

Small Fruit Berry Crops:

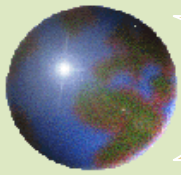
Production and marketing overview and Environmental Horticulture Implications

Mark Gaskell, Ph.D.

University of California Cooperative Extension







Small fruit "Berry" crops

- Blueberry

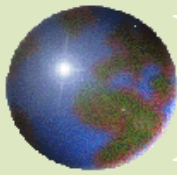


- Blackberry



- Raspberry





Blueberry nutraceutical value

BLUEBERRIES A Handful of Health

Plump, juicy, and sweet, with vibrant colors ranging from deep purple-blue to blue-black and highlighted by a silvery sheen called a bloom, blueberries are one of nature's great treasures. Though miniature in size, they are also proof that, when it comes to health benefits, good things really do come in small packages.



BLUEBERRIES ARE...

LOW IN FAT.

A one-cup serving contains only **80 calories** and virtually no fat.

FULL OF PHYTONUTRIENTS.

Research suggests that the phytonutrients in blueberries, called polyphenols, have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties that may help lessen the inflammatory process associated with chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other age-related diseases.^{5,6,7}

FULL OF DIETARY FIBER.

A handful of blueberries helps satisfy recommended daily fiber intake.²

Fiber helps keep the body regular, the heart healthy, and cholesterol in check.³

PACKED WITH VITAMIN C.

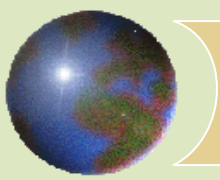
One serving delivers almost **25%** of one's daily requirement of vitamin C.²

Vitamin C aids collagen formation and helps maintain healthy gums and capillaries and a healthy immune system.³

AN EXCELLENT SOURCE OF MANGANESE.

Manganese plays an important role in bone development and in converting proteins, carbohydrates, and fats into energy.⁴





NORTH AMERICAN BLUEBERRY CONSUMPTION

With blueberry production increasing to match rising levels of consumption, it's clear that more Americans are discovering just how good these Little Blue Dynamos are!

Total

283
million lbs.

349
million lbs.

414
million lbs.

749
million lbs.

853
million lbs.

1995

2000

2005

2010

2011

15.5 oz.

17.8 oz.

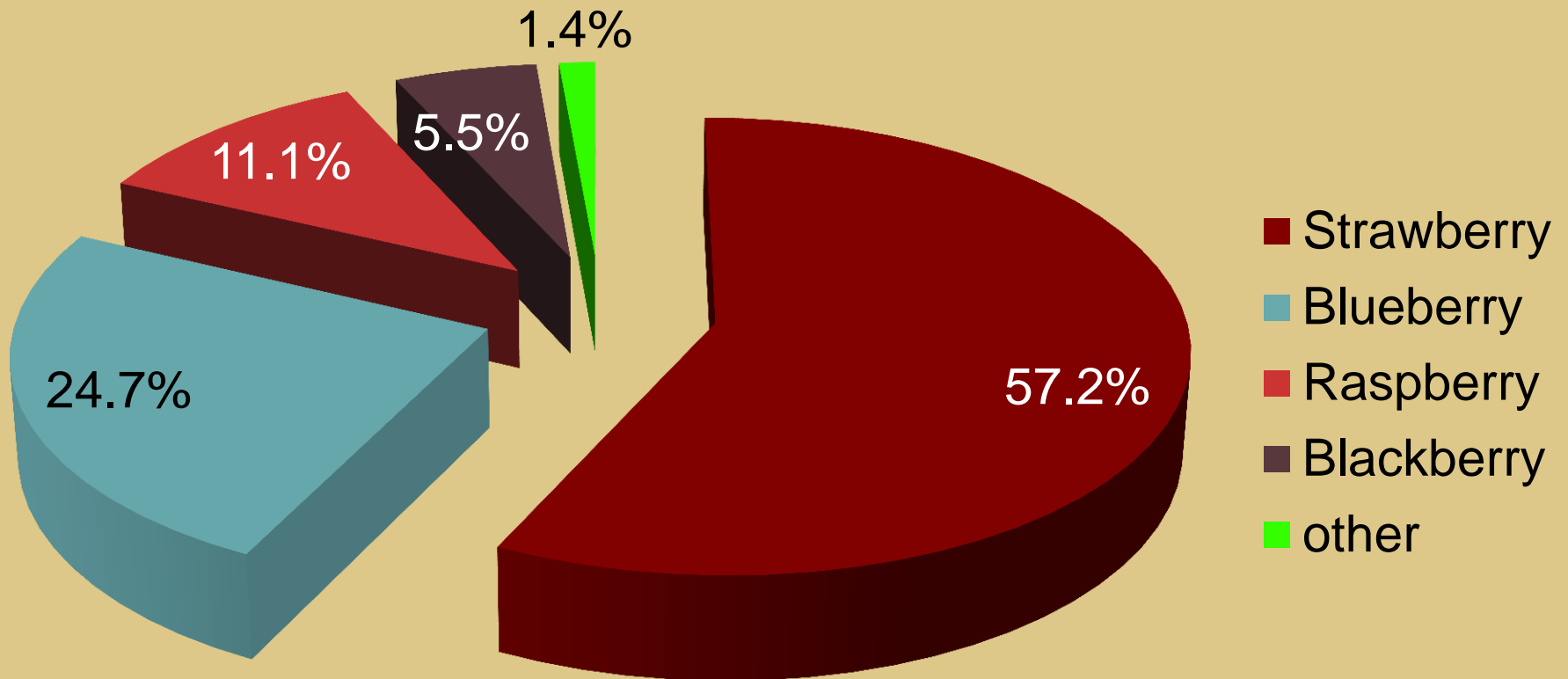
20.2 oz.

