

Raspberry

Rubus idaeus · Rose family

DIFFICULTY Easy-moderate
TYPE Perennial cane, from canes/suckers
MATURITY 1 year to first crop



SUN
Full-part sun



WATER
Regular, even



SOIL PH
6.0–6.8



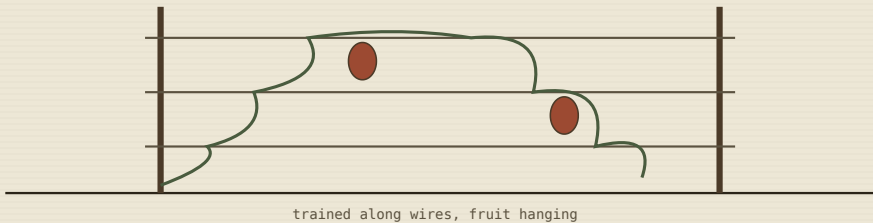
SPACING
45–60cm on
wires



DEPTH
as per cane

01 Trained on wires

Raspberries throw up new canes each year from spreading roots — training them onto horizontal wires keeps the patch tidy and makes picking far easier.



trained along wires, fruit hanging

02 Planting

METHOD	Plant bare-root canes against a wire support system.
SOIL	Rich, well-drained, high organic matter.
TIMING	Plant in winter while dormant.

04 Problems

- **Cane spot** — purple spotting on canes; remove and destroy affected canes.
- **Birds** — net as fruit ripens.
- **Root rot** — from poor drainage; ensure it's not sitting wet.
- **Suckering beyond bounds** — contain the bed or remove unwanted suckers.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY

Garlic

Tansy

AVOID NEARBY

Blackberry (shared disease risk)

Potato

ROTATION NOTE

Not applicable — long-lived perennial cane bed.

03 Growing care

- Train new canes onto wires as they grow.
- Water regularly, especially through fruit development.
- Prune out spent canes after fruiting (for summer-fruiting types) or cut back hard in winter (for autumn-fruiting types).
- Mulch to retain moisture and suppress competing suckers.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Full colour, comes away from the core easily.
METHOD	Pick gently, leaving the white core on the plant.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge a couple of days; freezes very well.