




Rainier

- Late-season
- Medium berry size
- Good flavor
- Nice shape



Firecracker

- Late-season
- Large berry size
- Very good flavor
- Good for freezing
- High yield

Independence

- Late-season
- Large berry size
- Excellent flavor
- Good for freezing
- Difficult to cap
- Tolerates root weevil
- Cold hardy



Tillamook

- High yields
- Large – very lrg berry size
- Excellent flavor
- Very good quality
- Excellent fruit size in 2nd harvest season



Pinnacle

- Large berry size
- Very good flavor



Cultivars: Everbearing
2 Crops per year

Ft. Laramie

- Small to medium berry size
- Sweet flavor
- Medium firmness
- Poor capping



Ozark Beauty & Quinault


- Medium berry size
- Fair flavor
- Very soft



Cultivars: Day-neutrals
Continuous ripening


Seascape

- Large - very large berry size
- Good flavor
- Firm



Selva


- Large berry size
- Good flavor
- Firm



Cultivars: Day-neutrals
Continuous ripening


Tribute

- Small-medium berry size
- Good/Excellent flavor



Tristar

- Small-medium berry size
- Good/Excellent flavor



Container/greenhouse production:

Day-neutral types are best suited to greenhouse or container production. Dayneutrals will fruit almost continuously in a greenhouse for off-season production



Planting Systems:

Matted Row:

- 15" in the row; 3-4' between rows
- runners root
- Rows will form a "mat"



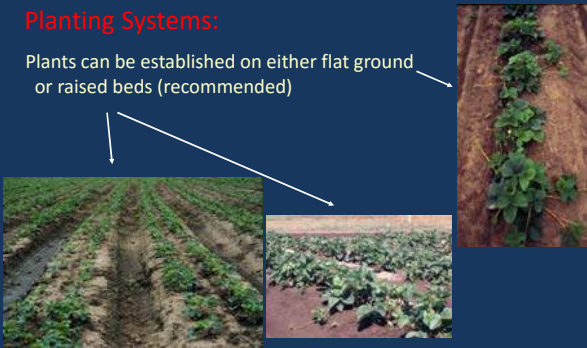
Hill System:

- 12" in the row (single or staggered double rows)
- Remove runners



Planting Systems:

Plants can be established on either flat ground or raised beds (recommended)



A neutral pH, well-drained, pest-free, sunny site is recommended

Planting Systems:

Planting Year (year 1):

- In June-bearers, remove blossoms
- In other types, remove first flush of flowers
- Remove runners in hill system



Fruiting Seasons (years 2-4):

- In June-bearers, first fruit year 2
- Fruit size decreases year 2 to 4
- Remove plantings after year 4



Fertilization:

First year plantings: (all types)

- 2 oz. of Nitrogen per 10' row
- Use a balanced fertilizer
- Apply 2-3 times after planting

Established:

- June-bearing – after renovation
- Others – throughout the season



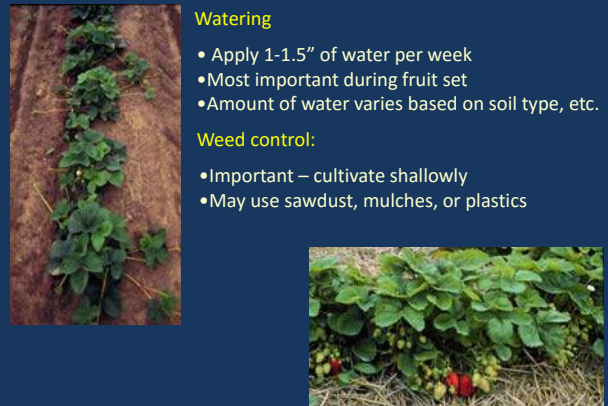
Maintenance:

Watering

- Apply 1-1.5" of water per week
- Most important during fruit set
- Amount of water varies based on soil type, etc.


Weed control:

- Important – cultivate shallowly
- May use sawdust, mulches, or plastics




Maintaining Plantings: Renovation


- Only done in June-bearers
- Mow plants just above crown 2 weeks after last fruit harvest
- Fertilize & irrigate after mowing



"Tired" field after harvest in July




Renovating a commercial field




Common Problems in the Home Garden

Frost damage

- Open flowers damaged < 30 °F
- Floating row covers offer some protection




Healthy Flower



Frost-damaged flowers
Fully frost-damaged flowers produce no fruit


Common Problems in the Home Garden

Frost damage



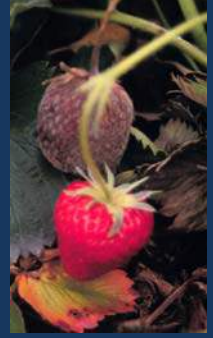
Just the tip of this flower was damaged by frost

Partially damaged flowers produce "nubbins", "cat-faced", or "monkey-faced" berries



Common Problems in the Home Garden

Diseases - Botrytis




Most effective control for gray mold in the home garden are cultural ones:

- Keep an open canopy
- Avoid watering late in the day
- Pick diseased fruit and discard
- Renovate June-bearers and destroy leaves
- Pick any fall fruit to avoid having diseased "mummies" in the plot over winter

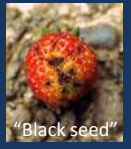
Common Problems in the Home Garden

Diseases - Leaf Spot and Scorch




Leaf Spot

- A wet weather problem
- Not critical on leaves
- Symptoms on fruit



"Black seed"




Leaf Scorch

Leaf Scorch:


- Spots do not have gray centers
- Some cultivars sensitive
- Not worth trying to control either disease

Common Problems in the Home Garden

Diseases - Powdery Mildew



Not considered an important problem in strawberry




- Curling and "bronzing" of leaves usually not seen until late in season
- Symptoms sometimes on fruit

Common Problems in the Home Garden

Diseases - Root Rot

Weak areas in plantings and plant death





- Plant disease-free stock
- Avoid susceptible cultivars
- Plant on well-drained sites
- Use raised beds
- Avoid over irrigating

Common Problems in the Home Garden


Insects - Root Weevils

Adult feeding leads to notching on leaves

Adult

Larvae:



- Damage to plants comes from feeding of larvae on roots & crowns

Common Problems in the Home Garden

Insects - Slugs

Yuck !




- Use baits
- Control most effective if done after first heavy late-summer rain. Baiting at this time kills egg-laying adults

Common Problems in the Home Garden

Insects – Spotted Winged Drosophila

Double Yuck !



- Monitor!!!
- Sanitation
- There are chemical controls

Questions?

