

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	4 to 9.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 4 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	Caroline: 4 to 8 feet tall with a 5 to 6 foot spread. Heritage Red: 4 to 5 feet tall with a 3 to 4 foot spread. Latham: 4 to 5 feet tall with a 2 to 3 foot spread. Shortcake®: 2 to 3 feet tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Spring through summer.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 to 24 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Edible fruit. Berries ripen in summer and fall. Great for cooking or eating fresh.

SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.nifa.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

Thank you for your order!

PLANT WARRANTY

We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one, at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will reshipe the following shipping season.

If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or help@cottagefarmsdirect.com.

Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

**In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.
1-800-222-1222**

RASPBERRIES



*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

OUT OF THE BOX

RASPBERRIES

Your plants have been shipped to you in pots or a bare root state. We urge you to remove them from the shipping box and plant them as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, roll the plastic bag down around each potted plant and place them near a bright window or other sunny location. Keep them well-watered in their pots until permanently planted. For bare root plants, remove the paper bag and place them near a bright window or other sunny location. Keep the roots moist, but not soaking wet by using a spray bottle to mist them. Once planted, they begin setting roots and, as the weather warms, begin showing new growth. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care and be patient.

BAREROOT



POTTED



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

PLANTING POTTED RASPBERRIES

Important: Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

1. Remove and discard the clear plastic bag from around the pot.
2. After watering, remove the pot by holding the plant upside down in one hand and squeezing the sides of the pot with the other.
3. Prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. This will encourage the roots to begin growing outward into the new soil.
4. Dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root ball. Partially backfill the hole with soil and place the plant into the hole. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surrounding the hole. Refill the hole with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.
5. Water thoroughly.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

PLANTING BAREROOT RASPBERRIES

Important: Thoroughly hydrate the plants by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as each bare root division. Place a mound of soil in the bottom of each hole and carefully spread the dormant bare roots over the mound. Cover the roots completely with 1-2 inches of soil, firming the soil around the plant. Water thoroughly, then prune each cane back to a few inches to encourage the plants to produce new growth.

CONTINUING CARE

Adequate and consistent watering is essential during your plant's first year in the garden. Infrequent, long soakings of water that thoroughly saturate the soil are more effective than frequent, light applications of water.

Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. During the first summer, you may need to water as often as every few days in periods of drought and extreme summer heat. To determine if your plant needs water, dig a few inches into the soil next to the plant. If the soil is dry 2-3 inches below the surface, it is time to water.

Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant has adequate drainage to move water away from the plant. If you choose to plant in a container, always select one with drainage holes to prevent your plant's roots from sitting in water.

Apply a 2-4 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Replenish the mulch as needed.

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water soluble fertilizer for fruits and vegetables. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in the spring.

PRUNING

Raspberries send up new shoots called primocanes each year. The second year these canes are called floricanes. Everbearing raspberry varieties produce fruit on both primocanes and floricanes.

Floricanes gradually die after fruiting, therefore old floricanes should be pruned off and removed from the garden after they have finished fruiting. New primocanes should be pruned back to a height of 3-4 feet in early spring, encouraging the plants to bear a prolific crop.

HARVESTING

Pick raspberries when the fruits have changed from green to red but still feel firm. When ripe, the berries should easily detach from the plant. Harvesting early in the morning while the weather is cool prolongs the shelf life of the berries. After picking, store the berries in a refrigerator and do not wash them until you are ready to use them. The sweet, nutritious berries can be eaten fresh, preserved or used for cooking. Do not consume any other part of the plant.

WINTERIZING

Watering thoroughly in late fall will greatly enhance your plant's cold tolerance once the ground has frozen.

Raspberries should be winterized in late fall. In extremely cold areas, the canes of each plant may be tied together and wrapped in burlap. Keep in mind that the root system is the most vulnerable to cold damage. Mulch heavily by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of loose soil, shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material around the base of each plant.

In very cold areas, containerized plants can be brought into an unheated, protected area such as a garage or cellar before temperatures drop below freezing. Check soil moisture every 2-3 weeks and water as needed during winter.

In spring, remove mounded soil or mulch from in-ground plantings. Containerized plants should be moved back out into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly garden performance.