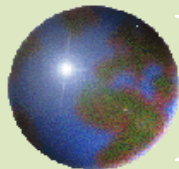
34.9 oz.

39.5 oz.

Per Capita

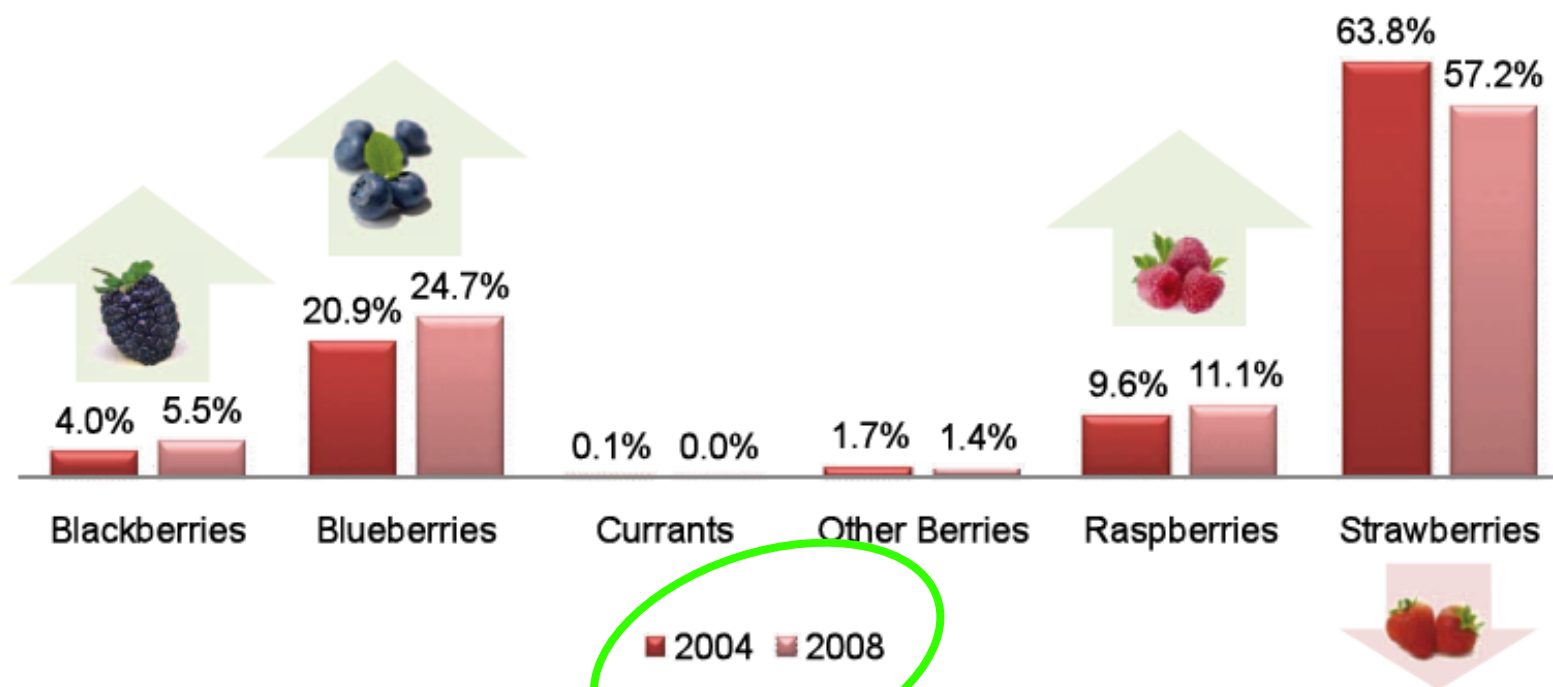
U.S. Sales of Small Fruits - 2008

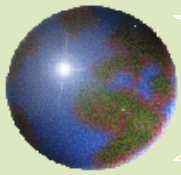




Consumer demand for small fruits - US

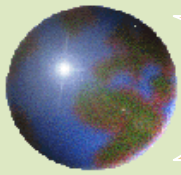
**Subcategory Contribution to Total Berries
2004 vs 2008**





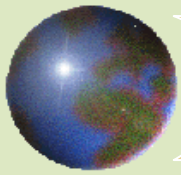
Environmental factors affecting production

- *Temperature*
- *Moisture vs relative humidity*
- *Wind*
- *Soil environment*
- *Day length*
- *Frost threat*



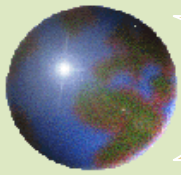
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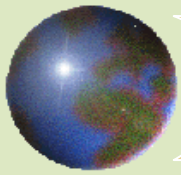
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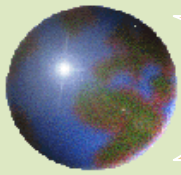
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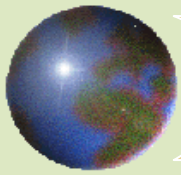
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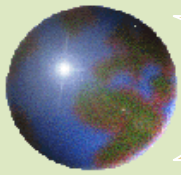
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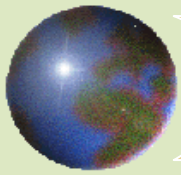
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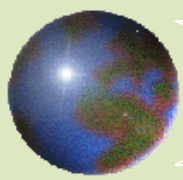
Climates dictate environmental conditions

- *Macroclimate*
 - geographic positions > marine vs continental*
 - latitude*
 - altitude*
- *Microclimate*
 - plant canopy*
 - soil surface*
 - soil environment*

