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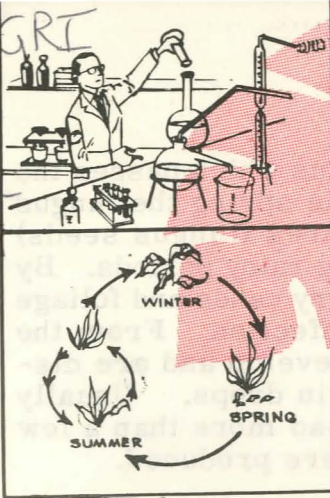
PLANT

DISEASES

RECEIVED

JOHN L. WEIHING

Extension Plant Pathologist

Anthracnose of
Raspberry

The disease anthracnose appears sooner or later in every raspberry planting.

SYMPTOMS

This disease is first noticed as small, purplish, slightly raised spots on the canes or laterals. As the spots enlarge, their centers become sunken, light gray in color and are surrounded by a purplish border. These spots enlarge to approximately 1/8 inch in diameter. In cases of severe infection, the spots may be so close to each other that they will merge together.



The leaves sometimes become infected. Small, round spots with purplish-red borders occur. Occasionally, portions of the berry become infected causing it to turn brown and dry up.

A heavy infection of anthracnose in a raspberry patch may stunt the new canes or kill them outright. During the winter heavily infected canes may crack open. Such cracking can cause the canes to dry up and break off in their fruiting year. Cracked canes also are more susceptible to winter injury. Fruit produced from badly diseased canes is inferior in both quality and yield when compared to that produced from healthy stock.

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CAUSE

Anthracnose is caused by a fungus which passes the winter in the infected canes. In the spring the fungus becomes active and produces spores (fungus seeds) which are shot out into the air during rainy periods. By chance they lodge on nearby raspberry canes and foliage where they germinate and cause infection. From the new infection spots more spores develop and are distributed primarily by splashing rain drops. Usually these summer spores are not spread more than a few feet from the spot in which they were produced.

CONTROL

1. Keep plantings cultivated clean until late July. Good ventilation is important in control of anthracnose.

2. Prune out and destroy the dead and badly diseased canes during the dormant season.

3. Spraying - One "delayed dormant" spray is usually sufficient to check the disease. However, if the disease develops extensively the previous year, it is desirable to apply 1 or 2 in-foliage sprays. Following is a suggested spray schedule.

Application	Fungicides	Amount per gallon	Amount per 100 gallon	Remarks
Delayed dormant (see remarks)	Liquid lime sulfur or dry lime sulfur	1/2 cupful Use at the rate suggested by manufacturer	10 gals.	Apply when buds have just broken and the leaves have pushed out about 1/8 to 1/4 inch.
1st in-foliage spray (just before bloom)	Ferbam or Captan	2 tbsl. 2 tbsl.	2 lbs. 2 lbs.	There are several new compounds which show very promising results - Cyprex, Thylate, Phybam-S
2nd in-foliage spray (just after bloom)	Ferbam or Captan	2 tbsl. 2 tbsl.	2 lbs. 2 lbs.	

4. Add a wetting agent to the spray solution. Common household detergents such as Dreft, Vel, Tide, etc. are satisfactory. Add at a rate of one teaspoonful per gallon. Without a wetting agent the spray solution tends to run off the surface as droplets and not wet the foliage.