



THE HISTORY OF GOOSEBERRIES.

AMERICAN TYPE INDIGENOUS TO CANADA AND NORTHERN STATES AK?

Wild American varieties had small not very flavorful fruit, but were very productive. Had poor growth habit weeping canes but were very disease resistant. Crosses with European varieties which had much larger fruit and upright growing habit lead to the present varieties grown in the US.



EUROPEAN GOOSEBERRIES

EUROPEAN TYPE WERE INDIGENOUS TO SIBERIA, Northern Europe.

Found in writings back to the 16th Century. Name likely came from Germany. Green Gooseberry sauce was used with cooked Goose hence the name.

Native European type were much larger up to 1 inch. Not very productive, and had an upright growth habit. With all color types.

In 19th Century England gooseberries became very popular with contest, tastings. Extensive development during this period led to many new varieties and large berries well over 1 inch. Some the size of eggs. The annual largest berry contest continue to today. In Early 20th Century were nearly completely wiped out in England by a mold introduced from America.

GROWING GOOSEBERRIES

Need well drained soil. Full sun or partial shade, 5.5 to 6.5 ph. Like to be cool and moist. Need good air circulation. 1000 to 1200 chill hours (temp 35/45.

Heavy feeders Manure, Mulch. Compost Manure tea.

Require Potash wood ashes ok. Plant early or in Fall Need training and pruning. Best fruit on 1 & 2 year wood. Cut out wood over 4 years old. Prune during winter or while still dormant First year remove damage or drooping canes Second year prune out to leave 6 to 8 canes. Third year leave 4 or 5 new canes and remove 3 or 4 of the older canes. Thereafter just keep removing the old canes and leave strong new canes to replace them. Head back vigorous canes and will develop more fruit spurs. Bush form best long lived, 15 to 20 Maybe? Tree form just rub off lower buds shorter life 6 to 8 years, danger is breaking trunk and will loose entire plant. If limited space can be tressiled or trained to grow upright in fan or tower shape. Propagate by layering very successful. Also new spring growth can be cut and dipped in hormone and planted in heavy shade. Best time is fall after leaves drop dip and plant 5 inches deep with 3 buds above soil

Gooseberry pests and diseases

Current worm or sawfly A fly the size of house fly lays eggs on underside of leaves, hatch in 10 days will defoliate bush in a week. Usually two crops of eggs, the larvae will eat until full and then drop to soil and form cohoor only to hatch in the Spring. Need foliage for next years crop.

Cure Pick off if few. Bt any caterpillar treatment. According to Knut Boersma for organic spray use Pyrethrins works very well. Bonide Orchard Spray will kill them.



POWDERY MILDEW

Watch for white patches on young leaves, stems and fruit. Will cause leaves to curl. Worst during cool and humid weather. (normally Spring or Fall)

Cure Keep weeds away, Prune to let in Sunshine and good air movement. Give adequate spacing, or just plant mildew resistance varieties. If bad use a fungicide. Lime Sulfur, Copper?



APHIDS

Watch for eggs on underside of leaves. Wash off eggs and feeding larvae. Cut off highly infested branches. Usually not necessary to treat as predators will move in to clean up problem.



www.alamy.com - B5X07C

STING BUGS

Brown or green bug with shield shape cover. Will make pin pricks in ripe fruit for eggs. Pick them off, Need area around plants clean as they live in the grass. **Spray applications** of [kaolin clay](#) on areas of heavy feeding, or [neem oil](#) and [insecticidal soap](#) (especially earlier in the season) can help provide barriers to stink bugs' feeding and mating. In the case of severe infestations, you might also consider applying [pyrethrin](#).



Uses and Benefits.

Best Jams, Best Wines, Pies, eating fresh unsurpassed. Pick and freeze keep well

Benefits High Content of Carotene for eye health. High fiber for digestion aid. Contain Chromium which controls blood sugars for diabetes. High in Antioxidants which prevents cell damage slows cancers. High minerals content protects the brain slows alzheimer. High antioxidants fight free radicals and slow the aging process.



VARIETIES

RED HINNOMAKI Red fruit Reliable producer with heavy crops. Bad thorns with upright growth makes it easy to prune. Good resistance to Powdery Mildew.



HINNOMAKI YELLOW

Green to Yellow, Excellent taste. Medium to Large fruit very thorny



INVICTA

A large and vigorous bush with large green fruit and very productive, with lots of thorns.



JAHNS PRAIRIE

4 TO 5 FOOT bush very upright growth. High quality large red fruit nickel size. with high disease resistance. A selections from wild American stock.



Pixwell

Medium thorn make it easy to pick. Dark blue fruit medium to small size.
Excellent sweet tart flavor.



POORMAN GOOSEBERRY

ONE OF THE BEST. VERY SWEET $\frac{3}{4}$ TO 1 INCH BERRIES. VIGOROUS GROWER WHICH IS NEARLY THORN FREE. VERY GOOD PRODUCER OF LARGE RED BERRIES. ZONE 4???



TIXIA

Large bush that is highly resistance to mildew. Nearly thornless. High yield red fruit.



CAPTIVATOR

An upright growing nearly thorn free bush. Good mildew resistance. Nice large fruit that has a good sweet flavor when picked.



JEANNE

Nearly thorn free. Very high quality fruit and one of most productive GB.

Dark Red berries,

High resistance to both disease, pests and mildew.



AMISH RED

Large very productive bush. Medium size red fruit. Very Mildew resistance

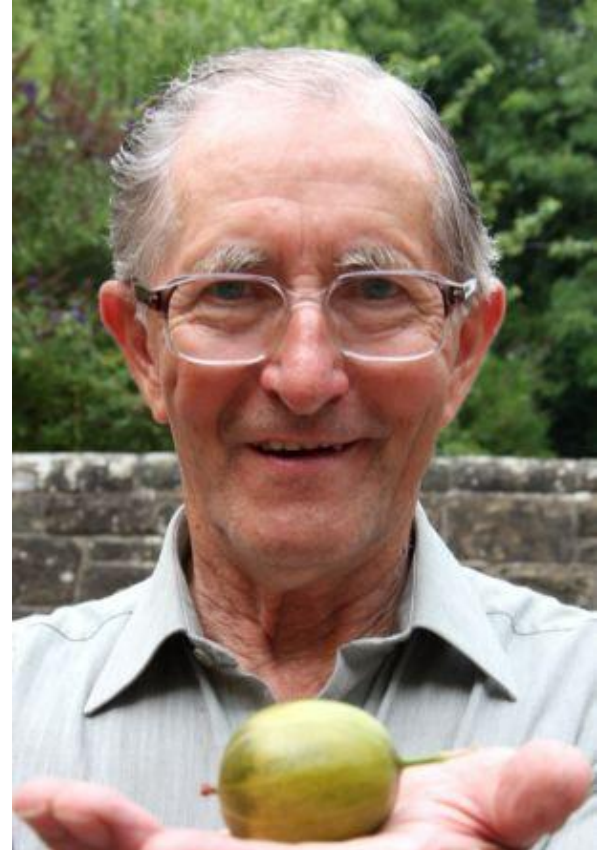


BLACK VELVET

Vigorous bush to 6 feet. Very good yield of Red to Black fruit. Mildew resistance .



Largest Gooseberry 65 grams or 2 ⅓ ozs



Cape Gooseberry

