Leaf Disorders

- Leafroller caterpillar: Usually found in a rolled up leaf. Photo courtesy S. Fitzpatrick, PARC

- Syrphid larva: Feeding on aphid.

- Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas sp.): Wilting and blackening of new shoots and leaves.

- Ladybird beetle: Larva—feeds mainly on aphids. Adult ladybird beetle—feeds on aphids. Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Spur blight: Leaf infection with brown wedge-shaped centre surrounded by yellow tissue.

- Crown gall on roots.

- Phytophthora root rot.

Fruit Disorders

- Crumbly berry: May be caused by raspberry bushy dwarf virus, poor pollination, nutrient deficiency or genetic problems.

- Botrytis fruit rot (spot mould). Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Botrytis cane wilt on floricane with sclerotia (large black structures circled) which form in late fall and winter.

- Botrytis cane wilt on primocane. Sporulation of the fungus occurs during wet conditions in the summer.

- Botrytis cane wilt on primocanes. Most common from June onward.

- Anthracnose of canes: Patches on canes with purplish margins and greyish centres. Canes can become girdled and die.

- Spur blight: Infected cane turns silver-grey in winter and produces small, black dots (circled) that contain spores.

- Slug on leaf.

- Adult fruitworm. Larva feeds on flowers and burrows inside berry.

- Ground beetle: Feeds on weevil grubs, leatherjackets, and slugs. Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Predatory mite: Fast moving, feeds on spider mites. Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Crown borer: Larva and damage. Actual size

- Weevil grub: Feeds on roots and weakens plants. Actual size

- Stethorus larva: Feeds on mites. Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Adult Stethorus: Feeds on mites, appears in July. Photo courtesy of D. Raworth, PARC

- Magnesium deficiency: Yellowing between veins of older leaves. Margins stay green.

- Aphids—immatures and a winged adult. Feed on shoot tips under surface of leaves.

- Two-spotted spider mite injury.

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