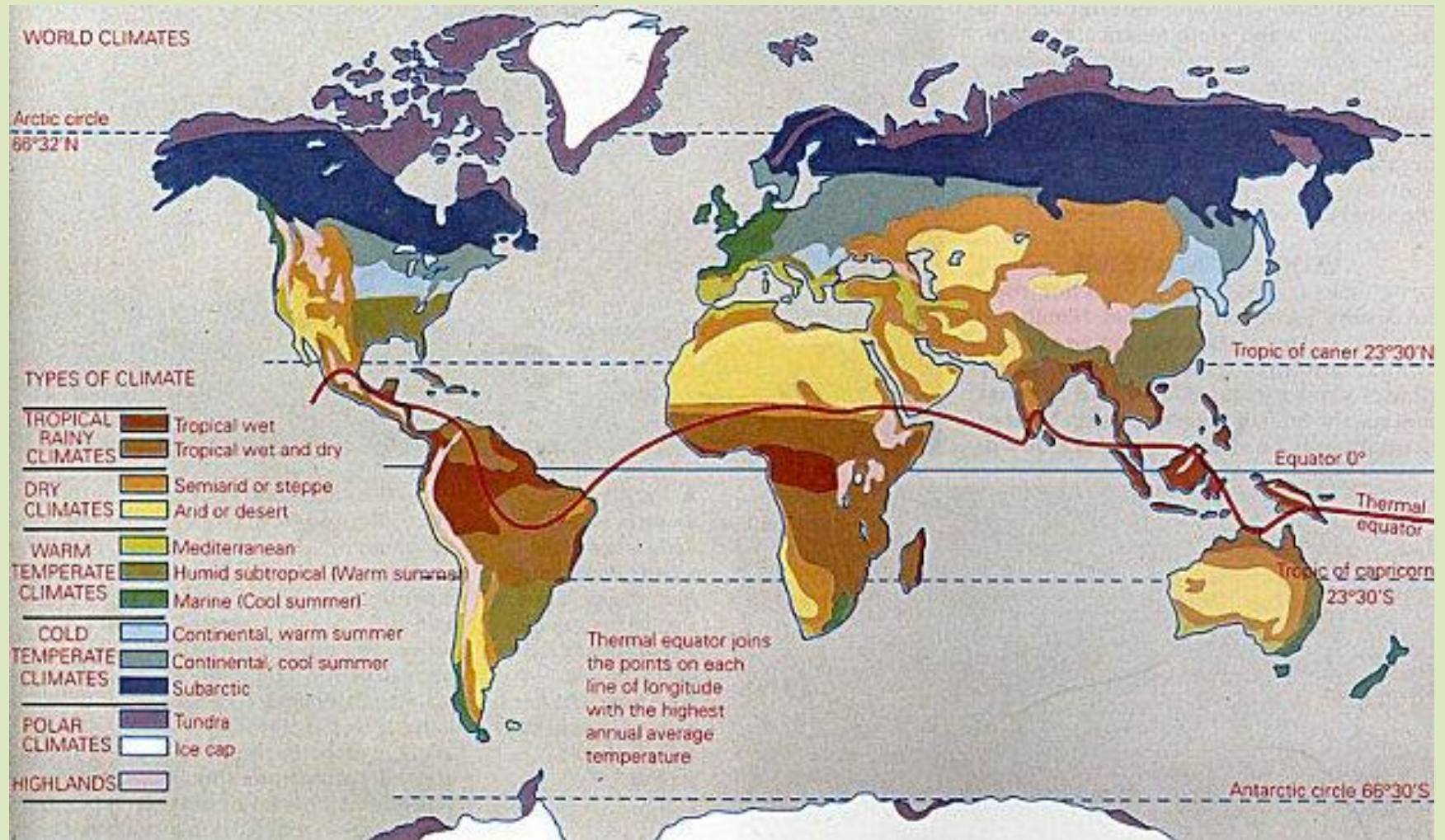


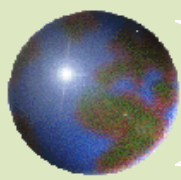
Macroclimates





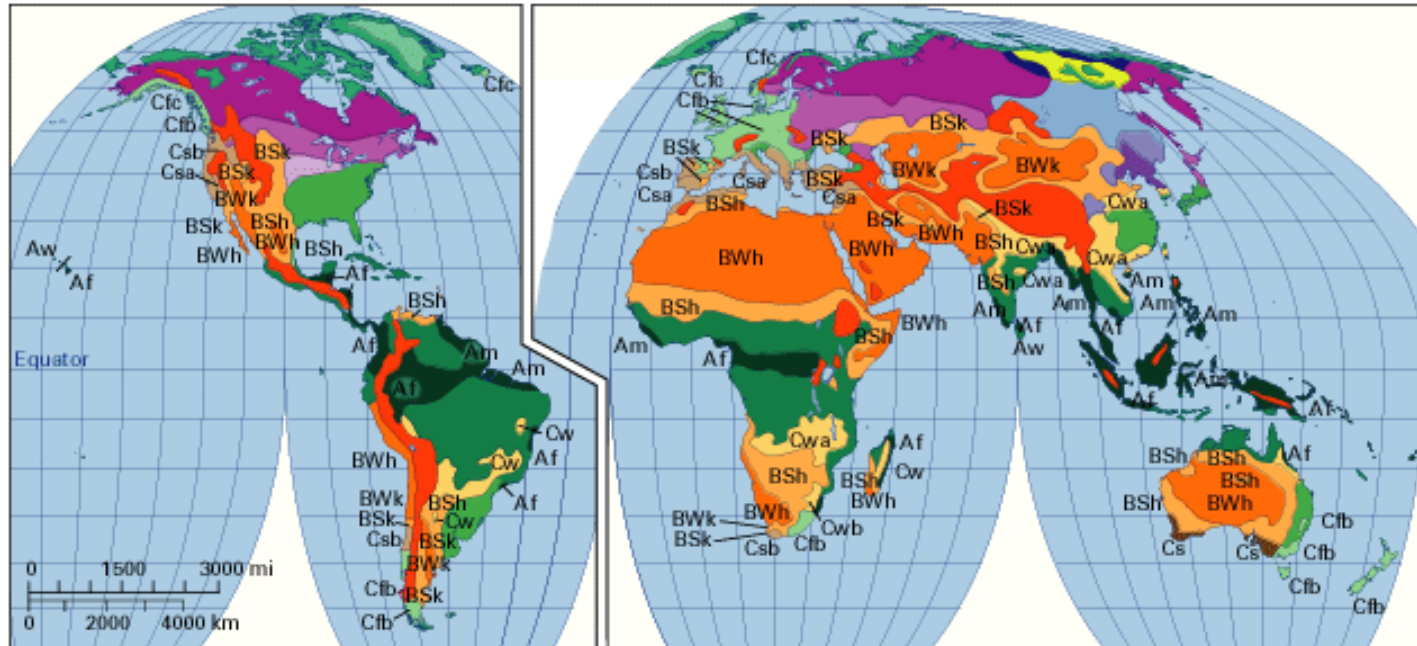
Macroclimates





Macroclimates

Köppen Climate Classification



Individual Climatic Zones Classified by Type

Type A

Tropical humid

Af, Am
Aw

Type B

Dry

BSk, BSh
BWh, BWk

Type C

Humid subtropical

Cf
Cfa
Cw, Cwa, Cwb

Type C

Mediterranean

Cs
Csa, Csb

Type C

Marine west coast

Cfb, Cfc

Type D

Humid continental

Dfa
Dfb
