Taxon: Rubus idaeus L.

Family: Rosaceae

Common Name(s): framboisier
red raspberry

Synonym(s): Batidaea idaea (L.) Nieuwl.
Rubus fragrans Salisb.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Approved **End Date:** 13 Feb 2026

WRA Score: 10.0 **Designation:** H(HPWRA) **Rating:** High Risk

Keywords: Temperature, Naturalized Elsewhere, Suckering, Bird-Dispersed, Seed Bank

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y = -3, n = 0	y
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y = 1, n = -1	y
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	0 = low, 1 = intermediate, 2 = high (see Appendix 2)	Low
202	Quality of climate match data	0 = low, 1 = intermediate, 2 = high (see Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y = 1, n = 0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y = 1, n = 0	n
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y= -2, ? = -1, n = 0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		
304	Environmental weed		
305	Congeneric weed	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y = 1, n = 0	y
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y = 1, n = 0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y = 1, n = -1	y
405	Toxic to animals	y = 1, n = 0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y = 1, n = 0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y = 1, n = 0	y
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y = 1, n = 0	n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y = 1, n = 0	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y = 1, n = 0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y = 1, n = 0	y
501	Aquatic	y = 5, n = 0	n
502	Grass	y = 1, n = 0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y = 1, n = 0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y = 1, n = 0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y = 1, n = 0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y = 1, n = -1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y = 1, n = -1	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y = 1, n = -1	n
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y = -1, n = 0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y = 1, n = -1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	2
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y = 1, n = -1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y = 1, n = -1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y = 1, n = -1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y = 1, n = -1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y = 1, n = -1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y = 1, n = -1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y = 1, n = -1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y = 1, n = -1	y
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y = 1, n = -1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y = -1, n = 1	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y = 1, n = -1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Flora of North America Editorial Committee. (2014). Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 9. Magnoliophyta: Picramniaceae to Rosaceae. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford	"Rubus idaeus is the source of most of the cultivated red and amber raspberries. Plants were used by the Cherokee, Cree, and others as a parturient; an infusion of dried leaves in water was used to prepare the uterus for childbirth and help women recover after childbirth (D. E. Moerman 1998; D. Hoffman 2003)."
	Evans, K. J., Symon, D. E., Whalen, M. A., Hosking, J. R., Barker, R. M., & Oliver, J. A. (2007). Systematics of the Rubus fruticosus aggregate (Rosaceae) and other exotic Rubus taxa in Australia. Australian Systematic Botany, 20 (3), 187-251	"Rubus idaeus, raspberry, is Eurasian in distribution, although sometimes also considered to be native to North America, depending on whether the native North American raspberry is treated as R. idaeus ssp. strigosus (Michx.) Focke or as R. strigosus Michx. Domestication took place in Europe in relatively modern times though wild fruit were gathered earlier."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Campagna, M. S., Barberá, I., Morales, J. M., & Morán-López, T. (2024). Unusually large invasive seeds are spared by rodents in a Patagonian forest. Biological Invasions, 26(9), 3205-3218	"In our community, two species with contrasting seed sizes, Rubus idaeus and Prunus cerasus, have become naturalized (i.e., established self-sustained populations at a considerable distance from the initial introduction but have not become dominant, Blackburn et al. 2011)."
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"It is cultivated in Hawaii [109] and throughout much of North America and has naturalized in many locations [36]."

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	Low
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 4 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry occurs throughout most of the temperate regions of the world [20]. In North America it grows from Alaska through Canada to Newfoundland, southward to North Carolina and Tennessee in the East, and to Arizona, California, and northern Mexico in the West [36,93,98]. The native American red raspberry is Rubus idaeus subsp. strigosus [36]. Rubus idaeus subsp. idaeus grows across northern Europe to northwestern Asia [36]. It is cultivated in Hawaii [109] and throughout much of North America and has naturalized in many locations [36]."

202	Quality of climate match data	High

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 4 Feb 2026]	American red raspberry occurs throughout most of the temperate regions of the world [20]. In North America it grows from Alaska through Canada to Newfoundland, southward to North Carolina and Tennessee in the East, and to Arizona, California, and northern Mexico in the West [36,93,98]. The native American red raspberry is Rubus idaeus subsp. strigosus [36]. Rubus idaeus subsp. idaeus grows across northern Europe to northwestern Asia [36]. It is cultivated in Hawaii [109] and throughout much of North America and has naturalized in many locations [36].

