

## **Red Huckleberry**

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### **Plant Description**

Being an evergreen plant, it will keep its leaves throughout the year. This plant tends to bloom in late winter, followed by first harvests in mid-autumn. The flowers are greenish to pinkish, and the blossoms are solitary in the axils of the lowest leaves of the youngest shoots. The berries are bright red.

### **Plant Growth**

Mature Bush Size: 4-6 feet high  
Growth Habit: Upright, compact

### **Watering Habits**

Water at roots; keep soil moist in dry months

### **Pruning Schedule**

Pruning the branches after picking the berries to stimulate new growth and fruit production the next growing season; and sustainable yield of fruit. Take cuttings from stems in the winter, during the dormant season.

### **Soils**

Ideally plant in loamy, clay or sandy soil and try to keep the ph of your soil between the range of 6.0 and 7.0 as Evergreen huckleberry likes to be in weakly acidic soil - neutral soil.

### **Harvest fruit**

Small, dark berry, wild, tart flavor; Ripens Mid-Fall

### **Pests and Disease**

Attracts birds

## **Raspberry**

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### **Plant Description**

All raspberry plants are perennial; the base of the plant (the crown) and the roots live for many years. The canes, however, are biennial: in most types of raspberry, canes grow and produce only leaves the first year (when they are called primocanes) and do not produce fruit until the following year (when they are called floricanes). All types of raspberry produce new canes each year from the crown and from the base of old canes

### **Plant Growth**

Mature Bush is 6 feet tall

### **Watering Habits**

Drought tolerant; Requires 1-2 inches of water per week

### **Pruning Schedule**

Cuttings should be propagated in a site out of full sun and sheltered from drying winds; pruned annually or as needed

### **Soils**

pH between 5.0 and 7.5; This species grows good in well drained loamy soil in a sunny location or in a semi shaded area.

### **Harvest**

Blooms in spring fruits in summer

### **Pests and Disease**

Spotted wing drosophila, Aphids, Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Dryberry mite, Redberry mite, Spider mites, Nematodes, Raspberry cane maggot, Raspberry crown borer, Raspberry horntail, Raspberry sawfly, Root weevils, Scales, Spotted wing drosophila, Strawberry crown moth, Thrips

## **Blueberry**

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### **Plant Description**

Blueberry produces abundant fruit every year. Bees are the primary pollinator. The plants grow in full sun to partial shade, but those in open sites produce more flowers and have brighter fall foliage color.

### **Plant Growth**

Mature Bush  
Growth Habit

### **Watering Habits**

Plan on watering them weekly in the summer and add a ring of fertilizer about a foot away from the plant in June.

### **Pruning Schedule**

In the first two years, it is important to train young blueberry bushes to promote the proper structure of the plant for maximum fruit production. When the blueberries mature, their vegetative canes require annual maintenance. Prune annually to allow air movement.

1. Visually observe the blueberry bush.
2. Imagine what the plant should look like when pruning is completed.
3. All diseased and broken canes should be removed first.
4. Canes that are seven years old or older should be considered for removal.
5. No more than two to three mature canes should be removed each year to avoid pruning out too many fruit buds.
6. Selective pruning will help to stimulate new cane growth each year.
7. Remove branches that are touching and any dead twigs.
8. The bush should be: a) narrow at base, b) open in the center, and c) free of vegetative clutter.

### **Soils**

Blueberries like acidic soil, but what we forget is that they need a great deal of organic matter and regular watering. Pick up a dry organic fertilizer intended for acid loving plants. Compost, decomposed leaves or grass clippings, worm castings and aged manure are all good options, highly acidic (4.5-5.5)

### **Harvest**

Fruits in summer and early fall.

### **Pests**

Scale insects, Blueberry Bud Mites, Terrapin Scales, Cutworms (mature form dusky brown moths), Thrips, Span worms, Gall midge

# Artichoke

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## Plant Description

The globe artichoke is a member of the Composite family, closely related to the thistle. The part we eat is from the immature flower bud. If the buds or "globes" are not harvested, six inch bluish thistle-like flower heads develop. The edible portion of the "globe" is composed of the fleshy bases of the flower bracts and the receptacle to which the bracts are attached, known as the "heart".

## Plant Growth

Artichoke plants grow best in full sunlight in deep, rich, well-drained soil, in areas with cool temperatures. In spring, clusters of leaves appear, with each cluster bearing a central stem. A bud, or artichoke, forms atop each stem.

## Watering Habits

Keep the soil evenly moist throughout the season.

## Pruning Schedule

You can keep your artichokes from one season to the next. Cut long stalks.

## Soils

Each spring, mix compost into your artichoke bed. You may also want to mix in a granulated organic fertilizer with a balanced Nitrogen-Phosphorous-Potassium (NPK) level

## Harvest

"Green Globe" (*Cynara scolymus*) grows year-round, with peak production occurring in the spring. In summer, the base of this usually green variety takes on a slight purplish hue. The thorns on the leaf tips are less prominent during the winter and spring seasons. You can harvest your artichokes any time after the flower buds form until they start to open. Artichoke flavor is not dependent on maturity the way it is with a tomato. Slice the buds off at the base using a sharp knife.

## Pests and Disease

Holes and discolored leaves and stems on artichoke plants may indicate the presence of plume moths. Keep an eye out for aphids, caterpillars, slugs and snails.

# Concord Grape

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## Plant Description

One mature Concord grape vine (*Vitis lambrusca* "Concord") can produce 50 pounds or more of sweet grapes for fresh-eating, juice and jelly. Deep purple, exceptionally sweet fruits for eating fresh, juice, and jelly. A cool arbor laden with grapes is a landscape treat that people have enjoyed for thousands of years. These grapes are self-pollinating and are seeded.

## Plant Growth

Height:5-6 feet

Spread:8-10 feet

The distance from the base of the plant to the top of the plant when the plant is at full maturity.

## Watering Habits

Grape vines hate "wet feet," or water-logged soil. Mix in additional compost or humus to improve the drainage, or relocate the planting site. If your soil has poor drainage, create a raised mound of suitable soil about 12 inches high and plant your vines on the raised area to improve drainage.

## Pruning Schedule

The goal in pruning is to leave an appropriate number of one-year-old fruiting branches (spurs or canes) to provide optimum fruit production without excessively dense vegetative growth. Pruning also aids in balancing vegetative growth and fruit production. Grapes are pruned while vines are dormant.

Spring is an important time for vegetative growth and improvement of final berry size. Dormant pruning with no spring follow-up can create a dense canopy that leads to diseases, small fruit size, and poor quality.

## Soils

Concord grapes are not particular about soil pH.

## Harvest

They ripen mid-September

## Pests and Disease

Aphids, Black vine weevil, Boxelder bug, Branch and twig borer, Cutworms, Glassy-winged sharpshooter, Grape bud beetle, Grape leaf folder, Grape phylloxera, Grasshoppers, Hoplia beetle, Katydid, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Grape erineum mite, Spider mites, Nematodes, Omnivorous leafroller, Saltmarsh caterpillar, Scales, Sphinx moths, Thrips

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