

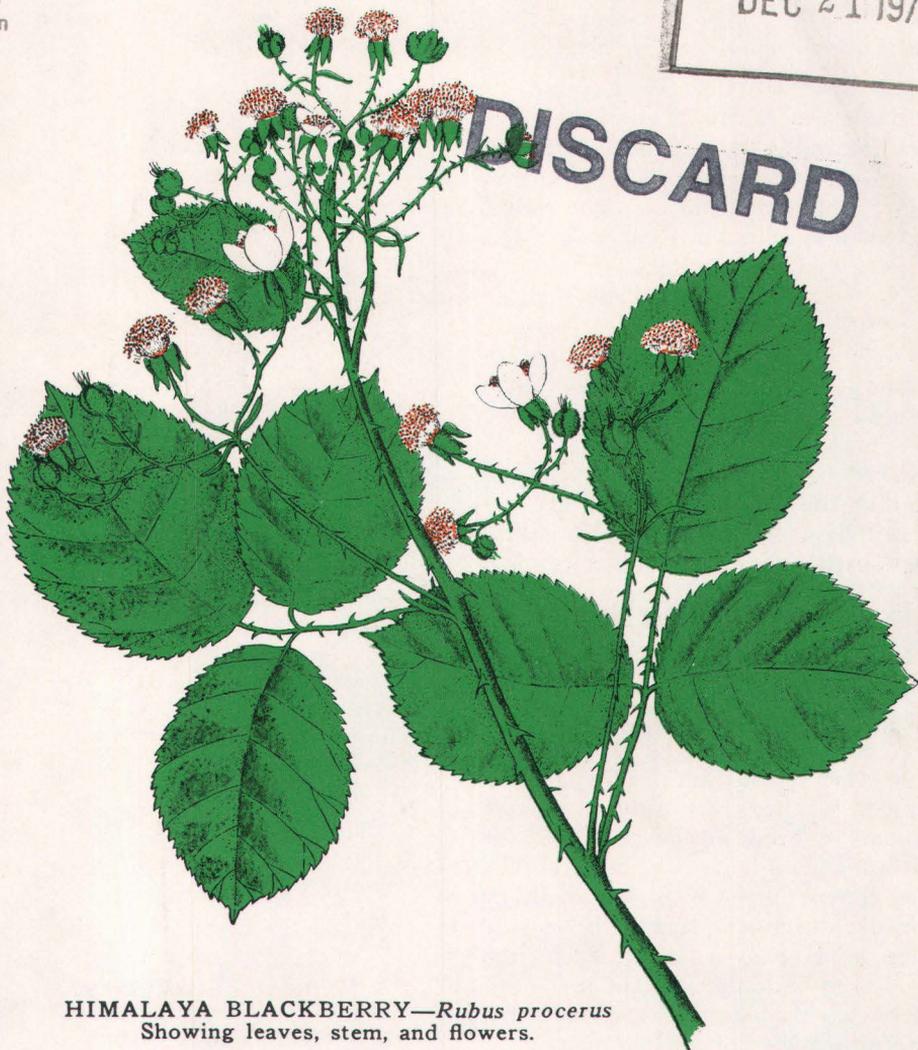
630.71
Or301e1
no.759
1972
c.3

Document
collection
Oregon
Collection

Evergreen, Himalaya, and Wild Blackberries

OREGON STATE LIBRARY
Document Section
DEC 21 1972

DISCARD



HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY—*Rubus procerus*
Showing leaves, stem, and flowers.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE, CORVALLIS

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Lee Kolmer, director.
Oregon State University and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating.
Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Extension Bulletin 759

Revised November 1972

Evergreen, Himalaya, and Wild Blackberries

Prepared by REX WARREN
Extension Farm Crops Specialist Emeritus, Oregon State University

as revised by
Ronald J. Burr, *Extension Agronomist*

Evergreen, himalaya, and wild blackberries are the most common blackberries found in Oregon. The evergreen and himalaya varieties are not native, but they have escaped cultivation and become wild in many areas.

Newcomers to the state marvel at the huge clumps of blackberries growing wild in pastures and on roadsides in western Oregon. Until recently, these formed an important source of income to some communities, but now the unsprayed berries of both the evergreen and himalaya varieties often are affected by the berry mite; this makes them hard, thus unsuitable for canning.

Evergreen Blackberry

Rubus laciniatus

Evergreen blackberry is a perennial bush that spreads by seed, basal sprouting, and tip layering. The stems are long, very thorny, and reach $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. They may trail along the ground or grow in clumps 10 feet or more high and from 10 to 50 feet wide. The clumps spread so rapidly that they sometimes seriously encroach on pasture land. Leaves are divided into from 3 to 15 leaflets, except at the tips of branches where the leaves are often entire. Leaflets are cut into many long, slender lobes with many sharp thorns along the underside of the midvein. The flowers are white or pinkish and are borne singly from joints where the leaf stalks are attached to the main stem. The fruit is shiny, black, and almost round. Seeds are rather large and hard.



Himalaya Blackberry

Rubus procerus

Himalaya blackberry grows wild in all sections of western Oregon, but it is not a native. Like the evergreen, it is rank-growing and aggressive. There are usually three leaflets that are rounded, have toothed edges, but are not divided. The canes reach one inch in diameter.

