

OTHER BERRIES 2023

**(Currants, Elderberries, Goji Berries, Gooseberries, Huckleberries,
Josta Berries, Lingonberries, Mulberries, Serviceberries)**

CURRENTS	
Cherry Red	Zones 3-8. A beautiful small shrub for the edible landscape, producing heavy yields of high quality, large, bright, translucent red, tart-sweet currants, excellent for jams, the classic jelly, sauces. Bushes 4-6 ft. by 2-5 ft. Hardy. Resistant to powdery mildew. Ripens July.
Crandall Black	Zones 2-8. Clusters of large black currants with sweet-tart flavor, excellent for jams, juice, syrup, and dried. Five times the vitamin C of oranges. A very ornamental and productive 3-4 ft. upright bush, with dark green leaves, clove scented yellow flowers in spring, red and yellow foliage in fall, beautiful as an edible hedge. Ripens mid-July. Rust resistant and easy to grow.
Pink Champagne	Zones 3-8. Vigorous, disease resistant, upright bush grows 3-5 ft. high and produces long clusters of translucent pink fruit. The flavor is sweeter than red currants and more subtle than black currants, and said to be the most delicious currant to eat fresh. Great for preserves, pastries. A very old, 18th century cultivar. Ripens July.
Primus White	Zones 3-8. Richly flavored, sweet white currants, high in vitamin C. High yields (up to 20 lbs. per bush) on compact, 3-4 ft. tall bushes. Ripens mid-July.
Seabrook's Black	Zones 3-8. Introduced in 1913 by Seabrook et Sons, Chalmersford, England. Compact, upright bushes flower late (protection against late frosts) and carry fruit in large clusters. The berries, which are very high in Vitamin C and antioxidants, are particularly delicious in preserves, pastries, sauces, liqueurs and cordials (i.e. Cassis), and can also be eaten fresh, perhaps an acquired taste, as the fresh flavor is described as robust, complex, tangy, tart-sweet. Ripens July.
White Imperial	Zones 3-8. An old variety, introduced in 1895, that produces loose clusters of beautiful, translucent fruit (the seeds show through), white, blushed pink. The berries are medium to large, with a rich, sweet flavor. Ripens in mid-July.
ELDERBERRIES	
Nova	Zones 3-8. Ripens August. 6-8 foot bush, produces large, sweet fruit that is good for preserves, juice, pies and wine. Origin Nova Scotia. Fragrant white flowers in spring attract beneficial insects; fruit attracts birds. Self-fertile, but sets better when planted with another variety.
York	Zones 4-8. Ripens August. 6-8 foot bush, produces largest berries of any cultivated variety - sweet, purplish black - that are good for preserves, juice, pie, wine. Fragrant, creamy white flowers in spring; lovely fall foliage. New York origin. Flowers attract beneficial insects; fruit attracts birds. Self-fertile, but sets better when planted with another variety.
GOJI BERRIES	
Goji Berry	Zones 5-9 . A viney bush that produces scarlet berries bursting with antioxidants, vitamins C, B, and E, proteins and essential fatty acids. Can grow 8-13 ft. tall by 4-6 ft. wide if left unpruned (prune lightly in the fall to maintain shape and encourage growth), so plant 4-5 ft. apart if you grow more than one. Plant in full sun (will tolerate part shade), on a trellis or fence (like a raspberry, to keep the plant upright). Also grows happily in a large container. Prefers well drained soil, add compost, and mulch the bed. Requires no fertilizer (or only organic, like manure), and do not use peat moss as gojis don't like acid soils. Gojis have no known pest or disease problems – avoid all chemicals to preserve healthfulness of fruit. Once established, gojis are drought resistant. Berries are tangy, sweeter when allowed to ripen fully, and can be eaten fresh, used to make juice, can be frozen or dried. Flowers are star-shaped and white, lilac, or purple; berries ripen July-October; gojis will continue to fruit and flower till hard frost.
GOOSEBERRIES	
Black Velvet	Zones 3-7. A thorny cross between the Red Champagne Gooseberry and the Worcesterberry; can grow to 6 ft. tall. Sweet, dark reddish-purple fruit with a flavor similar to blueberries; can be eaten fresh or made into pastries or preserves. May take several years to produce fruit, but once it starts producing, the yields are excellent. Prefers morning sun, afternoon shade. Mildew and disease resistant. Ripens July.

