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STRAWBERRY GROWING IN MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

SECTION OF HORTICULTURE

EAST LANSING

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Strawberry Growing in Michigan

I. Strawberry Culture

*By R. E. LOREE**

IMPORTANCE AND DISTRIBUTION IN MICHIGAN

The strawberry is the most important small fruit grown in Michigan. The acreage devoted to its culture is not so large as that devoted to the raspberry, but the yield in quarts and the value of the crop exceed those of any other small fruit. At the time of the 1940 census strawberries were reported from 19,798 farms, making a total of 10,434 acres in the state. Reports indicate, however, that this acreage has been considerably reduced since the census figures were taken in 1939 and that the acreage for fruiting in 1943 may not exceed 8,000 acres.

Strawberries are grown to some extent in every county of the state. They are grown most extensively in Berrien and Van Buren counties where nearly 4,000 acres are devoted to the production of strawberries chiefly for shipping and processing purposes. Outside of this section the largest acreages are reported from Ottawa County with 514 acres; Allegan 459; Monroe 373; Wayne 308; Muskegon 229; Macomb 212; Saginaw 207; and Kent 199 acres. Sixteen other counties, including Houghton of the upper peninsula, reported acreages varying from 103 to 170 acres each. In many localities strawberry growing is limited to small plantings chiefly for home use and to some extent for sale on local fresh fruit markets.

Strawberries may be grown successfully in most any part of the state where suitable soil is available. The plants are hardy, especially when afforded some winter protection, and they usually require little or no spraying for the control of insects and diseases. This in addition to their ease and intensity of culture makes them most desirable for the home fruit garden. They should be planted in every farm and suburban garden, and often space may be found on the small city lot to provide the family with some fresh fruit for table use. One hundred to 200 feet of well spaced matted row should produce enough to supply an average family with fresh fruit in season and enough for canning, freezing, and preserving for winter use.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMERCIAL CULTURE

Because of its northern location and nearness to market, Michigan offers excellent opportunities for commercial strawberry production. The many small towns and cities and the large industrial centers within the state, as well as easy accessibility to other large consumer markets, make a ready and profitable outlet for the crop. Most of the crop from the Berrien section is hauled to the Benton Harbor market and from there distributed by commercial truckers to Detroit, Chicago and other large marketing centers. Some truck and carlot shipments are made from other sections, but for the most part the crop is moved directly by producers to points of consumption or to commercial canners and freezers.

In the northern part of the state, where the berries normally begin to ripen after the peak of the southern shipping season, the production of strawberries for late shipping has been found profitable, provided transportation facilities are available and that sufficient volume is produced in a given area to insure economy in marketing.

COMMERCIAL CANNING AND FREEZING

An outlet of considerable importance to the Michigan strawberry grower is the demand of the fruit for commercial canning and freezing. In some sections the bulk of the crop is sold for freezing purposes, only a small percentage reaching the consumer as fresh fruit. Frozen strawberries retain their flavor and vitamin content unimpaired for many months, and there is a good demand for them. Although the prices paid by processors are usually not so high as those sometimes obtained on the fresh fruit market, the grower saves the cost of packages and often the hauling of the berries to the processing plant, which are important cost items. If one takes into consideration the average prices paid growers and the cost of crates and hauling included, an acre yield of 200 crates should afford him a fair return per acre after deducting the cost of growing and harvesting. In many instances the profits could be substantially increased by employing more intensive methods of culture.

PLANT PRODUCTION

A source of income which is often overlooked is that from the sale of plants. About 500 to 600 acres of strawberries are inspected annually in Berrien County for the sale of plants, and about 300 acres in other counties of the state. The plant increase is often large, depending on soil fertility, seasonal conditions, and the runner producing tendency of the variety grown. The average yield on good soil is about 100,000 plants per acre. With good increase the net profits per acre from the sale of plants, after all costs of digging, trimming, and

bunching have been deducted, are often as large as from the sale of fruit. Plants intended for sale must be inspected and certified by the State Department of Agriculture during the season that the plants are grown.

YIELDS AND PROFITS

Profits from strawberry growing are proportional to total yield and the quality of fruit produced. These in turn are largely determined by intensity of culture. The average commercial production in Michigan seldom exceeds 2,000 quarts per acre which is far below the yields obtained by better growers in the state. Yields of 3,000 to 4,000 quarts of marketable fruit per acre usually are considered satisfactory, although when plants are grown on good soil and given good care yields as high as 6,000 to 8,000 quarts per acre are not uncommon. Under very intensive methods of culture average yields as high as 14,000 quarts per acre have been produced in the state.

The following cultural directions are intended to furnish the grower information which will enable him to increase the yield and quality and hence the value of his strawberry crop.

SITE AND SOIL

Although the strawberry is grown successfully on practically all types of sites and soils, a careful consideration of such factors as air and water drainage, the slope and exposure of the land, and nature of the soil is important.

SITE

The site for strawberry growing should be fairly level so that the soil will not wash, but there should be enough slope to insure ample air and water drainage. A gentle slope with a fall of two or three feet in one hundred is usually sufficient for this purpose. Steep slopes should be avoided as they are likely to wash badly and cultivation is more difficult. If the site is somewhat elevated above the surrounding country, so much the better. Plants on a site with even a slight elevation will often escape injury from frost because of the better air drainage thus provided. Since cold air drains into the lower places, low flat lands are usually more frosty than the higher lands. Despite this fact, however, many strawberries are grown on bottom lands. These lands are usually rich and moist and, where the damage from frost is not severe, may be desirable, especially for growing the ever-bearing and the late spring-bearing varieties. Where early ripening is desired a southern slope should be selected, if available. A site with a southern exposure is warmer and drier, and the season of ripening is often several days earlier than on the northern exposure or on bottom



Fig. 1. A field of Dwellap strawberries near Fremont, Mich. Note the gently sloping site which insures good air and water drainage.

lands. For late varieties, northern exposures or well drained bottom lands are preferable since they are cooler, more moist, and, hence, more productive. In sections bordering on Lake Michigan, an exposure toward the moist moderating winds from the lake is always desirable.

THE SOIL

Good crops of strawberries may be grown upon almost any type of soil, provided it is retentive of moisture, fairly fertile, and well drained. The ideal soil varies somewhat with the variety and the locality but a deep sandy loam with a retentive but not impervious subsoil is generally preferred. These soils do not bake, are easily handled, and the water supply is most easily controlled. They also allow the development of a greater depth and spread of the root system which is an important factor, especially in time of drouth. Light sandy soils are more likely to be deficient in humus and fertility and, therefore, require heavier applications of manure or the use of green manure crops to restore these deficiencies. A clay soil, especially one that tends to pack and crack, requires more judicious handling in preparing, planting, and caring for the crop. On muck lands, the plants make a rank growth and the fruit is likely to be soft and inferior. Furthermore, these lands are usually low, and there is greater danger of damage from untimely frosts than on the higher lands. Soils containing many stones should be avoided. The presence of stone in the soil makes hoeing and cultivating difficult and for this reason such soils are unsatisfactory unless the land is cleared of stone before preparing for planting.

SOIL FERTILITY AND ITS MAINTENANCE

In considering the nutrient supply of the strawberry there are three important requisites: (a) good soil texture, (b) an abundance of moisture, and (c) a readily available supply of mineral nutrients, or plant food.

Good soil texture is of greater importance than the nutrient content. Without it, the desirable chemical and bacterial activities of the soil on the mineral and organic constituents, the movement of water, and the growth of roots as well as the absorption of nutrients are all retarded. It is essential that the plants receive a plentiful supply of moisture at all times during the growing season, but more especially during the few weeks between the time of blooming and the ripening of the fruit. The necessity of an abundance of moisture during this period will be more fully appreciated when it is realized that an acre of strawberry plants producing 4,000 quarts of fruit will remove from the soil nearly three tons of water in the berries alone. In addition, many times this amount is lost by transpiration from the plants and by evaporation from the soil. Hence, the soil should have a large moisture capacity, and its texture should be such that water will move through it readily in times when an abundance is needed. The presence of humus, or decaying organic matter in the soil, improves its texture, increases its moisture-holding capacity, and provides the conditions whereby the movement of water is facilitated and the plant nutrients made more readily available. Soils which lack humus should be built up by the use of farm manures or green manure crops before strawberries are planted on them.

