Prost! Caneberry Cultivation in Germany and Switzerland

ISHS

XII RUBUS & RIBES Symposium 2019

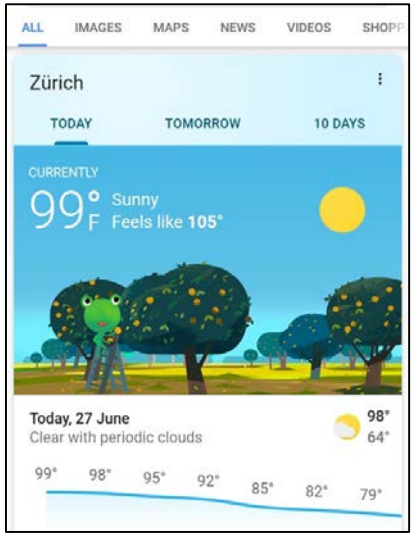
June, 23-25 | Pre-Symposium Tour Germany - Switzerland

June, 25-28 | Congress in Zürich, Switzerland

www.rubusribes.agroscope.ch

Goals of ISHS Trip

- **Learning** - new systems and ways problems are being addressed
- **Information sharing**
- **Research coordination**
- **Fun (mostly)!**

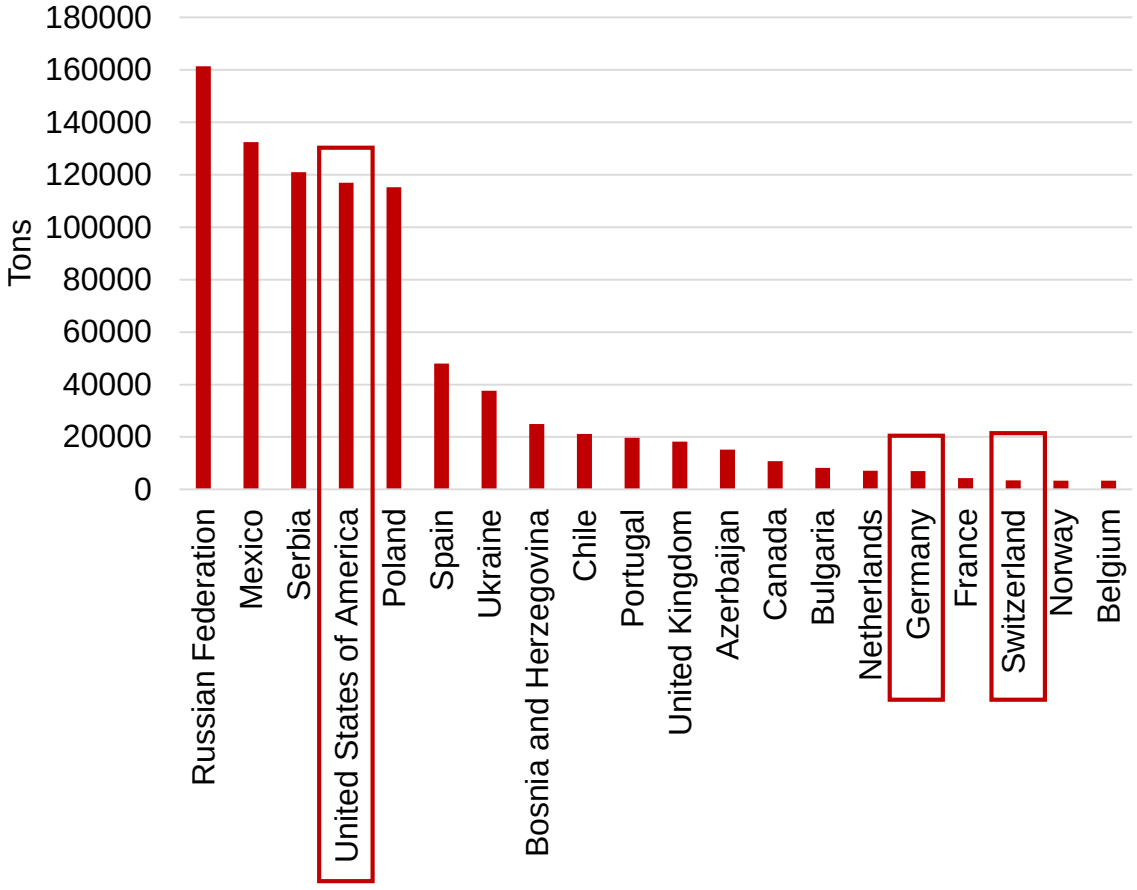


Pre-Symposium Tour – Germany
(June 23-25, 2019)

