The New York Berry News

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Volume 01, Number 10 December 22, 2002

What's Inside

CurrEnt News & Events:

January 7, 2003: *New England Fruit Growers Association*. For the first time, this meeting will be associated with the annual Tree Fruit meeting and trade show in Sturbridge, MA. The meeting is sponsored by the NEFGA and the UMass Extension Fruit Program. For info call Dominic Marini at 508-378-2546.

January 10-11, 2003: *Ontario Berry Growers Association Annual Meeting*, Collingwood, Ontario. Contact Joan Fielden 905-649-2101 or Email ontberries@interhop.net

January 14, 15, 16 2003: *Organic Vegetable Production Workshops* New York State IPM Program, Jordan Hall Auditorium, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY. Contact: Abby Seaman: 315-787-2422, Email: ajs32@cornell.edu.

January 16, 2003: *Connecticut Vegetable & Berry Growers Conference*, Tolland County Cooperative Extension Center in Vernon, Connecticut. Contact: Jude Boucher 860-875-3331.

January 20, 2003: *Lake Ontario Winter Fruit School*, Wayne County CCE, Rte 88N, Newark, NY. Contact Mary Durham 315-331-8415. NY DEC Credits applied for.

January 21, 2003: *Lake Ontario Winter Fruit School*, Orleans County Fairgrounds, Trolley Building, Rte 31. Contact Kim Hazel 585-589-5561. NY DEC Credits applied for.

January 22-25, 2003: *North American Strawberry Growers Association Annual Meeting*, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. Contact Erin Griebe at 810-229-9407. Email: NASGAHQ@aol.com.

January 29, 2003: *New York State Berry Growers Association Annual Meeting* (in conjunction w/ *NY Farmers Direct Marketing Association*) will be held at Sheraton Inn Conference Center in Saratoga Springs, NY. For more information or for registration materials contact the NY Farmers Direct Marketing Association at 315-475-1101. Or send inquiries to 7350 Collamer Road, East Syracuse, NY 13057.

February 1, 2003: *New England Vegetable and Berry Growers*, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, MA. Commercial Members Day-Trade Show. Contact: Dominic Marini 508-378-2546.

February 4-6, 2003: *The Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Growers Conference.* Hershey Lodge and Convention Center Hershey, Pa. For more information contact Maureen Irvin, 717-677-4184.

February. 7-8, 2003: *North American Bramble Growers' Association* will meet in Leesburg Virginia. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn at the Historic Carradoc Hall. Contact Jason Murray, Commercial Horticulture Agent, for further information, at jamurray@vt.edu or 703-737-8978. You can view the program at http://www.ento.vt.edu/Fruitfiles/NABGAProgram03.pdf

February 11, 2003: *Vermont Vegetable & Berry Growers Association Annual Meeting*, Holiday Inn, Rutland Vermont. Contact: Vern Grubinger, (802) 257-7967 (ext. 13) or E-mail: vernon.grubinger@uvm.edu.

February 18-19, 2003: *The Niagara Peninsula Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Association* and the *Ontario Horticultural Crops Conference* have joined together to bring the Ontario Fruit & Vegetable Convention (OFVC), Brock University, St Catharines. Theme "Growing Together". Contacts: Chairman: Tony Sgambelluri 905-945-1713 (Cell 905-651-1264); Vice Chair: Bob Cobbledick 905-945-9057; Trade Show Chairmen: Ross Parker 905-562-4136 and Ralph Troup 905-563-826

Pesticide News

Sinbar® on First Year Strawberries

The DuPont Crop Protection Company has issued a supplemental label allowing for the use of Sinbar® on first year strawberries. Following is the application information for matted-row strawberry production systems.

Planting Year: Apply 2 to 3 ounces of Sinbar® per acre after transplanting but before new runner plants start to root. If strawberry transplants are allowed to develop new foliage prior to Sinbar® application, the application must be followed immediately by 0.5 to 1 inch of irrigation or rainfall to wash the Sinbar® off the strawberry foliage. Otherwise unacceptable (severe) injury may result. To extend weed control through harvest of the following year, apply 2 to 4 ounces Sinbar® per acre just prior to mulching in the late fall.