Farm manures are the best general purpose fertilizers for strawberries. They contain large amounts of humus-forming materials, which improve the texture of the soil, and add considerable quantities of the chemical elements which are readily convertible to an available form. On sands, they increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, and, on clay soils, they tend to prevent the packing and cracking which is so injurious to the plants. They are also rich in nitrogen which is one of the most essential elements in strawberry production. Unless well decomposed, the manure should not be applied the same season in which the plants are set. Coarse, strawy manure or that which contains many weed seeds should be applied to a cultivated crop preceding the strawberries, or it may be applied in the fall, plowed under, and well worked into the soil so that it will become broken up and partly decomposed before planting time. Well rotted manure may be applied in the spring when the ground is being prepared for planting. It should be spread broadcast over the field after plowing and well incorporated with the soil by harrowing. From 10 to 20 tons per acre

is considered sufficient on average soils. Poultry manure may be used but, because it is richer in quickly available nitrogen, only one-third to one-half as much should be applied per acre. When used as a top-dressing on growing plants, one part of the droppings should be mixed with two or three parts of dry soil or dust to allow an even distribution and to prevent burning the foliage.

Green manure crops are valuable as a means of supplying humus and at least some of the nitrogen that is required. They are economical soil builders where farm manures are not available. The green manure crops that should be used will depend upon the rotation, soil, and time of seeding. Leguminous crops such as clover, vetch, beans, and peas should be used whenever possible as they add some nitrogen as well as humus to the soil. Clover is one of the best crops to use in a rotation with the strawberry. The roots of the clover plant penetrate deeply, and, as a result, the soil is aerated and loosened to a considerable depth. Alfalfa is also a good crop to precede strawberries but it is often difficult to kill out the alfalfa roots after the strawberry plants are set.

CROP ROTATIONS

Where a definite rotation is followed, the land should be kept in clover for one or two years and then plowed in the fall or early spring and planted to some cultivated crop such as potatoes, corn, or tomatoes. If the crop preceding the strawberries is harvested by the middle of August, it may be followed by a cover crop of oats or rye, which may be turned under in the fall or very early in the spring in time for planting strawberries; or, if corn should precede the strawberries, the cover crop may be seeded between the rows at the time of the last cultivation. Old strawberry beds should be plowed under as soon after harvesting as the condition of the soil will permit, and the land should be seeded again to clover, which may remain until the end of the following season. If the time available for growing a green manure crop will not permit or for other reasons clover cannot be grown, such crops as oats, rye, vetch, and buckwheat may be used. Rye and vetch are particularly useful when grown preceding strawberries on light sandy soils. They may be grown singly or as a combination crop, using about one bushel of rye and 20 pounds of vetch seed per acre. They may be sown as late as the first of September, because though the plants do not make much fall growth, they live over winter and grow rapidly the following spring. In order to obtain the largest amount of organic matter, the crop should not be turned under until the vetch is in full bloom. Soybeans and cowpeas are also valuable soil-improving crops, and, in localities where they make a good growth, may be useful. They should be drilled in during June or early in July at the rate of five pecks per acre.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

When farm manures are not available the humus of the soil should be maintained by the use of green manure crops and, if necessary the essential plant nutrients should be supplied by the use of commercial fertilizers. However, the results of experiments and the experience of growers indicate that, in many cases, the use of commercial fertilizers will not prove profitable in strawberry production. Considerable amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash are required to meet the needs of the strawberry, yet the amounts used by the plants are small when compared to the quantities present in an average cultivated soil. There are many soils of moderate or even low fertility which will provide the plants with enough of all the nutrients necessary to produce good crops of strawberries if there is plenty of moisture available and the soil is maintained in a proper physical condition by the addition of humus and by frequent cultivation. On the other hand, some soils lack certain nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, and the use of fertilizer materials carrying these elements may be profitable.

So much depends on the soil type, its physical condition, and previous treatment that no definite advice can be given which will enable the grower to determine when or where fertilizers are certain to prove profitable or the kind and amount that should be applied. *In general, it may be stated that deficiencies in the supply of available nitrogen are more frequently a limiting factor than of any other element in Michigan strawberry plantations, although, in some cases, phosphorus may be lacking.* Most soils will provide the plants with an ample supply of potash and the addition of this element will seldom be useful. If the supply of nitrogen is limited, the plants grow slowly and the leaves are smaller and of a lighter green color than when plenty of nitrogen is available. In cases of extreme nitrogen starvation, the foliage may take on a reddish or purplish tinge. This, however, should not be confused with the red coloration often caused by drouth or the leaf spot diseases. Usually any check in growth or any red or purplish coloration other than that which is obviously caused by drouth or disease is an indication of a need for soil nitrogen, and, whenever this condition occurs in the plantation, the use of readily available nitrogenous fertilizers may be expected to give beneficial results. If, however, the soil is supporting a vigorous growth of plants and the foliage has a dark green color, it is doubtful if such applications will be beneficial and they might be injurious. An excess of nitrogen particularly near or during the fruiting period may induce an over-vigorous vegetative growth, an uneven ripening of the fruit, and the maturing of soft, poorly flavored berries. The nitrogen may be supplied in the form

of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, or manure. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are applied at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre although as much as 400 pounds may be applied without injurious results. Dried blood is used at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre. Superphosphate (acid phosphate) is the usual source of phosphorus. It is used at the rate of 250 to 500 pounds per acre.

TIME OF APPLICATION

The greatest benefit will be derived from the use of fertilizers when applied during the year that the plants are grown. Some growers prefer to apply most of the fertilizer to crops preceding the strawberries in order that the soil may be brought to a high state of fertility before the plants are set. When superphosphate or the more slowly available forms of nitrogen such as dried blood are used, they should be drilled or broadcasted after plowing and should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the plants are set. Quick-acting nitrogenous fertilizers such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia may also be applied at this time but they are best applied as a side-dressing along the rows about two weeks after the plants have been set. In some cases, an application of ammonium sulphate made in the late summer or fall will be more beneficial than an application in the spring at planting time. Fruit bud formation in the June-bearing varieties takes place during the late fall and depends largely upon the nutrient supply, particularly the supply of available nitrogen, during the late summer and early fall. Hence, the plantation should be well cultivated and the plants given good care during this period, and, if there are indications of a need for soil nitrogen, a light or moderate application of readily available nitrogenous fertilizer will be useful. On light sandy soils or those that lack humus, a spring application of nitrogen and one or more applications during the summer and fall will be necessary to provide conditions favorable for fruit bud formation and to obtain the growth of crowns of sufficient size for maximum fruit production.

Sometimes the readily available forms of nitrogen are applied in the spring of the fruiting year. Though some increases in yield have been obtained by this practice, the gain in yield will not be sufficient in many cases to pay for the outlay. Experiments have shown that the total yield of fruit depends more upon the conditions under which the plants were grown during the preceding summer and fall than upon the soil fertility conditions in the spring or during the fruiting period. Furthermore, the use of readily available nitrogen in the spring tends to make the berries too soft for market purposes. Plants which have been grown under unfavorable conditions the previous fall or those of varieties which naturally make a weak growth are most likely to re-

spond best to this treatment. Under these conditions, the fertilizer should be applied early before the blossoming season.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following practices are recommended as a basis for the use of commercial fertilizers in Michigan strawberry plantations:

Superphosphate (acid phosphate), 500 pounds per acre applied in the spring when preparing the soil for planting.

Ammonium sulphate, 200 pounds per acre applied as a side-dressing two weeks after the plants have been set, and 200 pounds per acre about August 1.

If a complete fertilizer is preferred, the use of 4-16-4 mixture at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre is suggested. This should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil previous to setting the plants. It may be supplemented by an application of ammonium sulphate about August 1.

