

BERRY COMMISSIONS News



A grower newsletter for the
Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission
and the Oregon Strawberry Commission



Oregon and Washington Growers and Beekeepers Will Ask OSU to Study Bee Die-Off

As the colony collapse disorder spreads to the Pacific Northwest, farmers worry their crops won't get pollinated

Oregon farmers nervous that they, their crops and the public will feel the sting from suddenly declining bee populations are pressing for improved research into what's troubling a key link in the food supply.

Bees are vital to pollinate Oregon's high value crops from pears near Hood River to cranberries on the coast, not to mention the roses and other flowers in Portland-area backyards.

But commercial bee colonies that travel around the country to pollinate crops have been hammered in the past few years by a mysterious malady loosely known as colony collapse disorder. In many cases, beekeepers have found their hives suddenly empty, the bees gone and presumed dead.

The disorder has been linked to a virus that can be transmitted by a tiny mite that infests bees. But its dynamics are still fuzzy.

Robert Whannell, who cultivates 25 acres of cranberries south of Astoria, said the beekeeper from Washington who usually brings bees to pollinate his crop lost 4,000 hives' worth of bees this winter out of 13,000 total hives.

"His message to us was, 'If we can't get ahead of this problem, I'm going to be out of business,'" Whannell said. "If it continues to escalate, we're all going to be in trouble."

Without the extra bees to pollinate his cranberries, Whannell said his production would probably drop 70 percent to 80 percent. The bees ferry pollen from flower to flower, fertilizing blossoms so they ripen into plump fruit.

Oregon State University, the state's land grant university that supports agriculture, no longer has a full-time professor focused on bee research. Some farmers are hoping to change that and have an April 8 meeting planned with OSU administrators in Corvallis.

Although the Pacific Northwest had seemed to escape bee die-offs as severe as those seen in other parts of the country, there are signs that the die-off is spreading to this region, too.

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CCD Not the Only Cause of Declining Bee Populations

- by Matt Milkovich, Assistant Editor,
The Vegetable Growers News -

So, where have all the bees gone? Well, the short answer is “we really don’t know,” according to James Tew, a beekeeping specialist with Ohio State University.

Tew gave the long answer in a presentation titled “What’s Happening to the Bees?” at the Ohio Produce Growers & Marketers Association Congress in January. There’s been a general decline in bee populations, he said, and colony collapse disorder (CCD) is only part of the problem.

Calculating the exact level of bee loss is difficult, but population decline is just one of the factors that have dramatically changed the beekeeping industry in the last 20 years, he said.

“We are not what we were,” he said. “The basic concept of beekeeping is changing.”

As the number of bees shrank, the number of beekeepers shrank, putting more of a burden on the 1,200 or so keepers that are left. The industry has gone through a fundamental restructuring, with the “little hobby guys” making way for the “mega-beekeepers,” the largest of whom has about 65,000 colonies, Tew said.

Honeybee populations, responsible for most commercial pollinating, are harder to maintain because of predaceous mites, genetics, viruses, changing beekeeper attitudes and other factors. What used to be seen as a solid, enjoyable enterprise is now much more difficult, he said.

“It simply is not as easy as it once was to be a beekeeper,” according to Tew. “Bees die much more easily, replacement bees are expensive and finding suitable places to put hives is more difficult.”

Beekeepers of the past tended to have an agricultural connection, but today’s beekeeper commonly keeps his colonies in suburban areas—which can lead to conflicts with worried neighbors. Some municipalities have even banned beekeeping, according to Tew.

Other factors have forced commercial beekeepers to change the way they do things. Disease control is more difficult. Chemical costs are significant. Honey imports have kept the price of honey low, forcing

~ Newsletter Ads ~

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Oregon and Washington Growers and Beekeepers Will Ask OSU to Study Bee Die-Off

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Whannell’s beekeeper, based in Yakima told Whannell he’d make it to the cranberries this year, but cannot promise that he will next year.

There’s increasing unease among farmers about what will happen if beekeepers they depend upon no longer have enough bees to bring.

Growers, beekeepers and others around the state and in Washington will attend the meeting in Corvallis to discuss the need for increased research into honey bee health and pollinators in Oregon.

“We’re hoping this is going to be a wake-up call that we need to be focused on this issue that affects the whole food chain,” Whannell said.



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Creating Homes that Please America's Wild Bees

- by Marcia Wood, Agricultural
Research Service Information Staff -



*Studies of the blue orchard bee—
shown here visiting an apple
blossom—may reveal new ways to
lure these proficient pollinators to
live and work in orchards and fields.
Image courtesy T. L. Pitts-Singer.*

Just like people who are looking for a perfect place to live, some female bees search for the ideal place to build their nests.

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) entomologist Theresa L. Pitts-Singer is discovering more about the “nesting cues” that influence wild bees’ house-hunting decisions. It’s information that may help entice more of the hardworking pollinators to take up residence in new, ready-to-occupy nesting structures that growers and beekeepers provide.

Some bees like living in snug, dark recesses called “nesting cavities.” These range from deep holes drilled into wooden boards, to bundles of cardboard tubes or hollow reeds. Growers and beekeepers place bee housing in orchards and fields where they need the bees to live and work.

Wild bees augment the work of the European honey bee, currently plagued by a puzzling problem known as colony collapse disorder. That’s according to Pitts-Singer, with the ARS Pollinating Insect Biology, Management and Systematics Research Unit in Logan, Utah.

Scientists already know that female blue orchard bees (*Osmia lignaria*) and certain other wild bees prefer to nest in cavities that other females of their species once occupied.

That’s problematical because old nests may be contaminated with disease-causing spores.

To find out what’s making old nests alluring, Pitts-Singer is investigating components from the old homes, including old pollen, leaves, mud, and a fluid bees apply to cavity walls.

In one test, Pitts-Singer and colleagues used glass tubes to approximate drilled nesting holes, then collected the now-dry fluid that bees had left on walls. The scientists are using sophisticated laboratory instruments to glean some of the first-ever information about the chemical composition of the fluid.

Perhaps secreted by bees to differentiate one home from another, the fluid may also add to the overall appeal of a previously occupied nesting site. If that’s the case, Pitts-Singer’s investigations might lead to using synthetic versions of the fluid to make tomorrow’s new nesting structures more inviting.

ARS is the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s chief scientific research agency.



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CCD Not the Only Cause of Declining Bee Populations

- Continued from Page 2 -

beekeepers to migrate in order to survive financially. That's not conducive to a healthy bee population.

"Travel is just about as far removed from a bee's natural environment as you can get," he said.