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2003). Flora of China. Vol. 9 (Pittosporaceae through Connaraceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	"Forests, forest margins, thickets, valleys, slopes, meadows, roadsides, waste places; 500--2500 m." [Elevation range 2000 m]
	NC State Extension. (2026). Rubus idaeus. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/rubus-idaeus/. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8a, 8b" [5 hardiness zones]

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry occurs throughout most of the temperate regions of the world [20]. "

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"Introduced into: Arkansas, Falkland Is., Iceland, Kamchatka, Mexico Central, Mexico Southwest, Mississippi, New Zealand North, New Zealand South, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Victoria "
	Evans, K. J., Symon, D. E., Whalen, M. A., Hosking, J. R., Barker, R. M., & Oliver, J. A. (2007). Systematics of the Rubus fruticosus aggregate (Rosaceae) and other exotic Rubus taxa in Australia. Australian Systematic Botany, 20 (3), 187-251	"Rubus idaeus is widely cultivated berry crop and many cultivars are available including some that ripen in autumn. It is doubtfully naturalised in Australia though occasional specimens are submitted, generally associated with some local cultivation. Amongst Rubus in Australia, the chalky white undersides of the leaves, the weak prickles and the succulent red fruit coming away from the receptacle are distinctive."

301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	" It is cultivated in Hawaii [109] and throughout much of North America and has naturalized in many locations [36]."
	Evans, K. J., Symon, D. E., Whalen, M. A., Hosking, J. R., Barker, R. M., & Oliver, J. A. (2007). Systematics of the Rubus fruticosus aggregate (Rosaceae) and other exotic Rubus taxa in Australia. Australian Systematic Botany, 20 (3), 187-251	"Cultivated in cool temperate regions of the southern states. Naturalised populations have been recorded in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia"
	Campagna, M. S., Barberá, I., Morales, J. M., & Morán-López, T. (2024). Unusually large invasive seeds are spared by rodents in a Patagonian forest. Biological Invasions, 26(9), 3205-3218	"In our community, two species with contrasting seed sizes, Rubus idaeus and Prunus cerasus, have become naturalized (i.e., established self-sustained populations at a considerable distance from the initial introduction but have not become dominant, Blackburn et al. 2011)."

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Howell, C. (2008). Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. DOC Research & Development Series 292. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand	"Appendix 4.Species Recorded as Environmental Weeds for the First Time .... Rubus idaeus Cultivated for edible fruits. Can become troublesome, controlled in Nelson Lakes and Aoraki Areas."
	NSW Department of Primary Industries Weed Management Unit. (2009). Blackberry control manual: Management and control options for blackberry (Rubus spp.) in Australia. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria	"R. idaeus (raspberry) Cultivated in the cooler region of the southern States. Originating from Eurasia; sometimes also considered to be native to North America. Naturalised populations recorded in NSW, Vic. and SA. Not considered to be aggressively weedy. Has red fruit."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Rubus idaeus may be considered weedy in some regions, particularly where it escapes cultivation, but it is not widely regarded as a serious invasive species at a global scale. Potentially an agricultural or environmental weed

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Uremİs, I. (2005). Determination of weed species and their frequency and density in olive groves in Hatay Province of Turkey. Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences, 8: 164-167	"Table 1: Weed species in olive groves in Hatay, their families, densities and frequency" [Includes Rubus idaeus, but impacts are not quantified]
	NSW Department of Primary Industries Weed Management Unit. (2009). Blackberry control manual: Management and control options for blackberry (Rubus spp.) in Australia. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria	"Table 2.2. Other introduced Rubus species in Australia (2007)" ... "R. idaeus (raspberry) Cultivated in the cooler region of the southern States. Originating from Eurasia; sometimes also considered to be native to North America. Naturalised populations recorded in NSW, Vic. and SA. Not considered to be aggressively weedy. Has red fruit."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Weed of: Cereals, Pastures"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Darbyshire, S.J. (2003). Inventory of Canadian Agricultural Weeds. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Ottawa, Canada	[Included as an agricultural weed, but with no desciption of impacts] "Rubus idaeus L. raspberry, garden raspberry. framboisier, framboisier des jardins, framboisier rouge, ronce du mont Ida. Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC Native and introduced subspecies. Shrub; blueberry fields, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, thickets, roadsides and open forests; common. The red raspberries, Rubus idaeus, form a variable complex that has a circumpolar distribution. The European and east Asiatic populations, which constitute subsp. idaeus, are introduced in eastern North America. Native North American red raspberries usually have been distinguished at specific, subspecific or varietal level under the epithet strigosus, but Hara (1952), Boivin (1955) and Hultén (1970) do not believe that the Eurasian raspberries can be distinguished from the North American ones. Consequently, the native plants are referred here to R. idaeus subsp. melanolasius"
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Potentially a weed of agriculture, but impacts generally not quantified