These recommendations should be modified according to the needs of the soil. It is suggested that the grower test the different fertilizers in varying amounts to determine more definitely the needs of his particular soil. On light sandy soils, the full amount of superphosphate may be needed, but on better soils the amount may be considerably reduced and in many cases none will be needed. Though the importance of nitrogen has been emphasized, the use of commercial nitrogen may not be beneficial on soils that have been well fertilized with farm manures or where the humus has been obtained from leguminous crops. On very light soils which are likely to be deficient in nitrogen, an application of dried blood may be useful, and, if ammonium sulphate is used, it is advisable to divide it and apply small portions at intervals of three or four weeks to provide a continuous supply of nitrogen throughout the season.

Old beds should be fertilized at the time of renewing after harvest, using superphosphate and ammonium sulphate or the 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer at the rates previously recommended.

LIME AND SOIL ACIDITY

Use of lime is seldom advisable in preparing land for strawberries unless it is needed to promote the growth of some other crop in the rotation. Experiments at East Lansing and observations on the reaction of strawberry soils in other states lead to the conclusion that the reaction of the soil, whether acid or alkaline, is not an important limiting factor in strawberry production. The plants are highly acid-tolerant and may even prefer an acid soil, but they will thrive on neutral and even on alkaline soils. Of a number of Michigan soils tested, a few were alkaline, some were neutral, and some were acid.

In most instances, the soils were slightly acid but in every case were supporting a vigorous growth of strawberry plants. Hence the treatment of soils, intended for strawberries, primarily for the purpose of correcting or modifying their reaction is not warranted. Extremely acid soils will undoubtedly be benefited by moderate applications of lime, but as a rule the agricultural soils of the state are rarely so high in acidity that the growth of strawberry plants is inhibited. Lime, if used, should be applied sparingly, sometime previous to planting, preferably on some crop preceding the strawberries.

PLANTS AND PLANTING

SOIL PREPARATION

The land should be thoroughly prepared for planting strawberries. Lands that have been well prepared for other cultivated crops may be fitted for immediate use, but, if the land has lain idle for several years or is in sod, it should be devoted to cultivated crops for one or two seasons to rid the soil of white grubs and to eradicate grass and weeds. In the final preparation for planting, the land should be plowed deeply and harrowed several times until thoroughly pulverized and in a fine mellow condition to the full depth of the furrow slice. For the final harrowing, a spike-tooth harrow or one of the various types of smoothing harrows should be used. This may be followed by a plank drag to level the soil and leave it smooth for marking out and for setting the plants.

TIME OF PLANTING

Early spring is the ideal time for setting the plants; the earlier the better after the soil can be properly prepared. The more abundant moisture of early spring favors a better stand and a vigorous growth of plants. Plants set in the fall do not make enough growth before cold weather to enable them to bear much fruit the next year. If fall planting is practiced, the use of potted plants or strong field plants which have been dug with a mass of soil adhering to the roots will give the best results. These may prove fairly satisfactory where a few plants are needed for the home plantation but they are too expensive to be practical in commercial growing.

THE PLANTS

The plants should be obtained from some reliable nurseryman who makes a specialty of growing good plants or they may be taken from fruiting plantations. Home-grown plants have some advantages, and

the commercial grower will often find it cheaper and more satisfactory to propagate his own plants than to purchase them from the nurseries. When a considerable number of plants are needed, it is best to set aside a particular bed or one or more rows of good plants to be used for propagation purposes instead of digging the plants here and there from the fruiting rows. By doing this, any damage to the fruiting rows which may result from disturbing the roots is avoided, and, as the entire propagation row is dug, an opportunity is afforded to cull the plants and save only the best for setting. When selecting plants for setting, preference should be given those with medium-sized crowns and large, light colored, healthy roots. The old mother plants with blackened roots or any other plants which may have dark, discolored roots should not be set. It is particularly important that the plants be healthy and vigorous and, for this reason, they should be taken from new plantations and, if possible, from those which have not yet fruited. Plants from old beds which have been weakened by fruit-bearing or crowding or disease lack vigor and are not desirable for planting purposes.

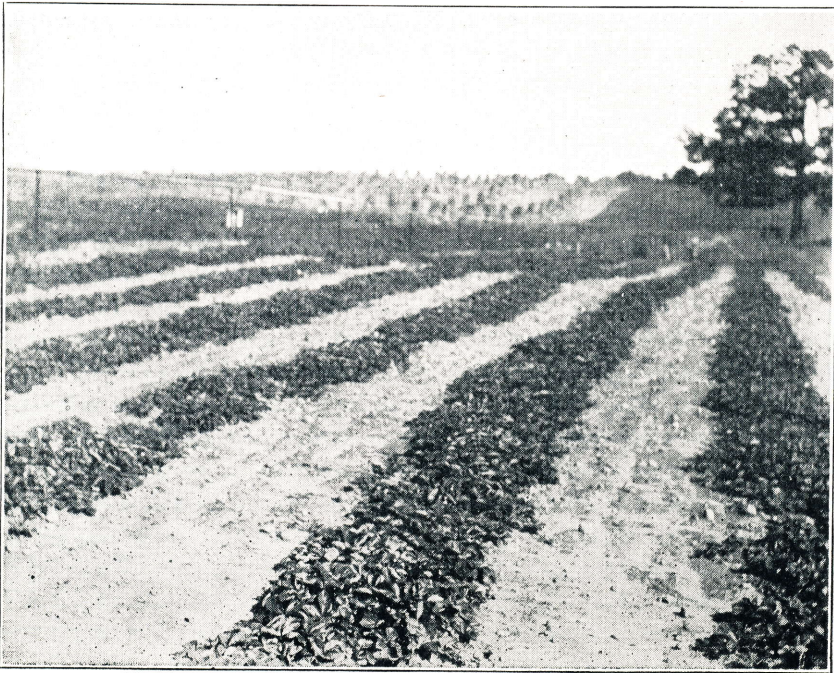


Fig. 2. A good stand of Premier strawberry plants. The rows are a little too far apart and too wide for the best results.

SYSTEMS OF TRAINING

Strawberries are grown according to the hill, the hedgerow and the matted-row systems of training. The matted-row system is most widely used. In this, the rows are spaced from 3 to 4 feet apart and the plants set at intervals of 18 to 30 inches in the row depending on the tendency of the variety to produce runners. The common practice is to space the rows 4 feet with the plants at intervals of 2 feet in the row, the runners being allowed to form a solid mat of plants 20 to 24 inches in width. The general tendency of the progressive growers, however, is to reduce the width of the matted-row; some growers allow but a single continuous hedge of plants to be produced. The objection to the wider row is that the plants become set too thickly, and, as a result, much of the fruit is small. Under average conditions, rows 15 to 18 inches in width with a distance of 3 or 3½ feet between the rows will give the most satisfactory results.

The hill and the hedgerow systems are suitable for the home garden and for growers who practice very intensive culture for special or fancy market berries. In the hill system, the plants are set 12 to 15 inches apart and no runners allowed to develop. The rows are from 2 to 3 feet apart, depending on the method of cultivation employed. The usual planting distance is 15 by 30 inches. In the single hedgerow system, the rows are 3 feet apart. The plants are set 2 feet apart in the rows, and each plant is allowed to produce two runners. These are set in the row, one on each side of the original plant and allowed to root about 8 inches from it. After the row is formed, all other runners are removed. This results in a single row of strong plants which are evenly spaced about 8 inches apart. Sometimes four additional runners are set from each mother plant to form a new row on each side of the original row. This is known as the triple hedge or more commonly as the double hedgerow system. In this system, the rows should be spaced a little farther apart than in the single hedgerow system. The usual distance is about 3½ feet.

Plants set in hills or hedgerows produce larger and better berries, and harvesting and weeding are easier under these systems. These advantages are considerably counterbalanced by the great labor necessary for removing surplus runners and for proper spacing of the plants. Furthermore, the larger number of plants required is an important item in the hill system. At the distances recommended, about 14,000 plants are required for setting an acre in hills and from 6,000 to 7,000 plants for the matted-row and the hedgerow systems. The number of plants required per acre for any planting distance may easily be obtained by multiplying the distance between plants by the distance between rows and dividing this sum into the number of square feet in

an acre (43,560). When purchasing plants, it is advisable to order a few more than are needed for planting the field to allow for any which may be culled out and for replacing those that do not make a good start.

