

UK report

International Raspberry
Conference --- Lublin ---May 2008

World Production raspberries 2005-7

	tonnes	ha
• The World	615,000	15,000
• of which		
• UK	13,500	1,571
• Russia	176,000	76,850
• Serbia/Montenegro	90,000	15,500
• Chile	64,000	10,500
• USA	84,000	7,000
• Poland	65,000	13,000

Raspberries grown in UK

•	tonnes	ha
• 2005	12,200	1434
• 2006	13,500	1466
• 2007	13,500	1571

Value of frozen imports raspberries

	2006	2007
• Value	£ 10,342,000	£11,934,000
• Tonnes	9536	9235
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• Value per tonne	£1085	£1292
• Source	defra	

Imports fresh raspberries into UK metric tonnes

	2003	2006	2007
• TOTAL	4756	7418	8526
• of which			
• Spain	2504	5517	5553
• USA	945	622	1013
• Netherlands	732	495	601
• Belgium		319	312
• Portugal		238	125

Conclusion

- UK growers cannot compete with cheaper imported frozen raspberries from Chile, Serbia or Poland at £1292 per tonne

because of higher wages costs in UK

minimum wage = £5.52 per hour=8 Euros

But

- Spain supplies large quantities of fresh raspberries early in the season
- by June UK growers start supplying raspberries to supermarkets who pay more for the fruit but demand exceptional quality .
- UK growers continue to supply during the summer and autumn

Requirements

- Picking every day only perfect fresh fruit
- Picked into small punnets 250 gm
- All raspberries are grown under very expensive plastic covers

Only Perfect fruit

- Every berry must look attractive
- The taste must be excellent , only certain varieties are required
- Every berry must be firm
- With no rotten fruit or defects

Shelf life

- In the supermarket the shelf life for fresh raspberries is ideally only 3 days
- Pick day 1 and deliver
- Sell in shop on day 2 or day 3

Not only perfect berries !

- All well as demanding only the best attractive looking , good tasting, firm raspberries, supermarkets also demand for both fresh or frozen raspberries
- Traceability - which growers have supplied the produce and which field it was grown on
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Perfect berries

- Which pesticides were applied. Are they approved for use
- can the grower show that they have been applied as shown on the product label

Irrigation water

- if irrigation water is applied, then this water must comply with drinking water standards
- In England water is now a very scarce resource and strictly licenced and controlled by Government

Toilets and Hand washing

- It is absolutely essential in the UK to show that portable toilets with handwashing facilities are provided in each field of raspberries and for every packhouse . So the pickers can easily use them
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- It is vital to prevent any possible food poisoning that pickers always wash their hands thoroughly using soap and water after using the toilet

Varieties of raspberries grown in UK

- Tulameen
- Glen Ample

Octavia

various primocane raspberry varieties

Phytophthora root rot is an important soil borne fungii in UK

- very serious soil borne fungii ,it remains in the soil of infected plantations for very many years
- Worse in heavy , wet soils
- Infected plants become weak and can collapse and die
- new canes can be infected without any indication that they are carrying the fungii on their roots

Phytophthora root rot

- Always buy clean new plants preferably those guaranteed free from phytophthora root rot
- Do not use canes from old fruiting beds which are likely to be infected
- Try and avoid re planting in any soils which have grown raspberry before

New challenges = eliminate detectable pesticide levels in raspberries

- The biggest challenge facing our industry is that supermarkets are requiring that we eliminate the presence of detectable pesticides levels in all soft fruit, especially raspberries

Work we are doing in UK over 5 years

- Raspberry beetle . The beetle fly to the flowers and lay eggs which develop into larvae which later damage developing fruits.

we are further developing traps and volatile attractants, so that the raspberry beetle fly to the trap and are killed, rather than fly to the raspberry flowers

Raspberry cane midge

- Midge adults live in the soil , emerge and lay eggs in cracks in new primocanes. Larvae hatch out girdling and killing the new cane
- We are utilizing the raspberry cane sex pheremone, using mating disruption treatment and an attract and kill treatment

Botrytis

- Cane botrytis
- We need to find out how and when the new primcanes start becoming infected , so this can be better controlled

- Fruit botrytis
- How do we use less chemical ?

Finally

- Yes , we may be competing with each other for the same markets
- But
- there are many things that we can do together and exchange information.

Which is why we are with you today

Thank you very much for listening