Blackberry Production in Mexico Miguel Ahumada - Sun Belle Berries Cane Berry Day, San Luis Obispo, CA. 2016



Michoacan



Latitude: 19.35 degrees No.

Altitude: 4,920 ft

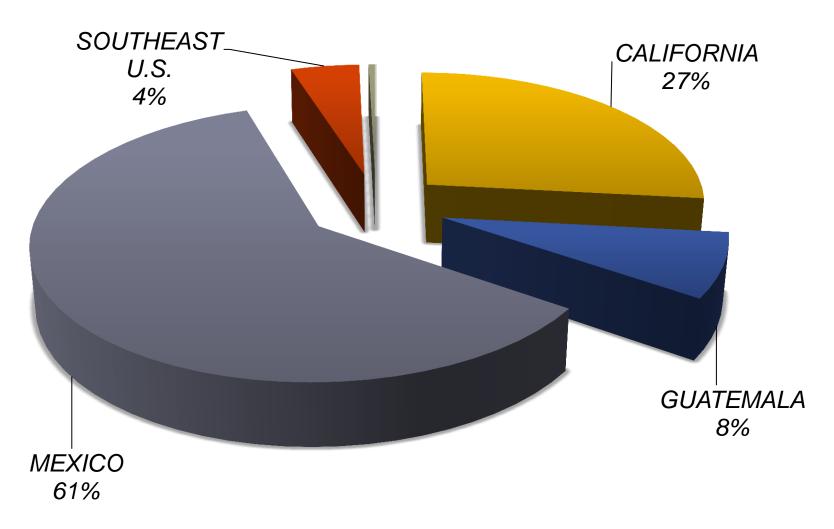
Mild tropical climate

< 200 chill hours



2014 - US Fresh Blackberry Sales

(crates 12 X 6 oz)