MARKING OUT

Whatever planting system is used, perfect spacing and alignment greatly facilitate subsequent cultivation. The rows should be marked out carefully by a corn marker, a wheel marker, or a line; and, when the plants are to be set 2 feet or more apart in the rows, the field should be cross marked so that cultivation may be practiced both ways until the new runners are produced.

CARE OF PLANTS

Plants obtained from a nursery should be unpacked as soon as received and either planted at once or heeled in until they are needed. For this purpose, a moist, well-drained spot somewhat protected from the sun and wind should be selected, the bundles opened, and the plants well spread out in a shallow trench with the crowns even with the level of the ground. The trench is then filled in carefully to avoid covering the crowns, and the soil is well firmed so that it will come in close contact with all of the roots. If the roots are warm and dry when received, they should be dipped in water and the plants then kept in a cool place for a few hours before being heeled in. In case the plants are very dry, it may be necessary to keep them well watered and heeled in for several days before they are set in the field. When properly heeled in, the plants may be kept in good condition for two or three weeks or longer if necessary while the field is being fitted for planting. Usually, however, the sooner they are transplanted permanently in the field the better the results will be.

TRANSPLANTING

Strawberries are not difficult to transplant successfully. The soil should be moist but not wet, and a cool cloudy day or a period just before a rain is an ideal time to set as the roots are very susceptible to injury from heat and dryness. The plants should never be exposed to the sun or wind longer than is necessary. They may be carried to the rows in shallow boxes, trays, or pails and covered with wet burlap or damp packing material until immediately before setting. Previous to planting, any blossom buds or old runner cords and all but two or three inside leaves should be removed and the roots shortened to three or four inches in length. Plants trimmed in this manner usually start better and are more conveniently transplanted than if untrimmed. The roots may be shortened most conveniently by clip-



Fig. 3. Transplanting with spades on a well prepared soil. Note the plant carriers used and that the field has been marked off both ways.

ping the ends with a sharp knife or pruning shears while the plants are in the original bundles.

Setting is usually done by hand, one man dropping the plants for two setters. The plants should not be dropped far in advance of the setters. On the lighter soils which have been well prepared, the holes may be made with the hands but, on the stiffer soils, a trowel, dibber, or spade is commonly used. Sometimes a shallow furrow is run up the row and the plants set along the land side of the furrow. Whatever method is used, it is important that the roots be well spread and the soil pressed firmly against them. There is little danger of making the soil too firm unless it is wet. Loose setting is a frequent cause of failure. A little loose soil should finally be left over the surface as a mulch. After the soil has settled, the crowns of the plants should be even with the surface. If a plant is set too deeply, especially on heavy soils, the crown becomes covered and rots. If not set deep enough, the roots become exposed and dry out.

When the acreage is large, planting machines such as those used for transplanting cabbage and tomatoes are sometimes used. The chief disadvantage of machine planting is the difficulty in setting the plants at the proper depth and in obtaining proper firmness of the soil about the roots. If the soil is well prepared and proper care is taken by the setters in placing the plants, as good results may be obtained as with hand setting. It is usually necessary for one man to follow the machine to press the soil a little more firmly against the plants and reset those that are not well planted.

CARE DURING FIRST SEASON

CULTIVATION AND RUNNER CONTROL

Frequent shallow cultivation and hand hoeings to maintain a fine surface mulch are important. Cultivation should be started immediately after transplanting and repeated at intervals of 10 days to 2 weeks or after every rain until freezing weather occurs in the fall. The field should be absolutely free from weeds at that time. Late cultivation is necessary to destroy small weeds, which otherwise will continue to grow in the fall and start quickly in the spring. Frequent hand hoeings to loosen the soil immediately about and between the plants, to remove weeds, and to space the young plants in the rows, should supplement the cultivations. A common cause of small berries with the matted-row system is the practice of allowing the plants to mat too closely in the rows. They should be spaced at least 4 to 6 inches apart. If this thinning is done while the runners are forming, it will save much labor later on in removing rooted plants.

The first cultivation should be rather deep to loosen the soil that has been packed in setting. For this work a 5-tooth cultivator with broad teeth is usually used. If any of the young plants should become covered by the cultivator, the soil should be removed at once or at the time of the first hoeing lest the crowns should rot. For subsequent tillage, a light 12-tooth cultivator is preferable. A wheel hoe is most efficient for hand tillage. In the matted-row and hedgerow systems, the cultivator may be run in both directions and close to the original plants until the runners start. After this, the space cultivated is gradually narrowed to allow the runners to root. The ground should be kept mellow to encourage rooting and every subsequent cultivation should be in the same direction in each row as the previous one. The matted-row may then be controlled by the width of the strip cultivated. A better spacing of the plants will be obtained if the row is allowed to spread rapidly instead of throwing the runners back towards the center of the row. When the rows become too wide the surplus runners may be cut off with the hoe or by means of rolling cutters attached to each side of the cultivator. In the hill system of culture, the runners should be removed whenever they appear. A sharp hoe may be used for this purpose or if the work is done before the cords become tough they are easily pinched or pulled. They are most conveniently removed with a circular cutter about 8 or 10 inches in diameter which is dropped over the plant and cuts the runners on all sides of the plant at once.

REMOVAL OF FLOWER STEMS

Soon after the plants are set in the field, flower stems are usually produced. These should be removed as they appear, preferably before the blossoms open. The production of flowers and fruit at this stage of development will decrease the vigor of the plants and the production of runners. With fall-bearing varieties, the blossoms are removed until about July first after which time the plants are allowed to fruit.

MULCHING

Strawberry plants should be mulched before hard freezing weather in the fall. The functions of the mulch are to protect the plants from winter-injury, which results from the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, and to conserve moisture, smother weeds, and keep the berries clean during the fruiting season. It also retards the time of blossoming and the period of ripening of the fruit and may be used to protect the plants from frost during the blossoming season.

Any coarse vegetable material that does not pack so tightly over the plants as to smother them and that does not contain many weed seeds may be used. Marsh hay makes an ideal mulching material when it can be obtained. A covering of wheat, oat, or rye straw is most commonly used and is usually satisfactory if the straw is free from grain and weed seeds. Most kinds of straw contain some grain which is likely to grow and become troublesome in the spring. For this reason, old straw is preferable. If new straw is used, it is a good plan to shake out loose material before applying as a mulch.

GROWING A MULCH CROP

Where a crop is grown especially for mulching, millet and sudan grass have been found very satisfactory. On moist soil, they produce a large amount of dry material suitable for mulching. For this purpose, the crop should be cut when the seed heads begin to form and before any seeds have matured. In some fields, a mulch crop of oats is grown between the rows during the late fall. The oats are sown about September 1 at the rate of one bushel per acre and under favorable conditions make enough growth before they are killed by frost to afford considerable protection for the plants. Usually, however, it is best to supplement this mulch with a light covering of straw over the rows. The chief objection to growing a mulch crop in this manner is that it absorbs large amounts of moisture and nutrients at a time when they are likely to be most needed by the strawberries. For this reason, it is recommended only as a special practice in localities where mulching materials are expensive and difficult to obtain and then under

conditions that the plants have made a strong vigorous growth earlier in the season.

When applying the mulch, it should be well shaken out and spread uniformly over the field. However, if there is a scarcity of material the tops of the rows should be mulched rather than the spaces. The thickness of the mulch will depend upon the type of soil and the system of training employed. On sandy soils, a lighter mulch is necessary than on clay soils. Likewise, plants grown in matted-rows require less protection than those in hills or hedge-rows. Usually a mulch 3 or 4 inches in thickness will give ample protection. This will require from 2 to 3 tons of straw or marsh hay per acre.