As bee numbers have declined, fruit and vegetable growers have pondered becoming their own beekeepers. There are advantages to that, but it's a major commitment, according to Tew.

CCD

When CCD hit in late 2006, the industry was just "pummeled" by the nation media. The frenzy was unusual, considering that periodic, unexplainable bee die-offs have occurred since the 1800s. Apparently, bees have to die a "sexy" death in order to get the media to notice, he said.

During the die-off referred to as CCD, as many as 600,000 of the country's 2.5 million colonies were lost to an unknown malady. Fully functional bee colonies began to wane, until there were no bees left, according to Tew.

The cause of CCD remains a mystery, but possibilities such as insecticide exposure, internal hive chemicals, defective genetics, viruses and excessive colony stress have been suggested. For a while, the Israeli acute paralysis virus was thought to be the culprit, but it's now considered a marker of CCD, not a causative agent, according to Tew.

Science has failed to provide a clear answer to CCD, so people have come up with all kinds of wild theories to explain the bee disappearances – everything from cell phone towers to terrorist plots to dust from the Iraq war, he said.

Anyway, the honeybee population seems stable—for now. There hasn't been a major die-off since the CCD episode. The industry still will experience periodic die-offs and won't always know why, but one good thing has come from all the CCD scrutiny: The public has been alerted to the decline in bee numbers, and action is being taken.

"The smell of funding is in the air," Tew Said.



How Plants Protect Us: Unmasking the Secret Power of Phytochemicals

- by Marcia Wood, Agricultural Research Service Information Staff -

Rosemary, the fragrant herb that enlivens roast chicken and other favorites, and turmeric, the mainstay spice of curry dishes, contain powerful natural compounds that, in test tubes, can kill cells of a childhood cancer. What's more, grapes, strawberries, and other familiar fruits—and some vegetables—also have chemicals that can destroy the cells of this cancer, known as "acute lymphoblastic leukemia."

Susan J. Zunino, an Agricultural Research Service molecular biologist, leads the nutrition-focused research that has resulted in these first-ever findings. She's investigating the health-imparting effects of plant chemicals, or phytochemicals, using laboratory cultures of both healthy human blood cells and cancerous ones as her models.

Zunino is based at the agency's Western Human Nutrition Research Center in Davis, California, about an hour's drive northeast of San Francisco. She's collaborating in the investigations with molecular biologist David Storms, at the Davis center; Jonathan Ducore, at the University of California-Davis Cancer Center; and Navindra Seeram, at the University of California-Los Angeles.

Zunino's pioneering studies, published in *Cancer Research* and *Cancer Letters*, reveal the previously unknown ability of about a half-dozen phytochemicals to stop growth of this type of leukemia. The findings are of interest to cancer researchers and to nutrition researchers exploring the health benefits of compounds in the world's edible fruits, vegetables, herbs, and spices.

Death of Leukemia Cells: How Do Phytochemicals Triumph?
For the most part, scientists don't yet have all the details about how phytochemicals bolster healthy cells and battle harmful ones. That's true even for better-known phytochemicals such as the resveratrol in red grapes, blueberries, and some other fruits.

Zunino's investigations provide some new clues about how phytochemicals attack cancer cells. She has studied carnosol from rosemary, curcumin from turmeric, resveratrol from grapes, and ellagic acid, kaempferol, and quercetin in strawberries. The work demonstrated the ability of these phytochemicals to kill the acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells and also suggested ways in which the compounds might do that.

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How Plants Protect Us Unmasking the Secret Power of Phytochemicals

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For example, Zunino and colleagues showed that the phytochemicals interfere with the orderly operations of mitochondria, the miniature energy-producing power plants inside cells. Without energy, cells die.

Mitochondria exposed to resveratrol and the other phytochemicals became inoperative. But more work is needed to fully understand how the phytochemicals achieved that. And the team wants to know more about the phytochemicals' other modes of action that resulted in the cancer-cell death.

Can Phytochemicals Help Prevent Diabetes?

In related research, Zunino, working with Storms and Charles Stephensen, a physiologist at the Davis research center, determined for the first time that some component of table grapes prevented the progression of type 1 diabetes in mice and increased their survival. That was in contrast to diabetic mice that were not fed grapes.

Scientists provided the fruit in the form of a freeze-dried powder made from table grapes, the kind sold fresh in the produce section of supermarkets. The powder, provided by the California Table Grape Commission, made up 1 percent of the chow fed to some of the mice. That's the human equivalent of about six servings of grapes per day.

Zunino's experiment apparently is the first to show a link between eating grapes and preventing progression of type 1 diabetes. If the results from this study of 30 laboratory mice hold true for humans, the research could offer new options for protection against this chronic autoimmune disease.

According to the National Institutes of Health, an estimated 1 in every 400-600 children and adolescents in the U.S. population has type 1 diabetes.

Right now, the researchers don't know which grape compounds provided the protective effect. Similarly, the exact sequence of steps that led to the protection is also not yet proven. But the scientists think that the grape phytochemicals may have prevented unwanted entry of immune cells into the pancreas.

Mice fed the grape powder had fewer immune cells in the pancreas than did the other mice in the experiment. But what's the relation between immune cells in the pancreas and type 1 diabetes?

Immune cells in the pancreas can mistakenly attack specialized cells known as "beta cells." Beta cells produce insulin,

which is needed to help regulate the amount of sugar in the bloodstream. If immune cells in the pancreas attack and kill beta cells, the pancreas can run out of beta cells. When that happens, type 1 diabetes can result.

People with type 1 diabetes have to carefully monitor the amounts of sugar-containing foods they eat, including sweet, fresh table grapes. How ironic that this luscious fruit might actually hold a key to preventing the progression of type 1 diabetes. This may be a perplexing riddle of Nature—perhaps one that Zunino's team will soon solve.

This research is part of Human Nutrition, an ARS national program (#107) described on the World Wide Web at www.nps.ars.usda.gov.

Susan J. Zunino, David H. Storms, and Charles B. Stephensen are at the USDA-ARS Western Human Nutrition Research Center, 430 W. Health Sciences Dr., Davis, CA 95616; phone (530) 752-5156 [Zunino], (530) 754-5193 [Storms], (530) 754-9266 [Stephensen], fax (530) 752- published in the March 2008 issue of Agricultural Research magazine.



USDA-ARS Daily News Feed On-line

-by Sally Schneider, USDA-ARS -

The link: www.ars.usda.gov/News/News.htm will take you to a page where you can select the daily news feed (or subscribe to it for free), view the current or archived copies of Agricultural Research magazine, or access the image gallery. Please feel free to send this link to anyone who might be interested.

