

Berry Name	pH	Aspect	Planting & Yields	Pruning & Trellising	Water Requirements	Harvesting	Diseases & Pests	Chill Hours below 7°C	Fertiliser Ratios
<p><b>BLUEBERRY</b> -a valuable source of vits A,C,iron and trace minerals. An excellent source of energy and are low in calories</p>	<p>ideal 4.5 - 4.8 tolerates 3.8 - 5.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•An easterly or north-easterly position with plenty of sunshine.</li> <li>•Protection form late spring frosts</li> <li>•Protection from strong wind</li> <li>•Good drainage</li> <li>•Prefer high organic content in soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant bushes at least 45cm in height</li> <li>•Plant in winter months</li> <li>•Space bushes about 1 -1.5m apart</li> <li>• Mature bushes can produce up to 7kg</li> <li>• A bush can produce well for 20 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•It is advised to remove the blossom the first and second years</li> <li>• Nip off the ends of branches to encourage spreading</li> <li>* After 4 years cut back the older branches to 10-20cm. These shoot again and new shoots emerge just above and below ground level. Cut out dead wood.Remove low spreading branches. Open up the centre.</li> <li>•Prune during dormancy (June-July).</li> <li>•Fruit is produced on 1yr old wood</li> <li>•The largest berries are produced on the vigorous wood</li> <li>• Keep 5-6 of the vigorous older stems and about 2 strong new shoots per mature bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bushes need moist conditions</li> <li>• Greatest need between late Nov and early Feb.</li> <li>•As a guide: 2.5cm (1in) of water/week during Nov-Feb then reduce 1.25cm during autumn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Usually flowers in October. The fruit develops in November and ripens in December - February</li> <li>• Allow berries to ripen on the bush before picking</li> <li>• Delay harvest until 6 days after berries have turned blue</li> <li>• refrigerated berries will last up to 2 weeks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grey mould (Botrytis) affects ripe berries and occurs afer long periods of rainfall and high humidity</li> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• Light brown apple moth</li> <li>• Looper caterpillars</li> </ul>	<p>Highbush 700-1200 Rabbiteye 360-500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grow and produce better if they are given 2 smaller doses of fertiliser per season (split application)</li> <li>•Apply first dose in Spring as buds begin to open and the 2nd a month later</li> <li>• Ratio 1:1:1</li> <li>* avoid chloride containing fertilisers</li> </ul>
<p><b>BLACKBERRY</b> <b>THORN FREE</b>  a vigorous grower and provides an abundance of fruit after the second season</p>	<p>5.5 - 7.0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant in a reasonably open position</li> <li>•Protect from strong winds</li> <li>•Susceptible to sunburn on hot days, so protect with shade or growing cloth or install overhead sprinklers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant bare rooted from June to September and potted up to October</li> <li>•Plant single canes about 2 metres apart</li> <li>•Dig holes 10cm x 10cm x 15cm deep</li> <li>•Four to six plants produce between 1500 and 2000g per bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Blackberries tend to bend over when weighted with fruit and benefit from the support of a trellis.</li> <li>•<b>T-bar trellis:</b>Primocanes are trained up to a high central wire while floricanes are trained horizontally across both sides of the "T".</li> <li>•Once floricanes have fruited they are removed and primocanes are dropped down to the horizontal plane in anticipation of next season's crop</li> <li>•<b>V-trellis:</b>Primocanes are trained to one side of the trellis &amp; floricanes are trained to the other. When florocanes are pruned out the newest primocanes are trained to that location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Require regular supply of water</li> <li>•Especially important when young plants being established</li> <li>•Water well 3-4 weeks preceding harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leave berry on bush until fully ripe, a rich deep black</li> <li>•The berry develops from green to purple to black</li> <li>•Leaves start shooting in September</li> <li>•Flowers develop in November</li> <li>•Fruit starts ripening from the end of January to beginning of February</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•very few</li> <li>•rarley needs spraying</li> <li>•sometimes thrip appears at flowering time</li> <li>•Leaf spot on old leaves</li> </ul>	<p>1100 - 1400</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•During first season apply a light dressing (200g) NPK 12:5:15 around the bush in early September</li> <li>•Apply animal manure (500g/bush) the following winter</li> <li>•Apply 400g NPK 12:5:15 every September</li> </ul>