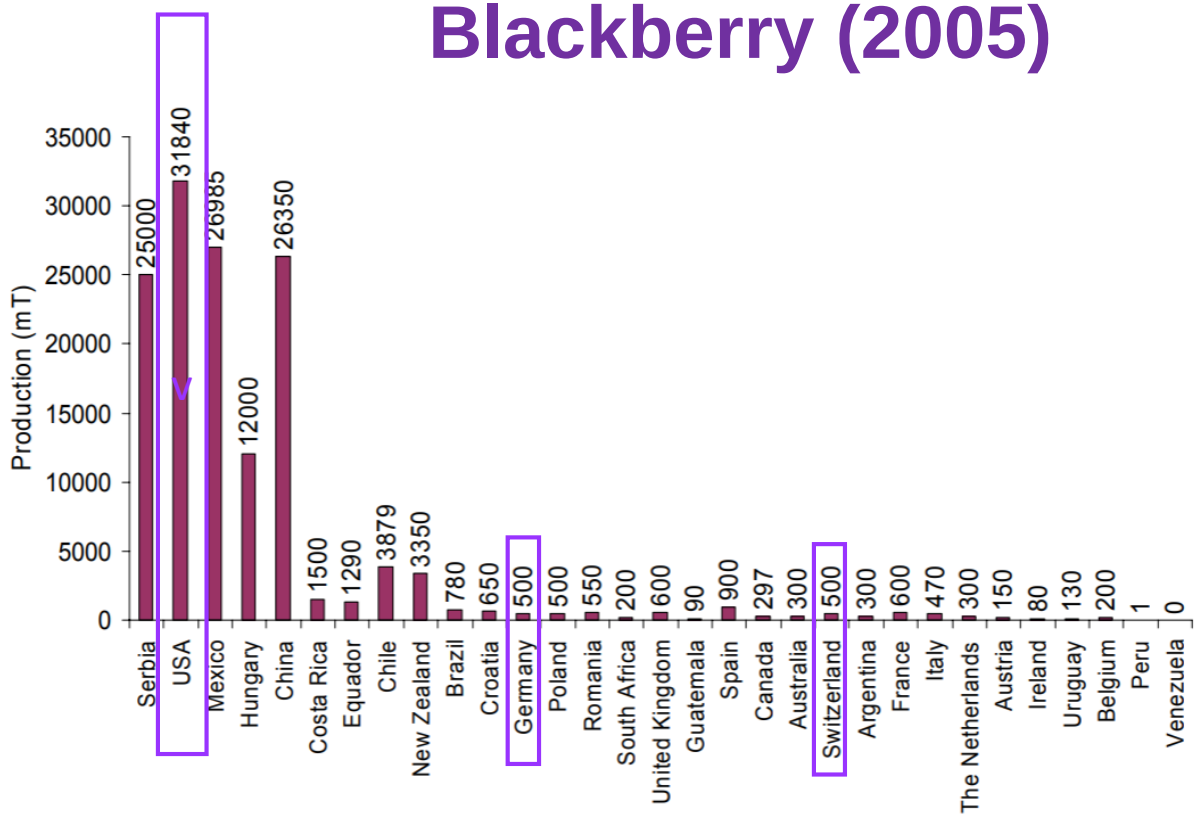
- 6/23 - **Farm Reinheimer** - Gernsheim, DE
- 6/23 - Farm Hering - Kraichtal-Landshausen, DE
- 6/24 - Farms Ell, Huber, and Sester - Oberkirch, DE
- 6/24 - Farm Siegel - Schallstadt-Mengen, DE
- 6/25 - **Farm Müller** - Steinebrunn, CH
- End of Tour → Symposium in Zürich

