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Raspberries for the Home Garden

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**GROWING RASPBERRIES
IN YOUR HOME GARDEN**

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Introduction

Raspberries are one of the most popular berry crops grown in home gardens. They are easy to grow and produce a large crop of fruit. There are many different varieties of raspberries, each with its own unique flavor and appearance. Some are red, some are purple, and some are black. Raspberries are also very nutritious and contain many vitamins and minerals.

Planting

Raspberries should be planted in a sunny location with well-draining soil. They prefer a soil pH between 5.5 and 6.5. Before planting, the soil should be amended with compost or a similar organic material. Raspberries should be spaced 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 4 to 5 feet apart.

Caring for your raspberries

Raspberries are deciduous plants that lose their leaves in the winter. They are susceptible to several diseases and pests, so it is important to monitor them regularly. Pruning is an important part of raspberry care, as it helps to maintain the health and productivity of the plants. Pruning should be done in the late winter or early spring, before the plants begin to grow.

Harvesting

Raspberries are ready to harvest when they are fully ripe and have a deep color. They should be picked gently to avoid bruising. Raspberries should be stored in a cool, dry place and will keep for a few days.

Conclusion

Raspberries are a delicious and nutritious fruit that is easy to grow in a home garden. By following these guidelines, you can ensure that your raspberries are healthy and productive.

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/>

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Aggregate fruit of many drupelets

calyx

receptacle

drupelet

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Oregon Natives:

Rubus spectabilis
The "salmon berry"

Rubus parviflorus
The "thimble berry"

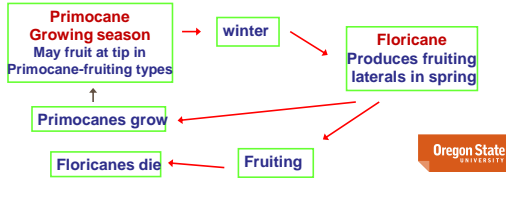
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Rubus leucodermis
Native black raspberry
"blackcap"

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Morphology

- Primocane: first year cane, often vegetative
- Floricane: second year cane, always flowering/fruiting;
- Canes are biennial (cane or cane portion dies after fruiting)
- Roots and crown (base of plant) are perennial



Raspberry types

- Red raspberries
 - Summer-bearing (June-July)
 - Primocane-fruiting ("everbearing") – (Aug-Oct)
- Black raspberries
 - Summer-bearing (June)
- Purple raspberries
 - Summer-bearing (June-July)

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Planting, summer-bearing red raspberry



First year summer-bearing raspberry planting

- Fertilize with 0.5 to 1 oz N/plant divided into thirds (2 weeks after planting; 1 month later; 1 month later)
- For example: 1 to 2 oz of 16-16-16 per application per plant

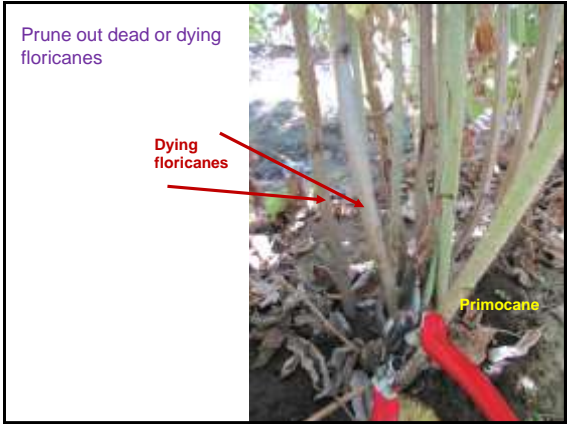
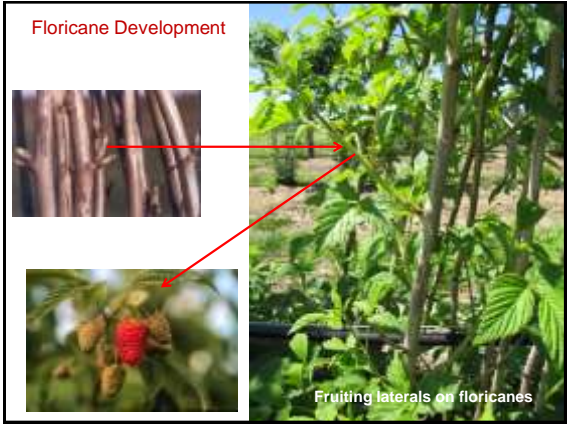


