



2024 Berryfruit List

179 High Street, Solway, Masterton. Email: shop@gardenbarn.co.nz
Open & Days 8.30am – 6pm.

VARIETY ORDERED A3YS DESCRIPTION

BLACKBERRY

Blackberries can be successfully grown through most parts of NZ. They are high in vitamin C, antioxidant, plus they reduce inflammation, and ripen just after summer raspberries when few other fruit are available in the garden. Blackberries flower late so normally miss late spring frosts. Blackberries grow on new canes once the plant has reached 2 years old.

BERRY DELIGHT			Large dark rich red mouth watering berry that is just delicious. A cross between boysenberry/loganberries. Thornless and a heavy cropper. Self-fertile. Pick fresh from the vine. Harvest when fruit turns dark red and are easy to remove. December-January.
BLACK SATIN	5INC 5THI		Native to North America but well adapted to the NZ climate. Black Satin is considered superior to any other variety, they are extremely vigorous, are heavy croppers, disease free and do not sucker. You will get approx. 35-40 large berries on each thornless stem that ripen in summer. HARVEST: February and March.
KARAKA BLACK			One of the sweetest tasting versions of the fruit available as well as having an eye catching, elongated shape. Originates from NZ where it was first released 3 years ago. Karaka Black is the earliest high quality variety available and good shelf life.
NAVAHO	5THI		An erect, thornless blackberry with superior fruit quality. Yields a bumper crop of large, firm, sweet fruit. Shows good tolerance to both heat and cold. Ripening in mid December.
THORNLES JEWEL	5INC		Vigorous grower with masses of jet black berries when ripe. Fruit ripens February.

BLUEBERRY

Attractive all year round: Spring - 'Lily of the Valley' like pink or white flowers; Summer - delicious fruit; Autumn/Winter - amazing display of burgundy wine autumn tones. Blueberries can be grown as hedges or containers anywhere in NZ. They vary in height between 1-3 metres, and if used for hedging should be planted around 1m apart. Blueberries need an acidic soil with a pH of around 4.5. Only feed with a slow release fertilizer and don't give them Blood & Bone, lime or Nitrate-based fertilizers like Nitrophoska.

To increase pollination it's highly recommended you plant at least 2 different varieties of the same 'type'. The different 'types' are:

RABBITEYE: These varieties are best grown in warmer areas of NZ as they flower in early spring (so there is a risk of frost damage in cooler areas), only require low winter chilling (450-600 hours under 2°), and need warm late summer/early autumn weather to fully ripen in the berries. They are more drought & heat tolerant & not so fussy with their soil. Harvest: January – April.

SOUTHERN Highbush: Best grown in the warmer areas of the country where there are few chances of late winter frosts, when these varieties flower. These varieties also have low chill requirements (chilling requirements - 250-600 hours under 7°). The fruit ripens from late spring through to February.

NORTHERN Highbush: Best suited to the more temperate regions of New Zealand, as they have high winter chilling requirements (approximately 1000 hours under 2°). These varieties flower in mid spring.

BLAST		RABBITEYE	Produces good crops of medium sized berries that are juicy and sweet. They are full of vitamins, especially vitamin C and good antioxidant properties too. Grows well in either full sun or partial shade in soils that are fertile, slightly acidic, moist but free-draining. Evergreen and self-fertile although they will benefit from being planted near another rabbit eye variety. Grows to about 2m in height and up to 1.5m wide.
BLUE CROP		NORTHERN Highbush	Fairly vigorous, upright productive selection that is hardy & drought. HARVEST: December – January.