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<b>RASPBERRY</b> provide fruit of several colours and flavours	6.0 - 6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grown in most deep friable soils</li> <li>•Protect from strong winds</li> <li>•Prefers lots of humus</li> <li>•Good drainage</li> <li>• Grow best in climates with cool summers and mild winters. Fruit in warmer regions can become very soft and difficult to harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant canes in June and July</li> <li>•Set plants between 1-1.25m apart</li> <li>•Dig holes 10cm x 10cm x 15cm deep</li> <li>•Suggested that 2-4 canes be planted per hole to speed up establishment of stool(bush)</li> <li>•By third season plants should be in full production, yielding 750-1000g/bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Similar to blackberries or.....</li> <li>•Dig holes for end posts 70-80cm deep, then place 2 metre long steel posts between them at 10m intervals. Hammer these down about 40cm, then attach wire and pull tightly.</li> <li>•June to July is the time to cut out old canes, as low as possible.Using heavy string wrap the string around all canes, then twist it around the wire to prevent canes slipping. When the bushes are well established,10 canes to a bush is sufficient.</li> <li>•By the third season may have reached 2metres. Bend the canes over to keep them within picking height. Tie the canes onto the wire, leaving about 25cm extending past the wire. In late August, prune off about 25cm from the tips of the canes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weekly watering may be needed from late October to March</li> <li>•Both overhead and trickle watering systems suitable</li> <li>•In December overhead sprinklers can cool down atmosphere and prevent sun scorch on the berries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plants start shooting in late August to the beginning of September.</li> <li>•Flowers appear in mid-October</li> <li>•Start picking early to mid December and continue over a 6 week period</li> <li>•Pick fruit every 3-4 days</li> <li>•Take care not to bend or break new canes</li> <li>•Raspberries freeze well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grey mould (Botrytis) affects ripe berries and occurs after long periods of rainfall and high humidity</li> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• Light brown apple moth</li> <li>• Looper caterpillars</li> </ul>	1100 - 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•In first season apply a sprinkling of NPK 12:5:15 around bush each September (200g)</li> <li>• I following years apply 400-500g NPK 12:5:15</li> <li>•Further dressing of organic manure are made each July or August</li> </ul>
<b>STRAWBERRY</b>	6.5 - 6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Needs good drainage</li> <li>•Protect from spring frosts</li> <li>•Northeasterly aspect preferable for early ripening, and southerly for late season fruit</li> <li>•mound beds</li> <li>•can be grown in containers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant June (see schedule)</li> <li>•Following planting give a light mulch of straw or compost</li> <li>•Each variety will require 3-4 pickings for about 1 week</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•During first growing season pinch out all blossom buds (usually 5-6 weeks after planting) to make stronger and healthier root system and runners.</li> <li>• As runner plants are produced allow them to fill in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Require regular supply of water</li> <li>•Night watering is preferable</li> <li>•Need 25mm of water each week</li> <li>•*Overwatering can cause berries to crack</li> <li>•Trickle irrigation preferable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Usually ripen about 1 month after blossoms appear</li> <li>•Harvest berries as they ripen</li> <li>•In warm weather berries can ripen overnight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•birds</li> <li>•ants</li> <li>•lizards</li> <li>•rabbits</li> <li>•verticillium wilt</li> <li>•fungal diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- leaf spot,</li> <li>leaf blotch,</li> <li>leaf scorch,</li> <li>leaf blight,</li> <li>powdery mildew,</li> <li>botrytis,</li> <li>black spot,</li> <li>gnomonium fruit rot</li> </ul> </li> <li>•red spider mite, thrips, slugs,aphids</li> </ul>	100 - 300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fertilise when first runners appear</li> </ul>

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<p><b>BOYSENBERRY</b> has a dusty, purple coloured fruit and grows like a trailing vine. The fruit is larger than youngberry but does not crop as heavily.