304	Environmental weed	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	White, M., Cheal, D., Carr, G. W., Adair, R., Blood, K. and Meagher, D. (2018). Advisory list of environmental weeds in Victoria. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research Technical Report Series No. 287. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Heidelberg, Victoria	"Advisory list of environmental weeds in Victoria (abridged version April 2018)" [Rubus idaeus - Weed status in Victoria = Environmental weed; Impact on natural systems = Rarely significant]
	NSW Department of Primary Industries Weed Management Unit. (2009). Blackberry control manual: Management and control options for blackberry (Rubus spp.) in Australia. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria	"Table 2.2. Other introduced Rubus species in Australia (2007)" ... "R. idaeus (raspberry) Cultivated in the cooler region of the southern States. Originating from Eurasia; sometimes also considered to be native to North America. Naturalised populations recorded in NSW, Vic. and SA. Not considered to be aggressively weedy. Has red fruit."
	Howell, C. (2008). Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. DOC Research & Development Series 292. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand	[Potentially. Listed as an environmental weed, but impacts do not seem severe enough to warrant concern in natural areas] "Appendix 4.Species Recorded as Environmental Weeds for the First Time .... Rubus idaeus Cultivated for edible fruits. Can become troublesome, controlled in Nelson Lakes and Aoraki Areas."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Rubus idaeus may be considered weedy in some regions, particularly where it escapes cultivation, but it is not widely regarded as a serious invasive species at a global scale.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Rentería, J. L., Gardener, M. R., Panetta, F. D., Atkinson, R., & Crawley, M. J. (2012). Possible impacts of the invasive plant Rubus niveus on the native vegetation of the Scalesia forest in the Galapagos Islands. PLoS One, 7(10), e48106	"Seventy nine species of Rubus are known to be a problem in at least one country in the world [26,27,28]. There is anecdotal and quantitative evidence that these species have negative long term impacts on natural ecosystems, preventing the regeneration of native species [29,30,31], due to high competitive abilities for resources (such as water, nutrients, space and light), high growth rate, rapid maturity and multiple modes of reproduction [26,28]. For example, the dense canopy produced by R. fruticosus excludes light from the soil surface, effectively dominating other species in the ground stratum [27]. In the early stages of invasion Rubus spp. will grow over, or occupy gaps within native vegetation and in later stages they can severely restrict regeneration in native forests [26,27,32,33]."
	Weber, E. (2017). Invasive Plant Species of the World, 2nd Edition: A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Several Rubus species are weeds of natural areas in Hawaii and around the world.

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Flora of North America Editorial Committee. (2014). Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 9. Magnoliophyta: Picramniaceae to Rosaceae. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford	[Yes, although unarmed forms also exist] "Shrubs, 5–25 dm, armed or unarmed. Stems <biennial>, erect, glabrescent, eglandular or stipitate-glandular, strongly pruinose; prickles absent or sparse to dense, erect, weak, 1–4 mm, broad-based; <bristles present or absent>. Leaves deciduous, pinnately compound; stipules filiform, 5–10 mm; <petiole unarmed or with prickles, strigose or glabrous, glandular or eglandular; terminal leaflets petiolulate, lateral sessile or subsessile>; leaflets 3–5(–7), terminal ovate to lanceolate, 7–15 × 4–11 cm, base rounded to cordate, unlobed or 2-lobed, margins serrate to doubly serrate, apex acute to attenuate, abaxial surfaces unarmed or with prickles, strongly white-tomentose, eglandular or glandular."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Coté, J. F., & Thibault, J. R. (1988). Allelopathic potential of raspberry foliar leachates on growth of ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with black spruce. American Journal of Botany, 75(7), 966-970	[Potentially impacts ectomycorrhizal fungi] "In vitro bioassays on seven species of ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with black spruce (Picea mariana (Mill.) BSP) were tested under allelopathic action of raspberry (Rubus idaeus L.). Radial growth inhibitions were observed when fungi were confronted with increasing concentrations (O%-O.l %-O.50Ar-2.5%) of foliar leachates made from May, July, and September material (1986). For the 2.5% treatment, species Paxillus involutus, Laccaria proxima, Laccaria bicolor, Thelephora terrestris, and Cortinarius pseudonapus grew only 6, 8, 32, 42, and 46% of their control, whereas Hebeloma cylindrosporum and Cenococcum geophilum were stimulated. Tree seedlings from raspberry invaded plantation showed mycorrhizal infection rate over 75%, with fine roots mainly colonized by C. geophilum. In combination with efforts of tree improvement and based on the results of this study, it seems important to select a well-adapted mycorrhizae, when interference by raspberry is involved."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Flora of North America Editorial Committee. (2014). Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 9. Magnoliophyta: Picramniaceae to Rosaceae. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford	"Shrubs, 5-25 dm, armed or unarmed." [Rosaceae]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry browse appears to be relatively unpalatable to most ungulates. However, the fruits are highly palatable to many birds and mammals."