Harvest Years: After post-harvest renovation, before new growth begins in midsummer, apply 4 to 8 ounces of Sinbar® per acre. To extend weed control through harvest of the following year, apply 4 to 8 ounces of Sinbar® per acre just prior to mulching in the late fall. [*Source:* Dr. Doug Doohan, OSU Extension Specialist, Horticulture and Crop Science]

What's New in Gooseberries and Currants

Ed Mashburn, Northumberland BerryWorks, Northumberland, PA (w/ comments by Steve McKay)

[Editors note: I have asked Steve McKay to add his comments to this article based on his experience his comments are shown in *italics*]

Several years ago I spoke on gooseberries and currants for growers in this area. There have not been a great deal of new cultivars added since then, but there have been some new trials and there will be some new introductions in the near future. This is not because there is no interest in ribes, but the wheels turn slow and development takes quite a while. I have about a dozen varieties that should be released from plant quarantine this year, they are some promising varieties from Europe. It takes about 4 to 5 years to "clear" imports from Europe.

Black Currants: The standard varieties for production at this time are Titania, Ben Sarek and Ben Lomand.

Titania - A very good variety that is fully resistant to white pine blister rust (WPBR) and powdery mildew. It is a heavy yielding variety, berries are large but lack the full flavor that is generally found in the commercial juicing berries. It is very good for PYO and fresh market.

Ben Sarek - A compact growing plant that is moderately resistant to WPBR and mildew. It is very high yielding and has very large berries. The flavor is full and this variety is used mainly for PYO and home use. It is not suitable for commercial juice production.

Ben Lomand - The "standard" for commercial juice production for many years. A large robust plant that produces very high yields of large berries. This variety is fairly susceptible to WPBR and to mildew. The berries and production are not greatly affected by these diseases and the fruit may be used for home use, and commercial production of jam, jelly, juice and for fresh market sales.

***Titania** is immune to WPBR, while **Ben Sarek** is somewhat resistant. Ben Sarek gets the many visual and active pustules, but does not tend to become defoliated as can **Ben Lomond** or **Ben Alder**. Ben Alder is preferred by some over Ben Lomond for flavor in processing applications. It is very susceptible to WPBR, but WPBR infections can be prevented by using NOVA fungicide as directed. A new fresh market variety of black currant from Ukraine is being evaluated in England, and may become available within a number of years in the US. It has large, very sweet, palatable berries.*

At the present time, there is very little commercial production of juice in this country and most of the berries go to wine makers and to the fresh market. All the above are suitable for that. Black currants are generally used as a processed fruit and few are used raw from the plant. Most people are not attracted to the strong flavor of the raw berries. In the past few years there have been several varieties of Russian origin that have been much more palatable and acceptable to fresh raw use. I have trialled several of these and will start increasing two or three selections this year. They have produced large berries that are sweeter and very palatable right off the bush. I think that there is a market for these berries as fresh fruit and they would be very good for home use and for small scale commercial production.

The Ribes breeding program from the University of Maryland has also produced some good selections that we will start increasing and trialling in some other locations. This program is in the 5th year and is going well. There are a number of other varieties of black currants available to the market but none that are generally in use for anything other than home use. The breeding of new varieties is controlled by commercial processors of juice in Europe and they do not make the varieties available to the general public that are not in contract production.

Red Currants: Production of Red Currants is much smaller and goes mostly to jelly and to wine. There is

not a great deal of difference in the varieties except in time of ripening and to some extent in yield. There are a couple newer varieties that have very high yields and are less prone to disease than the older varieties.

Rovada - This is a late season variety that is very good, it produces large berries, high yields and is resistant to most disease. This variety is a little slower coming into full fruit than other older verities and the plant is a little smaller. It is an excellent variety for PYO and home use, it has large strigs of very good berries.

Detvan - A release from Slovakia that is a very large plant with very heavy production. The strigs are very long and well filled, the berries are large and mid-season. The berries are a little lighter color but still have that very beautiful red that is common to this fruit.

Tatran - A sister of Detvan, a very large plant, very heavy production and the berries are larger than any that I have seen on any variety of red currant. This is a very late season variety and will hold on the plant into late August. Both of the latter varieties are about one to two years later in coming into full production. There will fair production two years after planting and full production in the 4th and 5th years. These varieties will probably out-produce any other variety at that time. Most red currants are fairly susceptible to wind damage in the second and third year. The breeding program is not presently working on red currants but there are some plans to improve the taste and to reduce the size of the seeds. Seed size is a real problem with red currants, that is why most are made into jelly instead of jam.

