

## PHOTOS OF BLUEBERRY DISEASES AND INSECTS



To avoid post-harvest rots, healthy blueberry fruit should not be handled when wet with rain or dew.



Septoria leaf spot (*Septoria albopunctata*) appears as small (2-5 mm) reddish-purple spots with tan or gray centers. Fungal fruiting bodies (small black specks) can be seen in the centers of the lesions on this leaf. 'Star' (shown) is especially susceptible.



Mummy berry apothecia (mummy cups) emerge in spring from last years mummies that overwintered on the ground. Spores (ascospores) are released that infect and blight emerging leaf and flower shoots (primary infection stage).



Mummy berry at harvest. Healthy berries turn blue at maturity, but those infected by the mummy berry fungus soften and turn salmon-pink in color (secondary infection stage).



Mummy berry primary infection on an emerging flower shoot. Note the mass of ashy gray spores. These spores are carried to open flowers by insects, where they infect and cause mummied fruit.



Mummy berry inside an unripe fruit. Infected berries are symptomless; this healthy-looking green berry was cut open to reveal white masses of the mummy berry fungus forming within.



Mummy berry primary infection is most common on emerging leaf shoots. Note masses of ashy gray spores (conidia) at the base of infected shoots. These spores are carried to flowers by insects, where they infect and cause mummied fruit.