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Plants for a Future. (2026).Rubus idaeus.https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+idaeus. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	[No evidence] "Browse: American red raspberry browse is rated as poor in both energy and protein value [23]. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium concentrations are highest in young leaves but decrease as leaves mature [46]. Conversely, calcium and magnesium concentrations are generally highest in mature leaves but lowest in young, developing leaves [46]. Zinc typically increases through the growing season whereas manganese decreases [46]. Levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium generally decline as the growing season progresses but may increase in the fall if additional rainfall allows plants to resume growth [46]."
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). Rubus idaeus. https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=295999. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Problems: Anthracnose, botrytis, root rot and other fungal diseases can cause serious problems that may necessitate chemical treatments. Cane borers and crown borers are potentially serious insect pests."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Tan, J. L., Trandem, N., Hamborg, Z., Sapkota, B., Blystad, D. R., Fránová, J., & Zemek, R. (2024). The species, density, and intra-plant distribution of mites on red raspberry (Rubus idaeus L.). Experimental and Applied Acarology, 93(2), 317-337	"The adoption of the European Green Deal will limit acaricide use in high value crops like raspberry, to be replaced by biological control and other alternative strategies. More basic knowledge on mites in such crops is then necessary, like species, density, and their role as vectors of plant diseases. This study had four aims, focusing on raspberry leaves at northern altitude: (1) identify mite species; (2) study mite population densities; (3) investigate mite intra-plant distribution; (4) investigate co-occurrence of phytophagous mites, raspberry leaf blotch disorder and raspberry leaf blotch virus (RLBV). Four sites in south-eastern Norway were sampled five times. Floricanes from different parts of the sites were collected, taking one leaf from each of the upper, middle, and bottom zones of the cane. Mites were extracted with a washing technique and processed for species iden- tification and RLBV detection. Mites and leaves were tested for RLBV by reverse tran- scription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) with virus-specific primers. Phytophagous mites, Phyllocoptes gracilis, Tetranychus urticae, and Neotetranychus rubi, and predatory mites, Anystis baccarum and Typhlodromus (Typhlodromus) pyri were identified. All phy- tophagous mites in cultivated raspberry preferred the upper zone of floricanes, while in non-cultivated raspberry, they preferred the middle zone. The presence of phytophagous mites did not lead to raspberry leaf blotch disorder during this study. RLBV was detected in 1.3% of the sampled plants, none of them with leaf blotch symptoms, and in 4.3% of P. gracilis samples, and in some spider mite samples, implying that Tetranychids could also be vectors of RLBV."
	Zasada, I. A., & Moore, P. P. (2014). Host status of Rubus species and hybrids for the root lesion nematode, Pratylenchus penetrans. HortScience, 49(9), 1128-1131	[Potentially] "Abstract The root lesion nematode, Pratylenchus penetrans, is a production-limiting pest in red raspberry, Rubus idaeus. Genetic resistance, as a tool to manage P. penetrans in raspberries, would reduce the impact of this nematode on raspberry productivity as well as reduce the need for pre- and/or post-plant chemical treatments to keep populations in control. The host status of 11 Rubus species (R. coreanus, R. crataegifolius, R. innominatus, R. leucodermis, R. niveus, R. parviflorus, R. parvifolius, R. pungens, R. spectabilis, R. sumatranus, and R. odoratus) for P. penetrans was evaluated in greenhouse studies. Additionally, hybrids of R. cockburnianus, R. lasiostylus, R. niveus, R. phoenicolasis, and R. sumatranus with R. idaeus ‘Meeker’ or ‘Tulameen’ were evaluated. The industry standard R. idaeus ‘Meeker’ was included in all trials as the control. Across trials, R. niveus and R. leucodermis were identified as poor hosts for P. penetrans. In addition, when another selection of R. niveus was evaluated in the final year of this study, it was also a poor host for P. penetrans. Among the remaining Rubus species materials tested, there were no consistent differences in host status for P. penetrans. It appears that R. niveus and R. leucodermis might be sources of resistance for P. penetrans. However, a hybrid between R. niveus and R. idaeus ‘Tulameen’ did not consistently support fewer P. penetrans than the ‘Meeker’ control. These results indicate that more research is needed to learn about the inheritance of the putative resistance."

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Plants for a Future. (2026).Rubus idaeus.https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+idaeus. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[No evidence, Medicinal uses] "Leaves and roots antiinflammatory, antiviral, antimicrobial, antiscorbutic, ophthalmic and diuretic, stimulant, astringent, oxytoxic, used in the treatment of diarrhea, colic pain, to stimulate and ease labor, in relieving painful menstrual cramps, as a tonic for the uterus; externally, leaves and roots used as a gargle to treat tonsillitis and mouth inflammations, as a poultice and wash to treat sores, skin rashes, conjunctivitis, wounds, boils, burns and varicose ulcers. Radical scavenging activity. Stems and leaves infusion drunk for diarrhea."

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry is described as "resistant" to fire [39,103]. However, foliage is extremely susceptible to fire-induced mortality [52]. In an Alberta study, all aboveground stems were completely killed wherever supplemental fuels contributed to relatively intense fires [52]. Where fuels were reduced and fires less intense, the stems of many plants were only partially killed [52]. However, all aerial stems experienced at least partial mortality, regardless of fire intensity."
	Pagadala, T., Alam, M. A., Maxwell, T. M., & Curran, T. J. (2024). Measuring flammability of crops, pastures, fruit trees, and weeds: A novel tool to fight wildfires in agricultural landscapes. Science of the total environment, 906, 167489	"Flammability ranking of the tested taxa by their loading on PC1 showed that the most flammable taxon was common pear (Pyrus communis) in the Very High category, two apple varieties (Malus domestica var. Braeburn & M. domestica var. Granny smith) in the High category, followed by wheat (Triticum aestivum), raspberry (Rubus idaeus) and oats (Avena sativa) in Moderate-High category (Fig. 2)."