Dwa
Dwb

Type D

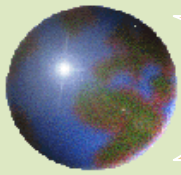
Continental subarctic

Dfc
Dfd
Dwc
Dwd

Type E, H

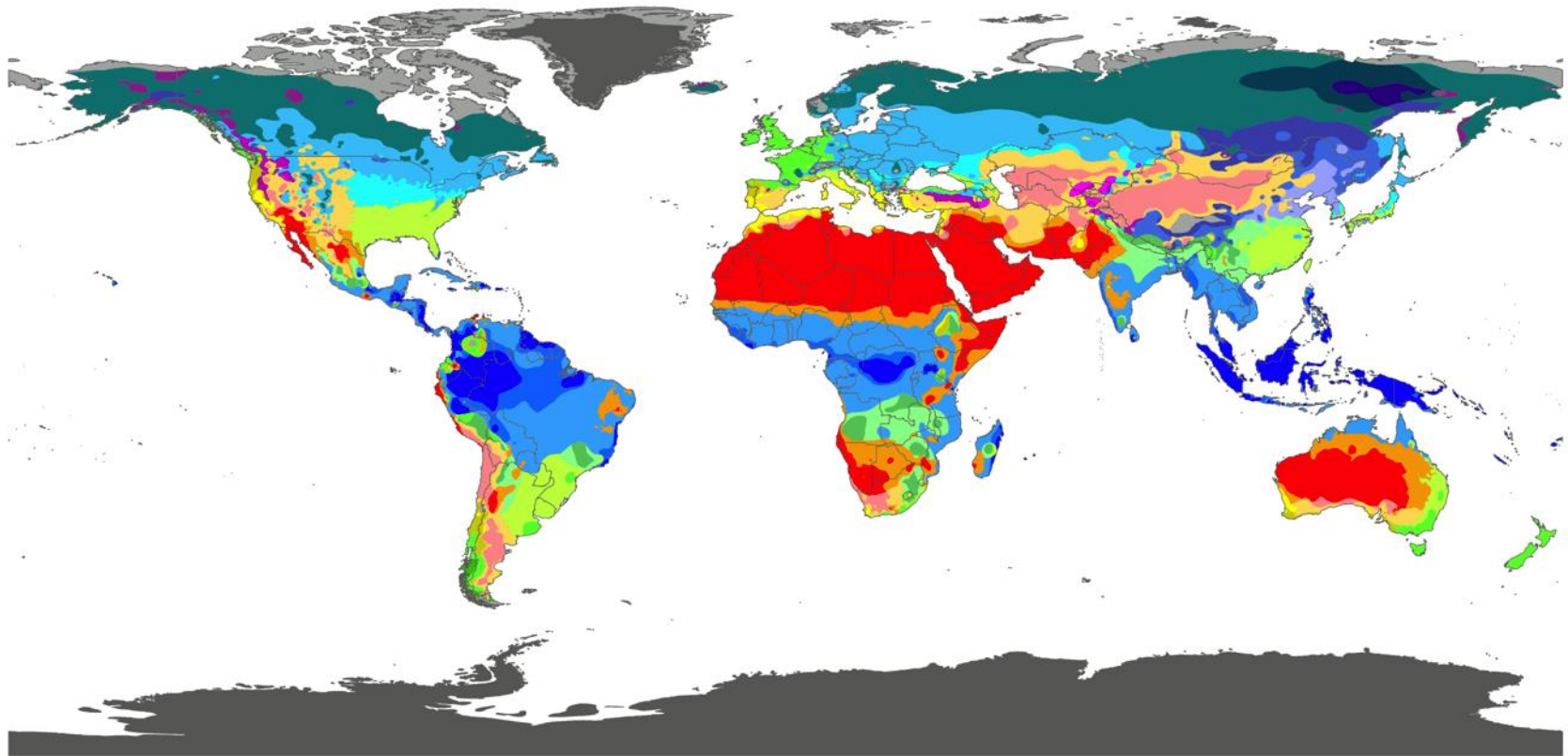
Polar

ET-Tundra
EF-Snow and ice
Highland
H



Macroclimates

World map of Köppen-Geiger climate classification



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

Af	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Aw	BSh		Cwc	Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc	
BSk					Dsd	Dwd	Dfd	

