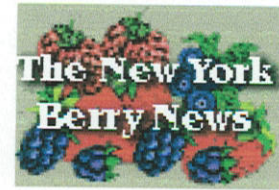


RASPBERRY PLANT TYPES AND RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

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Raspberries are classified as floricanes (summer) or primocanes (fall) bearing. (A few weak primocane bearing types are described as everbearing, which produce a small fall crop and can be managed in a double cropping system.) Raspberries are naturally biennial with a perennial crown. Primocanes grow the first year, go dormant in fall, get chilled in winter, and fruit the following summer (the primocanes are now called floricanes, which die after fruiting). New primocanes are growing as the floricanes fruit. Floricane varieties must be pruned in the spring to thin the fruiting canes and remove dead canes for better disease management and fruit size.

Primocane varieties fruit on the first year's growth in the fall of the year. The strength of fruiting varies widely from tips only on some floricanes to nearly the whole cane in varieties such as 'Autumn Bliss' and 'Polana'. Later primocane varieties such as 'Ruby' and 'Heritage' can have yield reductions from early frosts. Pruning in these varieties is done by mowing to the ground before primocanes emerge in early spring.

New varieties are actively being developed in about 11 public breeding programs around the world with the majority suitable for production in the northeast U.S. coming from Cornell University ('Heritage', 'Encore', 'Prelude', 'Titan', 'Ruby', 'Taylor'), University of Maryland ('Caroline', 'Anne', 'Jaclyn') and Ag Canada in Nova Scotia ('Nova', K81-6). Increasingly, new varieties from European programs are being introduced in to the U.S. ('Autumn Bliss', 'Autumn Britten', 'Polana' and others). New cultivars are released all the time, and the vast majority of them fail to catch on for various reasons including poor adaptability to diverse growing regions, unforeseen disease or insect susceptibility, or fruit characteristics that are unacceptable to the buying public. No cultivar will work well in all locations, soil types, and production systems, but many have proven to be useful in many different situations. This list is by no means complete but should address most situations. By planting a series of cultivars, it is now possible to have fruit from mid to late June until frost (or longer with protection) in much of NY and the northeastern U.S. with only a short late-summer lag in production.

Early Season

Boyne and **Killarney** (sibling varieties from Manitoba) These two varieties perform very similarly. Both have are early season with small to medium sized fruit with good eating and freezing quality but can be somewhat dark and soft. The plants are spiny and produce many suckers. They have excellent winter hardiness but are susceptible to anthracnose. Boyne is moderately resistant to late yellow rust and tolerant to Phytophthora root rot and crown gall, but is susceptible to raspberry fireblight. Killarney is moderately resistant to Phytophthora root rot and is susceptible to mildew.

Prelude (Cornell University-NYSAES, Plant Patent #11,747) is the earliest summer fruiting cultivar available. The fruit is medium sized, round, and firm with good flavor. It is very resistant to Phytophthora root rot and has good cold hardiness. A moderate fall crop is large enough to warrant double cropping. It is the best early season cultivar available for the northeast.

Mid Season

Canby (Oregon) canes are tall, nearly spineless, and moderately productive. The fruit ripens mid season, is medium to large in size, firm, and bright red with excellent flavor. It has moderate to poor cold hardiness, and buds may winter kill in cold climates. It is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot.

Nova (Nova Scotia) is vigorous and upright with long, fruiting laterals. The canes have very few spines. The fruit ripens in mid-season and is medium sized, bright red, firm, and somewhat acidic in taste. It is considered to have better than average shelf life. The plants are very hardy and appear to resist most common cane diseases, including rust. It will set a late fall crop.

Titan (Cornell University-NYSAES, Plant patent # 5404) produces large canes with very few spines with suckers that emerge mostly from the crown, so it is slow to spread. It is susceptible to crown gall and Phytophthora root rot but is extremely productive. Fruits ripen mid to late season and are extremely large and dull red, with mild flavor. Berries are difficult to pick unless fully ripe. With only fair hardiness, Titan is for moderate climates. It is resistant to the raspberry aphid vector of mosaic virus complex.