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wiensczyk, A., Swift, K., Morneault, A., Thiffault, N., Szuba, K., & Bell, F. W. (2011). An overview of the efficacy of vegetation management alternatives for conifer regeneration in boreal forests. The Forestry Chronicle, 87 (2), 175-200	"From a vegetation management perspective, overstory shade also reduces cover and growth of shade-intolerant competing vegetation (e.g., red raspberry [Rubus idaeus L.], bindweed [Convolvulus arvensis L.], pin cherry [Prunus pensylvanica L.] and, aspen) (Myketa and McLaughlan 1996, Dey and MacDonald 2001, Day et al. 2011a)."
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"This shade-intolerant species often dominates sites during early successional stages but decreases as the canopy closes [62,100]."

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Raspberries are tolerant of a wide range of soil pH and texture but do require adequate soil moisture [14]. American red raspberry grows on imperfectly to well-drained sandy loam to silty clay loam, but best growth occurs on moderately well-drained soils [95]. Although red raspberry grows well on barren and infertile soils, it reportedly has a relatively high demand for soil nutrients and is most abundant on nutrient-rich soils [39]. This shrub is moderately tolerant of acidic soils [95]."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2003). Flora of China. Vol. 9 (Pittosporaceae through Connaraceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	"Shrubs 1-2 m tall. Branchlets brown or reddish brown, terete, sparsely tomentose when young, with sparse prickles, without stalked glands."

412	Forms dense thickets	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry reproduces through seed and also regenerates vegetatively. It is capable of forming dense thickets through sprouting."

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2003). Flora of China. Vol. 9 (Pittosporaceae through Connaraceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	"Forests, forest margins, thickets, valleys, slopes, meadows, roadsides, waste places"

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Flora of North America Editorial Committee. (2014). Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 9. Magnoliophyta: Picramniaceae to Rosaceae. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford	Rosaceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	No evidence

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2003). Flora of China. Vol. 9 (Pittosporaceae through Connaraceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	"Shrubs 1-2 m tall."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Evans, K. J., Symon, D. E., Whalen, M. A., Hosking, J. R., Barker, R. M., & Oliver, J. A. (2007). Systematics of the Rubus fruticosus aggregate (Rosaceae) and other exotic Rubus taxa in Australia. Australian Systematic Botany, 20 (3), 187-251	"Rubus idaeus is widely cultivated in cool temperate parts of the world. It is a major and popular berry crop and many cultivars are available including some that ripen in autumn."
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2003). Flora of China. Vol. 9 (Pittosporaceae through Connaraceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	[Widely distributed] "Forests, forest margins, thickets, valleys, slopes, meadows, roadsides, waste places; 500--2500 m. Hebei, S Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shanxi, Xinjiang [Japan, Russia; Europe, North America]."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 10 Feb 2026]	"Germination: Seed of the American red raspberry is relatively large [31], with viability averaging up to 92 to 99 percent in laboratory tests [95]. Red raspberry seeds have a hard, thick, impermeable coat and dormant embryo [10]. Seeds have the ability to become dormant a second time in response to environmental factors [50]. Consequently, germination is often slow. Most raspberry seeds require, as a minimum, warm stratification at 68 to 86 degrees F (20 to 30 degrees C) for 90 days, followed by cold stratification at 36 to 41 degrees F (2 to 5 degrees C) for an additional 90 days [10]. Cold stratification alone is insufficient to induce germination in American red raspberry [59]. Laboratory tests indicate that exposure to sulfuric acid solutions or sodium hyperchlorite prior to cold stratification can improve germination [10,43,50,95]. Evidence suggests that the digestive enzymes of mammals can also enhance germination, with seeds eaten by chipmunks and deer mice exhibiting better germination than untreated seeds [59]. Sowing seeds at greater depths with subsequent exposure to light can produce better germination than shallow plantings, presumably because of greater soil moisture [50]. Results of specific germination tests have been documented in a number of studies [10,50,59]."

