

# BUSHEL *and* BERRY®

## — Transplanting Cane Berry Plants into Containers —

---

### SUGGESTED MEDIAS:

- 60% Peat, 35% Coir, 5% Perlite

### MEDIA GUIDELINES:

- Cane berry varieties do best at a soil pH of 5.5-6.5.
  - Must provide good drainage and be kept uniformly moist—not overly wet.
  - Irrigation scheduling—frequency and amount need to be adjusted according to changes in weather, stage of plant growth and root development.
- 

### SUGGESTED SOIL AND WATER DETAILS:

- **Soil pH:** 5.5 - 6.5
- **Water pH:** 5.5 - 6.5
- **Fertility:** Considered heavy feeders

**Many growers use a slow release fertilizer as a top dress or incorporate into their bulk blended mix.**

- Multi-cote slow release is good (slow release nitrate is ok).
  - Timed for region: 3, 6 or 8 month.
  - Low rate incorporated per label per cubic yard; medium rate as a top dress.
  - Saturate media extract (SME)—preferred soil testing method.
- 

### TEMPERATURE:

Cane berries can be grown indoors or outdoors. During winter months, temperatures shouldn't drop below 20° without protection. Temperatures below 5° can injure or kill most cane berry varieties.

### LIGHT:

Cane berries require full sun from early morning until sunset. 20% shade should be provided during hot summer months because the plants can be sunburned during the fruit development stage, causing the drupelets to be tan, white or discolored.

### SPACING:

- Keep the plants free from weeds and debris as much as possible.
- Cane berries need adequate space to grow properly. Don't crowd the plants.
- The appropriate spacing is important to: increase light available to each plant, promote air movement to reduce disease pressure, allow chemical spray treatments to effectively penetrate the plant canopy, and allow disease, insect and physiological disorder problems to be seen early to ensure the most effective control.