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Growers Can Now Weigh in on Proposed H-2A Rule Changes

- by Matt Milkovich -

Fred Leitz, a Michigan farmer and treasurer of the National Council of Agricultural Employers (NCAE), is concerned about proposed changes to the H-2A labor program. He wanted to get the word out to growers and encourage them to participate in the rulemaking process.

On Feb. 6, the U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced "a series of proposed rule modifications to provide employers with a streamlined hiring process for temporary and seasonal agricultural workers under the H-2A program."

NCAE began studying the proposed rules, which are lengthy and complex, as soon as they were announced. A white paper was being prepared for release some time in February, Leitz said.

After a personal study, Leitz said the DHS portion was on target but the labor department proposals were way off. Growers should study the modifications and let both departments – along with congressmen and anybody else who will listen – know what they think. It's imperative they make clear the reasons they don't use H-2A, he said.

According to DHS, the proposed modifications would relax current limitations on an employer's ability to petition for multiple, unnamed agricultural workers. The modifications also would extend, from 10 to 30 days, the time a temporary agricultural worker can remain in the United States after the end of employment. They would reduce, from six to three months, the time a temporary worker must wait outside the country before he or she is allowed re-entry. Additionally, workers who are changing from one H-2A employer to another can start work with the new employer before U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services approves the change (provided the new employer participates in the USCIS E-Verify program).

The labor department listed other changes that would occur under the new rules: The methodology for calculating H-2A wages would be revised to better reflect locality, occupation and skill level – which also would protect the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers.

The modifications would increase the length of time employers are required to recruit domestic workers before they are permitted to apply for H-2A workers. Additionally, new tools to ensure employer compliance are being proposed. These would include audits, revocation of certifications, increased debarment authority and substantial increases in fines, according to the labor department.

The proposed rules could become permanent by midsummer, Leitz said, so the time to change them is now. Migrant advocate groups in Washington, D.C., will make their voices heard. Farmers need to do the same.

What to do: Press releases and fact sheets about the proposed rules are available at www.dhs.gov or www.dol.gov. The proposals were published in the Federal Register Feb. 13, and are open to public comment until 45 days after publication. To make a comment, visit www.regulations.gov. For the DHS proposals, type "USCIS-2007-0055" in the search engine. For the labor department proposals, type "20 CFR Part 655." Follow the instructions from there.

To learn more about NCAE, visit www.ncaeonline.org. Reprinted from the Vegetable Growers News – April 2008



Contract Law in Oregon Applicable to Agriculture Sellers and Buyers

- by Brent Searle, Special Assistant to the Director, ODA -

This is an excerpt from the complete article which can be found online at www.oregonfb.org/download/contract_law.doc

This information is provided for educational uses only; it is not intended as legal advice. If you have legal questions, please consult your attorney.

Agriculture is a large industry in Oregon, with more than \$3.4 billion worth of goods and services purchased by farmers and nearly \$5 billion worth of farm commodities sold to wholesale or retail buyers. The transactions between buyers and sellers are governed by contract law or other aspects of state law. This document provides an overview of these laws for various commodities, including payment terms, lien application, and other related information for farmers and buyers.

There are three general scenarios in selling and buying agricultural products (outside a grower cooperative situation):

- 1) a contract with specific price terms;
- 2) an "open price" contract (price not specified); or,
- 3) no written contract, "cash basis sales," delivery made and payment made.

There may be variations on these themes, but in general, these are the traditional approaches of exchange. Each of these scenarios is explained below in further detail with applicable reference to state law.

Contract Law in Oregon Applicable to Agriculture Sellers and Buyers

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Under scenario one (contract), the parties agree in writing to a price and some specificity as to production (all acreage, certain acreage, certain poundage, or whatever the agreement may be). Pricing in this type of contract is usually determined before services (a crop) are harvested, and in many instances, before a crop is planted. Quality considerations can certainly be part of a written contract and should be specified so all parties understand how that will be determined and affect price.

This is essentially a buyer asking a producer to raise or grow something for future delivery at an agreed upon price. This is the clearest and least ambiguous method of transaction between the parties.

Under the second scenario (open price contract), the following statute applies:

ORS 72.3050 Open price term (Contract with no price specified).

(1) The parties if they so intend can conclude a contract for sale even though the price is not settled. In such a case the price is a reasonable price at the time for delivery if:

- (a) Nothing is said as to price; or
- (b) The price is left to be agreed by the parties and they fail to agree; or
- (c) The price is to be fixed in terms of some agreed market or other standard as set or recorded by a third person or agency and it is not so set or recorded.

(2) A price to be fixed by the seller or by the buyer means a price for the seller or buyer to fix in good faith.

(3) When a price left to be fixed otherwise than by agreement of the parties fails to be fixed through fault of one party the other may at the option of the other party treat the contract as canceled or may fix a reasonable price.

(4) Where, however, the parties intend not to be bound unless the price be fixed or agreed and it is not fixed or agreed there is no contract. In such a case the buyer must return any goods already received or if unable so to do must pay their reasonable value at the time of delivery and the seller must return any portion of the price paid on account. [1961 c.726 §72.3050]

Under this second scenario, the determination of a “reasonable price” can leave a lot open to question (or litigation). The price is to be set in “good faith” — another term open to interpretation. The risk with this approach is that if a price cannot be agreed (Section 4), then the contract is void and the goods must be returned to the grower, or the buyer must pay a “reasonable price.”

Remedies for not achieving a price could be spelled out in the contract if the parties agree to such (mediation/arbitration/etc.).

NOTE: Specificity as to production (all acreage, certain acreage, certain poundage, or whatever the agreement) are required as part of an open price contract, even though price is not at time of signing.

As with a firm contract, quality considerations, can certainly be part of a written contract and should be specified so all parties understand how that will be determined and affect price.

One way to minimize the uncertainty of an open price contract is to include a reference point for pricing in the contract that will help determine a reasonable price established in good faith. This could be a price established through negotiations (as in the case of perennial ryegrass or Dungeness crab), a percentage of retail price on a given day at a given market, a reference to a complementary product/crop or regional price, or some other specific measure that is easily validated and helps reduce the unknown elements of price discovery and uncertainty.

The third scenario is daily market / open price delivery where no contract exists. The default in this situation is payment by the buyer to the grower/farmer within 30 days of product delivery. This situation doesn't speak to price, but more to payment terms (absence of a contract) as specified in ORS 576.605.