603	Hybridizes naturally	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Alice, L. A., Eriksson, T., Eriksen, B., & Campbell, C. S. (2001). Hybridization and gene flow between distantly related species of Rubus (Rosaceae): evidence from nuclear ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer region sequences. Systematic Botany, 26(4), 769-778	"Hybridization has long been considered a source of taxonomic complexity in Rubus. This study uses molecular data to examine natural hybridization between R. caesius, a facultatively agamospermous tetraploid of subgenus Rubus (blackberries) and R. idaeus, a sexual diploid of subgenus Idaeobatus (raspberries). Both species are widespread in Europe, and hybridization between them is postulated to have given rise to numerous species, including R. maximiformis and R. picticaulis. We sequenced the nuclear ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region of R. caesius, R. idaeus, five putative hybrids from Sweden, and one individual each of R. maximiformis and R. picticaulis from Germany. Rubus caesius differs from R. idaeus at 20 nucleotide sites and one insertion/deletion event. The putative hybrids exhibit nucleotide polymorphism additivity at all or most of these sites indicating that gene flow does occur naturally between R. caesius and R. idaeus. For each of five putative hybrids we analyzed two to 21 ITS region clones by sequencing and using two restriction enzymes that distinguish the parental species at three sites. Individual 729 has only intact parental ITS sequences and may therefore be an F1, while the other four show chimeric (mixtures of parental) ITS sequences, suggesting that they may be later-generation hybrids."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Numerous American red raspberry hybrids have been reported, although many are infertile [43,104]. This shrub hybridizes with many species in the Rubus genus including R. arcticus, R. ursinus, R. occidentalis, R. rubrisetus, and R. odoratus [49,55,68,104]. American red raspberry has hybridized with thimbleberry (R. parviflorus) in the laboratory [49]."

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"Pollination: American red raspberry is primarily pollinated by bees, although flies and beetles also pollinate some flowers [40]. Under natural conditions, it is almost exclusively self-incompatible [55] which contributes to morphological variability."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"Pollination: American red raspberry is primarily pollinated by bees, although flies and beetles also pollinate some flowers [40]. Under natural conditions, it is almost exclusively self-incompatible [55] which contributes to morphological variability."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
606	**Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 10 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry is capable of vigorous sprouting after disturbance [18] but also expands in clonal area through vegetative regeneration [95,100]. Natural vegetative regeneration occurs through root sprouts or "suckers" [95,100,101], "stolons" [95], "rhizomes" [39,52], and basal stem buds or root crowns [45,95,101]. The precise mode of vegetative regeneration depends on the type and severity of disturbance. Dense raspberry thickets form from the roots or stems of parent plants which separate to form individual plants with the deterioration of connecting tissue [45]. American red raspberry allocates most energy to vegetative regeneration on recently disturbed sites with favorable growing conditions [99]. With time, initially elevated nutrient levels decline, and shading increases. As growing conditions deteriorate, American red raspberry shifts its reproductive effort to the production of large numbers of seed [39,100]. American red raspberry sprouts readily from portions of aboveground stems which survive disturbance [52]. Many raspberry species are capable of rooting from the stem nodes, and layering has been widely reported in the red raspberry [95]. This shrub is also capable of sprouting from axillary buds located "well above the ground level" [45]. Root crown or stembase sprouting is an important regenerative mode, which in the raspberry gives rise to biennial stems even in the absence of disturbance [36,45]. American red raspberry typically sprouts from the root crown if aerial foliage is cut late in the growing season [95]. In related species such as salmonberry (R. spectabilis), apical dominance exerted by extant root crowns inhibits sprouting from belowground structures such as roots or rhizomes [106]."

607	**Minimum generative time (years)**	**2**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"American red raspberry is typically biennial, with each shoot passing through well-defined phenological stages during its 2-year lifespan [45]. Vegetative shoots develop from the roots or stems of parent plants, or as seedlings, during the first year [45,99,100,101]. Lateral flowering stalks (floricanes) are produced during the second year [22,99,100]. Floricanes leaf out early and exhibit rapid growth [99]. After producing fruit in late summer, the leaves of floricanes senesce and the cane gradually dies [99]. Stages of the 2-year growth cycle of red raspberry are detailed below [45]:"

701	**Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	[No evidence] "Dispersed by: Humans, Animals, Flyers, Goat, Livestock, Water, Escapee"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
702	**Propagules dispersed intentionally by people**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Evans, K. J., Symon, D. E., Whalen, M. A., Hosking, J. R., Barker, R. M., & Oliver, J. A. (2007). Systematics of the Rubus fruticosus aggregate (Rosaceae) and other exotic Rubus taxa in Australia. Australian Systematic Botany, 20 (3), 187-251	"Rubus idaeus is widely cultivated berry crop and many cultivars are available including some that ripen in autumn. It is doubtfully naturalised in Australia though occasional specimens are submitted, generally associated with some local cultivation. Amongst Rubus in Australia, the chalky white undersides of the leaves, the weak prickles and the succulent red fruit coming away from the receptacle are distinctive."

703	**Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Major Pathway/s: Contaminant, Crop, Herbal, Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans, Animals, Flyers, Goat, Livestock, Water, Escapee"

704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Seed dispersal: American red raspberry seed is readily dispersed by birds and mammals [87,100]. After they mature, the highly sought-after fruit rarely remains on the plants for long [10]. Birds have been observed to deposit 2,429 to 2,834 viable seeds per acre (6,000 to 7,000/ha) annually in beech-birch-maple forests of New Hampshire [34]. Mammals such as mice and chipmunks may be important dispersal agents in some areas [59]."

