Strawberry and Raspberry Season Extension on the Delmarva Peninsula



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Abstract

Historically, Delmarva (Delaware-Maryland-Virginia) Peninsula was a major hub for strawberry and raspberry production. However, current commercial production is negligible on the Eastern Shore (Somerset-Wicomico-Worcester) of MD. Similar situations exist in Delaware and Virginia. The cultivation of June bearing (JB) strawberries using the traditional matted row system is the only source of farm income during the spring season and thereafter most of the produce is imported from distant states. Similarly, growers in these areas are heavily depended on floricane fruiting type raspberries (FFTR) that too on small acreage. The cultivation of FFTR requires two year for fruit production and consume time and resources for pruning and disease management. In fact, cultivation of both the berries is negligible on the Eastern Shore with no information available on raspberry acreage in 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture. Most of the local growers have no idea about the existence of day neutral strawberries (DNS) and primocane-fruiting type raspberry (PFTR) varieties, which can extend the harvest season. This proposed extension outreach work will demonstrate sustainable approaches to extend the growing season using multiple JB and DNS under low and high tunnels and open bed regimes. Similarly, our sustainable approach to complement the existing FFTR cultivation system by PFTR under high tunnels regimes will accelerate the local berry production with more profit at farm. Our extensive extension plan (multiple hands-on training) will initiate the rejuvenation of strawberry and raspberry cultivation on the Eastern Shore of MD to benefit socially disadvantaged farmers, women farmers, small farmers, veteran farmers, and BIPOC (black indigenous and people of color) growers. The advisory board of this extension program is highly diverse, comprises extension agents, local growers, veteran farmers, BIPOC organizations, consumers, and faculty members incorporate holistic education, and subsequently reaches to farmers from all the strata of the farming community.

Situation

History of Strawberry (*Fragaria* × *ananassa*) **Production in the Tri-County Area**

April 3, 1920, The Chicago Packer.

Shipment of railroad car as follows

Fruitland (100)

Marion Station (200)

Pittsville (160)

Salisbury (160)

Princess Anne (100) Crisfield Maryland Railroad Station 1919



Marion, in MD was regarded as a strawberry capital of the world

A glimpse of 1925 USDA-NASS Census of Agriculture showed the strawberries <u>acreage</u> in MD, DE, & VA

1925		2012	%Decline
MD:	7000	220	97
DE:	2570	53	98
VA:	5798	290	95

Local Inclement Weather:

Bearers (JB) and sowing of day neutral strawberries (DNS; Mar.-May)

B: Drought in association with high temperature during summer (July-Aug.)

Oct.).

Raspberries are also grown in the NE USA and Mid-Atlantics, but this production is not sufficient to fulfil the local demand. Raspberry production is negligible in the Tri-county area (Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester) on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (USDA, NASS, 2017). There are only 4small farms in Wicomico and Worcester County, which occupy a total area of less than 1 acre with

Approaches

Cultivars: June Bearers and Day Neutral (Strawberry)/Primocane and Floricane (Raspberry)

2019 Spring Harvest yields:	JB	
	Per Plant Yields Marketable	
Cultivar	yields (lbs) *	
Yambu	1.74 a	
AC Valley Sunset	1.65 a	
Darselect	1.50 a	
Flavorfest	1.38 ab	
RubyJune	1.33 ab	
Mayflower	1.26 b	
Record	1.25 b	
Chandler	1.16 bc	
Jewel	1.13 bc	
Camarosa	1.12 bc	
Rutgers Scarlet	1.11 bc	
Strawberry Festival	1.10 bc	
Allstar	1.03 c	
Galetta	0.75 d	
Malwina	0.32 e	
Wye Research, 2022	* Similar letters within this column are not significantly different	