576.705 Processors required to pay for commodities within 30 days after delivery; interest on late payments.
Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(1) In the absence of a contract providing otherwise, any processor who purchases a commodity from a producer shall make full payment therefore not later than the 30th day after the day the processor takes delivery of the harvested commodity.

(2) Any processor who fails to make payment as required by subsection (1) of this section shall pay, in addition to the amount due, interest thereon at the rate of one percent per month. [1971 c.531 §2]

Note that interest begins to accrue on the 31st day if payment is not made.

This section is applicable to all “commodities,” (unless otherwise specified by law; examples follow), as defined by any distinctive type of agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, vegetable, animal or seafood product, or any class, variety or utilization thereof, in a natural or processed state, including bees and honey but not including timber or timber products.



Raspberry & Blackberry News

Notice of Public Hearing

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission
Proposed Budget

The Proposed Budget is Published on Page 13

As required by ORS 576.416, the Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission (ORBC) will hold a public meeting for the purpose of receiving comments on the Commission's proposed budget for the next fiscal year.

DATE: Thursday, May 15, 2008

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

PLACE: Langdon Farms
Golf Course
24377 NE Airport Road
Aurora, Oregon

Copies of the proposed budget are available at the commission office, 4845 B SW Dresden Ave., Corvallis, OR 97333, and on-line at www.oregon-berries.com.

The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for person with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to 541-758-4043.



NWREC, Caneberry Open House

- by Bernadine Strik, Oregon State University -

The Caneberry Open House at the NWREC, Aurora, Oregon, will be on Monday, June 2, 2008.

The open house will start at 1:00 p.m. with some brief presentations of research projects. This will be followed by a "tour" through the breeding plots and refreshments.



For more information contact 503-678-1264.

Portland Marketing Firm Bounces Oregon Berries into the Limelight

- by Cat McKenzie, Food First Marketing -

Portland Marketing firm Livengood/Nowak is moving forward quickly to showcase Oregon raspberries and blackberries and get the word out to both consumers and manufacturers that Oregon berries are the world's premium berries. The firm was hired after an RFP went out for a marketing company able to create a branded image to promote Oregon berries this fall.

Working in conjunction with the ORBC Promotion Committee, Livengood/Nowak's creative team of artists, copywriters and account managers has come up with an exciting new logo, designed to grab the attention and get the word out about Oregon berries.

Using the tag line "Eat Your Berries!" the new logo features the photographic image of a trio of Oregon berries with jaunty green leaves. The logo will be featured on all new promotional material creating a unified visual message that will attract attention.

Look for the new logo in June 2008 on the updated Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission website. We will still be at the old familiar www.oregon-berries.com but hold on to your hats because the new cutting edge website design is going to blow you away. Livengood/Nowak describes the style they are using as "Fun, funny, lighthearted, visually captivating..." "the website fulfills that promise while offering ease of navigation, updated content and dedicated sections for growers and industry members. The new website homepage will feature a chef profile with a gourmet berry recipe, a featured berry product, a calendar of harvest dates and an easy signup for an e-newsletter offering recipes and health information on Oregon berries.

The new homepage will be the perfect landing site for visitors who will be directed to our website through banner ads featuring playful vignettes focusing on the health giving powers of Oregon berries. The banner ads will run on two sites targeted at visitors interested in good food and health - Epicurious.com and Nutritiondata.com.

The launch of the new website with the new logo will be part of phase one in what promises to be an exciting campaign for Oregon berries. Look for updates on what's happening with this marketing initiative in the fall newsletter.



The Need for More Technology Research

- by Tom Peerbolt, Peerbolt Crop Management -

The Problem: Oregon raspberry and blackberry growers and processors face serious challenges that threaten the long term viability of their livelihood.

These threats include:

- Declining availability of labor, land, water and energy resources.
- Increasing costs and greater management complexity from state and federal regulations .
- Greater demand for improved microbiological food safety.
- Persistent and serious pressure from insects and plant diseases.
- Increasing competition from lower cost foreign producers.

While the challenges facing growers have increased, public research and extension capacity to address these issues has, in general, decreased.

How to Respond? Within our own businesses and institutions we have each responded to the pressures created by the above situation to the best of our abilities. However, we have not done nearly as much as we could coordinating our public and private technology resources and knowledge to meet the above threats and improve the profitability of both our own operations and that of our industry.

Working on these issues as an industry takes an investment from each of us in terms of time, ideas, money and resources. This isn't easy. Before an action plan can be organized that would move us forward, we need to understand where our present technology stands and what's holding us back from improving it and then figuring out how to get from concepts to the field.

Some of the questions we still need to adequately answer:

- What is the present state of our technology resources?
- Who are the key individuals, companies, and institutions available to coordinate and contribute to the plan?
- What technologies are now in development?
- What are our priority technology needs?
- How can we get growers the information they need on foreign competition and on technologies being used in other crops and regions?
- How can we accelerate the adoption of new technologies in Oregon blackberries and raspberries?

Present Innovation Research Directions: Email updates: The commission, along with other northwest small fruit commissions sponsors a weekly industry email update, if you're not yet receiving it, call Tom Peerbolt at 503-289-7287 or email him at tom@peerbolt.com

Innovation website & blog is in development at : www.berryinnovation.com

It will also aid in information dissemination and communication.

- Development of an ag engineering 'center' at the OSU North Willamette Station - Clark Seavert, the Station's Director, is organizing an effort to locate at least two ag engineering researchers at the station in the near future. This could be an essential link in getting new technology into caneberry fields.
- Specialty Crops Research Team - This is a group representing about 10 national specialty crops including berry crops. Through frequent conference calls they are developing a coordinated approach for technology needs in specialty crops. We don't need to reinvent the wheel. Larger specialty crops like grapes and tree fruits are developing tools that we can adapt for our needs if we can find out about them.
- Strengthening our Relationship with Caneberry Breeding Programs - Genetic resources are the foundation of any agricultural industry. The commission is working closely with the USDA/ARS/OSU breeding program to use these public resources to enhance the Oregon blackberry and raspberry industry's competitiveness.
- Commission Sponsored Grower Workshops - A February workshop for growers has been both well received and well attended that gives a forum for discussing these issues and sharing relevant information and developments.

If you'd like any more information on any of these efforts or get more involved in getting them implemented, call Tom Peerbolt, ORBC Research Coordinator, 503-289-7287 or email him at tom@peerbolt.com.



OSU

OSU Caneberry Fertilizer Recommendations

-by Diane Kaufman, NWREC -
(OSU Caneberry Newsletter)

Our fertilizer recommendations are 50 to 80 lb N/a applied as a split application in mature red raspberry and 50 to 70 lb N/a applied as a split in trailing blackberries. Remember to check tissue levels for all nutrients on primocane leaves in late July-early August.