VARIETY	ORDERED	A3YS	DESCRIPTION
BLUE DAWN	10INC	RABBITEYE	Delicious large dark blue fruit.
BLUE JAY		NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Early season selection with a mild flavoured berries that will stay on the bush for long periods without loss of fruit quality.
BLUE JOY		NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Compact habit, lovely autumn colour and large tasty fruit which ripen over a prolonged period in early summer.
BLUE MAGIC		RABBITEYE	Delicious medium sized fruit. Thinning of the fruit will encourage larger berries.
BLUE STAR	10INC	NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Pink tinged, cream white flowers in spring followed by large clusters of large sized firm dark blue fruit. Attractive upright growth habit. 2m x 1.5m.
BURST	10INC	RABBITEYE	An excellent cropper that produces large clusters of medium sized fruit with good flavour. A mid to late season variety with fruit being ready to harvest from February to early April. Best grown in a sunny, sheltered position where soils are rich in organic material, moist, slightly acidic and free-draining. On average they grow to about 2m x 1.5m.
CENTURION	5THI 20ROB	RABBITEYE	An excellent variety with heavy crops of small-medium sized berries, (12-14mm in size) with a long fruit season. Vigorous plant. Later maturing. HARVEST: February – March.
DELITE		RABBITEYE	A late season popular selection often recommended for home gardeners. The fruits are small and light blue with excellent flavour. Great ornamental value.
DIXI		NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Great home variety. Rich tangy-sweet flavour. Great in jams. Don't mind clay soil. Ripens over a long season. Mid season. Large, fragrant berries. HARVEST: December – January.
DUKE		NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	An early ripening selection with good crops of mildly sweet flavoured berries. Upright grower, but branches will droop to ground when laden with fruit. Foliage turns yellow-orange in autumn.
EZIGRO		RABBITEYE	Produces sweet, flavoursome, medium-sized fruit during December and January. Can be grown in full sun or partial shade where soils are acidic, moist but free-draining. For higher yields of fruit, plant along side another Rabbiteye variety. Grows to about 1.5m both in height and width.
MARU	10INC 20ROB	RABBITEYE	Upright growth habit that produces good crops of large dark blue fruit with an excellent flavour. A mid to late season selection with fruit being ready to harvest in and around March. Thrive in a sheltered, sunny position where soils are moist, slightly acidic, rich in humus and free-draining. Produces high yields of fruit when cross-pollinated with another variety such as Blue Dawn or Tasty Blue. Grows to approximately 2m x 1.5m.
MARIMBA		SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH	Highly attractive and productive low chill early selection. Berries are medium-large sized, firm with excellent blueberry flavour. Requires 400 chilling hours to set fruit. HARVEST: December.
MISTY	5THI	SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH	A most attractive selection with bright blue-green foliage. The berries are medium to large size and of excellent quality. Requires 300 chilling hours to set fruit. HARVEST: November – December.
MUFFIN	10THI	NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Heavy crops of medium-sized fruit. A highly attractive compact bush all year round. To ensure the best flavour, leave fruit on bush for 7-10 days after turning blue. Fruits in December and again in March/April.
NUI		NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	Mainstay commercial variety with super-sized light blue fruits appear that in large numbers in early summer. Great taste, full of nutrients, firm and long shelf life.