705	**Propagules water dispersed**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Andersson, E., Nilsson, C., & Johansson, M. E. (2000). Plant dispersal in boreal rivers and its relation to the diversity of riparian flora. Journal of biogeography, 27(5), 1095-1106	"Appendix 1 Frequency values (%) and floating ability (days) of vascular plant species in the 30 study sites along the Vindel River in 1993." [Rubus idaeus - Floating ability (days) = 3.5]
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Dispersed by: Humans, Animals, Flyers, Goat, Livestock, Water, Escapee"
	Hoppenreijs, J. H., Lutz Eckstein, R., Su, X., Nilsson, C., Polvi, L. E., & Lind, L. (2025). Hydrochoric Seed Dispersal of Riparian Plants Follows Hydrological Patterns Closer Than Geomorphic Variation. Ecosystems, 28(3), 33	"Table 2. List of Species Trapped in Seed Traps Along Hjuksa°n (Sweden) During 2017-2018" [Includes Rubus idaeus seeds]

706	**Propagules bird dispersed**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Seed dispersal: American red raspberry seed is readily dispersed by birds and mammals [87,100]. After they mature, the highly sought-after fruit rarely remains on the plants for long [10]. Birds have been observed to deposit 2,429 to 2,834 viable seeds per acre (6,000 to 7,000/ha) annually in beech-birch-maple forests of New Hampshire [34]. Mammals such as mice and chipmunks may be important dispersal agents in some areas [59]."

707	**Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)**	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	[Some external dispersal may occur, but primarily adapted for and dispersed internally] "Seed dispersal: American red raspberry seed is readily dispersed by birds and mammals [87,100]. After they mature, the highly sought-after fruit rarely remains on the plants for long [10]. Birds have been observed to deposit 2,429 to 2,834 viable seeds per acre (6,000 to 7,000/ha) annually in beech-birch-maple forests of New Hampshire [34]. Mammals such as mice and chipmunks may be important dispersal agents in some areas [59]."

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Oheimb, G., Schmidt, M., Kriebitzsch, W. U., & Ellenberg, H. (2005). Dispersal of vascular plants by game in northern Germany. Part II: Red deer (Cervus elaphus). European Journal of Forest Research, 124(1), 55-65	"In addition to birch, the only other woody plants that germinated were the raspberry (Rubus idaeus) and the blueberry (Vaccinium myrtillus). Both species possess large, fleshy fruits, the seeds of which frequently pass undamaged through the digestive tract. R. idaeus has been documented from the excrement of roe deer (Schmidt et al. 2004), fallow deer (Cervus dama), hare (Lepus europaeus) (Heinken et al. 2001) and marten (Martes foina, M. martes) (Schaumann and Heinken 2002)."
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Seed dispersal: American red raspberry seed is readily dispersed by birds and mammals [87,100]. After they mature, the highly sought-after fruit rarely remains on the plants for long [10]. Birds have been observed to deposit 2,429 to 2,834 viable seeds per acre (6,000 to 7,000/ha) annually in beech-birch-maple forests of New Hampshire [34]. Mammals such as mice and chipmunks may be important dispersal agents in some areas [59]."

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Whitney [100] observed average seed production of 65 seeds per square foot (700 seeds/ sq m) in 2-year-old canes, with maximum production of 1,301 seeds per square foot (14,000 seeds/sq m) in 4-year-old canes. Annual seed production averaged 604 seeds per square foot (6,500 seeds/sq m) over a 4-year period [100]."

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"Although the plants themselves remain prominent for only a relatively brief period, viable seeds can persist for 60 years or more in the soil or duff [73]. Widespread germination after disturbance frequently leads to the development of even-aged stands [100]."

803	Well controlled by herbicides	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	HerbiGuide. (2026). Raspberry Rubus idaeus L. https://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Raspberry.htm. [Accessed 13 Feb 2026]	"Control with herbicides is usually the most cost effective. Metsulfuron (Brush Off®) and triclopyr (Garlon®) or triclopyr plus picloram (Grazon®) have provided the best results. Glyphosate can be used in home garden or other sensitive areas. Apply herbicides when the plant is actively growing and has good leaf area. Basal bark applications using Access® plus diesel can be used where canes are removed mechanically. Dead stems may be burnt or slashed in the following season to allow access and rehabilitation of the site. Fire provides little control alone but assists access for herbicide application or other controls. In Pine plantations hexazinone can be used. Follow up treatments are essential for high levels of control. Low volume spraying is usually effective providing the amount of active ingredient applied per bush is kept constant. For high volume spraying use 1 litre of mix for each 2.5 cubic metres of bush (or 2.5 square metres of low lying Blackberry). This is equivalent to about 4000 L/ha of spray mix being applied. In large infestations, consider using the cheaper metsulfuron for a year or two to reduce the size of the infestation then follow up with the more effective and costly triclopyr + picloram herbicides."
	Bruzzese, E.,Mahr, F.,Faithfull, I. & Turnbull, K. (2000). Best Practice Management Guide For Environmental Weeds 5. Blackberry, Rubus fruticosus aggregate. CRC for Weed Management Systems, Glen Osmond, AU. www.dpi.nsw.gov.a	[Chemicals to control other Rubus species would likely be effective] "A number of herbicides are registered for use on blackberry. Most are taken up by the leaves and transported to all parts of the plant, especially to the woody crown and roots, where they start to act. Use of these herbicides is intended to ensure that the active constituent is carried inside the plant to the roots and crowns, where it can kill these parts of the plant. Herbicides can be applied by spraying, by painting foliage and cut stems, and as granules. 'Cut and paint' or 'slash and paint' methods are time consuming but are often used near water courses to avoid herbicide runoff. An effective approach is to cut all canes about 30cm above ground level, remove all the cut canes and then cut the stems at ground level and immediately paint on herbicide."

