

Elements of IPM for Raspberries in New York State

[Download the Worksheet for Raspberry Elements in Excel format.](#)

Preplant Practices	Points
1. A minimum one year rotation out of raspberries using a covercrop is done. Planting does not follow Solanaceae plants (potato, tomato), alfalfa, wild raspberry or strawberry.	2
2. A water use plan that minimizes disease development, optimizes water use efficiency and minimizes erosion and runoff is used (i.e. trickle).	2
3. Raised beds are used in heavier soils to assure adequate water drainage.	2
4. Nematode sampling is conducted before planting.	2
5. Virus indexed plant material is used.	2
6. Mulching is done only in the first year of planting.	2
Soil and Nutrient Management and Cultural Practices	
1. Fertilizer recommendations are based on soil and leaf analysis.	4
2. Prune and remove all insect infested and diseased wood after harvest.	3
3. Annual removal of spent canes is conducted.	3
4. Spent canes are removed.	3
Pesticides and Pesticide Records	
Only pesticides registered in the state and approved for the target pest and crop will be used. Records of pesticide applications including date, field identification, targeted pest, pesticide name and EPA number, formulation, rate and number of acres treated are maintained.	
1. Insecticide/fungicide sprayer is calibrated and dated at least once a year.	3
2. Herbicide sprayer is calibrated/dated at least once a year.	3
3. Spray records are maintained and organized.	3
4. Pesticide choice is based on preserving natural enemies as well as efficacy.	2
Pest Management	
1. To improve air drainage, trellises or rows are oriented with prevailing winds, or to achieve best airflow.	8
2. In appropriate soils and sites, raspberry plantings are made on beds that are raised enough to provide water drainage.	8
3. For cane disease control, no fungicides are applied after bud break.	8
4. Fungicides used after bloom are dependent on weather conditions.	8
5. Tarnished plant bug nymph monitoring, using flower truss counts, begins at bloom and continues at least weekly until harvest. Application of insecticide is based on thresholds.	8

6. Identification and monitoring of troublesome pests, (borers, clipper, mites, Japanese beetles, etc.) are conducted using extension recommendations. Application of insecticides are applied only if needed.	12
7. Sampling dates are recorded (zero's are recorded).	8
8. A weed survey is conducted and appropriate strategies are implemented. Herbicide rate, selection, and spot or strip spraying are based on these results.	8
Education	
1. Attendance at one or more regional/national berry workshops or conferences	4
2. Membership in NY Berry Grower Association.	3
3. Have a current year's copy of Pest Management Guidelines for Berry Crops	3
Bonus	
1. Participation in an IPM extension/research project.	3
3. Fieldworker sanitation practices are valued. (i.e. fieldworkers wash hands before each harvest session)	2

80% of points needed to qualify.

revision date: 2000

TO LEARN MORE...

[Pest Management Guidelines for Berry Crops](#)

[IPM Fact Sheets for Berries](#)

[A Method to Measure the Environmental Impact of Pesticides](#). 1992. New York Food and Life Sciences Bulletin Number 139.

The above reference material can be obtained from county Cornell Cooperative Extension offices.

[Cornell Fruit Resources, Berries](#)

[Tree Fruit and Berry Pathology, Small Fruit](#)

Natural Resources Conservation Service pesticide screening tool [WIN-PST software](#)

New York State Current Product Registrations at [PIMS](#)

[Trac Software](#)