1. What are some of the site selection factors that should be considered when growing grapes and berry crops?
   - Avoid planting in shaded areas or near trees or large shrubs (p. 223).
   - Plant in a location protected from drying winds (p. 223).
   - Avoid planting where potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, or other berries have grown within the past 3 years (p. 223).
   - Plant in well-drained soil (p. 223).

2. Why should you not plant small fruits where tomatoes, peppers, or eggplants were planted before?
   The area may harbor soil-borne diseases that will affect the new planting (p. 223).

3. What is the most important soil factor in selecting a site for growing raspberries, blueberries, or strawberries?
   Drainage. Raspberries, blueberries, and strawberries are sensitive to soils that remain wet for long periods (p. 223).

4. When establishing a new planting of berries, how can you avoid bringing disease into your garden?
   Purchase certified plants from a nursery (p. 225).

5. In caneberries, the crowns are perennial but the canes are not. Explain the seasonal growth stages of the canes.
   Primocanes are first-year growth. They are vegetative only (non-fruiting) in all blackberries, but may fruit on the top on fall-bearing raspberries. Floricanes are the second year's growth. They produce fruit on branches or laterals (p. 225).

6. When is the best time to fertilize caneberries?
   When new growth begins in the spring (pp. 226, 230)
7. **Explain the difference between the two types of raspberries.**
   - *Summer bearers* produce a crop in June/July (p. 227).
   - *Fall-bearers* produce a crop on the top portion of the current season's primocanes in late summer. If these canes are left, they become floricanes and bear fruit on the lower portions the next June/July (p. 227).

8. **When should summer-bearing raspberries be pruned?**
   Remove the dead floricanes in late summer/fall or from January through early March (p. 230).

9. **Name the three different types of blackberries and explain how they differ.**
   Trailing, erect, and semi-erect. They differ in cane growth, pruning and training requirements, and fruit characteristics (pp. 224-225).

10. **What are the three types of strawberries? Explain their difference.**
    - *June bearers* produce only one crop per year, in June/July (p. 231).
    - *Everbearers* produce two crops; one in June/July and another in the fall (p. 231).
    - *Day-neutrals* produce a crop almost continuously through the normal growing season (p. 231).

11. **When is the best time to fertilize June-bearing, everbearing, and day-neutral strawberries?**
    - Fertilize June-bearing strawberries in late summer, after harvest, to promote fall growth (p. 234).
    - Fertilize ever bearers and day-neutrals in small amounts throughout the growing season (p. 234).

12. **When is the best time to prune grapes, and how much growth should you remove?**
    Prune grapes when they are dormant. Remove 90 percent of the wood that grew the previous season (p. 245).

13. **What are the two methods of pruning grapes?**
    - Cane pruning (pp. 245-248)
    - Spur pruning (pp. 248-249)

14. **Name a late-season blueberry variety.**
    Elliott or Darrow (p. 236)

15. **Name a midseason blueberry that has a very large berry.**
    Toro (p. 236)

16. **Why are male plants needed for pollination of kiwifruit?**
    The kiwifruit is a *dioecious* plant; it has separate male and female plants, making it essential to have both kinds of vines for pollination and crop production (p. 252).

17. **What insect problems do lingonberries have?**
    There are no insect problems yet (p. 260).
18. **To what other berries is the lingonberry related and what are its other common names?**
   The lingonberry is related to the cranberry and blueberry. Other common names are cowberry, moss cranberry, mountain cranberry, and red whortleberry *(p. 259).*

19. **How are elderberries used?**
   In juice, sauces, jelly, and wine *(p. 260)*

20. **Why is high-bush cranberry fruit not used in whole-fruit products?**
    The fruit has large seeds *(p. 260).*

21. **Beside its fruit, what other uses are there for the saskatoon berry plant?**
    The plants are good ornamentals with attractive blossoms and good fall color *(p. 261).*

22. **What other berry should the chokeberry not be confused with?**
    The chokecherry *(p. 261)*