Late Season

Encore (Cornell University-NYSAES, Plant patent # 11,746) is one of the latest summer fruiting raspberries available. It produces large, firm, slightly conical berries with very good, sweet flavor. The fruit quality is considered very good. It is moderately susceptible to Phytophthora root rot and has good cold hardiness.

K81-6 (Nova Scotia) produces canes that are medium tall with spines only at the base. The fruit is very large with good flavor that ripens very late summer with average firmness. It is resistant to late yellow rust but is susceptible to leaf curl virus and raspberry fire blight. Hardiness is judged adequate for most areas.

Fall Bearing

Anne (University of Maryland, Plant patent # 10,411) produces large, conic, pale yellow fruit with very good flavor and texture in mid to late season. It produces tall upright canes but does not sucker adequately for good stands. It is resistant to Phytophthora root rot.

Autumn Bliss (Great Britain, Plant Patent #6597) is an early ripening raspberry with large, highly flavored fruit. It ripens 10 to 14 days before Heritage. Much of the crop is produced within the first two weeks of harvest, which is an advantage in northern climates. It produces short canes with few spines. The fruit is somewhat dark fruit. It is susceptible to raspberry bushy dwarf virus.



Autumn Britten (Great Britain, Patent Pending) is early ripening with large, firm, good flavored fruit. It is taller than Autumn Bliss with better fruit quality but slightly lower yields. It is a day or two later than Autumn Bliss.

Caroline (University of Maryland, Plant patent # 10,412) is a large, good flavored, conical fruit. It produces tall upright canes. The short fruiting laterals can be challenging to pick, but yields are very good for the fall. It has moderate to good resistance to Phytophthora root rot.

Kiwigold (New Zealand, Plant patent # 11,313) is an amber sport of Heritage, similar in all characteristics except fruit color. Fruit blushes pink when fully ripe.

Heritage (Cornell University-NYSAES) is considered the standard for fall bearing cultivars. These tall, rugged canes have prominent thorns and are very high yielding. The primocane crop ripens relatively late. Fruit is medium-sized and has good color and flavor, firmness, and good freezing quality. It is resistant to most diseases. Due to its late ripening, this cultivar is not recommended for regions with cool summers or a short growing season with frost before September 30.

Jaclyn (University of Maryland, Plant Patent #15647) is an early season variety with large firm berries ripening 2 weeks before Heritage. Plants are vigorous and erect but susceptible to yellow leaf rust. Fruit is dark red and adheres tightly until fully ripe.

Polana (Poland, Patent Pending) is a very early season cultivar that ripens 2 weeks before Heritage. It produces short productive canes with multiple laterals per node. The fruit is medium sized fruit with good flavor. Susceptible to Verticillium wilt and Phytophthora root rot. It needs extra nitrogen to perform well.

Ruby (Cornell University-NYSAES, Plant patent # 7067) is moderately vigorous with good productivity. The primocane crop ripens slightly ahead of Heritage. The fruit is large with a mild flavor. Ruby is susceptible to Phytophthora root rot. The cultivar is suggested for fresh market or shipping in areas with longer growing seasons. It is susceptible to mosaic virus complex and resistant to late yellow rust and powdery mildew.

Greenhouse Production

Tulameen (British Columbia) has been shown to be superior for greenhouse production. It produces very large fruit, and high yields. The fruit is glossy and firm. It is resistant to aphid vector of mosaic virus complex. Plants are not adequately hardy for field production in the Northeast.

On The Horizon

There are many new named varieties that are being tested but are not yet available yet from most commercial nurseries. Summer varieties include 'Emily', 'Esta' and 'Claudia' from Maryland and 'Moutere' from New Zealand. Fall bearers include 'Josephine' and Alice (yellow) from Maryland, the early season 'Polka' from Poland, and 'Himbo Top' from Switzerland. Many varieties are available from the west coast programs but have not been tested widely in the east. Most of these have insufficient cold hardiness for much of the northeast but may work in certain situations. As always, experiment with new varieties on a small scale first to judge suitability in individual situations.

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