</p> <p>also <b>Silvanberry</b> <b>Loganberry</b></p>	6.0 - 6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grown in most deep friable soils</li> <li>•Protect from strong winds</li> <li>•Prefers lots of humus</li> <li>•Good drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant canes in June and July</li> <li>•Set plants about 2.5 metres apart</li> <li>•Dig holes 10cm x 10cm x 15cm deep</li> <li>•Essential to keep weed free</li> <li>•By the third season plants should be in full production yielding 1500-2000g/bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trellis erection should be made at the end of the first season around May or June</li> <li>•Require a strong trellis ( see paper on how to construct trellis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weekly watering may be needed from late October to March</li> <li>•Both overhead and trickle watering systems suitable</li> <li>•In December overhead sprinklers can cool down atmosphere and prevent sun scorch on the berries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•leaves start appearing in September</li> <li>•Flowers in mid-October</li> <li>•Fruit ripens in mid-December and continues into January</li> <li>•Fruit is picked every 4-5 days</li> <li>•New canes appear in mid-October</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birds</li> <li>• leaf diseases</li> </ul>	1100 - 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Prepare soil in January with about 2kg of fowl or animal manure e.g.2kg/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>•Apply fertiliser in February NPK 8:11:10 or 12:5:15 100g/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
<b>YOUNGBERRY</b>	6.0 - 6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grown in most deep friable soils</li> <li>•Protect from strong winds</li> <li>•Prefers lots of humus</li> <li>•Requires good drainage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant canes in June and July</li> <li>•Set plants about 2.5 metres apart</li> <li>•Dig holes 10cm x 10cm x 15cm deep</li> <li>•Essential to keep weed free</li> <li>•By the third season plants should be in full production yielding 1500-2000g/bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Trellis erection should be made at the end of the first season around May or June</li> <li>•Require a strong trellis ( see paper on how to construct trellis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weekly watering may be needed from late October to March</li> <li>•Both overhead and trickle watering systems suitable</li> <li>In December overhead sprinklers can cool down atmosphere</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Leaves start appearing in August</li> <li>•Flowering in early October for about 2 weeks</li> <li>•Fruit begins to ripen in early mid December to early January</li> <li>•Pick the fruit every 4-5 days</li> </ul>	Birds	100 - 300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fertilise when first runners appear</li> </ul>

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<p><b>BLACK CURRANT</b></p> <p>known for its high concentration of Vit C and are high in pectin</p>	<p>Ideal 6.2 - 6.5</p> <p>Tolerate 5.5 - 7.0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grows best in cooler areas</li> <li>•Needs plenty of sunshine and protection from strong winds</li> <li>•Can be planted in rows or individually around a garden.</li> <li>•Plant can lose their leaves in hot weather (&gt;30°C)</li> <li>•Protect from spring frosts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can be planted May, June, July and early August</li> <li>• Plant 1.5m apart</li> <li>• Plant take 4-5 years to be fully grown</li> <li>•Black currants are self sterile so plant 2 different varieties close to each other</li> <li>•Planting 2 different varieties has been shown to increase yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Produce most of their fruit on the previous years growth</li> <li>•Prune to encourage a supply of new wood each season</li> <li>•Cut all stems of the newly planted bush to about 2 buds above soil level. New shoots emerge from these in the first season and will bear fruit in the second.</li> <li>*The bushes form a clump of canes which each season make new suckers from the base.</li> <li>•In second season prune out some of the older canes by cutting back to just beyond a strong new shoot near the base. Leave about 6-8 upward growing main shoots. Repeat each Winter. No shoot from the base should remain longer than 3 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Benefit greatly from 7-10cm layer of organic mulch to retain moisture, keeps the soil cool and reduces weeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fruit ripen early-mid December</li> <li>•Currants will hold on the bush for up to 2 weeks</li> <li>•Plants start growing and flowering in spring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Birds</li> <li>•leaf diseases</li> <li>•aphids</li> <li>•red spider mite</li> <li>•borer moth (originated from Europe). The moth develops during Oct-Dec.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Have a strong need for nitrogen and potassium. A 3 year old bush will require about 56g</li> <li>•Liquid fertiliser delivered weekly is advisable</li> </ul>