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GOOSEBERRIES (continued)	
Captivator	Zones 2-8. Hybrid of European and American species. Large, teardrop shaped fruit, sweet, pink to red when fully ripe. Ripens late July. Semi-thornless bushes, yellow fall color, ht. 4-5 ft. Mildew resistant and very cold hardy; prefer morning sun, afternoon shade.
Oregon Champion	Zones 3-8. Ripens late June, early July. Medium to large, yellowish green berries with thin, tender skin. Berries are tart but sweeten as they ripen, excellent for pies, jams, canning, and wine. Vigorous and productive, thorny, 3 to 5 feet tall; somewhat susceptible to powdery mildew. Bears fruit in second year, produces for approximately 20 years. Originated Salem, OR in 1876. Morning sun, afternoon shade.
Pixwell	Zones 3-6. Dark pink, medium sized berries, outstanding flavor - too tart to eat fresh, but highly flavored for baking and jelly. Ripens July/August. Fruit is easy to pick as it hangs by 1 inch stems on nearly thornless bushes. Bushes are upright; begin fruiting the first year after planting. 3-4 ft. high by 3-4 ft. wide. Mildew and drought resistant; prefers morning sun, afternoon shade.
HUCKLEBERRIES	
Native Star Evergreen Huckleberry	Zones 5-6 to 8. <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> . Slow-growing, evergreen shrub, copper-colored new growth. Delicious blue to black berries ripen late summer into fall, taste better after a frost, are enjoyed by humans and wildlife. Can reach 15 feet, but can also be kept smaller with pruning and greater sun exposure. A handsome choice for woodland gardens, berry patches, and containers. Part sun/shade (intolerant of full sun in our area), regular water, acidic soil, well amended with organic material.
Scarlet Ovation	Zones 5-6 to 8. <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i> . 3 ft. x 3 ft. A more compact version of the evergreen huckleberry. Flowers in late spring to early summer, produces a generous crop of huckleberries in late summer-early fall. New growth in spring growth is bright scarlet. Part sun/shade (intolerant of full sun in our area), regular water, acidic soil, well amended with organic material.
JOSTABERRIES	
Jostaberry	Zones 3-8. Black currant/gooseberry cross. Large berries (gooseberry size), held in clusters, ripen in June and are blue/black, sweet, high in vitamin C, with a black currant flavor. Excellent for eating, juicing, freezing and processing. Thornless, vigorous bushes, 3 ft. by 6 ft., prefer a north facing site (morning sun, afternoon shade). Ripen late June-July.
Jostine	Zones 3-8. Black currant/gooseberry cross. Large to medium berries that hold well on the bush, excellent yields, taste great fresh-the flavor is reminiscent of a plum, make delicious juice, preserves, pies; high in vitamin C. Thornless, disease resistant, vigorous bushes, 3 ft. by 6 ft., prefer a north facing site (morning sun, afternoon shade). Ripen late June-July.
LINGONBERRIES	
Notes:	Lingonberries, like blueberries, prefer a well drained, acidic soil with plenty of organic matter. No need to fertilize (other than adding an acid increasing fertilizer or sulfur if your soil is alkaline) as lingonberries have low requirements for nutrition, but they have shallow root systems and appreciate a top dressing of mulch in spring and fall, and about an inch of water weekly (which is roughly equal to a gallon per square foot). In the Treasure Valley lingonberries prefer morning sun, afternoon shade, or partial shade all day; they are an understory type of plant. Be thoughtful about where you plant them, especially if we continue to have outrageously hot summers-lingonberries are not happy in temperatures higher than 85 degrees. Lingonberries produce better with cross-pollenization, so it is best to plant 2 varieties .

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LINGONBERRIES (continued)	
Koralle	Zones 2-8. Ht. 8-16 in., spread 1- 3 feet. Space 1 foot apart. Super hardy, semi-evergreen plant, beautiful all seasons; pink flowers, bright red, pea-sized berries, mahogany fall color. Blooms twice a season, in early spring for a late summer (July-August) crop and in late summer for a fall crop (September-October) (you may need frost protection for the latter). Sweet-tart berries, delicious fresh, used to make preserves, sauces, wines; also used medicinally. 8-12 week shelf life in fridge, long life on plant. Can be planted singly or in groups, make a nice ground cover, spread slowly by underground rhizomes. Morning sun, afternoon shade. Self-pollinating, but performs better with another variety for cross-pollination; blooms on old wood. Cover in winter with straw or row cover unless we have lots of snow. 2-3 years to full production.
Red Candy	Zones 2-8. Ht. 8-10 in., spread 10-12 in. A new, compact variety from Europe, very pretty in a container, as an edging, or massed as a ground cover. Abundant pink/white flowers in spring, followed by high yields of bright red berries in summer-the bright red shiny fruits are beautiful against the dark green, shiny foliage. Great for sauces, jams, and jellies, or as a substitute for cranberries in any recipe. Morning sun, afternoon shade. Self-pollinating, but performs better with another variety for cross-pollination; blooms on old wood. Cover in winter with straw or row cover unless we have lots of snow. 2-3 years to full production.
MULBERRIES	
Dwarf Black Everbearing Mulberry	Zones 5-10. <i>Morus nigra</i> . Slow growing bush form that can reach 6-8 ft. high, but can be kept much smaller (2-6 ft.) by growing it in a container; or by pruning after fruiting to keep it a size that's reasonable for your yard. Self-fertile, disease-and-insect resistant, easy to grow. Berry flavor is similar to blackberries, tangy and sweet; versatile berries are used for fresh eating, juice, preserves, pastries, wine; can be frozen or dried. Plant in full sun, in an area away from hardscape to prevent staining from fallen berries. Because of their long fruiting season (late July-September), mulberries work great as a "protector tree" - birds and squirrels prefer the fruit and will stay away from your other fruit trees - and mulberries produce so much fruit there will be enough for you, <u>and</u> the birds and squirrels.
SERVICEBERRIES	
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	Zones 3-9. <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> . Ht. and spread 15 ft., but can be pruned to a more convenient size. Lacy white flowers in spring, brilliant orange and red fall foliage. Delicious, deep purple berries arrive in June, hence also called Juneberries. High in antioxidants and nutrients, the berries are great fresh, in pastries and preserves; also beloved by birds. Ripens June.