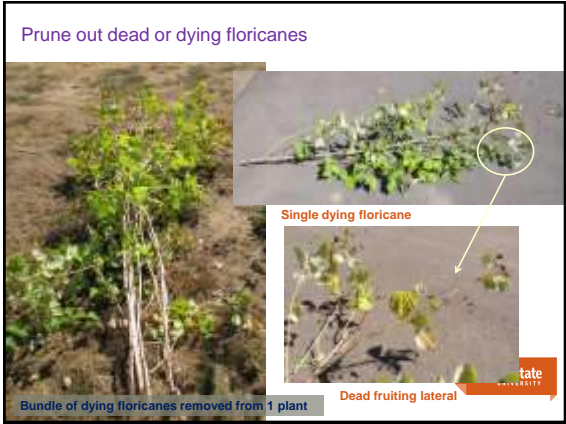
Hedgerow (management/training system)

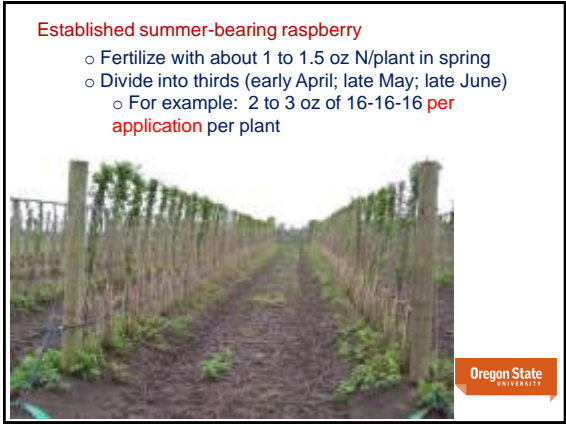


Hill System in winter – see individual plants remove suckers between plants and in aisles











Publication:

"Raspberry Cultivars for the Pacific Northwest"

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/>

Cultivars (W. Oregon):
Summer-bearers – Root Rot resistance/tolerance

Cultivars (W. Oregon):
Summer-bearers – More susceptible to root rot

Cultivars (E. Oregon):
Cold-hardy summer-bearers with good flavor

Prelude
Boyne
Killarney
Canby
Cascade Bounty


Killarney

Primocane-fruiting raspberry ("everbearers")

Tip of primocane produces fruit in its first year

Primocane-fruiting raspberry

- Plant 2ft apart in the row
- 8-10ft between rows



Primocanes start growing in spring at a certain node number (age), they bloom

Primocanes emerge from crowns and root buds

Primocane-fruiting raspberry



Tip portion of primocane will fruit in planting year

Fruiting season is approx. early August to frost



Primocane-fruiting raspberry




Part of primocane that fruited (tip) dies

In second year, base of floricanes will fruit in early summer

Primocane-fruiting raspberry

Un-pruned primocane-fruiting raspberry in spring

Showing dead tip and basal floricanes





Primocane-fruiting raspberry in spring – "double cropping"





Primocane-fruiting raspberry, January, Monmouth


Primocane-fruiting Raspberries
For a fall (primocane) crop only




Leave about a 3-4" stubble



No cane in winter so recommended for very cold sites



Primocanes grow in spring





Primocane-fruiting Raspberries
For a fall (primocane) crop only
Before pruning





After pruning




Primocane-fruiting Raspberries
For a fall (primocane) crop only – early Spring




- New primocanes grow in spring
- Maintain row to 1 to 1.5ft wide




Cultivars (all regions for primocane crop only)
Note: in cold regions, double-cropping will require you plant a cold-hardy cultivar; see cultivar publication