Please refer to our new Caneberry Nutrient Management Guide (Hart, Strik, and Rempel, 2006; 8 pages). It's available for free, on-line at the following site: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/html/em/em8903-e/>.



"The Finest Marionberry Pie in Oregon" The ORBC Presents State Fair Contest

- by Cat McKenzie, Food First Marketing -

The ORBC will kick off a new contest that will have pie bakers around the state dusting off their rolling pins and perfecting their piecrusts. The search for "The Finest Marionberry Pie in Oregon" will begin at County Fairs all over Oregon. The winner from each County Fair will then take their blue ribbon Marionberry pie recipe and compete for the grand prize at the Oregon State Fair.

The theme for this year's state fair is "Only in Oregon", which is fitting for a pie contest featuring a sensational tasting berry bred and grown in Oregon and hands down the favorite of natives and visitors alike. The contest is looking for fabulous new and delicious pies using Oregon Marionberries in the filling. The pies are not limited to the traditional two crust Marionberry Pie, so bakers can be creative in producing a great pie.

Through generous contribution from Oregon businesses, there are outstanding prizes for the winners at all levels. At the County Fair level, the 1st place winner will receive a goody bag of delicious Marionberry Products from Columbia Empire Farms/Your Northwest and a distinctive berry spoon from "In Good Taste" Portland's premier cooking school and emporium, plus the right to go on to the State Fair contest.

The winner at the Oregon State Fair will receive a spectacular gift basket of Marionberry products from Columbia Empire Farms/Your Northwest worth \$100 and a gift certificate for \$100 from "In Good Taste" good towards one seat in a cooking class offered at their Portland location. The first runner up will receive a bountiful Marionberry products gift basket from Columbia Empire Farms/Your NW worth \$45 and a beautiful Emile Henry pie plate from "In Good Taste"

Even if you are not a baker be sure to attend the final judging at the Oregon State Fair held on August 23rd in the Jackman Long building. In addition to the winning pie judging there will be free cooking demonstrations using Oregon Marionberries sponsored by Bob's Red Mill of Milwaukee, Oregon and door prize drawings for gift baskets donated by Bob's Red Mill featuring an assortment of their world renown baking products. We hope to see you at the Fair!



A "Berry" Good Bee for Pollinating Blackberries and Raspberries-USDA-ARS

- by Marcia Wood, ARS Information Staff -

Oregon Bee Loves Berries, May Help Fill Gap Caused By Colony Collapse Disorder Of European Bees

Bringing grains of pollen to waiting blackberry and red raspberry blossoms may be the special talent of a small, emerald-green bee called *Osmia aglaia*. That's according to Agricultural Research Service (ARS) entomologist James H. Cane, who—in outdoor experiments in Oregon and Utah—has studied the pollination prowess of this 3/8-inch-long bee perhaps more extensively than any other scientist.

The hardworking bee, native to Oregon and California, may help with pollination chores, augmenting the work of America's best-known crop pollinator, the European honey bee *Apis mellifera*. In recent years, hived honey bees across the country have been hit hard by a mostly mysterious condition known as colony collapse disorder. Those problems—and others caused by mites, beetles, diseases and Africanized honey bees—have added even more urgency to the need to find proficient pollinators among America's wild native bees, noted Cane.

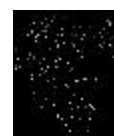
He's based at the ARS Pollinating Insect Biology, Management and Systematics Research Unit in Logan, Utah.

In one series of experiments, Cane showed that *O. aglaia* bees work quickly, visiting just as many red raspberry flowers, and nearly as many blackberry blossoms, as do honey bees, in the same amount of time.

Both kinds of berries are mostly self-pollinating, meaning that they can form fruit without the need for insects to bring pollen to them. But better berries result if honey bees or *O. aglaia* visit red raspberry flowers, Cane found. The plump, well-formed fruits were 30 percent bigger than those on red raspberry plants not visited by either bee species.

Read more about this research in the February 2008 issue of Agricultural Research magazine, available online at: www.ars.usda.gov.

ARS is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief scientific research agency.




A New Day for Blackberry Growers

- by Leonard Heidt, Executive Secretary, Blackberry Bargaining Association -

Over the past thirty years several attempts have been made by blackberry growers to stabilize and improve their position for marketing blackberries. Growers constantly seem to be squeezed between the cost of production and the prices that have been given to them for their product without any input from them. The Blackberry Bargaining Association has taken the past experiences from these attempts along with new ideas and the Oregon Statutes to build a position in which to bargain for stable prices. We believe this can be accomplished without unionizing or trying to force processors into a position that takes away the free market laws of supply and demand.

Blackberries are one of the 'super foods' and growers need to be fairly compensated for their product. In the world market economy the risks for growers in the United States is extremely high. Financial security for farmers today is more uncertain than in recent memory when a bad crop or a few bad price years could be weathered. The margins of profit are quite thin and farmers with a solid foundation can find themselves in dire financial straits in a very short time. It takes an enormous financial investment to raise all our crops, and fair and stable compensation is a must.

The Blackberry Bargaining Association has completed member signups of the 2008 harvest season and is beginning the process of meeting with individual processors in an attempt to arrive at floor prices for name specific berries and the type of pack. While the association can only negotiate with one processor at a time this year due to anti-trust laws, it is the plan and hope of the association to work with the 2009 legislature to pass legislation to give immunity to growers and processors in order that they can meet as a group to discuss market conditions and set prices.

The Blackberry Bargaining Association believes that all the experiences and history of the blackberry industry and growers can be used as tools to create a new horizon for growers. The days of sitting back and taking what is given for their product without input of any kind, hopefully, will become a thing of the past. For membership and organizational information, the association's website, www.blackberrybargaining.com, will provide most of the basics of the new cooperative corporation. 



Honored with Bob Conroy Award

The Bob Conroy Award is a non-annual industry recognition award for people who have contributed in some significant way to the Oregon berry industry. In 1998 Bob Conroy was the first recipient. Past recipients include John Rowell, Arden Sheets, Francis "Whitey" Lawrence, Dean Katterheinrich, Eugene "Gene" Littau, Dean Bredenkamp, and King Bredenkamp. This year Ken Brown was honored at the annual growers meeting for his outstanding service to the berry industry with Scenic Fruit.