Wild Blackberry

Rubus ursinus

Other name: Trailing blackberry

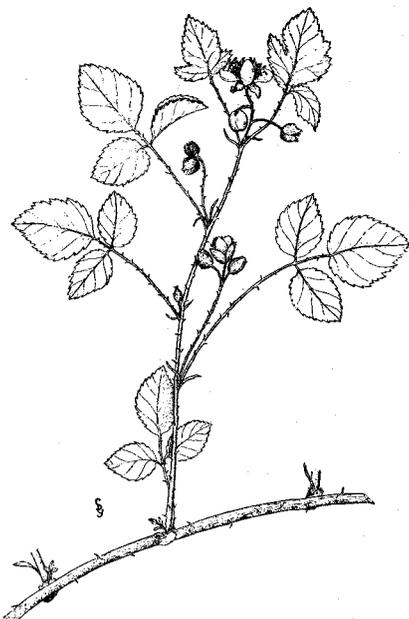
Wild blackberry is a perennial. It produces woody stems up to 25 feet long that trail along the ground and reach $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. The first year's growth is unbranched and does not flower, but the second year many flower-bearing branches are formed. The canes are biennial and die after the second year. The roots and crown are perennial. The stems are hairless or slightly hairy with short, curved prickles. Leaflets are egg-shaped in outline, pointed, roughly toothed, and somewhat hairy on both sides, especially on the underside. End leaflets are broader and longer (2 to 3 inches) than the side leaflets and often are somewhat lobed. Leaves are borne alternately along the stem and are usually divided into three leaflets. Flowers are white, have four petals, and are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Male and female flowers are produced on different plants.

Wild blackberry grows abundantly in cutover areas. It is also common in open woods, along roadsides, and in fence rows. This blackberry, together with bracken fern and fireweed, rapidly comes into an area that has been slashed and burned unless the burn is seeded down immediately to grass. It has fair to good palatability for both sheep and cattle.

Chemical Control

Excellent chemicals for the control of all species of wild berry vines are: 2,4,5-T; silvex (2,4,5-TP, Kuron); mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T; and picloram (Tordon). Most chemical treatments and mechanical control methods require respraying or retilling for complete plant control.

The recommended rate of 2,4,5-T, silvex, and combinations of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is 4 pounds (usually 1 gallon) of chemical in 100 gallons of water.



The ester formulations of 2,4,5-T, silvex, and combinations with 2,4-D are more effective for the control of brushy plants than are the amine formulations.

Esters of 2,4,5-T, silvex, and combinations with 2,4-D are volatile and should be used with care in areas where susceptible plants are growing. The amine formulations are less volatile and should be used when spraying blackberries near susceptible plants. Better control can be obtained by adding additional wetting agent to these sprays, especially with amine formulations. Follow the recommendations on the herbicide label concerning the kind and amount of wetting agent to add.

Berry vines, like most other brushy plants, are best controlled with water-carried foliage sprays which are applied soon after the vine is fully leafed out and while there is adequate moisture for rapid vine growth.

Complete coverage of the leaf area is important in controlling berry vines. Equipment which applies sprays with

excess of 100 pounds pressure is recommended for spraying dense brush. Frequently, higher pressures are needed to get good coverage of large berry patches. Boom sprayers can be adjusted for spraying low-growing berry vines or regrowth.

2,4,5-T, silvex and 2,4-D-2,4,5-T combinations can be applied with diesel oil, stove oil, or special oils during the winter months when there are no leaves on the vines. This is known as dormant spraying, sometimes called basal spraying. The amount of active chemical is increased to 16 pounds (4 gallons) per 100 gallons of oil. For spot spraying, use 1 gallon for 25 gallons of oil. Dormant sprays should be directed at the lower half of the plant, concentrating the spray on the plant stems; they are recommended for use where nearby crops and plants might be damaged by foliage sprays. Usually foliage sprays applied with water in spring or summer are cheaper and more effective than the oil-applied dormant sprays.

Picloram

Picloram (Tordon) is not registered for use on crop or grazing lands. It is available for use on non-crop areas as liquid, pellet, and bead formulations. Unlike 2,4,5-T, silvex, and 2,4-D, picloram is active in foliage applications and when applied directly to the soil. The most common liquid formulation is Tordon 22K. This is a 2-pound-per-gallon chemical and is recommended for use at the rate of 1 gallon (2 pounds) per 100 gallons of spray. Complete spray coverage of the vines is recommended. Timing of picloram sprays is less exacting than the timing of 2,4,5-T, silvex, and 2,4-D-2,4,5-T combinations. Excellent control has been obtained by spraying any time during the summer months.

When using the 10% pellets, 40 to 60 pounds of pellets are recommended per acre (1 to 1½ pounds per 1,000 square feet). When using the 2.3% beads, 200 to 300 pounds are recommended per

acre (5 to 7 pounds per 1,000 square feet). The active picloram is leached from the pellets and beads into the soil. Thus, timing of dry formulations depends on available moisture after treatment.

All formulations of picloram have soil residual activity for two to three years. It also moves with water so should not be used in areas where drainage water that could contain picloram may flow into cropland or areas containing susceptible species. Picloram must be used carefully when applied in areas where root systems of desired plants are growing. When using dry formulations, the material should be spread from the base of the plant to at least one foot beyond the spread of the branches.

Control With Soil Sterilants

Soluble sterilants such as sodium chlorate and borate-chlorate mixtures are effective in controlling blackberry plants. Such sterilants are easiest applied after cutting the old plants or by spraying on regrowth when it is approximately 2 feet high. Soluble soil sterilants should be applied in western Oregon during the late spring months when most of the winter rains are over. Application should be made when 1 or 2 inches of moisture is expected before drying weather occurs. Such timing makes it possible to leach the active chemicals into the upper soil area where they are effective.

Sodium chlorate should be used at 4 pounds per square rod. Polybor-chlorate is recommended at 8 to 10 pounds per square rod. Sodium chlorate is inflammable after being wet and drying on organic matter. Because of fire hazards, sodium chlorate should be applied only as a dry treatment. Sodium chlorate is poisonous, thus must be used carefully around livestock. Chlorates leach readily into the soil and are not a poisonous hazard when followed by one inch or more of rain.