Heritage




Caroline




Amity




Fall Gold



Anne



Vintage



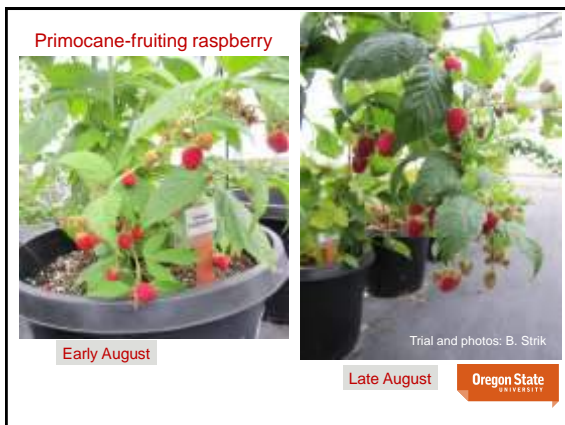
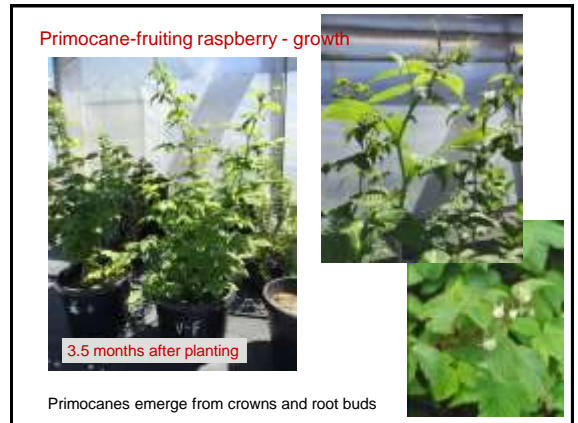
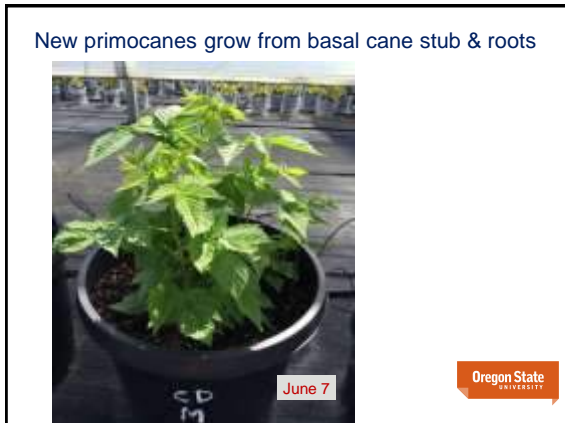
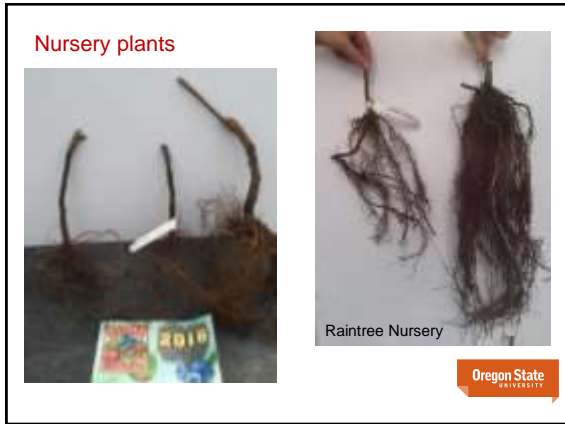
Raspberries in containers





