

RASPBERRIES IN PERU





Agricultural Accessibility in Peru



Determined by:

- Geographic location
- Ocean currents
- Andean mountains

Possibility to plant in several ecological levels.

Ecosystems (84 out of 103) and climate types (28 out of 32)

Biodiversity



Heritage Raspberries Commercial Propagation



Commercial Production in Andean Regions 2,600 meters above sea level



Validation in Andean Regions 2,900 meters above sea level



Commercial Production in Andean Regions 3,200 meters above sea level



Commercial Production in Andean Region 3,500 meters above sea level (mining area)



Validation in the North Coast



Validation in the North Coast



Validation in the Coast (80 days)



Validation in the North Coast



Phytosanitary Requirements for Fresh Raspberries Exportation



- SENASA has been asked to provide Exportation Protocols for the USA, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, and Chilean markets.
- The only progress that has been achieved is with the USA.
- Brazil is in the queue, there are other fruit producers before raspberry.
- We are lacking an ally in each country that could accelerate the processes with the authorities to obtain the health protocols.

Raspberries: Opportunity for Peru



Peru: An Opportunity



The highest prices occur from January to May due to the low supply of the current producing countries. Thanks to its **edaphoclimatic conditions, Peru could fill the gap** in the US, European and Asian markets for fresh fruit and other markets for frozen fruit.

Advantages for Peruvian production



- Production at different times.
- Diverse and favorable ecosystems.
- Favorable climate for agricultural production.
- Prolonged harvest season.
- Large agricultural areas to be exploited.
- Great manpower availability.
- Off-season production to the main markets.
- Great water availability in coastal regions.

Advantages for Peruvian production



The cultivation of raspberries allows to complement the labor used in blueberries and to extend its use for longer periods.

The harvesting, packaging, cold system, logistics and export systems for fresh raspberries are virtually the same for blueberries.

New and better varieties



It is necessary for optimal production that the varieties used are in good shape and of good quality to obtain the maximum yield potential.

The varieties currently being tested in Peru are **Imara[®]**, **Kweli[®]** and **Kwanza[®]**, cultivars of Dutch origin.

IMARA®



“When production matters”

Strong and early production with a very high yield per plant. Not very sensitive to diseases.

Its fruit is bright red, easy to harvest and with an average weight superior to the traditional Heritage variety.

5 to 7 grams.

KWANZA®



“The new quality standard”

High yield per plant.

Its fruit is orange-red in color, large, great flavor, excellent post-harvest life and has an average weight way superior to the Heritage variety.



“Extreme post-harvest life”

High to very high yield per plant.

Its fruit is round and red, easy to harvest, with an average weight similar to the Imara variety and with a great post-harvest life. This makes it excellent for long distances transport.

Production obtained in the first harvest



		Kwely	Imara	Kwanza	Units
South	Total 20 -21	14300	11700	9800	kg./ha.
North	Total 20 -21	6800	8500	7200	kg./ha.

January-March harvest, 2021

A second harvest is expected in 2021



Thank you