

Chapter 1 : Growing Fruit: Highbush Blueberries [fact sheet] | UNH Extension

The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management provides detailed information that growers can apply directly to their work. The author addresses various aspects of blueberry management, including how to select new cultivars, pruning techniques, soil preparation and management, harvesting, pest control, and marketing.

They grow well throughout the southern half of New Hampshire and satisfactorily on warmer sites in northern New Hampshire where the planting is protected from prevailing winds and winter temperatures rarely fall below 0°F. Site and Soils Blueberries grow best in a well-drained sandy loam, rich in organic matter. Clay soils can be made suitable for blueberries by adding organic matter such as peat moss and sand. In very poorly drained soils, blueberries may be planted in ridges 4 inches above the surrounding soil level. Full sunlight all day long is essential for maximum production. Blueberries require an acidic soil with a pH range of 4. Abandoned pastures and fields and woodland soils generally have a pH suitable for blueberry growth, although only a soil test will determine the actual pH level. If the soil pH is above 5. Do not apply sulfur except as directed by a soil test recommendation. Fully ripe berries, freshly harvested. Planting Highbush blueberries are normally planted at least 5 feet apart in rows 8 to 10 feet apart. Set healthy 2 or 3-year old plants in early spring. Dig a planting hole at least twice as large as the blueberry plant root system. Backfill with good topsoil and a small amount of thoroughly moistened peat moss. Do not put any fertilizer in the planting hole. Set the plant slightly deeper than it was set in the nursery and water thoroughly. Take care that the blueberry roots do not dry out during the transplanting process. Prune out weak and broken branches. Blueberry flowers in full bloom, awaiting pollinators. Care Remove all blossoms that appear the year the plants are established second year blossom removal is also desirable to encourage plant growth. Blueberries have a shallow root system and should be mulched with a layer of organic mulch 3 to 4 inches deep. Wood chips, bark, pine needles, leaves, or combinations of these all make good mulch. Moistening soil before applying mulch. Supply plants with a uniform and adequate water supply as needed from blossom time through harvest and control both perennial and annual weeds. Making sure that plants have adequate water is especially important during the establishment year. Apply fertilizer in a circle 15 to 18 inches from the plant. For established bushes, apply fertilizers at bloom time, or apply half at bloom, and half weeks later. Do not apply fertilizers after July 1, to avoid stimulating late season growth that is susceptible to winter injury. In future years increase this fertilizer according to Table 1. Ounces of Fertilizer Per Plant Pruning During the first 2 or 3 years blueberries require little pruning except to remove dead, diseased or weak branches. After the third year, prune plants annually in early spring, while they are still dormant. Fruit is produced on vigorous, one-year-old wood. First remove all dead, broken, or diseased wood and branches close to the ground. Remove at ground level any old, weak stems no longer producing strong one-year-old wood. Keep 6 to 7 vigorous older stems and 1 or 2 strong new shoots per bush. The new shoots will eventually replace older stems. Harvesting Blueberries begin to ripen in early to mid-July in New Hampshire and reach peak production during early August. Fruit is produced in clusters of 5 to 10 berries, which ripen in succession over a period of several weeks. Pick only fully ripe berries and harvest all of the ripe fruit on the bush. Blueberries often turn blue with a slight reddish tinge several days before they are fully ripe. Delaying harvest until berries are fully ripe will result in better tasting, larger fruit and increased total yields. Pest Management Pests can sometimes be serious problems. The most common blueberry pests are listed below, along with links to additional information on how to manage them. Birds frequently eat unprotected fruit. Netting available from garden supply dealers is the most effective method of control. Usually a permanent post and wire frame is built to hold the netting in place up off the plants. Apply netting as soon as the first fruits turn blue; remove and put in storage as soon as the harvest is complete. Spotted wing drosophila tiny flies attack fruit, especially later maturing varieties. Harvesting fruits as soon as they ripen, and refrigerating or freezing fruit right away, can reduce the damage caused by these pests. To keep the flies from infesting fruits, it is important to monitor the insects with traps. Blueberry fruit fly sometimes builds up to high levels. It is easy to monitor for this pest using traps, so that you can confirm whether or not you have this pest. Mummyberry, a disease caused by a fungus, can be

damaging if we have a rainy spring. Varieties Patriot - Large fruit. Blueray - Large fruit. Excellent fruit size and flavor. Bluecrop - Large, powder blue, firm berries. Will not tolerate wet soils. Jersey - Medium to large fruit. Good quality, late summer berry. The following highbush x lowbush blueberry varieties should be hardy throughout the state including Coos County. They will perform best when snow cover is good. In addition to fruit production, these cultivars are well adapted for ornamental use. Northland - Medium sized fruit. North Country - Medium sized fruit, sweet. Northblue - Large fruit, good quality. Cloud - Large fruit. Friendship - Medium to small fruit. This is a critical time for water, when the berries are expanding before they ripen. Download the Resource for the complete fact sheet.