VARIETY	ORDERED	A3YS	DESCRIPTION
O'NEAL	5THI 20ROB	SOUTHERN HIGHBUSH	A very sweet and firm blueberry with an extended bloom period so may produce two pickings. HARVEST: October – February.
PETITE BLUE		SOUTERHN HIGHBUSH	Produces small, very sweet and tasty fruit produced in good quantities and ripening over a longish period. Potentially crops twice per season.
POWDER BLUE	10INC	RABBITEYE	A popular rabbiteye selection with light blue, firm fruit with sweet flavour. Ripens later in summer.
RAHI	10INC	RABBITEYE	Produces good yields of medium sized, light blue fruit. Young berries are pink but age to blue and are produced from late summer into autumn. New foliage is blue-green, matures to mid-green, then develops red-orange tones in autumn before falling.
REKA	10INC	NORTHERN HIGHBUSH	NZ bred. Highly recommended for colder regions. Tends to overcrop so thinning is recommended in spring.
SAPPHIRE BLUE	10INC	RABBITEYE	Has delicious large blue fruit on long arching canes and an attractive all year round habit. In spring 'Lily of the Valley' like pink tinged white flowers appear on the plant. In Autumn/Winter Blueberry Sapphire Blue has an amazing display of burgundy wine autumn tones. A small compact semi upright leafy plant with long arching canes, growing to a size - 2m – 1.5m
SOUTHLAND		RABBITEYE	Produces consistent crops of good size, quality fruit throughout late summer. Compact, upright growth with dense foliage. Best pollinated by another rabbiteye. Sun, summer moisture and acid soil. Gets to a height of 2m.
TASTY BLUE	10INC	RABBITEYE	Rounded deep blue juicy berries. Attractive all year round. HARVEST: December to February. To ensure the best flavour leave fruit on bush for 7-10 days after turning blue.
TIFFBLUE	10THI 20ROB	RABBITEYE	The most productive rabbit eye available at present. Tall, vigorous, upright grower and a standard for judging Rabbiteyes. Large, highly flavoured berries. Mid-late ripening. HARVEST: December – January.

BOYSENBERRIES

A hybrid berry that is a cross between a blackberry and a raspberry. Boysenberries typically grow in forest clearings or fields. Does well in both warm & cool climates, prefers slightly acidic soil but doesn't like wind or salt. The flowers can be a major nectar source for honeybees. High in antioxidants & Vitamin C. Prune in winter to remove all canes that have fruited and all damaged and weak canes. Remove canes to the base, any fully thorny canes should be cut off as low to the ground as possible. Tie up young trailing canes to a trellis system, they will fruit in the second year.

BRULEE	5INC		A tasty sweet fruit and the bees love the flowers! White flowers in early spring are followed by large firm conical dark purple black berries. Moderately vigorous mostly spineless canes. Self-fertile. Insect and bee pollinated improves fruiting. A heavy yielder under the ideal conditions. Fruit is ready when they are easily removed. Grows to 1.5m. Fruits from December through to January.
MAPUA	5THI		A mostly spineless commercial selection, large berries with very good flavour. HARVEST: December – January.
McNICHOLS CHOICE			A selection from the Hawkes Bay with large fruit.
STARLIGHT	5INC		White flowers in early spring are followed by large firm, conical dark wine-red berries of excellent flavour. Moderately vigorous thornless canes. Self-fertile. Ripens from December to January with heavy yields under ideal conditions. Maturity is determined when full colour is reached and the fruit is easily removed.

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THORNY			Heavy crops of large of large purple-black of outstanding flavour. Fruit ripens around Christmas time. Very easily grown. Rich in vitamins.
TASMAN	5HAR		A stable, mostly spineless selection which crops well. Berry size is medium - large. Slightly earlier fruiting. Ripens December – January.

HYBRID BERRY

In proper botanical language, it is not a berry at all, but instead an aggregate fruit of numerous drupelets around a central core. Great for screening or along a fence. High in antioxidants and full of minerals and vitamins and plenty of fibre. Open sunny position. In northern areas plant to protect from afternoon sun. Exposure to wind is not a problem but will not tolerant salt. Chilling hours are needed to set fruit but if you can grow apples you can grow brambles. Soil rich in organic matter with good drainage is essential. Use raised beds if drainage is doubtful. Roots are close to surface so will benefit from mulching with organic matter and regular watering during dry periods.

THORNLESS JEWEL			Large, firm conical rich dark red/black berries. Old fashioned boysenberry flavour, juicy and sweet. A boysenberry cross. HARVEST: December.
BERRY DELIGHT	5INC		Mouth watering large dark rich red fruit with a delicious boysenberry/loganberry flavour. This bramble is crossed between boysenberry and loganberry. HARVEST: December – January.

