

Raspberry

Rubus idaeus



General Information

- Edible
- Sun Exposure: Full sun - partial shade. Will bear more fruit if planted in a sunnier spot.
- Water needs: 1"-2" during growing season, up to 4" during harvesting. Plants have shallow roots so keeping moisture at the surface is important. Regular watering is better than infrequent soaking.
- Cold Tolerance: Shoots killed at 18°F. In Winter, however, Raspberries can withstand -20°F-1°F.
- Harvest season: Moderate yield in July, heavy yield in September

Planting Guide

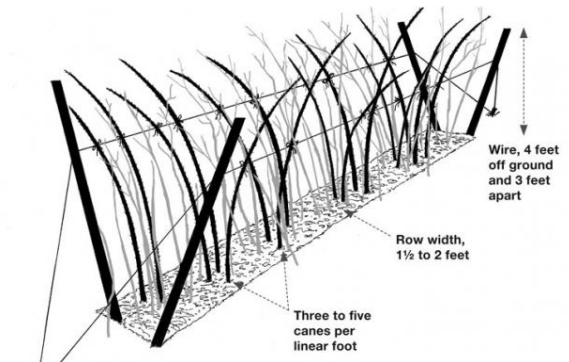
- Location: Raspberry bushes tend to bend from the weight of the berries, so plant bushes along a trellis for support. Find a spot sheltered from wind with well draining soil.
- Time of Year: For best results, plant Raspberry bush in early spring
- Water: Give plants 1"-2" of water. Do not let soil become dry.
- Fertilizer: Use weak nitrogen fertilizer. Keep fertilizer 3"-4" away from the base of the plant.
- Mulch: Mulch during the first year to keep weeds down but not after that.
- **Propagating Guide:**
 - The best time to start to propagate your raspberry cuttings is from late spring to midsummer, in the months of May to July
 - Be sure to clean your propagating equipment and your clipping tool with 10% bleach



- solution or bleach spray/wipes before this propagating process.
- Remove an 8-inch section from a live cane, which you can tell from dead canes since they are brown to purple in color. Do this from **May to July**
 - Keep the cuttings in a moist towel to limit moisture loss, and make sure to plant and follow these next steps immediately after cutting.
 - Moisten a soil medium of a mixture of loam and clay soils until it has the consistency of a wet sponge. Then, put the medium into a propagation tray/planting bin.
 - Dip one end of the cutting in rooting hormone and tap the end to remove excess powder. Then, stick the cutting into the wet soil medium for a depth of around 3-4 inches.
 - **Taking Care of the Cuttings:**
 - Set a plastic covering over the propagation tray to imitate a greenhouse setting. Try to keep the tray in an area with around 70 F and with filtered light.
 - Each day, open the covering to check soil moisture and air out the plants. Mist the soil with a spray bottle of water each day.
 - You can remove the covering once the roots have established and shown, which is about two to four weeks after initial planting into the soil medium.

Care Guide

- **Pruning: Initial Steps, Early March**
 - Get rid of the floricanes, which are the spent branches that already bore fruit. These canes have peeling gray bark on them with old, fruiting lateral branches on them. Cut these canes to the ground.
- **Next Steps: Late March, Early April**
 - Narrow the row of raspberries to make sure the width of the entire row is 1.5 to 2 feet. Cut any branches that are outside of this range to the ground.
 - Cut any branches that appear weak or spindly and are showing obvious signs of injury or disease. Cut until your plant has 3-5 canes per linear foot.
 - Lastly, attach the canes to a trellis, using twine, rubber bands, or other material. Tie the remaining canes until at least half are on one side of the row and half are on the other side. This can deter diseases and fungal spread.
 - Dispose of any cut canes.



After Pruning

- Irrigation: Raspberries prefer regular watering to infrequent soaking. Therefore, drip irrigation is the most successful method of watering these plants.

Sources:

<https://extension.psu.edu/small-fruit-cold-hardiness-winter-injury-in-brambles>

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<https://www.almanac.com/plant/raspberries>

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<https://homeguides.sfgate.com/propagate-raspberry-bushes-55232.html>