

Raspberry 'Caroline' (*Rubus idaeus*)

Ever-bearing raspberry with 4' vigorous upright canes. Developed at University of Maryland, Caroline is disease resistant, and more tolerant of root rot and yellow rust than others of its kind.

High yields of firm conical glossy rich-red fruit with sweet full-bodied flavor, August to frost. Largest berry of all fall bearing raspberries.

Bears a crop on the tips of first-year canes in the fall, followed by a typical summer crop on the lower portion of the canes the second year in late June. First year canes have green stems, while second year canes have a thin brown bark covering them. However, you can choose to grow just a fall crop by varying your pruning.

Prefers sites where plenty of morning sun, and some afternoon shade.

Sandy loam, well drained organic soils; responds well to high fertility. Roots can grow up to 4 feet depth. Require 1-2" of water per week, but use drip irrigation in summer, to prevent wetting of plant. Good air circulation within canopy but not excessive wind. Soil should have pH between 5.8 and 6.5. For the biggest crops, mulch around the plants each year with well-rotted manure or compost.

From arborday.org:

First Year Pruning: To have 2 crops, first-year canes (primocanes) should be left unpruned.

For only a fall crop, mow all the canes down to 2"-3" after the fall harvest during late fall or late winter.

Annual Pruning: A well pruned raspberry patch will be healthier and more fruitful because of better distribution of light, air movement. Everbearing second-year canes should be removed after fruiting in the spring. Be careful not to injure the developing young first-year canes that will bear fruit in the fall. If you only want a larger fall crop and not a spring crop of berries, mow all the canes down to 2"-3' after the fall harvest during late fall or late winter. New canes will grow and produce fruit next fall.

Dispose of all the canes to eliminate the spread of disease and insects. During growing season, remove any plants with misshapen leaves, berries that are too small and broken or rubbing canes

Attracts birds and butterflies.

Photo 1

Diane Brown

msue.anr.msu.edu/news/consumer_preferences_for_high_tunnel_raspberry_varieties

Photo 2

Tryon Live Community Farm

tryonfarm.org/share/node/366