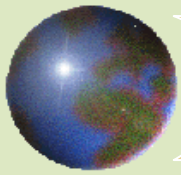
DATA SOURCE : GHCN v2.0 station data
Temperature (N = 4,844) and
Precipitation (N = 12,396)

PERIOD OF RECORD : All available

MIN LENGTH : ≥30 for each month.

RESOLUTION : 0.1 degree lat/long

Contact : Murray C. Peel (mpeel@unimelb.edu.au) for further information

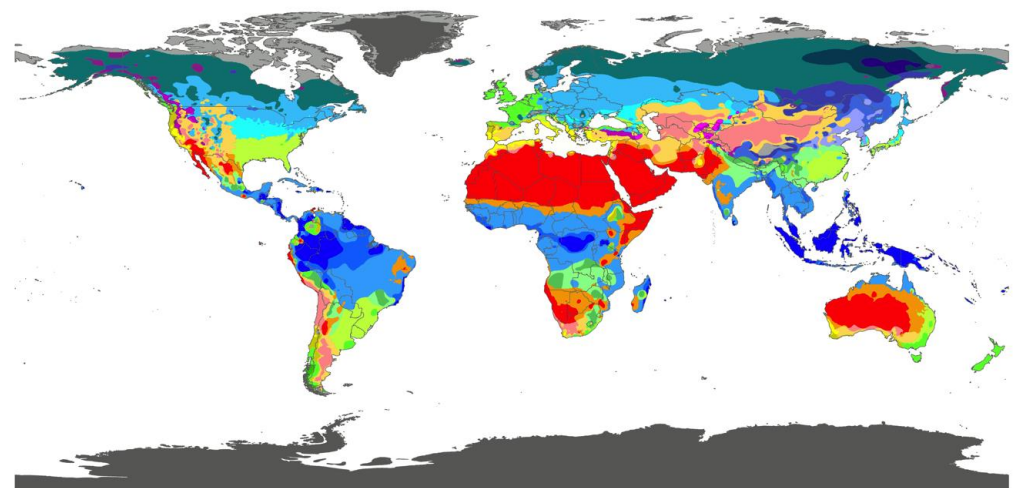


Macroclimates

Koppen uses:

- *Native vegetation*
- *Temperature*
- *Precipitation*
- *seasonality*

World map of Köppen-Geiger climate classification



Af	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Aw	BSk		Cwc	Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc	
					Dsd	Dwd	Dfd	

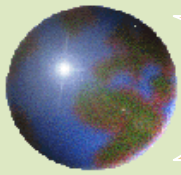
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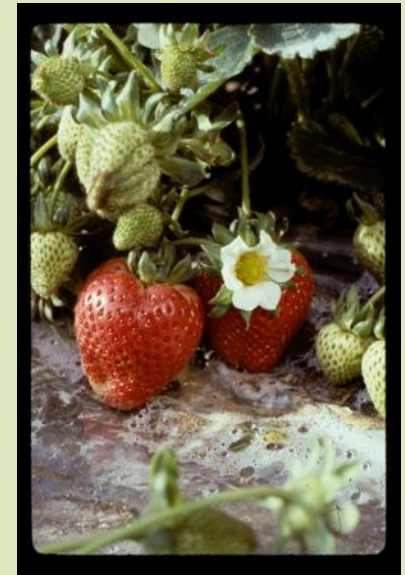
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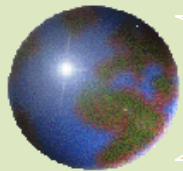
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Microclimates – strawberries / vegetables