<p><b>RED (&amp; WHITE) CURRANT</b></p> <p>produce a bright red/white fruit which make attractive jams and jellies. Can be served as a dessert fruit</p>	<p>Ideal 6.2 - 6.5</p> <p>Tolerate 5.5 - 7.0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grows best in cooler areas</li> <li>•Needs plenty of sunshine and protection from strong winds</li> <li>•Can be planted in rows or individually around a garden.</li> <li>•Plant can lose their leaves in hot weather (&gt;30°C)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant canes in June and July</li> <li>•Set plants about 2.5 metres apart</li> <li>•Dig holes 10cm x 10cm x 15cm deep</li> <li>•Essential to keep weed free</li> <li>•By the third season plants should be in full production yielding 1500-2000g/bush</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Red &amp; white currants bear fruit on 2 &amp; 3 year old wood. They should be pruned to remove any branches more than 3 years old. New shoots should be pruned to the ground leaving the best 6.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Benefit greatly from 7-10cm layer of organic mulch to retain moisture, keeps the soil cool and reduces weeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fruit ripen early-mid December</li> <li>•Currants will hold on the bush for up to 2 weeks</li> <li>•Plants start growing and flowering in spring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Birds</li> <li>•leaf diseases</li> <li>•aphids</li> <li>•red spider mite</li> <li>•borer moth (originated from Europe). The moth develops during Oct-Dec.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Have a strong need for nitrogen and potassium. A 3 year old bush will require about 56g</li> <li>•Liquid fertiliser delivered weekly is advisable</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Gooseberry</b> deciduous bush which grows to about one metre in height and width and is quite attractive</p>	6.2 - 6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grows in any sunny position</li> <li>•Protect from strong winds</li> <li>•Like a well drained loam to heavy soil with a good supply of humus.</li> <li>• Requires good drainage especially in winter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Shrublike bushes but can be planted in rows.</li> <li>•Plant June, July and early August</li> <li>•Space bushes 1.5m apart</li> <li>•Dig a hole slightly bigger than the root system of the plant</li> <li>• The root system is very shallow rooted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Needs to be trained into the shape of a wide mouthed teacup.</li> <li>•Keep centre of bush open for easy picking and penetration of light</li> <li>•First 2 years prune to shape, cutting new growth back by about half. Then reduce stronger branches by half and weaker ones by two thirds.</li> <li>•Fruit develops on both second and third year wood and some on mulch older wood</li> <li>•Remove suckers from base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water during dry periods especially October and November if dry</li> <li>•Keep moist during summer and autumn after harvesting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plants start shooting between early and mid August</li> <li>•Flowers appear in September and fruit in November</li> <li>•Fruits over a period of 4-6 weeks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•some leaf diseases but rarely affected by pests</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•In September apply 250g NPK 12:5:15 at base of plant. Increase this to 500g in following years</li> <li>•In July of the next and subsequent years apply 1-2kg animal manure</li> <li>• Keep plant heavily mulched</li> </ul>
<p><b>Chinese Gooseberry Kiwi Fruit</b></p> <p>the berries are about the size of a hen's egg, with brownish, hairy skin. The flesh is light green with a white centre. This berry is a native of China.</p>	Ideal 5.0 - 6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Grows in a wide range of soils</li> <li>•Requires good drainage</li> <li>•Prefers a deep friable loam</li> <li>•Will not tolerate prolonged wet feet</li> <li>•Shelter from hot and cold winds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plant during winter or spring</li> <li>•Plant 5m apart</li> <li>•Plant is dioecious, male and female plants must be grown near one another for pollination by insects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Can be grown parallel to a side fence. The vines grow prolifically. A trellis however is recommended for the growth and weight of the fruit. It is best to construct a trellis when the vines are planted.</li> <li>•T-bar method</li> <li>•Extended T-bar system</li> <li>•Flat-topped pergolas (see diagrams)</li> </ul> <p>Winter pruning should be completed by mid-August as the sap starts tanning and will bleed from the cuts. By November the small fruit on the fruit arms which will continue to grow and need to be cut back to a 2-leaf distance. Another cut is made early in January. Cut it back at the first leaf. Cut back other new growth. Remove small spindly growth. As soon as fruit is picked winter pruning can commence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Water during dry periods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Takes 7-8 years to reach full production</li> <li>•Plant can bear for 30-40 years</li> <li>•Pick the berries by snapping the stalk at right angles at the top of the fruit</li> <li>• Harvest from May onwards</li> <li>• Hard fruit will ripen</li> <li>•Pick all fruit by July</li> <li>• Berries keep without refrigeration for up to 8 weeks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Birds</li> </ul>	750 - 800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Apply 250g of NPK 17:7:9 in October or November at base of plant. Gradually increase the application at a rate of 500g per year until maximum of 2kg is spread in the vicinity of the vine</li> </ul>