Red currants are popular for garnishing and fruit salads (among other uses). ***Rovada*** *is the industry standard for fresh market berries. One should not forget about pink and white currants which are color variations on red currants.* ***Pink Champagne*** *is the pink variety available in the US. It has been very well received in the market in New York City, and would be well worth trying.* ***Blanka*** *is a white variety with more of a beige tint.* ***Primus*** *is a variety that has produced whiter berries.*

Gooseberries: There is an increased interest in gooseberries everywhere. At the present time there are just a few varieties that are of real interest for commercial production.

Invicta - This is by far the best of the varieties for fresh table use at this time. It is a large sweet berry that has a very good flavor. The plant is very thorny but is resistant to mildew and WPBR. It is a strong upright plant that can be grown without support. It is high yielding and fairly precocious, giving some production the year after planting. It is not real good for processing (e.g. wine) as the flavor is diminished in the processing.

Hinomakki Red or **Lepaa Red** - This is a dual use berry that is resistant to mildew and WPBR. It is a good red color and produces large amounts of berries. The fruit is somewhat smaller than Invicta and a riffle more tart, though they are pretty sweet when fully ripe. The berries can be processed when less than fully ripe and will retain good flavor. The plant tends to be a bit "weepy" in habit and is best supported on a wire trellis.

Amish Red - Another dual purpose red fruited variety, resistant to WPBR and somewhat so to mildew. A very productive variety with good flavor berries. These are pretty sweet and usable from the time that they color up and can be used for fresh or processing. This plant is best supported on wire also.

Pixwell - This is a variety that I have been reluctant to recommend for any use. The flavor, when ripe, is bland and there is not much redeeming features for this variety except that it makes very good wine. It needs to be harvested just a little under-ripe for that. The plants are erect and fairly strong and do not need support. I think that there will be several new varieties of gooseberries on the market pretty soon. The problem with getting these at this time is that there is some dispute over marketing rights and who will be the propagators.

Some of the new varieties are almost spineless and have large berries. Gooseberries are generally very susceptible to mildew and there is not much available (labeled) for that problem. I have about a dozen varieties that will become available to me this year and some will be used in the breeding program to induce resistance to mildew. There has been a real increase in interest for homemade wine production, and there is a market for fresh fruit at this time. There are a number of other varieties that are used, but none that I would consider of commercial potential at this time.

As far as gooseberries are concerned, ***Invicta*** *has large berries, but many in NY have complained about its lack of flavor. It is also very susceptible to leaf spot (even the fruits), so a spray program is needed to control it. NOVA 40W which is used to control WPBR and mildew also takes care of leaf spot at the same time. (Invicta is immune to mildew as Ed says.) I have found* ***Caprivator*** *to be an excellent gooseberry. The bushes are practically thornless and the fruit is flavorful and beautiful...antique red, and teardrop-shaped. The bushes are vigorous and somewhat disease resistant. The fruit is late to ripen.* ***Poorman*** *has performed well for NY growers. It has a good quality, medium-sized red fruit. The bush is very thorny, however.* (*Source:* Proceedings of the 2002 Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Conference)

Web-Based Resources for Berry Crops

Bill Turechek, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Cornell University

The web has become an invaluable source of information as well as an excellent source of misinformation. The information one can come across on small fruits presents no exception. I have compiled a list of links of what I consider to be some valuable online resources focusing on berry production that are *relevant* to New York and the Northeast. I do not claim this to be a comprehensive list. In fact, I would ask anybody reading through this list to bring to my attention any resource that I may have missed. One of the difficulties in compiling a list of links is to decide what to link to. Specifically, some web sites are very extensive and are composed of many "layers". In these cases, I decided to link directly to their home page, rather than to individual pages within a site, and would encourage the user to surf through the site on their own.

General Berry Resources

- **The Cornell Fruit Information Page** (www.cornellfruit.com) is a cooperative effort between extension and IPM educators, horticulturists, entomologists, pathologists, economists, and engineers at both the NY Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva and academic departments in Ithaca. This site is still in the developmental phase but provides a wealth of, or access to, an abundance of small fruit information. For example, two exceptional resources found at this site are the Berry Diagnostic Tool (www.hort.cornell.edu/department/faculty/pritts/BerryDoc/Berrydoc.htm) and a fairly comprehensive list of nurseries that provide small fruit plants to New York growers (www.hort.cornell.edu/department/faculty/pritts/sfruit/index.html).

- **Michigan State University Extension (Van Buren County)** (www.msue.msu.edu/vanburen/rhomhorta.htm) has created an excellent resource of information for the production of small fruit and management of associated disease and insect pests. This site is particularly good resource for blueberry production.