REMOVING THE MULCH

The mulch should be opened over the plants as soon as growth commences in the spring to allow them to grow through and prevent smothering. If the mulch is loose and not more than an inch or so in thickness it may not need to be disturbed, but if it is several inches in thickness it should be parted or opened over the plants, and any surplus material removed and pushed into the alleys between the rows. This mulch should be left on the patch until the end of the harvesting season. When removing the mulch from over the plants, one should leave as much as possible around the base of the plants to keep the berries clean and conserve moisture. Opening of the mulch should be delayed as long as possible in the spring to help retard blossoming, and thus prevent possible damage from late frost, and to smother weeds. However, severe damage may result if the mulch is left too long. The plants should be examined frequently, especially if the



Fig. 4. Fall oats grown as a mulch crop between the strawberry rows. This should be supplemented with a light covering of straw over the rows.

weather is warm, and as soon as growth commences or the leaves show evidence of bleaching the mulch should be opened to admit air and sunlight regardless of the season.

SPRING TILLAGE

Spring tillage may be necessary if the field becomes very weedy. Furthermore, it establishes a soil mulch which may be very beneficial if the season is dry. The expense of removing the mulch is the principal objection to this practice. If the mulch is light, it may be temporarily forked along the side of the plant rows, but, usually, it is necessary to remove the mulch from the first row to adjacent land. This row is then cultivated and the straw from the next row placed upon it. In like manner, the mulch from the succeeding rows is transferred and the rows are cultivated. The last row is covered with the mulch of the first row.

When no winter mulch is used, spring tillage of moderate depth should be practiced. Deep cultivation at this time, especially, near the plants, may cause serious injury through the cutting of many surface roots. Whatever practice is followed during the spring of the fruiting year, a large percentage of first-class berries will be produced only in fields which are kept free from weeds and grass and in which the humus in the soil and the mulch are sufficient to maintain an adequate supply of moisture during the production and the ripening of the berries.

IRRIGATION

Almost every year, yield and quality of the strawberry crop are diminished to a greater or less extent by periods of drouth previous to or during the fruiting season. Under such conditions, one or more irrigations will prevent much of the loss which otherwise might occur and in hot dry weather they may be the means of saving the crop. Irrigation may also be beneficial in providing water which is sometimes needed for the establishment and growth of the young plants and the development of runners during the growing season. Some growers have also found a sprinkling outfit useful for warding off light frosts during the blossoming season.

The overhead or spray system of irrigation in which the water is applied from pipes or nozzles under pressure is most commonly used. This system has the advantage that it can be used on either level or sloping land, and as the water is delivered in the form of a fine spray or mist it does not pack or puddle the soil. A cheap and abundant supply of water is necessary, and the plants must be grown under intensive cultivation if irrigation is to be profitable. The profits will vary



Fig. 5. Overhead irrigation is an insurance against drouth and also may be used for warding off light frosts during the blossoming season.

from season to season according to the weather. In some seasons, little or no benefit will be derived from irrigation, while the yields obtained in other seasons may be several times greater than those obtained on a similar soil without irrigation.

When the cost of installing a permanent system is prohibitive, a portable system consisting of one or more nozzle lines which may be carried from one part of the field to another may be used or, if the area is not large, a small automatic sprinkling outfit can be used.

The new canvas hose method of irrigation has also been used with satisfactory results on the strawberry. It is adaptable to both large and small areas and is probably the most economical method of applying water to crops.

HARVESTING

Strawberries are usually picked by mixed groups of men, women, and children, who are paid 2-4 cents per quart. It is customary to retain one-half cent or more per quart until the crop is finished in order to retain the pickers during the latter part of the season when the berries are not so large and plentiful. When the number of pickers is large it is best to have some competent person in charge whose duties

are to assign rows to the pickers, and to make certain that the fruit is properly picked and that the pickers do not trample unnecessarily on the plants. The fields should be picked over at least every other day and, if the weather is hot and the berries are ripening rapidly, it may be necessary to pick daily. Unless this is done and the rows are picked clean, each subsequent picking will contain many over-ripe berries. A few soft over-ripe berries will ruin the appearance of a box, and one poor box may spoil the appearance of an entire crate. The berries will ship and keep better if picked during the early part of the day while they are still firm and cool but for shipping it is better not to pick them when wet.

METHOD OF PICKING

The fruit should be picked, not pulled or stripped from the plants. This means that the berries should be grasped by the stem which are pinched off about one-half inch from the berry and carefully placed rather than dropped or thrown into the box. Care should be taken that the pickers do not crush or bruise the fruit by holding too many berries in the hand at one time. Damaged berries and berries without hulls do not carry well to the market and should not be allowed in the boxes.

CARE AFTER PICKING

The boxes are carried by the pickers in light trays or carriers, which should be built so that the boxes fit snugly. Those holding four to eight boxes are most satisfactory. Larger carriers are inconvenient to handle, and unless provided with legs they cannot be placed on the ground without crushing unpicked berries. After the berries have been picked, they should be placed at once in a cool, shaded place. They should never be exposed to the sun longer than necessary. Temporary packing sheds are frequently built near the field to which the fruit is immediately carried by the pickers as each carrier is filled.

Various methods are used for keeping the records of the pickers. In some places small tickets are issued, bearing numbers corresponding to the number of boxes delivered to the packing shed. More commonly, tickets or tally cards bearing numbers corresponding to the number of boxes are used. These are punched as the berries are brought in. Some growers prefer the bookkeeping method in which someone at the packing shed records in plain view of the picker the number of quarts delivered.

Sorting at the time of picking is preferable to the necessity of sorting in the packing shed. However, pickers as a rule do not like to grade or sort while picking and unless properly trained and supervised they will do little or no sorting. Better results will be obtained

from field sorting if the pickers are instructed to place the culls and marketable berries in separate boxes and are paid for all they pick. There is then no inducement to mix the culls with the good berries. In case no field sorting is done or if it is not satisfactory, some shed grading should be attempted to remove green, over-ripe, and small misshapen berries before the boxes are placed in the crates.

Facing is sometimes done to make the boxes more attractive and to improve the shipping quality of the fruit. This is particularly desirable if the berries are to be shipped to a distant market and may be desirable for a special or fancy trade in nearby markets. In facing, the top layer should be a fair sample of the contents of the box. If the berries are small and round, the top layer should be placed in rows with the stem ends down. If the berries are long, they will be more attractive if placed on their sides. Pointed berries are placed point up, provided the tips are not green. The facing layer should not extend more than three-eighths of an inch above the top of the box, otherwise the berries will be crushed. The boxes should always be filled so that they will look attractive and still be well filled when they reach the consumer. This means that the boxes should be slightly heaped, but at the same time they should not be filled so full that the berries are crushed when the crate cover is nailed on. After the crates are packed, they should be placed in as cool a storage as is available. The quicker the berries are cooled the better they will ship. The name of the grower, the variety, and the grade should be neatly stenciled or plainly stamped on each crate.

PACKAGES

Michigan strawberries are usually marketed in crates containing 16 quart boxes. In some local markets, 24-quart crates and occasionally 32-quart crates are used. The 16-quart Hallock is the standard package used in the southwestern part of the state, while the American ventilated crates and boxes are more commonly used in other sections. Pint boxes are most suitable for long distance shipping or for very early or fancy berries when prices are high.

RENEWING THE PLANTATION

LIFE OF PLANTATION

The length of time that a plantation can profitably be maintained depends largely upon the prevalence of weeds, insect pests, diseases, and the comparative cost of renewing an old plantation and establishing a new one. It also depends to some extent on the variety, the system of training, and the preparation of the soil previous to plant-

ing. Plants grown in hills and hedgerows are usually kept longer than those in matted rows. The common practice is to renew the old patch and keep it over until a second crop is harvested. Some growers regularly start a new plantation each year and plow under the old one immediately after the fruit is harvested, but renewal is generally cheaper. When the stand of plants the first season is poor or when the plantation has been well maintained, the second crop may even exceed the first. If the land has been thoroughly prepared by the use of farm manures or green manure crops, the plantation may be maintained for four or five years or even longer, depending on the care. In southwestern Michigan, a plantation was recently plowed under after producing nine consecutive profitable crops. However, retention beyond the second or possibly the third crop is ordinarily not profitable.