CURRANT

All currants are deciduous shrubs, fast growing to form a multiple-stemmed clump. They can be grown as a free-standing bush or hedge. Grow in the shade of other trees or on the south side of buildings and are easily squeezed into a small garden. Currant flowers are borne toward the bases of one-year old stems and on spurs on older stems - which appear in early spring with new growth.

Blackcurrants are very high in vitamin C four times the Vitamin C in oranges. They provide significant amounts of vitamin E and carotenes and potassium. Blackcurrant seed oil is a rich source of gamma-linolenic acid (GLA), a very rare essential fatty acid.

Currants are mainly self-fertile but can set more fruits with cross-pollination of another variety. Currants grow best in temperate regions with some winter chill and coolish summers, with sun protection in very hot summers. Currants like morning sun and afternoon shade. Currants prefer heavier soils, with a thick mulch of organic material to keep the soil cool in summer (this later adding humus as it rots down). Plant in a hedge row as close as 40cm apart. Plant size: 1.5m x 1.5m.

BEN MAPUA <i>Black</i>			Very heavy yielding black currant with large fruit, matures 2 weeks after Magnus.
BEN ARD	10INC		Moderately vigorous, upright, deciduous shrub. Self-fertile. Low-acidic berries ripening from late December to February. 1.5-2m x 1.5m.
BLACK CURRANT	10MA		Fruit that is high in Vitamin C with a tart sharp taste. The currants are ripe late Dec-Jan. Delicious and deciduous.
BLACK GOLITH <i>Black</i>			Similar in taste to Magnus. Slightly larger and ready about 10 days earlier than Magnus. Large juicy berries, fruit is borne on last seasons wood. Up to 1.5m high deciduous bush. Self-fertile
BLACK SEFTON <i>Black</i>	10INC		Requires less chilling than the traditional black currant, will grow where raspberries grow. Large sweet fruit ripen in December. Late December to February. The berries are firm and easily picked. Expect a few berries

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			in the second year after planting, heavy crops by the fourth year. Then will be in production for ten years or more.
GIANT RUBY <i>Red</i>			Vigorous, upright grower. Excellent crops of large red berries on good-sized trusses. Can be eaten fresh or used for sauce and jellies. Ripens December.
GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES <i>Red</i>			Vigorous, upright grower. Excellent crops of large red berries on good sized trusses. Great for small gardens providing fruit for jams, jellies, pies and tarts. Deciduous. Hardy. Ripens mid season, late December to February.
MAGNUS <i>Black</i>	10HA 10INC		This has been the main commercial variety in New Zealand for many years. The extremely hardy plants produce large black fruit that are high in Vitamin C. Upright grower. Mid season, so ripens from late December to February. HARVEST: December – February.
MELINA <i>Black</i>			
RED LA VERSAILLES <i>Red</i>			Masses of lovely red berries, rich in vitamins. Crops mainly in December
RED LAXTON <i>Red</i>	10INC		Strong upright bush. Large bright red fruit. Grow in fertile well drained soil in sunny, sheltered position. Grows: 1.5m x 1.5m.
SEFTON <i>Black</i>			Requires less chilling than the traditional black currant, will grow where raspberries grow. Large sweet fruit ripen in December.
SUGAR LOAF	5THI		
WHITE DELIGHT <i>White</i>			Beautiful small shiny white berries hanging in clusters. Crop commences Dec.

CRANBERRY

A groundcover that can be used around ponds, over banks or hanging baskets. They tolerate wet soil but good drainage is required during the active growing season for proper root growth and function. They don't like dry soil.