- **Midwest Small Fruit and Grape Net** (www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~sfgnet/) is the source for information on management, commercial production, harvesting, and marketing of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, highbush blueberries, and grapes in the Midwest. There is also a link to the Midwest Small Fruit Pest Management Handbook, as well as to Ohioline (ohioline.osu.edu/) where you can find a number of "bulletins" and "fact sheets" related to berry production.

- **Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food** (www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/ crops/index.html) has produced an extensive set of "fact sheets, infosheets, and publications" for a number of crops. Follow the "Berries" link to an excellent resource directed for berry production in the Northeast.

- **Pennsylvania State Guide to Small-Scale Fruit Production** (ssfruit.cas.psu.edu/) is a comprehensive resource developed for people who wish to produce fruit on a small scale (on one acre or less) and who are not legally licensed to use pesticides. Bramble, strawberry, blueberry, gooseberry, currant, and elderberry production are covered in-depth in this manual.

- **Agricultural Alternatives** (agalternatives.aers.psu.edu/). Unlike publications for experienced producers, the Agricultural Alternatives fact sheets are developed for those less familiar with production agriculture. Each fact sheet contains information on marketing, production, enterprise budgeting, and resource requirements for a variety of crops (including berry crops) to help users make a balanced evaluation of the enterprise for their operation.

- **The Northwest Berry & Grape Information Center** (berrygrape.orst.edu/) is one of the most comprehensive information and communications resource for berry and grape production practices, research, and marketing. The website is produced by Oregon State University, Washington State University, the University of Idaho, and the USDA Agricultural Research Service. This site features regional and international e-mail discussion groups and on-line discussion forums focused on fruit growing. The primary intended audience is commercial growers, marketers, crop consultants, pest management advisors, educators, and researchers in the Pacific Northwest.

- **The New Jersey Blueberry and Cranberry Research and Extension Center** (aesop.rutgers.edu/~bluecran/) is a substation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station of Rutgers University. The Center generates and disseminates research information directly applicable to the production of high-quality blueberries and cranberries and develops new cultivars for industry.

- **Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Plant Pest Handbook** (www.caes.state.ct.us/PlantPestHandbookFiles/pphIntroductory/pphfront.htm) is a comprehensive, searchable online manual of plant diseases and insect pests.

- **University of Wisconsin's Cooperative Extension** (www1.uwex.edu/ces/pubs/) publication listing is fairly extensive. If you look under "horticulture" and then "berries" you will find several online publication dealing with strawberry, elderberry, currant and gooseberry horticulture and pest management. Many of these can be reached through Dr. Patricia McManus' fruit pathology web page as well (www.plantpath.wisc.edu/fpath/frames.htm).

- **University of Florida's Strawberry Lab** (strawberry.ifas.ufl.edu/) is a particularly good website for strawberry pathology thanks to Dan Legard and Jim Mertley.

- **University of California Fruit and Nut Research and Information Center** (fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/) consists of all University of California (UC) personnel with work related to the production of fruit and nut crops. UC has faculty from several departments at three universities (Davis, Riverside, and Berkeley) conducting research related to the environmental and economic sustainability of California fruit and nut crops. Although geared towards CA, it is a worthwhile site to become familiar with.

- **Southern Region Small Fruit Consortium** (www.smallfruits.org/) deals primarily with fruit production in the Southeast. The consortium involves Clemson University, the University of Georgia, North Carolina State University, and the University of Tennessee and was initially established as the Southeastern Small Fruit Center in January 1999. In March 2000, the name was changed to the Southern Region Small Fruit Consortium.

- **Northumberland Berry Works** (www.currants.com/) is an experimental planting of gooseberries and currants to ascertain the characteristics of cultivars and to evaluate the suitability of growing them in the Central Pennsylvania locale. At present there are approximately 80 cultivars of gooseberries and 40 cultivars of currants in the planting. Various cultural practices and modalities are evaluated. This project has been going on for the past ten years and some data is available for cultivars that have been evaluated for several years.

- **Wild Blueberries** (www.acadia.net/wildblue/) focuses on the North America native lowbush Wild Blueberry, or *Vaccinium angustifolium*. Lowbush blueberry thrives in the glacial soils and northern climate of coastal fields and barrens of Maine and Eastern Canada so they are not grown commercially throughout most of the Northeast. However, this is a well-done site and is worth a visit.