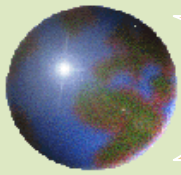




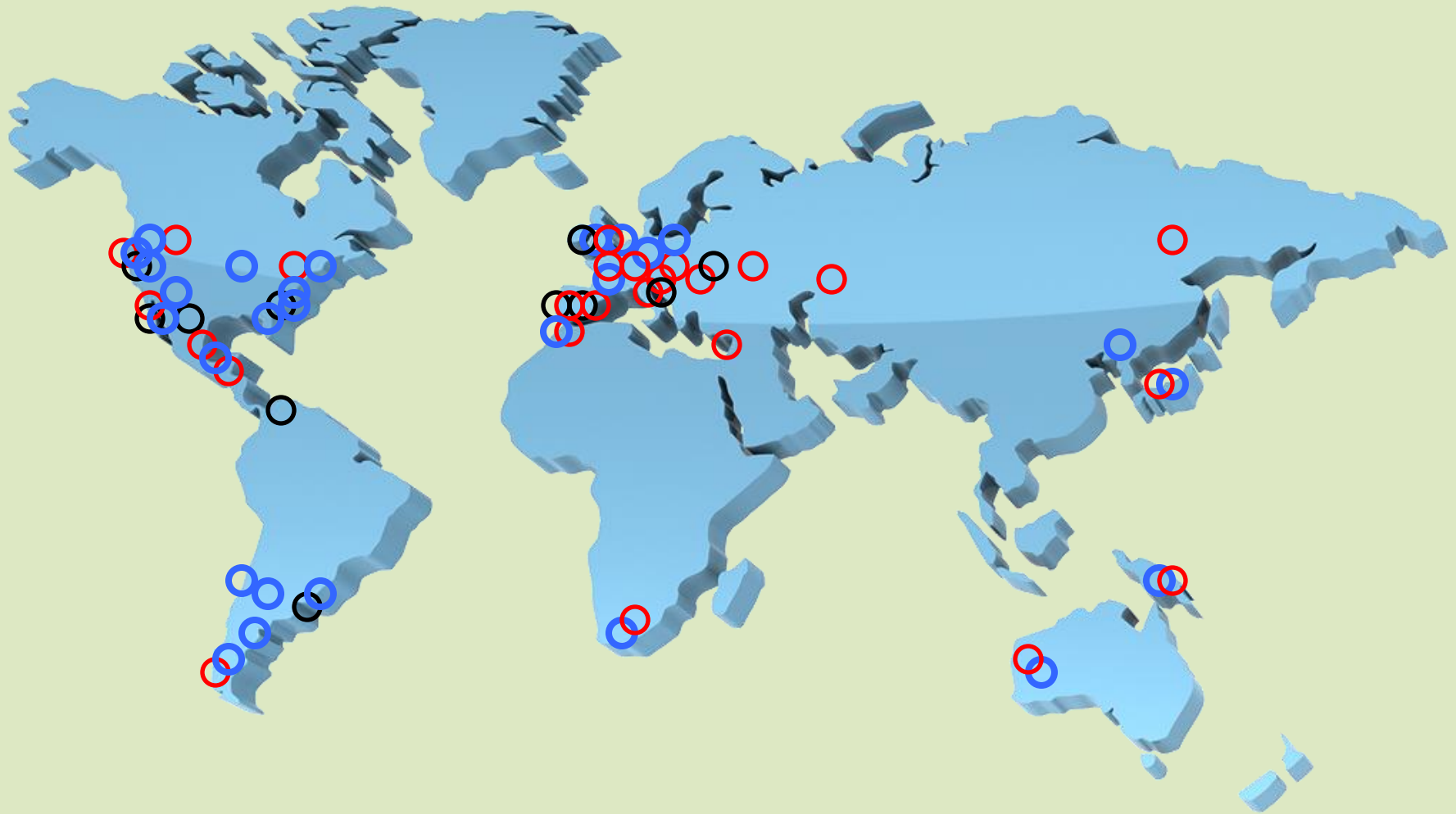
Small fruit berry crops

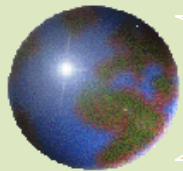
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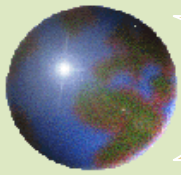
Macroclimates





Berry crop environments

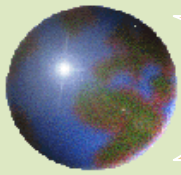




Berry crop environments

- *Temperature*
- *Moisture VS. relative humidity*
- *Wind*
- *Soil environment*
- *Day length*



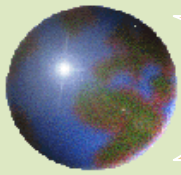


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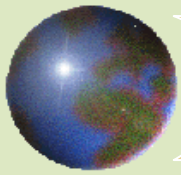


+ latitude, proximity to markets, labor, infrastructure?