Whether the old plantation should be renewed will depend on its condition with respect to the amount of weeds and grass present and the health and vigor of the plants. Only those plantations which have been given good care can be profitably renewed. If the patch has become weedy and grassy, it may cost more to renew it than to set a new one, and, unless the old plants are exceptionally vigorous, the younger plantation will yield a larger and better crop.

METHOD OF RENEWAL

In renewing a plantation, the first operation is usually to mow over the patch with a scythe or mowing machine. This should be done as soon as possible after the crop is harvested. When a mowing machine is used the cutter bar should be set rather high to cut all weeds and most of the strawberry foliage without injuring the crown. If the mulch is heavy, it may be raked off and saved for further use. Otherwise, the field may be burned, selecting a time when the clippings are dry but the ground is moist and when there is a brisk wind so that the fire will pass rapidly over the crowns without injuring them. The plants should not be mowed nor the field burned over during a period of drouth. Burning tends to reduce the weeds, insects, and diseases in the field but it may injure the crowns and it destroys mulch and humus-forming material. For this reason, most growers prefer to save the mulch by plowing it under rather than burning. With the increasing scarcity of stable manure and the high price of straw in the fruit sections, the practice of raking off and plowing under this material is advisable unless the fields are badly infested with insects and diseases.

When the plants are grown in matted rows, it is necessary to reduce the number of old plants to make room for the development and rooting of new runner plants. This is accomplished by narrowing the

rows with a plow or cultivator, leaving only a very narrow continuous strip of the youngest and most vigorous plants along the corresponding edge of each row. The plants that remain along this strip are then thinned by removing the old ones and thinning the others to about 6 or 8 inches apart. After the soil has been worked down by cultivation, the treatment during the rest of the season is the same as with a new plantation.

VARIETIES

Selection of the right varieties is one of the chief determining factors for success with strawberries.

The variety selected should be adapted to the purpose for which the fruit is to be grown—whether for sale on distant or nearby fresh fruit markets, for canning or freezing, or for home use. Varieties for the commercial grower should be highly productive, and the fruit fairly large, well formed, firm and attractively colored. Firmness of berry is very important for long-distance shipping, but for local or nearby markets some of the high quality varieties which may be too soft for shipping may be selected. For the home garden, yield and firmness are not so important as high quality and suitability for canning, preserving and table use.

Time of ripening, especially with reference to that of other shipping regions is also important. A study of the daily range of prices on Michigan consumer markets has shown that the highest prices are received for very early and late berries. Prices tend to decline in mid-season when Michigan berries are most plentiful with higher trends towards the end of the season. Some planting of very early varieties may be justified, but generally those varieties which ripen a large portion of their crop late will bring the largest returns for the grower.

As a general rule, it is best to plant those varieties most largely grown in the locality because they are probably best adapted to the climatic, soil, and market conditions of that particular section. It is also well to limit the number of varieties grown to as few as will meet the market requirements. Often only one variety is grown, and as a rule, not more than three varieties are desirable. Growers dealing with a local market and home gardeners desiring to extend their season from extra early to very late may require a larger number of varieties.

Following are brief notes and descriptions of several varieties which seem to be best adapted to Michigan conditions. The list does not include some older varieties which are occasionally grown in the state or others of more recent introduction which are offered by nurserymen. There are undoubtedly, other varieties than those mentioned which may do as well or perhaps better under special conditions or in

certain localities of the state. Growers who have varieties which seem to be well adapted to their particular conditions should continue to grow them until by trial better varieties are found. Beginners are advised to select for commercial planting not more than two or three of the most popular varieties and then start a test plot where a few new ones may be tested each year. New introductions should be thoroughly tested on a small scale before planting them commercially. So far as possible the varieties are arranged in order of their ripening season. All are perfect flowered or self-pollinizing and need not be interplanted with other varieties.

STANDARD JUNE-BEARING VARIETIES

PREMIER

This has stood for many years at the head of the list of commercial varieties for Michigan. It succeeds well in most parts of the state and, in addition to its earliness, productiveness, and long fruiting season, it has unusual frost resistance which makes it extremely valuable for the North. Plants are healthy, very productive, and sufficiently vigorous to produce a good fruiting row. Berries are medium to large in size, conical or wedge-shaped, with a bright red flesh which is moderately firm and of good quality. Fruit ripens over a long period and the size of the berries usually holds up well until the end of the harvesting season. It is a very dependable variety and is highly recommended either for the home garden or commercial planting.

DORSETT

Dorsett begins to ripen about the time of Premier. Berries are large with an attractive, glossy red color, very firm and excellent in flavor and quality. Plants are large, healthy and vigorous producing many runners. The variety does best when the plants are thinned or spaced to stand 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. The cluster stems are large, holding the blossoms well above the foliage which makes them susceptible to frost damage. Moderately productive. A good variety for the home garden or for limited planting for local markets because of its fine flavor and quality. Not recommended for general planting in the state.

FAIRFAX

Medium early. Begins to ripen a few days later than Dorsett. Plants large and vigorous, producing a moderate number of runner plants. Berries very large, very firm, and not surpassed by any other variety in flavor and quality. Color dark red which turns to deep

purple when fully ripe. Not so productive as Premier under Michigan conditions. Recommended for the home garden and for local markets because of its excellent flavor and quality.

DUNLAP

An old early to mid-season variety which is still extensively grown in the state. The berries are medium to large in size, conical and often slightly necked, dark crimson with a deep red flesh. Quality very good. Plants usually very hardy and vigorous, producing many runners. Very productive. The berries are slightly soft for shipping and for this reason should be grown chiefly for home use and for near-by markets. One of the best for canning and preserving. Thrives under neglect better than most varieties, but unless given good culture, many berries are small by the end of the harvesting season.

CATSKILL

A cross of Marshall and Premier which is gaining favor as a market variety. Berries very large, medium firm and good in quality. Color bright red which does not darken as the berries become ripe; very attractive. Ripens in mid-season. Plants large, making plenty of runners for a good fruiting bed. Very hardy and productive. Not so high in quality as Dorsett and Fairfax but more productive. Recommended for home use and local markets. A good variety to plant with Premier.

CHESAPEAKE

A good late berry when grown on well-prepared, fertile loam soils. Not so productive as some other varieties, but when well grown, it will produce satisfactory crops. The berries are large with rather prominent yellow seeds, firm, and very good in quality. Well adapted for hill culture because it does not produce a large number of runners. A good berry either for home use or for shipping purposes. Blossoms very late and for that reason the variety often avoids spring frosts.

AROMA

One of the best late varieties for shipping purposes. The berries are large, round conic or sometimes short wedge-shaped, firm, bright scarlet with light red flesh, quality very good. Plants vigorous, healthy and moderately productive. Best adapted to silt or clay soils. Not grown commercially in the state, but is suggested for limited planting as a late market berry on heavy loam soils.

VARIETIES FOR TRIAL

NORTHSTAR

A new medium early variety from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Berries large, firm, bright red from surface to center, and very attractive in appearance. They are slightly tart in flavor and have a very high flavor and aroma. Plants large, healthy, vigorous and moderately productive. A very promising variety which can be recommended for trial in the home garden and to a limited extent in commercial plantings.

DRESDEN

An early variety ripening about the time of Premier. Berries large, bright red, moderately firm, but only fair in quality. Plants healthy, vigorous and very productive. Does not seem to be so satisfactory as Premier and Catskill under Michigan conditions.

BEAVER

This variety originated in Wisconsin where it has become very popular as a market variety. The berries are firm, attractive in appearance and of uniform shape. Quality good. Grows best on sandy soils. Not recommended for general planting in the state, but is suggested for trial on the lighter sandy soils and in sections where winter hardiness is important.

PATHFINDER

A second early variety. Originated at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Plants healthy, vigorous and very productive. Somewhat susceptible to leaf spot, but seems to be resistant to the red stele disease. Berries medium to large in size, dark red, very smooth and regular in shape. A good market berry because of its uniform size and shape. A good variety to follow Premier.

ABERDEEN

A very productive mid-season to late variety which does well on rather heavy soils. The berries are not high in quality, but they are large, fairly firm, attractive in appearance and usually sell well. Plants healthy and productive. Very resistant to red stele and for this reason may be of value to growers whose soils have become infested with that disease. Recommended for trial only.

