

## Bramble Pest Control for Home Gardens (Red Raspberry, Black Raspberry, Dewberry, Blackberry)

When to Spray	Pest	Materials
<b>Delayed dormant</b> When buds begin to break	Anthracnose, cane blight, spur blight	Bordeaux mixture. Thinning, pruning, and removal of dead canes will help control these diseases as well.
<b>New cane spray</b> When new canes are 6-12 inches	Anthracnose, spur blight	Bordeaux mixture. Note: Few fungicides are registered for home use. If a fungicide is needed use a labeled copper fungicide with caution because phytotoxicity may occur.
<b>Pre-bloom</b> Just before blossoms open	Mites, aphids, thrips, blackberry psyllid, strawberry weevil	Malathion <b>or</b> esfenvalerate
<b>Post-bloom until harvest</b> Spray at 10-14 day intervals	Same as pre-bloom plus Japanese beetles and sap beetles	Malathion <b>plus</b> Sevin
<b>Post-harvest</b> (after all fruit is harvested)	Cane Maggot, Cane Borer, Japanese beetles	No insecticides registered for cane pests. Remove and destroy infested canes and tips. Sevin

Blackberry psylla feeding causes leaves to be tightly cupped and canes to be twisted and malformed. Remove and destroy infested curled canes in summer as they appear. Verticillium wilt can be serious, particularly with black raspberry, when infected plant stocks are used or when wilt-free stock is planted in heavily infested soil. For control, use certified disease-free plants and a 3-year rotation after tomato, potato, eggplant or pepper.

**Virus diseases** of raspberry, including Mosaic, Leaf Curl, and Streak are difficult to eradicate. For best control, use certified virus-free stock, isolate planting field at least 500 feet from fields

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known to be infected and from "wild" plants, and apply insecticide to control virus-carrying aphids.

**Credit:**

Material was adapted from recommendations from Pest Management Guide 2003, Home Grounds and Animals Pub. 456-018. Virginia Cooperative Extension