DNS Portola

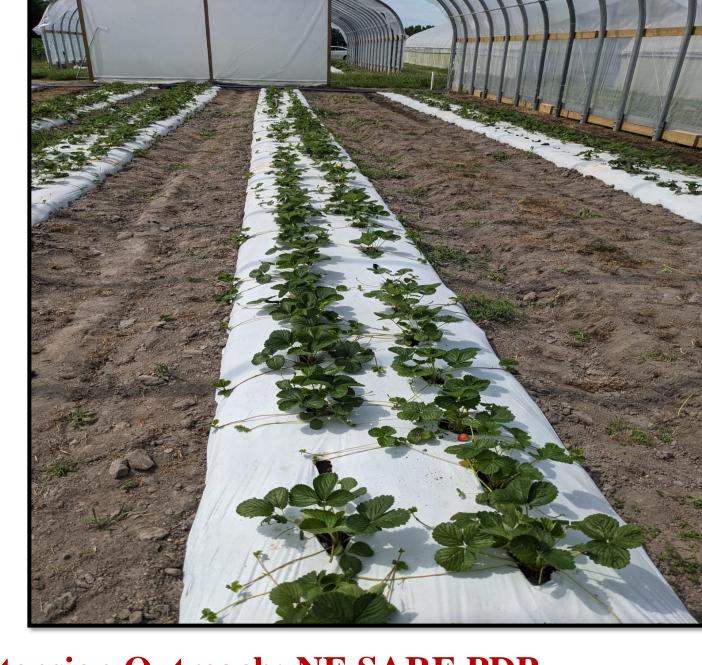
Seascape Albion San Andreas Monterey Mara Des Bois

Primocane

Polana Polka Caroline Joan J Himbo Top Heritage

Protective Structures: Low and High Tunnels





Extension Outreach: NE SARE PDP Workshops (2023-2025)

A: Excessive rainfall during the harvest of June

C: Excessive rainfall during DNS harvest (Sep.-

raspberry cultivation (USDA, NASS, 2017).

I: Understanding of DNS and PFTR phenology.

II: Selection of JB, DNS, FFTR and PFTR varieties

suitable for the Delmarva Peninsula.

III: Raised bed preparation and use of raised bed machine.

IV: Construction of low tunnels and microenvironment within the high tunnels.

IV: Trellis design for raspberry cultivation within high tunnels and open bed regimes.

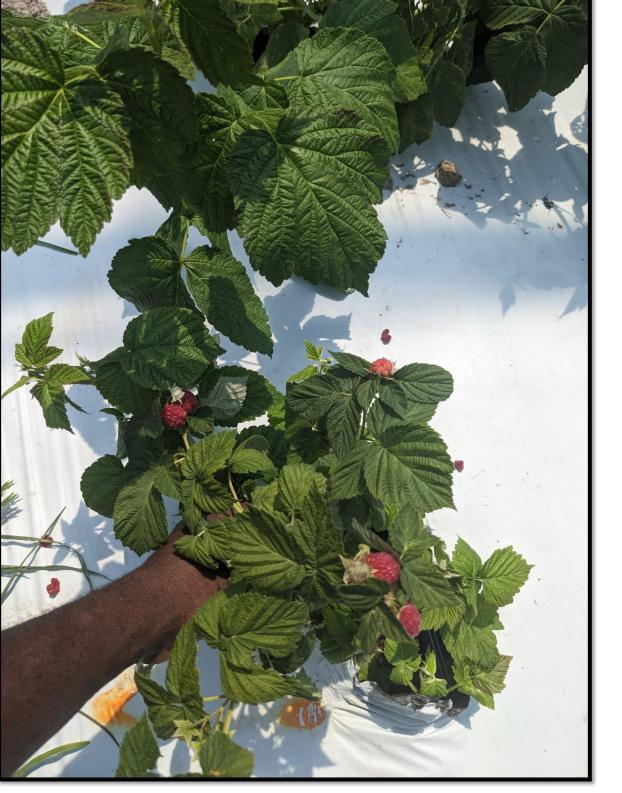
V: Fertigation, irrigation, and pest management.

VI: Harvesting stages and marketing approaches.

VII: Popular recipes and value added products from strawberry and raspberry fruits.

VIII: Developing enterprise budget and record keeping.

IX: Information will be provided on USDA/NRCS grants for HT purchase. Local sources of construction material for HT/LT will also provided to growers.



Primocane Raspberry