STARBRIGHT

A new mid-season to late variety of the Chesapeake type. Berries large, handsome, and of excellent quality. Plants vigorous and fairly

productive. Not especially recommended for the late strawberry states, but is worthy of trial.

RED STAR

A promising late variety of recent introduction. As grown at East Lansing, the plants are healthy, vigorous, and productive. The berries average large, very firm, and bright red in color. Quality very good. One of the best late varieties which has been tested at this station. Recommended for trial where a late ripening market berry is desired.

EVERBEARING OR FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

Everbearing strawberries differ from the standard or June-bearing varieties in their bearing fruit more or less continuously throughout the summer and fall instead of maturing the entire crop within a period of three or four weeks. They are especially desirable for the home garden and under favorable conditions may be profitably grown as a commercial crop. However, the everbearers are not recommended for general commercial planting in the state. More care and better cul-



Fig. 6. Harvesting everbearing strawberries. Note the overhead irrigation system on the left.

ture are required, and the costs of growing and harvesting, quart for quart, are considerably greater than for the ordinary varieties. They require a more fertile soil and more moisture and, unless they are grown on rich moist bottom lands, it is usually necessary to supply water by means of some system of irrigation to sustain the growth and fruiting of the plants during a dry summer and fall.

The chief advantage of the everbearers is that a crop of fruit is obtained from the plants during the same season they are set whereas the ordinary varieties do not bear until the following spring. The fact that the fruit is produced during the summer and fall enables one to extend the season so that strawberries may be had from early June until freezing weather in the fall. They are also valuable for planting where there is likely to be serious injury from late spring frosts for when the first blossoms are killed another crop is soon produced.

Though some special practices are necessary which differ from those ordinarily employed in the culture of the June-bearing varieties, the cultivation, harvesting, mulching, and other cultural operations are essentially the same. The plants may be grown under either the matted-row or the hill system. Larger crops are usually obtained the first year if the plants are set close and kept in hills, although varieties which make runners freely often yield more satisfactory crops under the matted-row system. The plants should be set very early in the spring and the flower stems picked off as they appear until about the first of July. Fruit may then be allowed to develop and will continue to ripen from the latter part of July until freezing weather occurs. Sometimes it is desirable to apply a mulch of hay or straw at the beginning of the fruiting season to keep the berries clean. In commercial plantations, however, this is seldom done because cultivation is usually continued to conserve moisture and provide favorable conditions for the rooting of the new runner plants.

Fertilizer practices for the fall bearers are essentially the same as for the standard spring-bearing varieties. However, inasmuch as the plants are continually blossoming and bearing fruit over a longer period, more frequent applications may be necessary to maintain production and size of berries. It is suggested that the treatment recommended on page 11 be used at planting time and that this be supplemented with two or more applications of ammonium sulphate during the season, depending on the growth and fruiting of the plants.

In commercial plantations, the everbearers are commonly grown as an annual crop. Under favorable conditions, some varieties bear a good crop in the fall of the first year and a medium-sized crop the following spring, but the berries are usually smaller and the yields lighter than those produced by the June-bearing varieties. Good fall crops are sometimes obtained in the fall of the second year, provided the plants are not allowed to bear too heavily in the spring.

Of the varieties which are now offered by nurserymen, the Gem, Wayzata, and Mastodon are recommended for Michigan.

GEM

Plants of this variety are rather small but are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing many runner plants. The berries are somewhat flat but regular in shape, light red in color, and rather tart in flavor. Usually sell well. Grow well either in hills or in matted rows. Many late berries are produced on the young runner plants. The best commercial everbearer.

WAYZATA (ROCKHILL)

Probably the highest in quality of any of the everbearers. The berries are large, fairly firm, more pointed in shape than the Gem, and have a pleasing mild aromatic flavor. The plants develop large crowns, but few runners. Often propagated by division of the crowns. Especially recommended for the home garden and for market because of excellent quality. Rich soils and an abundance of moisture needed. Plants do best when grown according to the hill system.

MASTODON

Plants large, vigorous and usually very productive. Does not produce runners so freely as does the Gem. Berries large, often somewhat irregular in shape, light red in color, moderately firm and good in quality. Does best when grown in hills. Also does well in matted rows when conditions are favorable for runner production.

II. Strawberry Insects

*By RAY HUTSON**

Numerous insect pests may be found on the strawberry, but aside from white grubs, leaf rollers, and weevils, it is seldom that any of them cause sufficient damage in Michigan plantations to warrant spraying or taking other special measures for their control. Where leaf rollers are prevalent, regular spraying may be necessary, but in most plantations, the use of preventative measures such as mowing and burning after harvesting, clean tillage, the removal of weeds and rubbish from the borders of the plantation, together with the use of healthy planting stock, short rotations, and proper management methods are more effective than spraying for the control of strawberry pests.

WHITE GRUBS

These are the most troublesome and destructive insects attacking the strawberry. They feed on the large roots and in the crowns, causing the plants to wilt and die. The grubs are the larvae of the common May-beetles or June-bugs and they live and feed in the ground two or more years. They are most abundant in land that has been in sod for several years. Hence, such lands should be devoted to some other cultivated crop for several seasons before planting strawberries. When young plants are infested, there is no remedy except to dig out and destroy the grubs and then replant.

Ten pounds of lead arsenate mixed into each thousand square feet of soil will protect strawberries against white grubs. To insure even distribution, the arsenical is commonly mixed with sand and scattered over the surface, then worked into the soil and the plants set. This will pay in small patches but is not practicable commercially.

For small patches, a strip or band of soil about one foot wide is usually treated and the strawberry plants set in this strip. One pound of lead arsenate by this method will treat 100 feet of row.

STRAWBERRY LEAF-ROLLER

This is a small greyish or greenish caterpillar with a brown head. It draws the leaflet together with a silken thread and feeds on the leaflet from within, causing it to turn brown and die. The adult is a small moth that lays its eggs on the undersurface of the leaves in early spring. Spraying in early spring, using 2 pounds of arsenate

**Department of Entomology.*

of lead to 50 gallons of water, will prove effective if applied just before the young larvae begin to fold the leaves. Spraying after the leaves are folded will do little or no good. Mowing and burning the leaves after the crop is harvested will destroy the larvae and pupae in the folded leaves. Old beds that are to be abandoned should be plowed under immediately after picking the last crop. Spraying newly set plants with cryolite or fluosilicate, 4 pounds plus 2 quarts of summer oil emulsion, is an excellent method of avoiding a building-up of leaf-roller. Cryolite and fluosilicates are incompatible with bordeaux.

STRAWBERRY WEEVIL

Though this insect has never been a serious pest in Michigan, in some localities it is becoming abundant. The insect is a small, black and dull red colored snout-beetle, which appears just as the strawberry buds begin to open. The injury is caused mainly by the adult females which puncture the unopened buds and then almost sever the stalk some distance below the injured bud. This causes the bud to wilt, dry up, and fall to the ground. Dusting the vines with a mixture of 1 part of arsenate of lead and 5 parts of sulphur just as the beetles begin to damage the buds has been found to be one of the most effective means of control. Rotenone dusts when available are effective against this insect. Clean cultivation and the planting of imperfect varieties for the main crop will also aid in their control.

III. Strawberry Diseases

By DONALD CATION*

LEAF SPOT

Three different fungi cause leaf spots on strawberry leaves. When present and severe, lesions may also occur on the leaf stalks and fruit stems, sometimes girdling them and causing the death of the flowers and young fruit. The spots caused by the leaf spot fungus, *Myco-sphaerella fragariae*, are characterized by their white center and purplish border. The spots caused by the leaf scorch fungus, *Diplocarpon earliana*, are dark purplish spots about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter without white centers. The leaf blight fungus, *Dendrophoma obscurans*, results in the formation of spots or areas which are much larger, of light brown to red color and often triangular, being limited to the leaf tissue between two veins.

