit Grower News)
- House farm bill future uncertain (7/13, Food Safety News)
- Specialty crops continue strong showing in House Agriculture committee farm bill (7/12, Inside United Fresh)

Politics of Farming

- 'Certified organic' label being undermined (7/15, Boston Globe)

Technology

- Tech advances offer greater sprayer control (7/11, Ag Weekly)

The West
- (Oregon) Good blackberry market anticipated (7/13, FreshPlaza)
- Oregon contributes heavily to nation's fruit basket (7/11, Oregon Dept. of Ag.)
- New California groundwater regulations will be costly (7/10, Western Farm Press)

National
- U.S. declares drought-stricken states largest natural disaster area ever (7/12, Yahoo News)
- Michigan blueberry harvest kicks off (7/11, Fresh Fruit Portal)

International
- (Chile) Hortifrut hails successful IPO (7/13, Fresh Fruit Portal)
- Brazil and China explore blueberry trade relationship (7/12, Fresh Fruit Portal)
- Chile-South Korea blueberry protocol comes into effect (7/11, Fresh Fruit Portal)

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Event Calendar

For more comprehensive event calendar, click here.

- **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.
- **July 19 — Raspberry Fumigation and soilborn disease Field Day, Burlington, WA.** 1-3 pm, click here for the agenda.
- **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 venders 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

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

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.

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Archived Small Fruit Updates

(For older Updates click here.)

07-10-12 07-03-12 06-27-12