- **USDA Crop Profiles** (pestdata.ncsu.edu/cropprofiles/) provide the complete production story for a commodity by state and a look at current research activities directed at finding replacement strategies for the pesticides of concern. Crop Profiles include typical use information and have a common format for ease of use.

- **The Small Fruits of New York: Historical Images** (www.ars-grin.gov/cor/sfny.html) was the seventh and last in a series of fruit monographs published by the NY Ag Exp Station. This reference was completed by U. P. Hedrick in 1925 and has become a classic reference for those working with cultivated varieties of *Rubus*, *Ribes* and *Fragaria*.

Online Periodicals and Newsletters

- **FL:** Berry Times Newsletter (strawberry.ifas.ufl.edu/)
- **IA:** Iowa Strawberry IPM Update (www.exnet.iastate.edu/pages/plantpath/strawber.html)
- **IL:** Illinois Fruit & Vegetable News (www.aces.uiuc.edu/~ipm/news/fvnews.html)
- **IN:** Facts for Fancy Fruit Newsletter (www.hort.purdue.edu/fff/fff.html)
- **MA:** Massachusetts Berry Notes (www.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/berrynotes/index.html)
- **MI:** Michigan State Univ. Crop Advisory Team Alert Newsletters (www.msue.msu.edu/ipm/aboutcat.htm)
- **OH:** Ohio Fruit ICM News (ohioline.osu.edu/~ipm/fruit/index.html)
- **NJ:** Blueberry Bulletin (www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs/blueberrybulletin/)
- **NY:** Scaffolds Fruit Journal (www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/scaffolds)
- **NY:** Smart Marketing Newsletter (hortmgt.aem.cornell.edu/pubs/smartmkt/index.htm)
- **NY:** New York Fruit Quarterly (www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/fq/)
- **ON:** All Ontario Berry Grower (www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/crops/hort/news/index.html#allont)
- **WI:** Midwest Biocontrol News (www.entomology.wisc.edu/mbcn/mbcn.html)
- **Fruit Grower News** (www.fruitgrowersnews.com/)
- **Good Fruit Grower** (www.goodfruit.com/core.html)
- **Farming: The journal of Northeast Agriculture** (www.farmingmagazine.com)

Pesticide Information

- **The Pesticide Management Education Program** (pmep.cce.cornell.edu/) promotes the safe use of pesticides for the user, the consumer, and the environment. PMEP serves as a pesticide information center for Cornell faculty and field extension staff, as well as growers, commercial applicators, pesticide formulators/distributors, environmental and conservation groups, and private citizens. This site has seen some significant improvements over the past year. On this site, you will find information about pesticide applicator certification (pmep.cce.cornell.edu/ certification/index.html), NY pesticide regulations (pmep.cce.cornell.edu/ regulation/index.html), and the invaluable NYS Pesticide Product Ingredient and Manufacturer System (pmep.cce.cornell.edu/pims/) which provides a comprehensive listing of currently registered pesticides.

- **CDMS: Ag Chem Information Services** (www.cdms.net/pfa/LUpdateMsg.asp) is the site to retrieve downloadable copies of pesticide labels. Although not complete, you may also download section 18 and SLN labels. Note, not every agricultural chemical company is represented on this site (but most are).

- **EPA: Office of Pesticide Programs** (www.epa.gov/pesticides/)
- **The National Ag Safety Database** (www.cdc.gov/niosh/nasd/nasdhome.html)

Weather Links

Reliable weather information is a necessity in commercial agriculture. In the past 10 or so years, several fee-based sites serving this need specifically for agriculture have appeared. As part of their service they provide local or site-specific weather information, but more useful, they run a number of plant disease and insect forecasting models and provide recommendations based on their output. Some of these sites are setup to deliver personalized data to your email each morning and some provide colorful maps that detail pest pressure that can be viewed over the internet. Two of these companies that serve NY are the Northeast Weather Association (NEWA) and Skybit.

- **Northeast Weather Association** (www.nysipm.cornell.edu/newa/index.html) is a consortium of growers who have installed small weather stations on their land. Growers do not need to purchase and install a weather station to participate. Each day, information such as the temperature, relative humidity, leaf wetness and precipitation is transmitted from the farm to the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. There, the raw data are processed and region specific pest forecasts are issued based on their analysis. A grower can either choose to find the daily information from a personal computer or opt to have forecasts sent via facsimile.

