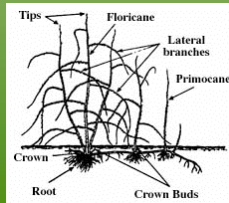


Brambles

General Information

Morphology – perennial roots and biennial shoots

- hardy (with variation)
- two types of canes
 - primocanes (1st yr)
 - floricanes (2nd yr)



Bramble Types

Summer-bearing

Red/Black/Purple/Yellow Raspberries and Blackberries

Fruit on 2nd year canes
Need more pruning and trellising

Fall-bearing

Reds/Yellows

Fruit on 1st year canes
Need less pruning and trellising



Types of Brambles

- ⇒ Summer Red and Yellow Raspberries
- ⇒ Fall Red and Yellow Raspberries
- ⇒ Black Raspberries
- ⇒ Blackberries (thornless and thorny)
- ⇒ Others - loganberries, marionberries, dewberries, boysenberries, thimbleberries, chinaberries, etc.



Landscape Value

- Not very ornamental; except with trellis elements
- Edible Fruit
- Main use as a patch separate from other plantings
- Can be incorporated into a foundation planting
 - only those that don't spread



Varieties

See website www.fruit.cornell.edu/berries/nurseries/
for Nursery Source List.



Pruning

Steps in Pruning Summer Bearing Varieties:

- 1) Remove spent floricanes (fall - winter)
- 2) Thin remaining primocanes to 6 - 8" apart, weed out spindly or broken canes, keep healthy, robust canes (March)
- 3) Re-establish 12 - 18" row width (March or later)
- 4) Top remaining canes to 6" above top trellis wire (48" - 60")

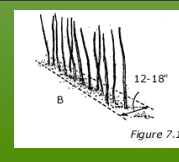
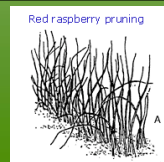
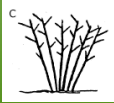


Figure 7.1



Steps in Pruning Black Raspberries and Blackberries

1. Tip canes in summer to promote growth of laterals; leave at least 6" above top trellis wire (summer)
2. Remove spent floricanes (fall - winter)
3. Thin remaining canes to 5 - 10 canes per plant; remove spindly/damaged canes first (March)
4. Head back laterals to 6 - 8" (March)
5. Adjust overall height of plants to 6" above top trellis wire (March)



Black and purple raspberry pruning.
(A) top the new canes at X;
(B) laterals that develop after tip of cane is removed;
(C) pruned plant with 6 to 8 inches of laterals left.



Steps in Pruning Fall Bearing Red and Yellow Raspberries:

1. Mow all canes to 1 - 2" from the ground



Trellis Support

Brambles -



Insect Pest Management

Tarnished Plant Bug

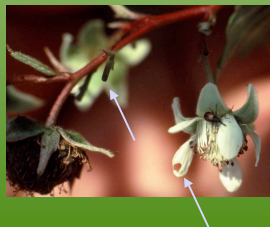
- > Attracted by white flower petals
- > Feed on developing fruit
- > Worse in weedy areas



Insect Pest Management

Clipper

- Often concentrated near wooded edges
- Rarely reach levels that need intervention



Raspberry buds showing clipper feeding



Insect Pest Management

Two-spotted Spider Mite:

- > Overwinter below plants
- > Begin to build up in May
- > Feed on underside of leaves
- > Weaken plants over time
- > Controlled by predators or summer oil sprays (e.g., JMS Stylet Oil)



Insect Pest Management



Raspberry Cane Borer



Red Necked Cane Borer

Cane Borers

- Occasional pest
- Scout for damage
- No insecticides labeled - cut out infested canes



Cane Borers



Raspberry Cane Borer



Red Necked Cane Borer



Raspberry Diseases



Botrytis Gray Mold

- Overwinters on leaf residue in field
- Primary infections take place during bloom
- Narrow rows
- Wide row spacing



Raspberry Diseases



Cane Diseases

- Cane blight, spur blight, botrytis, anthracnose
- Plant and prune for good drying conditions
- Dormant Lime Sulfur sprays
- Summer fungicide sprays

