



OGDEN'S DESIGN & PLANTINGS, INC.

WWW.OGDENS.COM

TEL: (631) 473-5064

GROWING EDIBLE BERRIES

Design & Installation:

- Natural Gardens
- Japanese Gardens
- Bed Maintenance
- Therapeutic Gardens
- Paths & Patios
- Stone & Brickwork
- Specialty Gardens
- Seasonal Color & Interest

Spring To-Do List:

- Plant herbaceous perennials
- Prune spring-flowering shrubs
- Apply mulch to perennial borders.
- Divide perennials
- Start up automated irrigation
- Plant all annuals by end of month
- Plant containers and window boxes
- Stake tall perennials

Ogdenwords:

Cane: Hollow or solid straight stem of certain plants such as some reeds and grasses, raspberries, etc...

Foliar: Relating to, producing, or being the leaves of a plant.

Self-pollinate: The natural pollination of a plant with its own pollen.

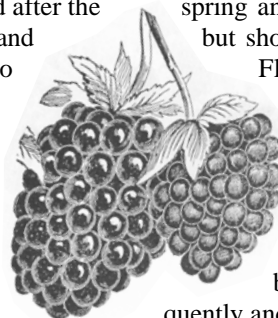
It's easier than you think to have a berry garden! On Long Island we can have different plants that will produce fruit from late May through to fall, and even early winter, with the right care and attention.

Strawberries (*Fragaria*) - Probably the easiest fruit to grow. Very low growing, only a few inches tall and spread with runners. Flowers appear in spring and berries from late May through June. They need full sun for the fruit to ripen and good drainage. Irrigation is important because of their shallow roots. Since fruit production is greatly reduced after the second year, pulling older plants and allowing the new young runners to mature will greatly improve yield. Good cultivars include Earliglow and Sable.

Currants and Gooseberries (*Ribes*) - Grow up to 5' tall and wide. Unlike other fruits these will produce fruit in partial shade. *Ribes* is an enormous genus, found throughout most of the world. European gooseberries (*Ribes uva-crispa* 'Invicta') are larger and better flavored than American cultivars. Prune annually, in early spring by cutting off the tips and removing the oldest canes or branches. By encouraging new young growth, the plant will always have good fruit production. Fruit is produced at the base of one-year-old wood and the best fruit on the spurs of two and three-year-old wood. Prone to foliar fungi, install plants with ample space to promote good air circulation or train on a trellis. Remove flowers so plants don't have fruit the first year. Currants are picked in clusters and gooseberries as single fruits. Both ripen in June.

Raspberries (red, yellow and black) and blackberries (*Rubus*) - Raspberries need a

sunny site with well-drained soil. Plants can reach 6' tall and higher. Growing them with trellises or wire supports helps preserve the fruit, keeping it from rotting on the ground. Pruning needs to be done at least once a year. In early spring remove thin canes and cut back the tips of the large canes that remain. Primocane-fruiting berries (Heritage, Fallgold, Anne) produce fruit in late summer or early fall at the top of first-year canes and then at the bottom of the same canes early the next summer. Cut these canes back in early spring and you will sacrifice the early fruit but should get a better late-summer crop.



Florican-fruiting berries (Nova, Bristol, Latham and Apache) produce fruit on second-year canes, so they must not be cut away. New canes grow and replace older canes so take care when pruning. Raspberries and blackberries need to be harvested frequently and should be handled with care.

Blueberries (*Vaccinium*) - There are lowbush and highbush blueberries (up to 8') and hybrids which are half-high and grow to 3-4'. Blueberries love acid soils, so are perfect for growing on Long Island. Most self-pollinate but to ensure a great crop plant two or three different varieties. Most flower in May and you can harvest from July to September. Blueberries do not require much pruning. In early spring remove old canes that are no longer very productive and cut long shoots in half, to encourage fullness and branching. After eight years plants should reach height of fruit production. *Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Patriot' is a good variety.

Berries are not only delicious, but chock full of antioxidants! Red, blue and purple varieties have been associated with great health benefits so plant some now!



Farm Lecture Series

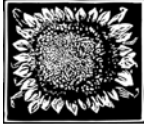
'Edibles for the Garden'

Sunday, May 20th at 11am

Learn which easy care fruits and vegetables you can successfully grow on Long Island. Plants will be for sale.

Wishing You A Fruitful Spring!

Call: (631)473-5064 or email: sales@ogdens.com



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Plant of the Month

Common Name: Nova Red Raspberry

Scientific Name: *Rubus idaeus* 'Nova' (ROO-bus eye-DAY-ee-us)

Family Name: (Rosaceae)



Description: Perennial shrub.

Mature Size & Growth Rate: Mature size is 4 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet wide.

Flower: White/near-white, flowers appear twice - in early spring and late summer.

Cultural Requirements: Prefers full sun. Average water needs; water regularly; do not overwater. Rich, well-drained sandy soil.

Native Habitat: Native to Nova Scotia, Canada.

Additional Comments: Nova are hardy and dependable and resistant to most common cane diseases. They are able to survive and ripen in cold temperatures and are the latest berries to be harvested in the season. Nova raspberries produce large crops of firm, bright red berries, which have superb flavor and keep remarkably well. They're also nutritious, packed with vitamins A and C, and a natural substance called ellagic acid, which is an anti-carcinogenic compound.