ORBC Promotions and Marketing Update

- by Cat McKenzie, Food First Marketing -

The ORBC promotions and marketing efforts will move into high gear during the summer berry harvest months. Working with local press, TV & radio stations, Marketing Director Cat McKenzie hopes to get an increase in coverage of Oregon berries and Oregon berry farmers. Promoting the idea of local food from local farmers will help Oregonians become more aware of agriculture and the impact eating healthy locally grown food can have in their lives and in their communities.

Summer months will also bring a sampling of great articles on Oregon berries to national magazines. The Oregon Berry Camp has helped food writers from around the country understand why Oregon is "The Berry State" and how important berries are to health and wellness. Former Berry Camper Molly Watson will have a focus article on Oregon Berries coming out in the June issue of Sunset Magazine. Be sure to look for this issue at your local store if you do not have a subscription. Berry Camper Ashley Griffen will have a story in Edible Portland Magazine in May their online issue is available at www.edibleportland.com.



ORBC Promotions and Marketing Update

- Continued from Page 11 -

The Oregon Berry Camp will be held this year in July and will reach out to the manufacturing and retail areas as well as food writers and editors to help spread the word about Oregon berries to as many segments of media and industry as possible. This is the fourth annual camp and Oregon berries have received incredible national media exposure from this successful event.

For many year's writers, editors and TV reporters have wanted to be able to talk directly to a scientist on berries and health or a chef about great berry recipes or other experts for their articles. Now, the ORBC can offer to put them in touch with the members of the "Caneberry Advisory Board". This board will be featured on the updated ORBC website as the "go-to" people for media.

The Board will be made up of people who are great supporters of Oregon berries as well as experts in their field. Be sure to seek out the lineup for this Board on the new website. Members will include Dr. Gary Stoner, pioneering scientist in the field of berries and human health, Dr. Paul Gross, online columnist and scientist who writes the popular "Berry Doctor" newsletter, Chef Vitaly Paley, the James Beard winning owner of the Portland restaurant "Paley's Place" and a number of other experts in the fields of nutrition.

This summer will see the kickoff of the ORBC campaign to make the Marionberry the Oregon State Berry. A bill is going to be introduced in the 2009 legislative session and we need your help to make sure your state representatives know that this bill is important to Oregon berry farmers and their families. The Oregon Marionberry is widely grown by Oregon berry farmers, who have produce an average of 27.5 million pounds of Marions over the last ten years, but recognition for this Oregon native has been slow in coming and competition from overseas berries pose a real risk for pricing. Take a minute out of your busy schedule this summer to email or write your state representative and state senator and tell them that the passage of this bill would mean a great deal to our industry and give our farm families the boost they really need. Be sure to stress that the Oregon Marionberry is not only a premium blackberry grown primarily right here in Oregon but that it is an important source of health giving nutrients which have been shown to help prevent diseases such as cancer, heart disease and mental aging. For help in finding how to contact your Oregon state representatives or a letter you can just sign and mail contact Cat McKenzie at 541-456-2264 or email her at: catmc@peak.org.



2008-2009 ORBC Proposed Research Budget

1. Genetic Fingerprints for Blackberries from Plants, Whole Berries and Puree
2. Caneberry Pesticide Registration, Tracking and New Chemistries
3. Evaluation of Wild Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) Populations for Disease Resistance, Fruit Quality and Vigor
4. Research Coordinator
5. Expansion of a Weekly Email IPM Newsletter for Small Fruit Growers and Related Industry Personnel
6. Cooperative Breeding Program – Caneberries
7. Evaluation of Processing Quality of Advanced Caneberry Breeding Selections

OREGON RASPBERRY & BLACKBERRY COMMISSION

	ACTUAL BUDGET 2006-07	APPROVED BUDGET 2007-08	ESTIMATED EXPENSES 2007-08	PROPOSED BUDGET 2008-09
<u>SUMMARY OF REVENUES</u>				
Assessments	\$454,755.70	\$454,450	\$337,000	\$350,500
Interest income	10,077.84	9,500	9,500	5,000
Other Income	0.00	0	31,311	0
Grant Income	0.00	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	464,833.54	463,950	377,811	355,500
Carryover/Begin. Cash Balance	388,281.80	330,000	400,309	145,000
Available for Fiscal Year	853,115.34	793,950	778,120	500,500
Expenditures	853,115.34	793,950	778,120	500,500
Ending Cash Balance	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES</u>				
Materials & Services	\$85,944.20	\$101,550	\$97,129	\$98,637
Special Payments	357,838.05	433,500	522,864	266,850
Capital Outlay	0.00	0	0	0
Emergency Fund	400,309.09	250,000	149,271	127,813
ODA Oversight	9,024.00	8,900	8,856	7,200
Total Budget	\$853,115.34	\$793,950	\$778,120	\$500,500
<u>MATERIALS & SERVICES</u>				
Materials & Supplies	\$7,143.32	\$9,000	\$7,650	\$9,000
Communications	6,655.46	6,000	6,000	7,000
Travel & Admin. Travel	1,588.97	4,000	4,000	2,500
Meals & lodging	5,691.80	7,000	7,000	7,000
Freight & postage	2,711.59	6,500	4,750	4,000
Insurance & Bonds	635.00	700	879	1,000
Auditing fees	0.00	0	0	0
Auditing fund	0.00	0	0	0
Legal fees	233.10	3,000	2,000	2,000
Other Purchased Services	0.00	1,000	500	500
Administrative Services	61,284.96	64,350	64,350	65,637
Total Materials & Services	\$85,944.20	\$101,550	\$97,129	\$98,637
<u>SPECIAL PAYMENTS</u>				
Promotion	\$245,542.62	\$221,500	\$316,760	\$195,000
Promotion Matching Grant	0.00	100,000	64,085	0
Research	82,662.69	86,000	100,708	51,600
Education	5,500.00	6,000	36,811	10,500
Legislative Education	24,132.74	20,000	4,500	9,750
Assessment Refund	0.00	0	0	0
Total Special Payments	\$357,838.05	\$433,500	\$522,864	\$266,850
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODA MGMT. FEE	\$9,024.00	\$8,900	\$8,856	\$7,200
EMERGENCY FUND	\$400,309.09	\$250,000	\$149,271	\$127,813
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED	\$853,115.34	\$793,950	\$778,120	\$500,500



2007-2008

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission
Commissioner List



Chairman - Dave Dunn

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Vice-chairman - Wayne Bochsler

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Phil Lavine - Public Member
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2007-2008 Committee List

