

Summary of Bramble Insect Pest Management Procedures

I. Cultural controls when establishing a new planting.

- A. Site Selection:
 - 1. Do not plant within 250 yards of conifers to avoid blackberry psyllid.
 - 2. Do not plant near woods or fence rows to avoid problems with clipper weevils.
 - 3. Do not plant near wild brambles (or remove wild brambles in the vicinity).
- B. Cultivar Selection: Use cultivars resistant to aphid feeding.

II. Cultural controls while maintaining a planting.

- A. Pruning: Prune canes damaged by raspberry cane borer, red-necked cane borer, raspberry cane maggot, tree crickets, rose scale, blackberry gallmaker.
- B. Roguing: Remove plants with virus symptoms; remove crowns infested by raspberry crown borer.
- C. Harvest: Remove all ripe and cull berries promptly to help manage yellowjackets, picnic beetles, green June beetles, Japanese beetles.
- D. Weed Control: Contributes to tarnished plant bug management.
- E. Cultivation: In early fall, kill fruitworm larvae and pupae, Japanese beetle pupae.
- F. Avoid using manure or other organic matter if green June beetles are in the area.

III. Mechanical control options.

- A. Bait buckets during harvest for picnic beetles.
- B. Traps for Japanese beetles, rose chafers, yellowjackets.
- C. Netting to exclude periodical cicadas.

IV. Scouting for pests.

- A. Pre-bloom
 - 1. Raspberry fruitworm: Look for long holes in leaves; small holes in flower buds.
 - 2. Strawberry clipper: Examine plants for clipped buds.
- B. During bloom
 - 1. Tarnished plant bug, nymphs: Shake flowers over dish.
- C. Pre-harvest and post-harvest
 - 1. Two-spotted spider mite and predatory mites: Examine leaves.
 - 2. Miscellaneous pests: Sawflies, leafminers, leafhoppers, leafrollers, aphids, psyllids.