BERGMAN	23GB		Starry white-pale pink flowers in spring followed later in autumn by fruits about 1-2 cm in diameter. Medium red fruit with a good flavour. The fruit are formed on the upright stems. Mid-season (April). Harvest when red in colour but if left on the vine the early frosts can sweeten them. Will store for 5 months due to the waxy surface.
CROWLEY			Starry white-pale pink flowers in spring followed later in autumn by fruits about 1-2 cm in diameter. The fruit are formed on the upright stems. HARVEST: Mid-season (April).
UGNI	62GB		New Zealand Cranberry (actually a Chilean Guava) standards are an ideal tree to plant as a feature either in a pot or potager. The fragrant flowers are delightful and delicate against the green foliage. In late summer through to early autumn, the fragrant berries hang on stems from the bush. The fruit can be eaten fresh (best to squeeze out the

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			flesh from the skins as the flower end can be a bit chewy) or can be used in baking (Cranberry muffins), jelly or cordial.
<h2>CAPE GOOSEBERRY</h2> <p>Physalis was originally discovered and named in Peru and was known to the Incas. A herbaceous perennial which grows wild in the Andes. Its name originated in Australia after its journey from South Africa to the Cape of Good Hope even though it is not a native to the Cape.</p> <p>Grows and fruits well in a pot or may be used as a border plant where the soft grey-green foliage can be used to offset other species. Great border filler, where the fruit can be accessed and freely eaten.</p> <p>Vitamins A, C & B, high in protein and rich in iron.</p> <p>Great eaten fresh, dipped in melted chocolate or fondant icing. Use to decorate cheesecakes, pavlovas and gateaux. Cook and put in pies or make into jam or jelly. Compliments seafood, when made into a sauce, as it has a beautiful crisp flavour.</p>			
CAPE GOOSEBERRY	15INC		Grow in full sun, shelter from winds and tolerates moderate salty marine conditions. Are frost tender and grows as an annual in colder regions. In warmer areas they will grow for several seasons producing seedlings to continue the plants. Frosts can burn the plants but will recover unless the frost was hard. Prune back after all frosts have passed. Cape Gooseberries will grow in a wide range of soils and pHs. Soil must be well draining. Plants will handle periods of drought but too much moisture could encourage fungal problems. Plant in early spring as this will help with an earlier fruit set, space 0.5-1.5 apart. In most situations Cape Gooseberries do not need any fertiliser. Unneeded fertiliser could result in lots of vegetation and little fruit. Pinch out new shoots to encourage bushy growth. Prune back hard in spring to encourage new growth for fruiting.
<h2>CASANA</h2> <p>Grow in a sunny spot with protection from strong afternoon sun and protect from wind. The plant can grow in light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils but requires well-drained soil. Incorporate organic matter and plenty of moisture.</p>			
CASANA			The Casana comes from Equador a close relative of the Tamarillo. The umbrella shaped plant is excellent as a small canopy tree, creating an exotic appearance to a corner of your backyard. The fruit are sweet and juicy; eaten raw, cooked, in a pudding, crumble or as a sauce/chutney. Harvest May – July.
<h2>ELDERBERRY</h2> <p>Elderberry grow quickly with a rippled corky bark and form small to medium-sized trees. They can be grown countrywide but will prefer areas that have cold winters. Elder trees offer two main attractions, one being the clusters of almost black berries that ripen in late summer and the other being the heavily fragrant umbels of white flowers that precede them in spring. Elder trees are frost tolerant, their leaves fall in autumn and leave trees are bare until early spring when new shoots burst from stems. Flowers and ripe berries can be made into wines, champagne, cordials, teas puddings, jellies and jams.</p>			
ELDERBERRY Laciniata	8HA		A handsome deciduous shrub with fine, deeply incised foliage, in early Summer, flat flower heads of creamy-white flowers followed by small, Glossy purple-black berries that are edible after being cooked. Attracts Birds. Will grow in full sun or part shade in moist soil. Grows 3-4m.