Compendium of Raspberry and Blackberry Diseases and Pests, 2nd Ed. \$ Add To Cart.

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Chapter 3 : The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management: RE Gough | NHBS Book Shop

The Highbush Blueberry And Its Management by Robert E Gough Here is a book that sets forth vital information growers need to produce highbush blueberries effectively and efficiently. Written from the grower's point of view, The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management presents technical information in a highly readable manner that is easy to.

The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management A Century of Research Compendium of Blueberry and Cranberry Diseases American Phytopathological Society Press. Small Fruits Crop Management Pick-your-own farming, by R. University of Oklahoma Press. Extension Publications and Articles Highbush Blueberry Production Guide. Berry Basket Newsletter by C. Washington State University Cooperative Extension newsletter. EB , Small Fruit Pests: Biology, Diagnosis, and Management, by A. Oregon State University Extension publication Corvallis, EC , Controlling pocket gopher damage to agricultural crops, by W. Oregon State University Extension publication. FG 76, Irrigation water quality, by J. FG 78, Blueberries, by B. Pacific Northwest Cooperative Extension publication Pullman, Pacific Northwest Cooperative Extension unnumbered publication Corvallis, revised annually. University of California Cooperative Extension publication Oakland, Western Regional Extension publication Pullman, Virus diseases of Small Fruits. Washington State University Cooperative Extension videotape Oregon State University Extension videotape 21 minutes, Corvallis, We are replacing our supplies. The publications listed below may be available in the office of the OSU Extension Service that serves your county. Check with that office for current prices. You also may call Agricultural Communications at Oregon State University, , to learn the availability and current price of the publications.

Chapter 4 : Vaccinium corymbosum - Wikipedia

Here is a book that sets forth vital information growers need to produce highbush blueberries effectively and efficiently. Written from the grower's point of view.

A blueberry planting should receive one to two inches of water per week. Newly planted blueberries should not be allowed to fruit for the first two years after planting. Remove all flower clusters in the spring to encourage root development and vegetative growth. Leave a few flower clusters on the plants to produce a small crop of fruit in the third year, and plants may be allowed to set a full crop four or five years after planting. Pruning Blueberry bushes should be pruned every year to produce high yields of good quality fruit. Prune the plants when they are fully dormant during the late winter or early spring January through March. For the first two years after planting, simply remove any dead branches and all weak, spindly growth. For plants that have been established for three years or more, follow these steps: Prune out any weak, low-growing or diseased canes. Prune out any canes that are more than six years old these are usually the thickest canes, which are gray in color with peeling bark. Blueberry canes tend to be less productive once they are more than six years old and should be pruned out in favor of younger, more productive canes. Cut the old canes back to ground level unless new cane growth has been sparse; in which case, leave a four- to eight-inch stub above the ground. New canes may sprout from these stubs. Thin the remaining canes, leaving those with the most vigorous shoot growth long, thick branches with good fruit buds. Leave six to seven vigorous two- to five-year-old canes and two or three one-year-old canes per bush. A mature blueberry plant should have six to ten healthy canes varying in age from one to six years old. Remove any weak fruiting branches on the remaining canes, especially those less than six inches in length. Most fruit is produced on vigorous one-year-old shoots on healthy two- to five-year-old canes. The fruit buds on these shoots are large and teardrop-shaped. Each bud will produce a cluster of five to eight flowers. The shoots also have smaller, pointed vegetative buds that will produce leaves Figure 1. Harvesting Fruit should begin to ripen in mid to late July and peak production generally occurs from early to mid August. Fruit is borne on clusters of five to eight berries that ripen in succession over a period of several weeks. Pick the berries only when they are fully ripe, generally one to three days after they turn blue. Be sure there is no tinge of red color on the fruit before harvesting. Pest Management Although blueberries are not bothered by many pest problems, it is wise to become familiar with the different blueberry pests, their life cycles, and the damage they cause. The key to good pest management is prevention. Keep your planting free of weeds. Weeds compete with blueberries for nutrients and water, and may also harbor insects and diseases. The most common insect problem in blueberries is the blueberry maggot. This is the larva of a small fly that feeds inside the developing fruit. It can be managed with appropriate insecticide sprays applied when the fruit start to color or with baited traps. The most common disease problem for blueberries is mummy berry. This is a fungus that causes the fruit to shrivel and turn hard. Birds are typically the most serious pests of blueberries. Covering the plants with netting is the most effective control. Plastic or cloth netting is available through garden supply dealers. It is best to use a post and wire frame to support the netting over the plants. This will provide the best protection of the fruit and prolong the usable life of the netting. Drape the netting over the frame just as the first berries begin to turn blue. Be sure the edge of the netting is weighted or staked to the ground to prevent birds from getting under. Remove the netting as soon as all harvesting is complete, and store it in a cool, dry place. This will prolong its useful life. For information regarding the identification and management of insect and disease pests, contact your University of Maine Cooperative Extension county office. Information in this publication is provided purely for educational purposes. No responsibility is assumed for any problems associated with the use of products or services mentioned. No endorsement of products or companies is intended, nor is criticism of unnamed products or companies implied. The University of Maine does not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, including transgender status and gender expression, national origin, citizenship status, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status in employment, education, and all other programs and activities. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding

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Chapter 5 : Highbush Blueberry & Its Management - AgScience Inc.