Budget Committee

Dave Dunn, Chair
Leonard Heidt
Wayne Bochsler
Willard Kreder

Legislative/Labor/Education Committee

Willard Kreder, Chair
Phil LaVine
Don Sturm
Tim Kreder

Research Committee

Wayne Bochsler, Chair
Jerry Stratton
Willard Kreder
Tom Peerbolt – Research Coord./ex officio
Rufus LaLone – ex officio
Jeff Flake – ex officio

Promotion Committee

Phil LaVine, Chair
Jerry Stratton
Dave Dunn
Leonard Heidt
Gery Amos
Don Sturm
Tim Kreder

Oregon Blackberry Recognition Committee

Dave Dunn, Chair
Wayne Bochsler
Phil LaVine

Promotion Matching Grant Committee

Leonard Heidt, Chair
Phil LaVine
Wayne Bochsler
Willard Kreder
Mark Anderson - ex officio

ORBC Committee Activities – Get Involved, Ask Questions

The Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission has a number of new and exciting projects underway. We are working on ways to help increase interest and consumption of Oregon's blackberries and raspberries, and ensure our berry industry remains profitable. If you are hearing about our activities through the grapevine and would prefer to get information straight from the source consider contacting one of the ORBC's representatives directly or attending a commission or committee meeting. We would appreciate hearing from you with questions or comments, and also want to ensure that the information you're getting about what the commission is doing on your behalf is accurate. Below are some examples of what is currently underway:

Promotion Committee

Contact: Cat McKenzie, Marketing Director 541-456-2264 or Phil La Vine 503-399-5089

This committee is working with Livengood Nowack and Food First Marketing to develop a branding campaign for blackberries and Marionberries, along with a new website.

Oregon Blackberry Name Recognition Committee

Contact: Dave Dunn 503-362-8678 or Phil La Vine 503-399-5089

This committee is working on certifying Oregon blackberries and Marionberries to ensure a high quality product ends up in the consumer's mouth as well as one that is what it says it is.

Education/Legislative/Labor

Contact: Willard Kreder 541-936-2267

Projects include the Berry Health Benefits Symposium, participation in the National Berry Crops Initiative, and working to make the Marionberry the state berry.

Research

Contact: Tom Peerbolt 503-289-7287 or Wayne Bochsler 503-634-2126

Projects include Genetic Fingerprints for IQF 'Marion' Whole Berries and Puree; Irrigation Management Practices for Better Root and Fruit Rot Control in Red Raspberry; Caneberry Pesticide Registration Tracking; Evaluation of Wild Black Raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) Populations for Disease Resistance, Fruit Quality and Vigor; Evaluation of Rimsulfuron (Matrix) Herbicide as a New Herbicide for Use in Caneberries; Development of New Raspberry Cultivars for the Pacific Northwest; Potential Use of Furanol as an Aroma Marker to Develop Thornless Blackberries with Marion-Like Flavor;

Chromosome Doubling of 'Whitford Thornless' Blackberry (*Rubus argutus*); Cooperative Breeding Program; Evaluation of Processing Quality of Advanced Caneberry Breeding Selections; and Evaluating the Distribution and Incidence of Strawberry Crown Moth and Raspberry Cane Borer in Oregon Caneberries.



Contract Law in Oregon Applicable to Agriculture Sellers and Buyers

- Continued from Page 6 -

The following provide specific references to different ag commodities in terms of payments or contract language as provided forth in more detailed areas of Oregon Statutes.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables:

585.213 Payment by wholesale produce dealer for purchases from grower.

(1) In the absence of a contract providing otherwise, any wholesale produce dealer who purchases produce from a grower shall make full payment therefore not later than the 30th day after the day the wholesale produce dealer takes delivery of the harvested commodity.

(2) Any wholesale produce dealer who fails to make payment as required by subsection (1) of this section shall pay, in addition to the amount due, interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half percent per month.

(3) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, a grower injured by a violation of subsection (1) of this section may bring an action for damages sustained as a result of the violation. In any such action, the prevailing party shall be allowed, in addition to costs and disbursements, reasonable attorney fees at trial and on appeal...

...In sum, growers and agricultural wholesale buyers need to be aware of transactional contract or payment requirements set out in law that were created to ensure a fair and equitable exchange of goods and payments. The parties need to understand these terms, include them in contracts, or in the absence of a contract, be aware of payment dates to growers...





Notice of Public Hearing

Oregon Strawberry Commission Proposed Budget

The Proposed Budget is Published on [Page 16](#)

As required by ORS 576.416, the Oregon Strawberry Commission (OSC) will hold a public meeting for the purpose of receiving comments on the Commission's proposed budget for the next fiscal year.

DATE: Tuesday, May 20, 2008

TIME: 6:00 p.m.

**PLACE: Roth's West
1130 Wallace Road NW
Salem, OR 97304**

Copies of the proposed budget are available at the commission office, 4845 B SW Dresden Ave., Corvallis, OR 97333, and on-line at www.oregon-strawberries.org.

The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for person with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to 541-758-4043.



NWREC, Strawberry Open House

- by Bernadine Strik, OSU -

The Strawberry Open House at the NWREC, Aurora, Oregon will be on Wednesday, June 11, 2008.

The open house will start at 2:00 p.m. with some brief presentations. This will be followed by a "tour" through the breeding plots and refreshments.

For more information contact 503-678-1264.



Oregon Strawberry Consortium Update

- by Laura Barton, Ag Development & Marketing, ODA -

January 23, 2008. First Oregon Strawberry Consortium meeting: identified a branding/image campaign initiative as a primary focus. The group felt that before this could happen there needed to be a definition of what an "Oregon strawberry" was, as well as identifying users that might be interested in partnering relationships with the OR strawberry industry. Laura Barton volunteered to research and conduct a processor/user survey before the next meeting. Philip Gütt, administrator for the Oregon Strawberry Commission suggested a presentation about the branding initiative be included as part of the annual growers meeting. Alison Dennis, Burgerville; Linda Strand, Columbia Empire Farms/Your Northwest; Jim Reynolds, Food Services of America; Mike Christensen, grower/Commission chair all volunteered to serve on a panel discussion, moderated by Laura Barton.

February 20, 2008. Branding initiative panel discussion at the Strawberry Growers Annual Meeting had good audience participation.

March 5, 2008. Oregon Strawberry Consortium meeting attendees did not reach definitive "next steps" after reviewing the survey summary of 18 selected OR strawberry processors/users contacted, (including ice cream, yogurt, bakery and specialty products). Survey responses provided descriptors, noted criteria specs and partnership interest. (Not all 18 contacted provided responses.)