VARIETY	ORDERED	A3YS	DESCRIPTION
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GOOSEBERRY

Gooseberries are long-lasting bushes that can provide fruit for 20-30 years. Delicious raw when ripe or cooked in pies. High in Vitamin A and potassium. Ripe fruits don't keep well but unripe fruits store well for a week or two, or can be frozen. Flowers are borne on one-year old wood and on short spurs of older wood. Gooseberries can be grown in most free draining soils. When soil is too fertile, plant will produce more green growth rather than fruit growth. Best grown in places that have cooler winters. Gooseberries are hardy but susceptible to late spring frosts on soft new growth. A thick mulch of organic material is recommended to keep the soil cool in summer while later adding humus. Avoid frequent or deep cultivation in the root zone. Prune in winter to achieve an open, vase-shaped bush with 6-8 main branches. Allow stems to grow for 4-5 years, then selectively remove oldest stems to make room for new shoots. Plants grow to approx 90cm x 1.2m.

DAELYN LATE			An older yet to be identified selection from Daelyn Berry Farms in Nelson. Reliable producer of excellent crops of large berries later in summer. Great flavour for either culinary uses or eating once fully ripe. Best with a mid spring mildew spray.
FARMERS GLORY	3THI		Arguably the best flavoured Gooseberry for cool climates, the green fruit is brushed with streaks of claret when ripe. Use unripe fruit for pies and jams. Very prolific. Sun and open position. 90 x 90cm
INVICTA	10HA		Large green berries in early summer, excellent for culinary use but also sweet enough to eat fresh when fully ripe. Vigorous, heavy cropper with good mildew resistance. Deciduous, hardy shrub. 1.2 x 1.2m.
MONARCH			A good upright vigorous growing plant with large red blush summer fruit ideal for eating off the bush or for pies. Best with an open sunny position. A small spray program recommended. 90 x 90cm
PAX	8HA		Heavy cropper producing dark red fruit with good flavour in early summer. Plants are vigorous and spreading. Virtually thornless once mature. Some resistance to mildew and leaf spots. Hardy, deciduous shrub. 90 x 120cm

HOPS

Hops are hardy herbaceous climbers with male and female flowers produced on separate plants. Hops are becoming increasingly popular for brewing, floral arrangements and potpourri. The plants have vigorous growth which provides welcome summer shade when trained over a pergola or arch. Grows to 20-30 metres then dies back in winter, remains should be trimmed back. Plant in sunny locations as plants need 13 hours of sun a day. Produces cones from 3 years old.

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KARAKA

The name Karaka comes from the Maori language for orange, and the fruit was an important food item for the early Maori. A great way to attract native birds, particularly the kereru and tui. In exposed situations Karaka will grow to around 8m, reaching up to 15m in an open environment and, providing it doesn't dry out as a young tree, will grow in most soil conditions. While it's generally tolerant of salt spray and wind, Karaka is frost-tender and sensitive to the cold when young. It's also quick growing and can reach 4 metres in just 5 years. The somewhat unremarkable small greenish-white karaka flowers appear from late winter through to spring with the fruit ripening from green to that eye-catching orange in mid-summer to autumn.