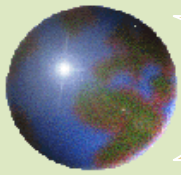
Temperature

- *Overall adaptation VS problems*
- *Frost, freeze threat*
- *Heat unit accumulation; timing*
- *Night VS day*
- *Soil temperature*
- *Fruit quality VS vegetative growth*



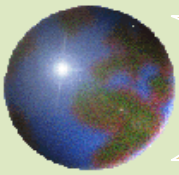
Production AND Fruit Quality





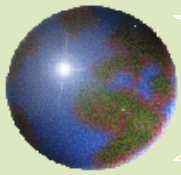
Moisture VS relative humidity

- *Rainfall*
 - *soil moisture*
 - *dust, mites, whitefly*
- *Relative humidity*
 - *disease incidence*
 - *fruit quality*



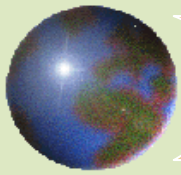
Wind

- *Moisture loss*
 - *evapotranspiration (ET)*
 - *irrigation management*
- *Physical effects*
 - *cane breakage*
 - *fruit scarring*
 - *sand, soil abrasion*
 - *manage protected structures*



Environmental factors

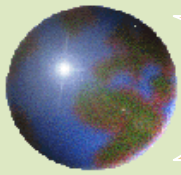
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Soil environments

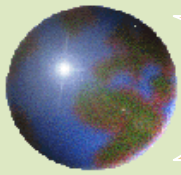
- *Physical properties*
- *Chemical properties*
- *Biological properties*





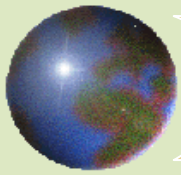
Soil environment

- *Moisture*
 - *soil water and plant availability*
 - *aeration*
 - *electrical conductivity*
- *Nutrient availability*
- *Soil forming factors*



Frost threat

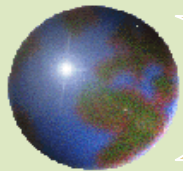
- *Short-term losses*
 - *flower, fruit abortion*
 - *fruit damage*
 - *loss of market, production, price*
- *Plant little effected*
- *Protection*
 - *irrigation ~ 3-4° F.*
 - *wind machines > air mixing ~2-3° F.*



Environmental factors affecting production

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- *Moisture VS relative humidity*
- *Soil environment*
- *Wind*
- *Freeze threat*

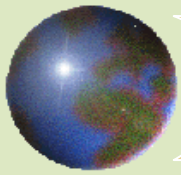




Small fruit berry crops

- *Small perennial shrubs or vines*

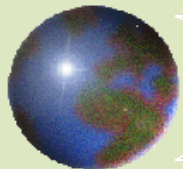




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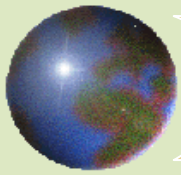
- *Small perennial shrubs or vines.*
- *Share many production and marketing characteristics with strawberry.*
- *Historically cultivated in temperate cold areas.*
 - > now also into subtropical areas of US,*
 - Florida, California*

also Spain, Portugal, Morocco and highland tropics in Mexico and Central America



Grown in open fields or "protected"

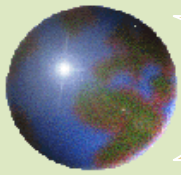




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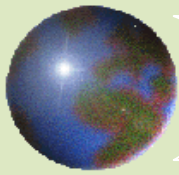
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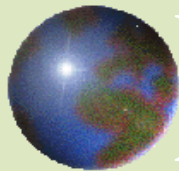
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Organic Berry Production

- *Growing demand in North American, Europe, Asia
> more specialized market with premium prices*
- *Higher costs of production and more demanding management
> specialized skills and special research needs*
- *Very different soil environment – nutrient availability*
- *Very different pest management regimes
- managing weeds, insect pests are more challenging*



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