



Blackmoor

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Dear Customer,

Thank you for ordering from Blackmoor Nurseries. We trust you will be pleased with your plants and by following our growing guide below we hope you have many years of success with them. Our plants have been professionally grown on our Nursery with the correct attention to nutrients, and pest and disease control. They are despatched in good condition ready to establish and thrive in your garden for many years to come.

Please unpack and inspect your plants immediately on arrival.

CARE GUIDE FOR RASPBERRY CANES

Bare Root Raspberries

Post-Delivery Handling, Storage and Planting Advice

Very Important: On arrival plants should be watered and heeled in or planted within 48 hours. Your bare root Raspberries have been lifted, handled and stored prior to delivery in the most careful and professional way. It is possible that due to the time in transit that roots may have dried out to some extent, this is not detrimental provided the following advice is followed.

Immediately soak all roots with water and preferably even root dip in bucket of water for between 1 and 2 hours. Place bundles root to root in a frost free building and cover against drying out and for vermin protection.

Heeling in: This is recommended if canes are not planted or potted within 48 hours. Select a well drained loose and friable soil. Sand, peat and other soil-less mediums are also very good for this purpose. Lay in such a way as to bring soil into close contact with all roots. Bundles should be cut open at the bottom and laid with their roots well spread out in an adequate trench, covered with soil and firmed. If possible position your heeling in area in the shade on the north side of a building, this will keep your canes dormant for longer as spring approaches.

Position: For most fruits choose a warm sheltered position avoiding wet or shaded spots, although soft fruit will tolerate some shade. If birds are troublesome a fruit cage can be erected.

Soil Preparation: Dig the area to be planted and make sure the soil is clear from perennial weeds. If your soil is acid, mix in some lime, likewise add compost to a light sandy soil. If you have heavy clay, mix in some sand and plant on a raised bed to help drainage. Add Rootgrow – this helps to ensure the establishment and lifetime health of your plants. Mycorrhizal fungi are critically important to those plant groups to ensure good establishment and better early growth.

Planting: It is better to plant late in good conditions than early in poor conditions. If planting conditions are not ideal when the canes arrive then heeling in is recommended and allow the right planting moment to be taken from then on.

Planting Bare Root Raspberries: Plant the canes about 18" (45 cm) apart with 6 ft (1.8 m) between the rows. Avoid planting the young canes too deeply; a covering of 3" (7.5 cms) over the roots is ample. **Cut the canes down to ground level immediately after planting.** In the spring the new shoots will appear from beneath the soil. The young canes are then tied into a wire fence system for cropping the following season.

Planting Bare Root Long Cane Raspberries: Plant the canes about 18" (45 cm) apart with 6 ft (1.8 m) between the rows. Avoid planting the young canes too deeply; a covering of 3" (7.5 cms) over the roots is ample. **DO NOT cut the canes down to ground level.** In the spring the new shoots will appear from beneath the soil. The young canes are then tied into a wire fence system for cropping the following season. Unlike regular Canes, long cane plants do not need to be cut back after planting. The canes should be left intact as supplied. They will then develop fruit-bearing side shoots at the top of each cane which will flower and produce fruit for picking in the first season after planting at the same time as new growth (next year's fruiting wood) is thrown up from the root system. In following summers, treat as regular summer fruiting canes.

Planting Container Raspberries: Plant the canes about 18" (45 cm) apart with 6 ft (1.8 m) between the rows. Avoid planting the young canes too deeply; a covering of 3" (7.5 cms) over the roots is ample. Support the canes with a post and wire system or a bamboo cane. Container grown canes do not need pruning straight after planting.

***Please note:** All newly planted plants take longer to come out of their dormancy in the first spring following planting and this delay can vary greatly between individual plants so please give them until late May/early June to begin growing. Ensure that the area where they are planted is kept moist as lack of watering or rainfall will increase the delay in the plants beginning to shoot. Frequency of the watering must be increased once they begin growing as they have insufficient roots when young to tolerate drought and this will cause the plants to fail. Never allow newly planted bushes to fruit in the first season as this also places strain on good root establishment.*

Pruning Autumn Fruiting Raspberries: Autumn fruiting raspberries fruit on the current year's growth. Cut back all the canes to ground level in February. Reduce the number of canes in the summer if they are overcrowded.

Pruning Summer Fruiting Raspberries: Cut back all canes that have fruited to ground level after harvesting. Do not leave old stubs. Select the strongest young canes, around six to eight per plant; tie them in 8-10cm (3-4in) apart along the wire supports. Remove the remaining young stems to ground level.

Pest Control

Greenfly: Spray when seen with a suitable pesticide.

NOTE: Always use sprays according to the manufacturer's instructions.

This guide is for general information purposes only as soil conditions and requirements vary greatly.