Brazelberries™
Raspberry Shortcake





Purple Raspberries
Hybrids of red and black raspberry

Brandywine



Royalty



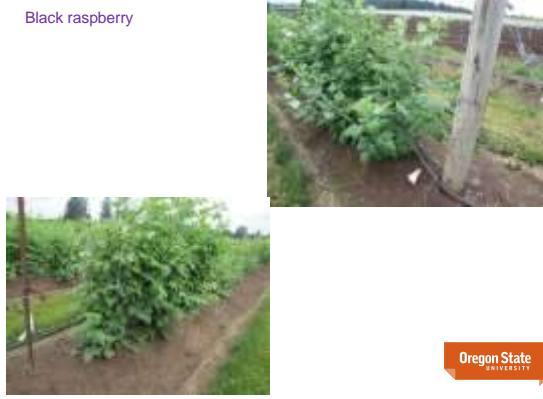


Black raspberry

Planting year

- Plant 3 ft in the row on raised beds or flat ground
- Install trellis in planting year (T post at about 4 ft high)
- Train canes onto wires for harvest the following year

Black raspberry

Black raspberry

Winter






Black raspberry

Early spring

Primocanes only emerge from crown







Black raspberry
floricane in spring

Black raspberry


- Primocanes have strong apical dominance
- Tip (remove about 6 inches) during the growing season to get branching

Primocane tipped (pruned during growing season)


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Black raspberry field
Spring – prior to first harvest



Floricanes


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Dying floricanes

Arcing primocane branches (Aug.)

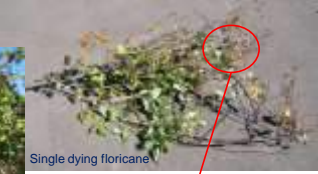
Tip rooting (when branches touch soil in late fall)




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Black raspberry

Remove dead floricanes
Shown here in summer




Single dying floricane



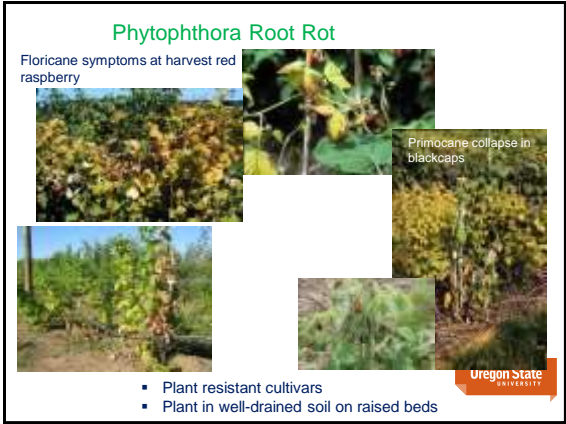
Dead fruiting lateral

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Black raspberry dead floricanes in winter before pruning



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Verticillium

- Blackcaps are sensitive
- Plants wilt and die in late summer



- Plant only certified plant material
- Avoid sites that had other sensitive hosts (Solanaceous)
- Remove and destroy infected plants. Do not replant in these areas

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Botrytis

Botrytis on fruit and cane botrytis



Photo: Pete Bristow



- Disease is promoted by a warm, moist environment. Maintain an open canopy
- Avoid overhead irrigation and late watering

Note symptomatic rings

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Yellow Rust

- Cultivate in late fall to bury/remove fallen leaves
- Remove and burn infected floricanes right after harvest
- Do not tie up new canes until all leaves have fallen



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Herbicide Damage

Phytotoxicity from Round-Up®

Leaves are chlorotic and strap-like



Red raspberry

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Heat/u.v. Damage

Red raspberries, in particular, are sensitive to damage from intense u.v. light

Symptoms are white drupelets on the sun side of fruit



- Shading reduces problem
- Symptoms don't occur in all years

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Crown Borer



- Two-year life cycle
- Adult lays eggs on leaves
- Larvae burrow into crown and into new primocanes
- Canes collapse
- Only home control is rouging out infected plants

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