



Emerald Goddess Gardens emeraldgoddessgardens.com

- Botanical Name: *Rubus niveus*
- Common Name: Mysore Raspberry
- Plant Family: Rosaceae
- Mature Size: 10 – 15 ft.
- Growth Habit: Bush
- Bloom Color: White
- Bloom Form: Single, 5 Petalled
- Bloom Time: Winter
- Water Needs: Heavy
- Light Needs: Full Sun
- Recommended Zones: 9, 10, 11
- Key Features: Fruit bearing with short cool time
- Suggested Uses: Fruit Production, Discourage Foot Traffic
- Growers Notes : After each fruiting cycle, the bush should be pruned aggressively to encourage new growth.



Rubus niveus or the **Mysore Raspberry** is one of the only raspberry plants known for producing fruit in regions that do not experience harsh cold weather conditions. The Mysore Raspberry will produce fruits throughout the year and have the largest yield shortly after their most prominent blooming period in December. To have the largest fruit yield, water these bushes very regularly and supply a 4-8-4 or 4-7-5 NPK fertilizer every two to three weeks.

These raspberry bushes gained popularity in the 1950s, but slowly became less prominent as they require heavy maintenance to remain productive for many years. Trimming some of the Mysore Raspberry canes (limbs extending from the bush) to ground level is common and can limit thick growth that makes harvest difficult. This variety of raspberry bush is not unique in that its stems are covered with many curved thorns. These thorns are meant to protect the fruit of the plant from animals in nature, but can serve the dual purpose of deterring humans when planted strategically.

Planting of 4 inch size starter plants or plugs directly into the landscape is not recommended, so for the best results with your new Mysore Raspberry plant, it should be repotted and allowed to grow larger before setting in a landscape in Zones 9 to 11.

- Plant in well draining soil.
- Locate in full sun
- Provide supplemental irrigation until well established.
- Prune lightly after flowering to encourage branching and shape.
- Feed a good quality bloom boosting fertilizer with the initial planting and yearly thereafter.
- Protect from frost and freeze until very well established.
- Protect mature tree from high winds.

For quick answers to your growing or planting questions, just email us at service@emeraldgoddessgardens.com

If you don't know your USDA Planting Zone, you can check the map on our website site at emeraldgoddessgardens.com

- Image Courtesy of CCC

Care of Your New Plant

Here are a few basic guidelines for handling and caring for your new plant:

Direct planting of 4 inch starter size plants or plugs directly into the landscape is not generally recommended, with a few exceptions. So, for the best results with your new plant we suggest that it be repotted into a larger pot and allowed to grow larger until the new pot is filled with roots before setting out.

Check the recommended USDA Zone Range for the plant. Many gardeners are able to successfully grow plants outside their recommended Zones, but this is dependent upon providing the type of environment and care the plant needs.

- Immediately repot the new plant into a larger pot. A 6 inch pot is recommended for starter plugs, and a 10 inch in recommended for 4 inch diameter starter pots.
- Use a good quality commercial bagged potting media.
- Apply a high quality, slow release plant food according to the label directions. Do not use hot, all chemical, quick release fertilizes like 6-6-6 or 10-10-10.
- Check the recommended location in the plant specifics and position accordingly. Note that plants that are suitable for growing in full sun should be acclimated, and young plants should be protected from direct, very hot sun while they are becoming established.
- Maintain consistent and uniform moisture in the soil. Take care not to over water. Some plants prefer to dry a bit between waterings, so check the plant specifics.
- Packing crystals may be re-used to conserve water, but do so with caution as they hold 6000 times their weight in water.
- If re-using crystals, mix and incorporate them thoroughly throughout the potting media.
- Be sure the pot can drain, and that the bottom of the pot does not sit submerged in water for more than a few hours.
- Monitor for signs of disease or insects and treat accordingly.
- Protect from frost and freeze, as even cold tolerant plants can be damaged by cold when young, or during cold conditions more severe or longer duration than the average for the Zone Range.
- Prune or pinch lightly and often when the plant is young and actively growing to strengthen the central stalk, encourage branching, and build uniform shape.
- Monitor for signs of disease or insects and treat accordingly

Many tropical and subtropical plants can be grown as potted plants indefinitely, and can be successfully wintered over indoors in colder climates, so long as they are moved indoors well ahead of temps into the 30°F's, are maintained in warm environment (minimum 40°F) with adequate, full spectrum light, consistent soil moisture is maintained, and any pest or disease issue are promptly and properly addressed.

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