

*It's our people that make the difference*

## STRAWBERRIES

- Humidity has risen recently, so Powdery Mildew risk will have risen too.
- Whilst the high temperatures have made it a struggle to keep on top of picking, as fruit has ripened rapidly, maintaining good hygiene for SWD control remains very important.
- As a result of the high temperatures and large water throughput, the nutritional balance in substrate of table top crops may not be ideal. There may be a build-up of unwanted salts such as sodium and chloride. Using Gyp-Flo through the irrigation system has helped to flush out these unwanted salts which have accumulated during periods of high temperatures and restore the correct nutrient balance and the desired EC figures. We can also supply Triple Strike which can be applied to reservoirs which are suffering from algal blooms. More details from your agronomist or [www.ultrasoilsolutions.co.uk](http://www.ultrasoilsolutions.co.uk)
- Thermodormancy as a result of the high temperatures is a concern for cropping for the rest of this month and early September. The AHDB funded work on this 10 years ago and it is worth revisiting the [report](#).
- Once there is sufficient re-growth after mowing off soil-grown crops, you can apply [Fenomenal](#) for control of Crown Rot and Red Core.
- Inter-row weed control can be applied (provided runners have been cut) or under table top weed control. Diquat with an appropriate label can be used as an alternative (e.g. Mission 200 SL or Quit). Retro can be used pre-planting only.

## RASPBERRIES

- SWD is now starting to appear in fruits (pictured, right). Crop hygiene and physical barriers are definitely providing a first line of defence, with Tracer (1 day harvest interval under protection, 3 days outdoors) and Exirel 10 SE (3 day harvest interval), having to fit in with picking (which is frequent due to high temperatures). With limited quantities and demand from other crops, make sure you have insecticides in stock if you think you will need them.
- Cane Midge larvae can be found in the splits in the cane of susceptible varieties (pictured, right).
- *Phytophthora* can be identified now in plantations. Look for canes with dying leaves, purple stems and wilting tips. You can start your [Peraat](#) or [SL567A](#) (outdoor only) application soon.
- Keep an eye out for Powdery Mildew infection in susceptible primocane varieties.



## BLACKCURRANTS

- Leaf Spot control should be applied to currants and gooseberries. Signum is the usual option, but AHDB work has shown that Serenade ASO has useful activity against *Phomopsis* canker. Include a foliar feed (e.g. Headland Complex). It is also time for post-harvest granular fertiliser applications but these really need to go on when rain is forecast for best results.
- Check plantations for Spider Mite and apply control measures (Envidor or Masai) if needed. However, also check for predatory mites, as they may clean up the Spider Mites for you.

## BLUEBERRIES

- Where picking is complete, bushes are starting their late season growth, which will provide useful fruiting wood for next season. Make sure they are suitably well fed (e.g. [Solufeed Blueberry Special](#) through the irrigation), although do not continue nitrogen feeding beyond the end of this month, or you will have soft shoot tips which will be susceptible to winter damage.