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<h2>LOGANBERRY</h2> <p>Originally from China and Persia and mainly grown for their leaves for the silk worms. When taken to other countries only the fruit was viable. Fruit has been eaten for at least 3000 years in the Middle East.</p>			
THORNLESS			A delicious thornless loganberry with a fairly trailing habit. Produces large purple red berries with a delicious aromatic flavour in December through to January.
WAIMATE	5INC		A delicious thornless loganberry with a fairly trailing habit. Produces large purple red berries with a delicious aromatic flavour in December through to January.
<h2>MULBERRY (Morus)</h2> <p>Originally from China and Persia and mainly grown for their leaves for the silk worms. When taken to other countries only the fruit was viable. Ideal shade tree, large and stately ornamental tree. Do not plant where tree will drop fruit onto concrete paths or driveways as the fruit will stain. Sweet and juicy red to black fruit containing Vitamin C, K, B and E, potassium, magnesium iron and fibre. Contain anti inflammatory properties. The leaves were used in ancient Chinese medicine and may be anti-bacterial. Useful in diabetic treatment of high blood pressure. These delicious sweet fruits can reach 10cm in length. Ideal for back yards. The best way to eat mulberries is fresh from the tree. If some should make it to the kitchen bench they make excellent pies, jams, wines and sauces. Multiple crops are possible by pruning directly after your first crop, can be susceptible to damage from last frosts.</p>			
NIGRA	15HA		A great ornamental tree with stunning 'glowing' foliage in spring and summer, and a stark, gnarled framework of branches in autumn and winter. The richly-flavoured edible fruits in autumn are a deep purplish-red colour. These trees are grown from seed, so tree form, fruit size and characteristics will vary. Deciduous. Hardy. Self Fertile. Grows approx 7m.
HICKS EARLY RED SHANTOOT Dwarf	15INC		These delicious sweet fruits can reach 10cm in length. Ideal for back yards and we consider it a must have fruit tree for the back yard. Multiple crops are possible by pruning directly after your first crop. The red shahtoot is ideal for growing in pots and containers due to it small growing habit and it is ideal for school gardens as it does not produce fruits that stain and the sweet fruits are very appealing to children. This variety is best suited to warm subtropical climates and does not perform well in temperate climate where it tends to drop their fruit.
PLUM PINK SHANTOOT	10THI		Attractive fruiting tree, easy to grow and maintain. Produces medium size purple/plum coloured sugar sweet, nutritious fruits. Mulberries may be eaten fresh, cooked or made into jam. Deciduous. H 5m.
RED SHANTOOT Dwarf	9THI		The red shahtoot is ideal for growing in pots and containers due to its small growing habit and it is ideal for school gardens as it does not produce fruits that stain and the sweet fruits are very appealing to children. This variety is best suited to warm subtropical climates and does not perform well in temperate climate where it tends to drop their fruit.
WAI SUPREME			

VARIETY	ORDERED	A3YS	DESCRIPTION
<h2>ORANGEBERRY</h2> <p>A native of Taiwan, this spectacular, fast-growing, evergreen groundcover is from the same family as Strawberries and Raspberries. An excellent plant for weed suppression or to stabilise banks, to prevent erosion, and wonderful in pots or hanging baskets with the rich foliage flowing over the sides, trim the edges to maintain size. It is not just for ditches or slopes, it looks particularly nice when grown in a raised bed or planter and allowed to cascade over a wall or container. This will grow in shade but flowers best in full sun. Frost tolerant with foliage turning purple in winter. Please Note: This is an amazing groundcover but a reluctant fruiter, the trigger for fruiting is still a mystery. However, when it does fruit you will enjoy! Contains cancer-fighting ellagic acid, fibre-rich seeds, vitamin C & A, folate, potassium, iron & calcium.</p>			
RUBUS			Some landscapes have difficult sites, such as hot, dry, erodible slopes or ditches where soil moisture fluctuates from very wet to very dry. Not many plants tolerate these conditions, but Orangeberry, Rubus pentalobus, is one that will. In fact, it not only survives, it thrives under harsh growing conditions.
<h2>RANUI BERRY</h2> <p>Ranui berries have a similar shape to that of the Boysenberry and are a rich, dark burgundy colour. Heavy cropping, sweet, and can be eaten fresh or used in dessert's and preserves.</p>			
EBONY			Large dark red conical firm fruit. Excellent flavour. A strong and productive plant, which spreads fast and is one of the easiest of all to grow. Self-fertile. Summer and Autumn dual cropper.
<h2>RASPBERRY</h2> <p>Raspberry canes are best planted in a site with full sun and good soil drainage. Raspberries don't like soil with a pH higher than 6.5. Canes should be planted about 1m apart and should be contained or managed to ensure the canes don't spread. With Summer Fruiting varieties remove canes that have fruited immediately after fruiting, leaving the new vegetative (non-fruiting) canes to overwinter. These will produce next years crop. Autumn Fruiting/Everbearing raspberries can be pruned to produce fruit once a year or twice a year. To keep it simple cut off or mow plants to the ground every winter. This results in one long crop starting later in summer. Raspberries contain Vitamin C, Fibre, manganese and antioxidants.</p>			
AUTUMN BLISS			A blackberry & marionberry cross. Thorny high cropping ready usually before xmas. Fruit size about the same as a blackberry. Taste is tangy but very "moreish" Can be used as a sauce over pork and makes a great jam.
ASPIRING	10INC		Needs minimum support. Large oval conical fruit. Medium dark red. Small Nov crop, main crop around March. The fruit is very dark red and sweet and juicy. Makes a very good jam.
CLUTHA			Medium-sized red, firm and shiny fruit which is easily removed. Fruit laterals are strongly attached. High yielding. Early cropper in summer.
EBONY	10INC		Large dark red conical firm fruit. Excellent flavour. A strong and productive plant, which spreads fast and is one of the easiest of all to grow. Self-fertile. Summer and Autumn dual cropper
FAIRVIEW			Red berries. Easily removed when ripe. 1m to 2m high cascading purple/black canes with no spines. Self-fertile. Crops from Dec to Feb.
GLEN PROSEN			Large flavoursome fruit which starts to ripen in December through to January. Good for jam or dessert.
HERITAGE	5THI		Large red flavoursome berries ripening from December onwards.
IVORY	10INC		Large dark red conical firm fruit. Excellent flavour. Grows as a bramble on upright canes covered with rose type leaves simple small white flowers are followed by luscious sweet delicate fruit. A strong productive plant, which spreads fast and is one of the easiest of all to grow.