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Wiensczyk, A., Swift, K., Morneault, A., Thiffault, N., Szuba, K., & Bell, F. W. (2011). An overview of the efficacy of vegetation management alternatives for conifer regeneration in boreal forests. The Forestry Chronicle, 87 (2), 175-200	"Appendix 1. Responses of the main competing species found in Canada to disturbance by selected vegetation management treatments" [Rubus idaeus - Response to Disturbance: Cutting = Regenerates rapidly from bud bank located along the root and at the base of the stem; Repeated heavy cutting will deplete food reserves and eventually reduce number and vigour of canes; Reducing density of canes increases vigour of remaining ones; Mechanical site preparation = Stimulates suckering and fragmentation of roots = new plants]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Tirmenstein, D. (1990). Rubus idaeus, American red raspberry. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: https://research.fs.usda.gov/feis/species-reviews/rubida. [Accessed 9 Feb 2026]	"Root "suckering" is a normal, on-going process in American red raspberry stands [45,101]. However, particularly vigorous root suckering is often observed after the aboveground vegetation is damaged or destroyed. This shrub regenerates from buds located on the larger main roots as well as those present on lateral roots which are often located fairly close to the soil surface [52,101]. The mean depth of these underground regenerative structures (root buds) was estimated at 2.4 inches (6 cm) in a New Brunswick study [28]. During the first 2 to 3 years after establishment, root suckers fill in spatial gaps in the clone [100]. Root sucker mortality is generally high during the third and fourth years because of intense intraspecific competition for sunlight, space, and nutrients which result in "self thinning" of stands [45,100]. Suckering ability declines with age, with production decreasing from an average of 1.5 per square foot (16.0/sq m) in 3-year-old stands to 0.77 per square foot (8.25/sq m) in 4-year-old stands [100]. Although relatively few root suckers actually reach the canopy, survival rates of those that do is high [100]. Most root suckers live for only 1 or 2 months [100]. Several researchers report that American red raspberry is capable of sprouting from rhizomes after fire or other disturbance [39,52]. However, others have observed that American red raspberry lacks rhizomes with any regenerative capability [28]. The term "rhizome" may have been loosely applied to rhizomelike roots which do possess the ability to sprout. Geographic or genetic differences in American red raspberry morphology and physiology are also possible." ... "Belowground regenerative structures appear to be relatively resistant to fire [39]."

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Naturalized: Naturalized in Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, and Patagonia.
• Weedy Congeners: Other Rubus species (e.g., R. niveus) are notorious global invaders.
• Weed Status: Documented as an environmental weed in Australia/NZ and a weed in pastures/cereals.
• Spines: Armed with prickles that impede access and deter grazing.
• Unpalatable: Foliage unpalatable to most grazing animals.
• Host Plant: Host to serious pests and pathogens (borers, nematodes, fungi).
• Fire Hazard: Exhibits "Moderate-High" flammability.
• Thickets: Forms dense thickets that exclude other vegetation.
• Hybridization: Hybridizes with other Rubus species.
• Vegetative Spread: Spreads vigorously via root suckers; fragments resprout.
• Fast Maturing: Can flower and seed within two years of germination.
• Seed Dispersal: Seeds widely dispersed by birds and mammals that eat the fruit.
• Gut Passage: Seeds survive gut passage, which can enhance germination.
• Prolific Seed: Produces up to 14,000 seeds per square meter.
• Seed Bank: Seeds persist in soil for up to 60+ years.
• Disturbance-Adapted: Resprouts vigorously after cutting, fire, or soil disturbance.
• Broad Climate Suitability: Grows in wide range of temperate climates (USDA zones 4-8) and elevations.
Low Risk Traits
• Climate Limitation: Suited to temperate regions; not adapted to tropical lowlands.
• Non-Parasitic: A photosynthetic shrub.
• Non-Toxic: Not toxic to animals or humans; fruit is edible.
• Shade Intolerant: Declines as forest canopies close.
• Self-Incompatible: Requires cross-pollination (usually by bees) for seed set.