These diseases may reduce the vigor of the plants and in very severe attacks may seriously reduce the yield. They are rarely generally severe throughout the state, and general spray protection is not necessary unless the diseases are present and cause damage. In fruiting plantations, spray with 8-12-100 bordeaux** before blossoming and repeat 10 days or 2 weeks later. Young plantations, or those which are not producing fruit, should be sprayed whenever necessary to keep the disease under control. Mowing and burning the old leaves after harvesting and the removal of diseased leaves before the plants are set are also methods of control. The frequent renewal of plantations as generally practiced in Michigan and the fact that the prevalent varieties are somewhat resistant keep these diseases at a minimum.

NON-INFECTIOUS VARIEGATION

This disease, also known as June Yellows or Blakemore Yellows, is not infectious but is evidently an hereditary character present in certain varieties such as Blakemore and Premier which have a tendency to "sport". The leaves become variously mottled and streaked with yellow and green; some of the leaves become entirely golden

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**To make small amounts of bordeaux 8-12-100, dissolve $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of copper sulphate in one gallon of water; dissolve 4 ounces of spray lime (hydrated lime, chemical grade) in another gallon of water. Pour these two solutions together into a third container and mix thoroughly. The mixture is now ready to use as a spray. The material should be stirred or shaken occasionally while spraying. Always use freshly mixed spray for best results.

yellow. Affected plants do not recover, are less productive, and may die although they frequently live several years. Growers using Blakemore and Premier varieties are advised to plant the so-called green strains which do not show the yellowing tendency.

SPRING DWARF

Spring dwarf is a strawberry disease caused by a species of nematodes or eelworms of microscopic size which live between the tightly folded leaves. The symptoms are apparent in the early spring by the absence of blossom buds and the characteristic, small, narrow, twisted and glossy leaves developing from the infested buds. Infested plants bear little if any fruit. The plants appear to recover vitality during the summer and develop into good plants with normal appearing runners. The runners, however, are also infested with nematodes and will show symptoms the following year.

Spring dwarf is thought to be relatively rare in Michigan, having been found in but one nursery field set with imported plants. The disease is controlled by setting clean, uninfested plants and not resetting infested fields for several years. An inspection made soon after strawberry plants start growth in the spring is necessary before certifying for freedom from spring dwarf.

ROOT DISEASES

Black root or root rot is common in Michigan strawberry fields. Plants affected with the disease are low in vitality, usually more or less stunted and have a tendency to wilt and dry up in hot sunny weather. The symptoms are most pronounced in periods of dry weather and particularly during the picking season. On hot days, the plants may wilt and then recover during the night; but, if the dry weather continues, the plants die with the berries hanging green and shriveled on the stems.

Black root may be caused by several different soil-inhabiting fungi which invade the root tissues. Winter injury, drouth, fertilizer injury, or other conditions which will predispose the roots to the attacks of fungi are frequently contributing factors. Rotation with some of the grain or forage crops, the use of healthy plants with clean white roots for starting new plantations, sufficient mulching material to protect the plants from winter injury, and adequate soil drainage are some of the measures suggested for control. Experiments in Ontario indicated that a soybean green manure crop immediately preceding strawberry plantings eliminated the trouble from fields infested with the contaminating organisms.



(Photograph courtesy, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Fig. 1. Healthy and diseased strawberry plants. Left, healthy plant. Right, plant showing effects of the red stele disease. Note the absence of small feeding roots as compared with the normal root system.

Black root or ordinary root rot should not be confused with the red stele disease. In black root the outer portion of the root turns black with the inner core or stele remaining white.

RED STELE ROOT ROT

From the standpoint of losses incurred and difficulties in control, red stele root rot is the most serious strawberry disease in Michigan. The disease is relatively new to strawberry production. It was first noticed in Scotland in 1920 and is now widely established in northern and eastern United States. The disease is caused by a fungus, *Phytophthora fragariae*, which grows most favorably under cool, wet conditions of late fall and early spring. It spreads from root to root, plant to plant, and over the entire field in drainage and flood waters by means of swimming spores. For that reason, the disease is most prevalent in the lower portions of the field or in soil pockets that hold water for considerable periods.

Effect of the disease is most evident in the spring just before fruiting time when the roots of infected plants are so completely rotted that there is not enough root tissue to absorb the moisture demanded by the leaves and fruit. The result of the disease is noticeable in the late spring by the death of the outer and older leaves, the reduced yield of small-sized berries, and frequently the death of many of the plants. Because the fungus does not thrive under warm soil temperatures, the plants send out a new clean root system and show considerable recovery during the summer only to be attacked with more serious losses late in the following fall and the next spring.

The fungus also forms thick-walled resting spores which remain dormant during the summer and serve to carry the fungus over in the soil for a long period of years. Soils are known to carry the disease organism for 8 to 10 years even when crops other than strawberries are grown. The fungus is not known, however, to attack other crops.

Strawberry plants affected by red stele disease show a reduced growth and set fewer runners. The older and outer leaves turn brown and dry up, actually making the plant appear to grow smaller as the spring season progresses. The center or younger leaves are smaller, with shorter stems which makes the plant appear "to hug" the ground. Frequently the center leaves show a deeper blue metallic color.

The disease is readily differentiated from all other strawberry troubles if one digs the entire plant and examines the roots. The roots show many different degrees of rotting, but the first stage frequently concerns the loss of the many small, fibrous, secondary feeding roots

with the half dozen or more primary roots left bare and white like a group of so many "rat tails". Some or all of these primary roots may show progressive rot beginning at the tips. If these larger roots are split open lengthwise with a knife or the thumbnail some of them will



(Photograph courtesy, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Fig. 2. Strawberry roots showing symptoms of the red stele disease. A. Diseased roots showing dead, discolored root tips. B. Diseased roots split lengthwise to show the reddened core extending into the white portion of the root; confirmatory symptoms. C. Normal roots split lengthwise, to show the absence of the red center.

show a red core or center extending for some distance into the otherwise white root. When the core or center, (also known as the stele) of the root is brownish or red in color, the trouble can be definitely considered as red stele. This symptom is known for no other disease.

CONTROL—Such practices as rotation, spraying, soil disinfection, and dipping plants in disinfecting solutions are of no practical value in controlling red stele disease. The only control methods known at present are to set disease-free plants on clean soil and use resistant varieties.

Our well-established standard varieties are all susceptible to the disease. Aberdeen, Pathfinder, and Beauty are resistant but do not have all of the attributes necessary for commercial production. New resistant varieties are being developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and various state experiment stations, and it is hoped that some of these varieties, when more generally tested, will prove suitable for commercial production.

Growers who have disease-free plantings should not obtain new varieties or replenish their strains from outside sources unless absolutely certain through authorized inspection that the new source of plants is free of red stele root rot. Growers who have red stele in their plantings should find a new disease-free source of plants and set on fields new to strawberry production and which do not receive surface drainage from fields previously planted to strawberries suspected of having the red stele disease. Use of completely disease-free plants in new plantings is essential because the fungus can spread from a few infected plants to ruin an entire field.

ROOT KNOT

The root knot nematode infests the roots, causing enlargements or small galls or swellings, especially on the tips of smaller roots. This eelworm which is more common in the South attacks a wide variety of plants, with the general exception of grains and grasses. It is frequently introduced into fields on tomato plants or other bed-propagated plants imported for resetting. Nursery plantings showing the presence of nematodes are condemned for sale. The infestation in a field may be reduced to a negligible amount by a rotation with grain or grass crops.

FRUIT ROTS

There are a number of different types of fruit rots caused by soil-inhabiting fungi, and known from their typical symptoms on the fruit such as gray mold, tan rot, hard rot and leather rot. Mulching with

straw, which prevents the direct contact of berries and soil is a preventative in many instances. Gray mold and other field rots may continue to develop in transit of berries to market. Rotted berries should be culled. The common black mold, *Rhizopus nigricans*, also attacks strawberries, causing collapse of the berry with loss of juice, or "leak". The spores of black mold are common in the air. They enter the berries only through wounds, and the fungus grows very slowly below a temperature of 50° F. Careful handling to prevent wounds, picking in the morning while the berries are cool and holding the berries at low temperatures are measures which prevent destructive losses in transit.