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LEWIS			Exceptionally firm quality fruit, with average size and good flavour. Berries present well and store well. Berries change colour from bright red to dark purple/red after harvest. Harvesting can extend from February through until frosts start.
JACKIES PRIDE			Raspberry from berryfruit breeder Harvey Hall. Large early fruit with great flavour.
MINI ME	30INC		Full-sized light red juicy berries with sweet raspberry flavour. Ideal for containers on the deck or patio.
NORTH AMERICAN CLIMBING			Wild raspberries are often not the same bright red colour commonly seen in supermarkets; Each variation differs in robust flavour and boldness, and wild raspberries can be smaller than store-bought varieties. And are seedier and smaller in size.
SOUTHLAND			Very old variety Good crops of small sweet firm fruit of good flavour. First crop in December, followed by a second heavier crop around April. Cold winters give best crops.
TULAMEEN	5INC		An exceptionally long picking season starts mid July and continues on to mid August - highest yields being at the beginning of August. 'Tulameen' produces very attractive, bright, glossy fruit with a distinctive conical shape and excellent flavour. The berries keep their shape well when picked and have excellent keeping qualities. Fruits are large at around 5 - 7 grams each and size is maintained throughout the picking season.
WAI AU	10INC		An ideal home garden selection with crops in both summer & autumn. Fruit is very large, light red, firm and easy to pick. The plant is a strong upright grower.
WAIMEA			Raspberry Waimea is a heavy cropping mid season raspberry. Berries are bright red, up to 2 cm long and juicy.
QUALICUM			Mid-season ripener 'Qualicum' produces delicious fruit that keep well, always a consideration with raspberries. 'And is particularly good for heavier soil types, as is the darker-coloured.

WORCHESTERBERRY

The name Karaka comes from the Maori language for orange, and the fruit was an important food item for the early Maori. A great way to attract native birds, particularly the kereru and tui. In exposed situations Karaka will grow to around 8m, reaching up to

WORCHESTER BERRY	10HA		A cross between a black currant and a gooseberry. Great for eating fresh or cooking. Forms a large bush with spines. The fruit is ripe when it goes almost black. Prefers well drained moist soil. Plant is sun to part shade. Frost hardy. Deciduous.
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