Written from the grower's point of view, The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management presents technical information in a highly Here is a book that sets forth vital information growers need to produce highbush blueberries effectively and efficiently.

Printer-friendly version General Information There are two types of blueberries grown in New England. Highbush blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum* is discussed here. For information on lowbush blueberry V. New England is considered the northern edge of the climatic zone in which highbush blueberries can be grown. As a result, a number of disease problems associated with cold stress, particularly canker diseases, are more common here than in other blueberry growing areas. High soil acidity low pH and relatively high organic matter are essential for optimum production. Blueberry has very specific soil requirements, dictated by its unique root structure. The blueberry root system is composed primarily of fine, fibrous roots near the soil surface. These fibrous roots lack root hairs, so the root system has a relatively low absorptive capacity. Blueberry roots are unable to penetrate compacted soils and have limited tolerance to excessively wet or dry soils. The shallow root system is sensitive to both high and low temperature extremes. Ideal blueberry soil is a well-drained, yet moist sandy loam soil with a pH of 4. If pH reduction is necessary, elemental sulfur can be broadcast and incorporated in advance of planting. Soil organic matter levels should be augmented through the use of pre-plant green manure cover crops and the addition of peat moss at planting. In addition, a layer of organic mulch wood chips, bark, sawdust, pine needles 3 to 4 inches thick helps to protect roots from high temperature injury in summer and cold temperature injury in winter as well as reduce moisture stress. Fertilizer is generally applied in a split application, reducing the risk of root burn that can accompany a single large application. Half of the total fertilizer needed is applied at bloom and the other half is applied one month later. Late applications of nitrogen fertilizers after July 1 should be avoided, because they can promote fall growth, delay hardening, and increase chances of winter injury. Proper pruning maintains the productivity of highbush blueberry plantings. Young bushes do not need pruning during the first years, but after that, bushes should be pruned annually when dormant, prior to budbreak in the spring. Damaged or old canes that are no longer producing strong new wood should be removed at ground level. The goals of pruning are to establish a balance of canes or main stems of different ages, to remove non-productive wood, and to allow good airflow to minimize pest and disease problems. Recommended optimal soil characteristics for growing blueberries.

Chapter 6 : calendrierdelascience.com: Customer reviews: The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management

The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management by Gough, Robert E.. Hardcover available at Half Price Books® calendrierdelascience.com

Frozen or pureed berries are commonly used to make jams and preserves and baked goods. Lowbush blueberry is commonly used to make wine. Propagation Lowbush blueberry grows best in well-drained, acidic soils with a pH between 4. The newly planted blueberry should be covered in a couple of inches of mulch to conserve moisture in the soil. Any flowers produced by the plants should be removed for at least one year after planting to promote vigor and new growth. Plants should be pruned by cutting close to the ground and a pruned plant will not produce any fruit in the first year, but in the second year subsequent to pruning their should be a good yield. Growth can be stimulated by field-burning, as these plants are very fire-tolerant. Highbush blueberry can be propagated from seeds, cuttings from an established plant or bare root and should be planted in late Fall. Blueberry plants grow best in well drained, highly acidic soils with a pH between 4. The plants have a shallow root system and should be planted in a hole at least twice as large as the existing root system and mulched with a cm in layer of organic mulch. The first year of blossom should be removed to encourage new growth and it is also recommended to do the same in the second year. Plants should be pruned annually, particularly after the first two years, to promote plant vigour and remove diseased or broken canes. Irrigation is recommended due to the shallow root system and greatly promotes the fruit yield this practice is highly recommended if growing commercially. Compendium of Blueberry and Cranberry Diseases. American Phytopathological Society Press. Available for purchase from APS Press. University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension. Wild New Hampshire Blueberries. Highbush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum* L.. Common Pests and Diseases.

Chapter 7 : Blueberry Bibliography Â« Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management at calendrierdelascience.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

Chapter 8 : The Highbush Blueberry and Its Management : Robert E. Gough :

of the complex are partially or completely self-incompatible. Bees are the primary pollinators. The seeds may be widely dispersed by birds and.

Chapter 9 : Highbush Blueberries | UMass Center for Agriculture, Food and the Environment

However, growing blueberry plants in gardens and on farms is a relatively recent occurrence, since breeding and propagation of blueberry plants did not begin until early in the 20th century. Highbush blueberries belong to the same family of plants as cranberries, rhododendrons, and azaleas.