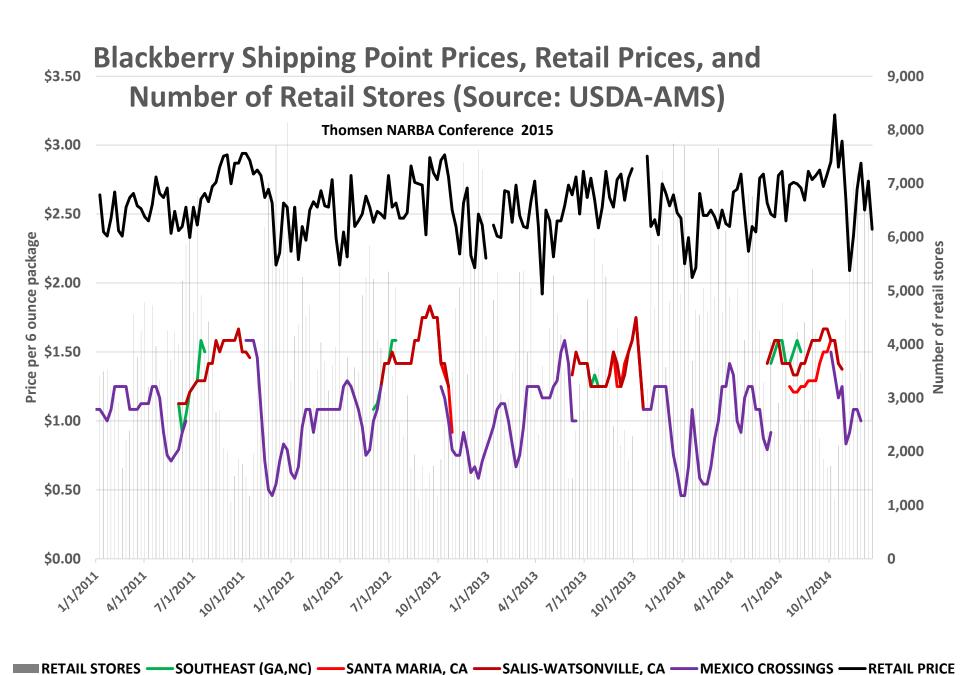
Gaskell, Cane berry day, Jan 2015

Floricane blackberry production in Mexico

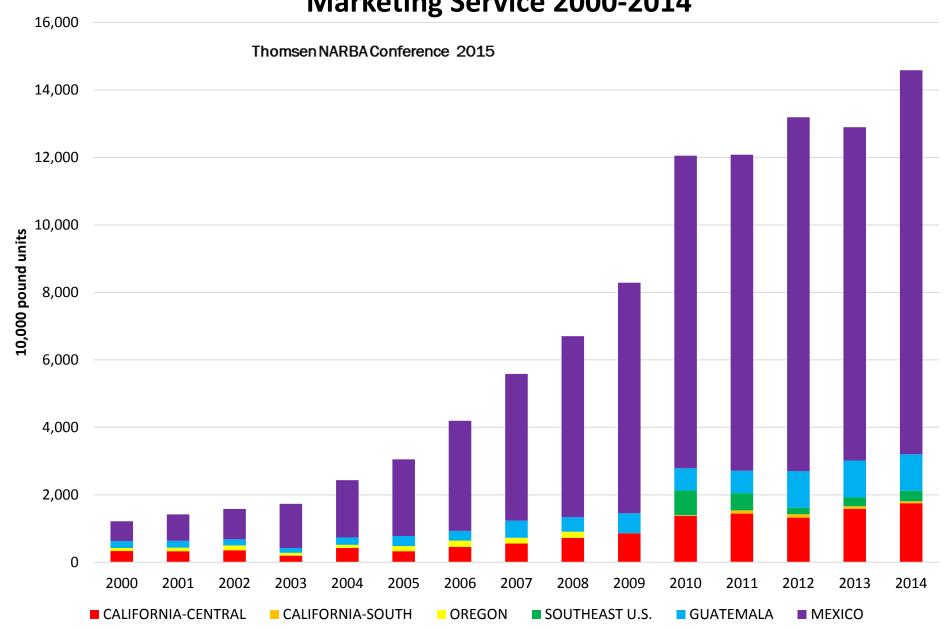
- Largest producer of fresh blackberries in the world; \$282.45 millions industry value
- 27,000 estimated acres for 2015
- Michoacan 90% production, |
 -- Jalisco rapidly expanding
- 80 % of the fruit is exported, mainly to US and EU

- 17 year run for Tupy
- Defoliation system, from July to Feb
- Early to late season
- Thorny, erect
- Large berry: 7-9 gram
- 10-20,000 lb./ha
- Flavor, balanced sweetness & acidity, with some bitterness after tested

