

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



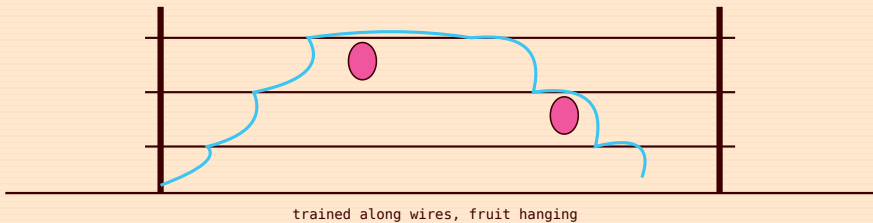
SPACING
45–60cm on wires



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.

Planting timing varies significantly by Australian climate zone. Set your zone above (or use the Find My Climate Zone tool) for guidance tailored to your own area.

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.

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.
PRESERVING	See Freezing Produce (freezing a berry glut) or Canning & Bottling (jams and preserves) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.
RECIPES	Try our Quick Berry Jam — a way to use a glut.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Garlic Tansy	Blackberry (shared disease risk) Potato	Not applicable — long-lived perennial cane bed.