From the meeting discussion, I've outlined some suggested short-term strategies/activities and potential longer term strategies as a starting place:

- 1) Address lack of consumer awareness that Oregon strawberries are available in forms other than fresh.
 - a) Develop talking points and tips for Oregon strawberry growers who are contacted by media; identify spokespersons, including buyers/users of Oregon strawberries;
 - b) Develop stories, facts and press releases for trade and consumer media; identify media to target and send out.
 - c) Contact known manufacturers using Oregon strawberries (and identify additional manufacturers beyond the survey) and ask for specific commitments to identify Oregon

- Continued on Page 17 -



2007 - 2008
Commissioner List



Chairman - Michael Christensen
Vice-Chairman - Jerry May
Secretary/Treasurer - Arne Goddik

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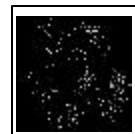
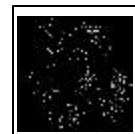
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**Oregon Strawberry Consortium
Update**

- Continued from Page 16 -



strawberries on their product packaging, POS and websites.

- d) Update the Strawberry Commission website with new information.
- 2) Fine-tune “branding” messages about Oregon strawberries and decide how they should be made available to trade, consumers, and media.
 - a) Identify and select a qualified professional with branding expertise.
- 3) Estimate resources needed to accomplish short-term goals.
 - a) Identify potential financial and in-kind contributors willing to support the Oregon strawberry industry with funding or support through internal product identification, POS, website messages.

- 4) Develop a more comprehensive list of current Oregon strawberry users or likely users. (retailers, foodservice operators, manufacturers who position themselves as premium service and product providers.)

Additional topics to explore (may be long term strategy concepts): Develop criteria that can be used to better identify “an Oregon strawberry.”

- Develop fresh market strawberry varieties to fill increased demand for “fresh” produce, without losing the Oregon advantage of desired flavor and color attributes.
- Develop packaging/shipping techniques that would allow Oregon fresh berries to be shipped longer distances.



2007-2008 OSC Committee List

Budget Committee

Michael Christensen, Chair
Arne Goddik
Elizabeth Howley
Matt Unger

Research Committee

Arne Goddik, Chair
Randy Pavlinac
Jerry May
Tom Peerbolt, Ex-Officio

Legislative Committee

Matt Unger, Chair
Michael Christensen
Arne Goddik
Jerry May

Education/Promotion Committee

Michael Christensen, Co-Chair
Elizabeth Howley, Co-Chair
Matt Unger

Sweeter. Redder. Simply Better – Get This Brochure Today!

The Oregon Strawberry Commission's (OSC) growers and processors looking for ways to let customers know about the outstanding benefits of Oregon berries have a great tool at their disposal. The OSC promotional brochure entitled "Sweeter. Redder. Simply Better", is not only an elegant eye catcher, but contains references to the health benefits as well. This marketing tool is available absolutely free. The brochure is a three fold, full color presentation that is designed to let people know why Oregon strawberries are best when taste matters. The brochure is



written in clear and to the point language, which is easy for customers to understand. This brochure will help you, the grower, or the processor, answer the questions that your customers have on berries and health and will allow you to offer them an information packed handout to take home. The OSC continues to make these brochures available to all Oregon strawberry growers and processors free year-round. This stunning brochure will definitely fly off the self at your fruit stand or be the keystone of your company's presentation portfolio. As mentioned above, the brochures are offered free of charge and you may order as many as you will need by contacting the OSC offices at 541-758-4043.



2008-2009 OSC Proposed Research Budget

1. Strawberry Pesticide Registration, Tracking and New Chemistries
2. Increasing Predatory Carabids to Reduce Weevils
3. Development of New Strawberry Cultivars for the Pacific Northwest
4. Expansion of a Weekly Email IPM Newsletter for Small Fruit Growers and Related Industry Personnel
5. Cooperative Breeding Program – Strawberries
6. Production Systems for Fresh Market Strawberries
7. Evaluation of Processing Quality of Advanced Strawberry Breeding Selections



OREGON STRAWBERRY COMMISSION

	ACTUAL BUDGET 2006-07	APPROVED BUDGET 2007-08	ESTIMATED BUDGET 2007-08	PROPOSED BUDGET 2008-09
<u>SUMMARY OF REVENUES</u>				
Assessments	\$111,345.71	\$105,000	\$130,000	\$114,000
Interest income	1,623.68	1,500	1,500	1,200
Other Income	12.82	0	0	0
Grant Income	0.00	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	112,982.21	106,500	131,500	115,200
Carryover/Begin. Cash Balance	58,769.43	60,000	76,116	90,000
Available for Expenditure	171,751.64	166,500	207,616	205,200
Expenditures	171,751.64	166,500	207,616	205,200
Balance Carried Forward	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES</u>				
Materials & Services	\$45,323.41	\$53,970	\$53,970	\$52,500
Special Payments	\$47,715.00	\$64,000	\$52,094	\$97,000
Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Fund	\$76,116.23	\$45,530	\$98,955	\$53,400
ODA Oversight	\$2,597.00	\$3,000	\$2,597	\$2,300
Total Budget	\$171,751.64	\$166,500	\$207,616	\$205,200
<u>MATERIALS & SERVICES</u>				
Materials & Supplies	\$3,644.63	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Communications	2,491.28	3,000	3,000	3,000
Travel (in state)	446.98	600	600	600
Travel (out of state)	4,054.45	5,000	5,000	5,000
Meals & lodging	2,115.34	3,500	3,500	3,500
Freight & postage	786.73	2,750	2,750	1,500
Insurance & Bonds	135.00	500	500	200
Auditing fees	0.00	0	0	0
Legal fees	0.00	1,500	1,500	1,200
Other Purchased Services	29.00	500	500	300
Administrative Services	31,620.00	31,620	31,620	32,200
Total Materials & Services	\$45,323.41	\$53,970	\$53,970	\$52,500
<u>SPECIAL PAYMENTS</u>				
Promotion	\$5,800.00	\$12,000	\$800	\$40,000
Research	36,915.00	47,000	49,294	50,000
Legislative/Education	5,000.00	5,000	2,000	7,000
Assessment Refund	0.00	0	0	0
Total Special Payments	\$47,715.00	\$64,000	\$52,094	\$97,000
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODA MGMT. FEE	\$2,597.00	\$3,000	\$2,597	\$2,300
EMERGENCY FUND	\$76,116.23	\$45,530	\$98,955	\$53,400
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED	\$171,751.64	\$166,500	\$207,616	\$205,200



Berry Commissions News
Pacific Northwest Administration
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Corvallis, OR 97333



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