- **SKYBIT SkyBit, Inc**. (www.skybit.com) is an 11-year-old company specializing in development of site-specific weather products for agriculture, energy, and other industries. SkyBit through its E-Weather Service "Ag-Weather" and research programs can provide custom data sets for weather-dependent decisions. A variety of products have evolved over the years to assist decision making in the field. These products include integrated pest management (IPM) simulation and forecast, irrigation schedule, frost predictions for select crops, as well as custom data for other commodities.

These following sites provide forecasts, radar images, and current weather warnings. Some of these sites are better than others...I like the US Weather Pages.

- **US Weather Pages** (www.uswx.com/us/wx/)
- **Intellicast** (www.intellicast.com)
- **National Weather Service** (www.nws.noaa.gov/)
- **Internet Weather Source** (weather.noaa.gov/)
- **The Weather Underground** (www.wunderground.com)
- **The Weather Channel** (www.weather.com)

- **National Climatic Data Center** (lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html) is the “world’s largest archive of weather data”...need more be said. From here you will also find a link to the Northeast Regional Climate Center (www.nrcc.cornell.edu), a regional source of archived data.

Organizations Serving Growers

Not all of these organizations serve NY growers, but I thought NY growers may be interested in seeing what's going on in other regions or states.

- **New York Horticultural Society** (www.hort.cornell.edu/extension/commercial/fruit/growerorgs.html)
- **New York Berry Growers Association** (www.hort.cornell.edu/grower/nybga/index.html)
- **North American Blueberry Council** (www.blueberry.org/)
- **North American Bramble Growers Association** (www.hort.cornell.edu/grower/nabga/index.html)
- **North American Strawberry Growers Association** (www.hort.cornell.edu/grower/nasga/index.html)
- **Florida Strawberry Growers Association** (www.straw-berry.org/)
- **North Carolina Strawberry Association** (www.ncstrawberry.org/index.html)
- **Michigan Blueberry Growers Association** (www.blueberries.com/)
- **The International Ribes Association** (www.msu.edu/user/sleightd/tira/)
- **The California Strawberry Commission** (www.calstrawberry.com/)
- **The Oregon Strawberry Commission** (www.oregon-strawberries.org/)
- **The Oregon Raspberry and Blackberry Website** (www.oregon-berries.com/)

Nurseries

By no means meant to be a comprehensive site nor an endorsement of the following businesses. This is simply a list of nurseries selling small fruit that I have discovered have web-based resources. Many of the nurseries listed here serve commercial growers only, others are geared clearly towards home owners. Some nurseries produce and sell a variety of fruit, others specialize, e.g., they sell only blueberries. In an effort to remain impartial I have listed the nurseries in alphabetical order and left off any description of the business.

- **Burnt Ridge Nursery & Orchards** (landru.myhome.net/burntridge/) Onalaska, WA.
- **Daisy Farms** (www.daisyfarms.net) Dowagiac, MI.
- **DeGrandchamp's Farm** (www.degrandchamps.com) South Haven, MI.
- **Edible Landscaping** (www.ediblelandscaping.com/) Afton, VA.
- **Fall Creek Nursery** (www.fallcreeknursery.com/commercial/index.html) Lowell, OR
- **Growit.com** (growit.com/Features/) provides a searchable database of over 1000 nurseries. The site also provides links to feature articles from a number of commodity/industry publications, such as the American Fruit Grower.
- **Hartmann's Plant Company** (www.hartmannsplantcompany.com/) Lacota, MI.
- **Indiana Berry and Plant Company** (www.inberry.com/index2.html) Huntingburg, IN
- **Lassen Canyon Nursery** (www.lassencanyonnursery.com/) Redding, CA.
- **McGinnis Berry Crops Limited** (www.berrycrops.net) Courtenay, BC.
- **Nourse Farms** (www.noursefarms.com) South Deerfield, MA.
- **One Green World** (www.onegreenworld.com) Molalla, OR.
- **Raintree Nursery** (www.raintreenursery.com/index.htm) Morton, WA.
- **Southmeadow Fruit Gardens** (www.southmeadowfruitgardens.com/) Baroda, MI.
- **Spooner Farms Certified Raspberry Plants** (www.spoonerfarms.com) Puyallup, WA.
- **Strawberry Tyme Farms** (www.strawberrytyme.com/) Simcoe, Ontario.
- **Weeks Berry Nursery** (www.weeksberry.com/) Keizer, OR.
- **Whitman Farms** (whitmanfarms.com/catalog.html) Salem, OR.

Questions or Comments about the New York Berry News?

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