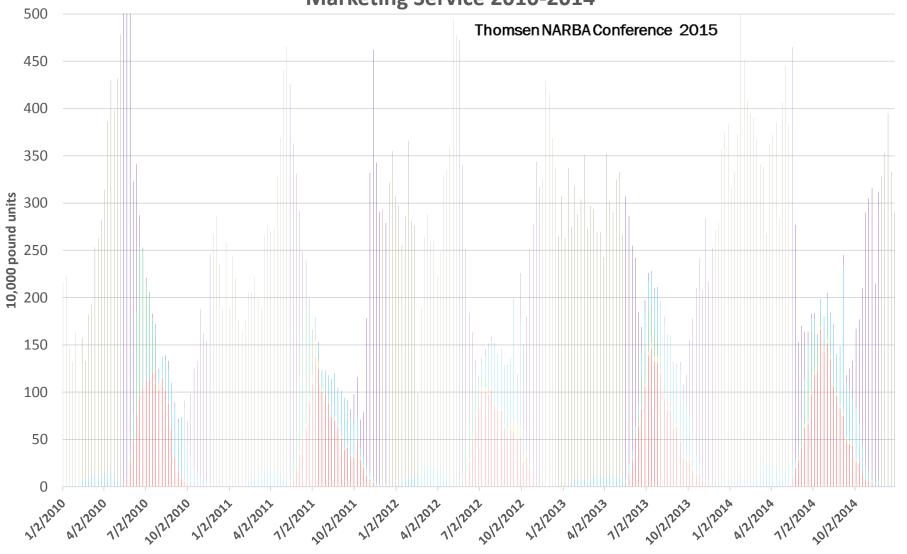
-- www.aneberry.org



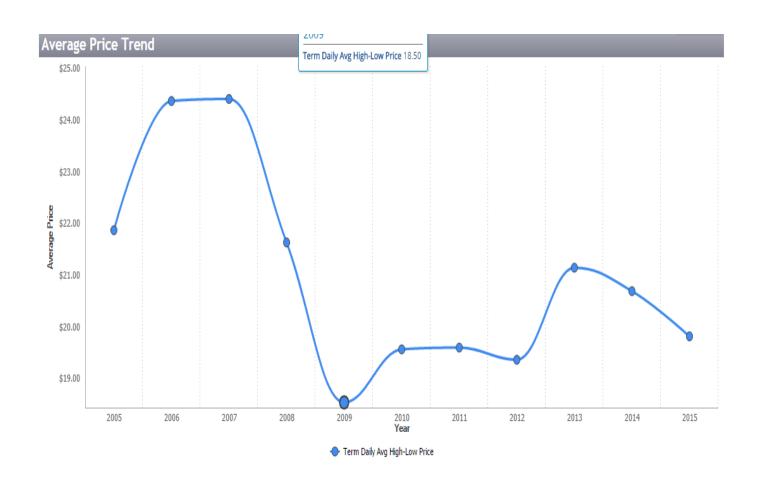
Blackberry Shipments Reported to USDA Agricultural Marketing Service 2000-2014



Weekly Blackberry Shipments Reported to USDA Agricultural Marketing Service 2010-2014



Ten years average USDA prices Blackberry, fruit origin CA-Mexico



"Blackberry Row" in Los Reyes. Michoacan



Typical fields





Defoliation-based system

 Plants are matured in Mexico by the application of concentrated salts to the foliage.

 Typically, growers will mature plants for 22 to 60 days prior to defoliation.

 The time required for defoliation depends entirely on the condition of the plant, which is greatly influenced by the time of year and age.

Maturing plants prior to defoliation



Cycles

- Plants are defoliated in July, harvest from October to December
- Second defoliation, harvest from end of March to early June
- Follow by a mowdow: September
 October, one harvest that year
- Plants stays in the ground for 10 -12 years in average, depending of soil pathogens

Maturation

•	Mixture	Chemicals	Concentration	Frequency
•	M-K	Potassium sulfate Vegetable oil	8.8 # / 50gallons 1 liter / 50 gallons	1 / week
•	M-A	Ammonium sulfate Copper sulfate Spray oil emulsion	12 # / 50 gallons 4.4 # / 50 gallons 2 liter / 50 gallons	1 / week
•	M-U	Urea´ Copper sulfate Spray oil emulsion	13.2 # / 50 gallons 4.4 # / 50 gallons 2 liter / 50 gallons	1 / week
•	D-K	Potassium sulfate Vegetable oil	88# / 50 gallons 10 liter / 50 gallons	once
•	D-A	Ammonium sulfate Copper sulfate Spray oil emulsion	88# / 50 gallons 11# / 50 gallons 5 liter / 50 gallons	once
•		Urea Copper sulfate Spray oil emulsion	88# / 50 gallons 22# / 50 gallons 10 liter / 50 gallons	once

Defoliation and Pruning









Feb MD every two years





Hormones are use to increase fruit set





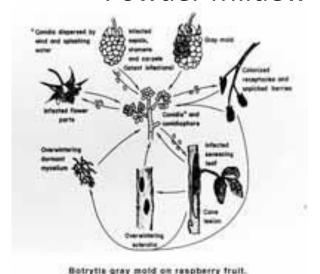
Tupy





Pest and Disease incidence contributing to uncertain future for Tupi

- Diseases
 - Downy Mildew
 - Fusarium
 - Crown gall
 - Powder Mildew



- Insects
 - Broad mite
 - Red Berry mite
 - Two spotted mite
 - Western Flower Thrip





Challenges

- Labor shortages
- Soil diseases > fusarium
- New pests > broad mite and red berry mite
- Cultural practices; tunnels, drip irrigation
- Lack of University Extension Service
- Need for a new variety



Need for Innovation: 17 years of 'Tupy'



 Reversion main problem of Tupy



 Flood irrigation still being used in many fields, causing an increase of reversion



Some production cost from Mexico

 Ag workers average paid US\$10.90 a day or US\$19.44 (\$ 10 pesos per bucket harvest, average 35 bucket a day)

Land rent US\$ 1,010 per acre

Urea 110 Lb

US\$ 17.77

Captan 2.20 lbs

US\$ 10

Tunnels cost US\$ 6,312 per acre



Future trends?

- 10 fold growth since 1995
- Growth slowing
- Challenges to future growth
 - Labor,
 - Rising costs,
 - Unseasonal weather / climate change
- Multinational companies on both sides of boarder and complementary production windows with US

