



BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberries of the West are different from those of the East and Midwest. They are shrubs with long, trailing branches. The fruit flavor is influenced by the wild blackberries of the Northwest.

PLANTING: Plant erect varieties 2-4 feet apart, and trailing varieties 5-6 feet apart. Prune heavily at planting to encourage new growth. The roots are very sensitive to sunlight, so plant on a cloudy day.

CULTURE: Blackberries prefer rich soil, full sun and ample water (about one inch per week). The roots are perennial, the canes biennial: they fruit on second year growth. Each cane produces only once. The roots will produce for about ten years. Feed with a complete fertilizer at blossoming time. Weeding is necessary.

STAKING AND PRUNING: Plants grow best on a trellis. String 2 wires 5 feet high with 18 inches between the wires. Train 1 yr. old canes on the trellis. Remove canes that have fruited after harvest and train canes of the current season on to the trellis. Prune these between 6 - 8 feet and remove all but 12 - 16 canes. In early spring, prune side branches to 1 foot. For more details ask at the Information desk.

BLACK SATIN	Thornless! Large fruit that is juicy and sweet. Semi-erect vines that don't sucker. Good keeper and excellent all purpose berry.
BOYSENBERRY	Popular for high yields and sweet-tart flavor. Eaten fresh, canned or frozen. Hardy to -14°F. Ripens in May and June. Some varieties thornless.
LOCH NESS	Thornless, semi-erect canes bear high yields of tart, mid-sized fruit Aug.-Sept.
LOGANBERRY	Thornless! Large to medium fruit, juicy and tart. Berries are light reddish, not darkening when ripe. Excellent for canning, wine, and pies. Very vigorous and bushy, needs trellis for support. Hardy to -14°F
MARIONBERRY	Medium to large fruit, excellent all-purpose berry. High yields over a long period of time. Trailing and upright canes which are very thorny. Excellent in the PNW. Ripens July-Aug.