Top 20 Caneberry Producing Countries

Raspberry (2018)



Blackberry (2005)



1 metric tonne =
1.1 standard ton

Source: FAOSTAT, 2019 and Strik et al., 2008

Farm Reinheimer, Germany

- Size: 300 acres
- Crops: **raspberry**, strawberry, potato, rhubarb
- Key cultivars – Tulameen and Enrosadira (double crop)
- Production goals – **consistent volume** of **high-quality** raspberries for **fresh market** from **May 15 to Oct. 15**

Reinheimer's Hofladen

Raspberry Production at Farm Reinheimer, Germany

- Raised bed **mulched** with black plastic
- Fertigated and irrigated with **Rhine water**
- Plant **long canes** in December
- **Tunnels** allow early spring production (~15 May)
- No tunnels lead to production mid-to-late June
- **Bumble bee** pollinated
- **Daily hand harvest**
- Hedge system with wires for **picking efficiency**
- Planting removed after production

Challenges for Farm Reinheimer, Germany

- Key diseases and pests – **rust**, **SWD**, **aphids**, **spider mites**
- **Labor costs**
  - €9 per hour (~$10 USD per hour)
  - ~200 seasonal workers
  - 40-50% of total production costs
  - Labor from Romania

Farm Müller, Switzerland

- Size: 34 acres
- Crops: **raspberry**, **strawberry**, **blackberry**, **blueberry**, **currant**, **gooseberry**
- Cultivars – Glen Ample, Vajolet, Lagorai, Kwanza
- **Intensive substrate production in containers**
- Swiss **Ecological Performance Test (PEP)**
- Production goals – **consistent volume** of **high-quality** fruit for **fresh market**

SUNNEHOF Beeri

Raspberry Production at Müller's Farm, Switzerland

- **Substrate** (coir, perlite, peat) in 12 L pots
- 2 floricanes/pot → **17-20 lbs fruit /pot**
- Purchases **long canes** and plants for single harvest
- Experimenting with starting long canes in **greenhouse** for 6 weeks before **transitioning to field**

Challenges at Müller's Farm, Switzerland

- **High labor costs** [€20 per hour (~$22 USD per hour)]
- Maintains 130-140 workers during peak season (July-mid August)
- **Land** and **insurance** also costly
- **Tariffs** on "traditional Swiss crops" help
- **Mutations** are problematic

Ribes Fruits

Currants and Gooseberry

Table Top Strawberry Production

Themes

- Great **cross-cultural** learning experience!
- **Intensive fresh market production**
- Short **planting longevity** to obtain yield, size, and **achieve high picking efficiency**
- **Labor costs** and availability are challenges
- Few **pesticide** tools
- **Adaptation to changing climate**

Mark your Calendars! Next ISHS Rubus and Ribes Symposium will be in the PNW in 2023!

Image: Northwest Plant Company



Danke schön!
Irgendwelche Fragen?

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Result **1** of **1** in this book for **Ecological performance test (PEP)agriculture** Clear search

Box 3.1. **Environmental cross-compliance (Proof of Ecological Performance, PEP)**

In order to be eligible for general direct payments Swiss farms need to fulfil the criteria of the proof of ecological performance (PEP). Thus, PEP represents environmental cross-compliance linked to agricultural support payments. PEP rules are defined in Article 70 of the Federal Law on Agriculture. The main PEP criteria are:

- Balanced nutrient use: maximum 10% surplus of nitrogen and phosphorus as shown by a farm's nutrient balance (based on crop requirements)
- Minimum share of ecological compensation areas (ECA): at least 7% of a farm's utilised agricultural area has to be allocated as ecological compensation area (e.g. extensive meadows, low intensity pastures, traditional orchards, hedgerows, wild flower strips, and low intensity cropping strips)
- Crop rotation: at least four different crops have to be cultivated per year on those farms where arable land area exceeds 3 ha and maximum shares of individual crops must be respected
- Soil protection: field parcels that are harvested before 31 August must be sown with main or cover crops by 15 September so that periodical soil erosion is minimised
- Targeted application of pesticides: restrictions on the use and timing of various herbicides and insecticides, consideration of early warning systems and pest forecasts, frequent tests of sprayers