

Catalogue of the National Plant Collection of:

Rubus species

Including additional plants from Barry Clarke's collection.



Barry Clarke

Botanist Barry Clarke has provided some *Rubus* with interesting foliage. *Rubus* is more commonly known as blackberry, raspberry and brambles and there are around 1,000 different species.

Rubus acuminatus

Reaching heights of eight meters, this scandent shrub winds through the thickets and slopes of the Himalayas and Southeast Asia. Its reddish-brown branches are nearly smooth, bearing simple, lanceolate leaves with distinctive tail-like tips. Between July and September, it produces narrow panicles of delicate white flowers with cup-shaped bases. The resulting red aggregate fruits, composed of just a few large drupelets, remain tucked within a persistent calyx as they ripen in the autumn chill.

Rubus alceifolius* var. *purpurescens***Rubus amphidasys***

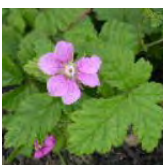
This small, trailing shrub stays close to the ground, reaching barely a meter in height. Its reddish-brown stems are notably unarmed but bristling with a dense coat of long, wine-colored glands and soft yellowish hairs. The lobed, heart-shaped leaves are velvety on both sides, leading to terminal clusters of white flowers with fringed, tail-like sepals. By late summer, it bears dark red, flattened fruits protected by a persistent calyx, a common sight on the bamboo-covered slopes of China.

Rubus angustibracteatus

A scandent shrub with grayish to purplish brown, initially hairy branchlets bearing sparse curved prickles. Leaves are simple, ovate- to oblong-lanceolate, 7–12 cm long, with a deeply cordate base, sharply serrate margins, and a densely yellow-tomentose underside. Inflorescences are narrow, terminal or axillary clusters with small flowers under 1 cm wide. Fruits are few-drupelet aggregates enclosed by the calyx. Found in mountainous forests of western Sichuan at 1900–2200 m.

Rubus arachnoideus

Found in the high-altitude broad-leaved forests of Eastern Taiwan, this subshrub is defined by a heavy coat of grayish, cobweb-like down. Its dense, appressed hairs cover the branchlets, petioles, and the undersides of its lobed, heart-shaped leaves. During its long flowering season from July to December, it produces expansive, much-branched panicles of white flowers. Though its fruit remains a mystery to collectors, its silver-gray foliage and delicate petals mark it as a unique island endemic.

Rubus arcticus

Standing just ten to thirty centimeters tall, this dwarf herb creeps through the slopes and ravines of Northern China and Europe. Unlike its climbing relatives, it features slender, unbranched stems and trifoliate leaves with sharp, serrated edges. In early summer, it bears delicate, purplish-red flowers, usually solitary at the tips of its stems. These bloom into small, dark red aggregate fruits with only a few drupelets. Compact and hardy, it thrives in the cool shade of northern forests.

Rubus assamensis



This climbing shrub scales the mixed forests and margins of the Himalayas, supported by purplish, downy branches and tiny, hooked prickles. Its simple, oblong leaves are characterized by a dense, yellowish wool underneath and serrated edges that end in sharp points. Notably, the flowers of this species usually lack petals, consisting instead of many stamens surrounded by fuzzy, pointed sepals. By late summer, it produces subglobose fruits that transition from red to a deep, mature black.

Rubus bambusarum



This scandent evergreen shrub climbs through the hills of central China, its reddish branches eventually losing their youthful fuzz. It is easily recognized by its palmately compound leaves, featuring narrow, leathery leaflets that are smooth above and densely woolly beneath. In early summer, it produces reddish flowers with silky calyxes, followed by subglobose red or black fruits tipped with persistent, hairy styles. Interestingly, the young leaves of this bramble are often brewed for tea.

Rubus biflorus



Growing up to three meters tall, this climbing shrub stands out with its purplish-brown stems coated in a waxy, bluish bloom and robust curved thorns. Its leaves are usually composed of three leaflets—the terminal one often three-lobed—which are silver-gray and woolly underneath. In early summer, it features clusters of white, orbicular flowers. These develop into bright yellow, globose fruits that remain partially tucked within the calyx and are capped with persistent, fuzzy styles.

Rubus buergeri



This versatile shrub transitions from an erect form to a creeping groundcover, often rooting at the nodes as its two-meter stolons spread across the forest floor. Densely cloaked in brownish-red down, its heart-shaped, five-lobed leaves are prominently veined and silver-woolly beneath. Small white flowers with ragged-edged petals appear in late summer, followed by smooth, purplish-black fruits. Common in the broad-leaved forests of East Asia, it thrives in low to mid-elevation shade.

Rubus calophyllus



Fine species admired for its exceptionally beautiful foliage and graceful arching habit. This medium-sized evergreen shrub features large, glossy deep-green leaves with silvery undersides and closely spaced parallel veins, giving it a striking ornamental appearance. Uniquely among *Rubus* species, it produces true claret-red flowers in summer. Native to the eastern Himalayas and Assam to China, it thrives in temperate climates and benefits from shelter against freezing easterly winds.

Rubus caudifolius



This climbing shrub is defined by its striking contrast of colors, featuring purplish-red calyxes and rare red petals. Its leathery, lanceolate leaves are smooth on top but coated in a dense, rusty-toned wool underneath, ending in long, tail-like tips. During early summer, it produces downy racemes that eventually give way to compressed, globose fruit. These berries transition from red to a mature black. Thriving on forested slopes, it blends rugged, prickly stems with a refined, colorful bloom.

Rubus chingi* var. *suavissimus



Unique berry plant in the Rosaceae family, valued for its naturally sweet leaves containing rubusoside, a high-sweetness, low-calorie, and non-toxic compound. Known as a multifunctional tea, sugar, and medicine plant, it is widely used in food and traditional medicine. Native to eastern-central Guangxi, China, this climbing shrub thrives in temperate regions and is recognized for both its nutritional and medicinal benefits.

Rubus clinocephalus* var. *clinocephalus



Climbing shrub species in the Rosaceae family, native to South China and Indo-China. Belonging to the Rubus genus, which includes raspberries and blackberries, it grows mainly in temperate biomes. This botanical variety is valued for its adaptability and role within the diverse Rubus group, known for its ecological and horticultural importance across Asia.

Rubus cockburnianus



Standing up to three meters tall, this shrub features red-brown, waxy stems armed with sparse, curved prickles. Its compound leaves consist of seven to nine narrow leaflets, which are smooth and green on top but coated in a dense gray wool underneath. In summer, it produces large, branching clusters of small pink flowers with fringed petals. These develop into subglobose, purplish-black fruits by autumn. Reaching altitudes of 4000 meters, it is a hardy resident of China's sun-drenched slopes.

Rubus corchorifolius



This upright shrub, reaching up to three meters, features dark, prickly stems that lose their fine hairs as they mature. Its simple, ovate leaves are often three-lobed on sterile branches and show a distinct color contrast: pale above and darker beneath. Large white or pinkish flowers appear early in the spring, typically solitary on short side branches. By early summer, it bears red, fuzzy fruits that are widely harvested for jams, wines, and traditional medicines across East Asia.

Rubus coreanus



This robust shrub, reaching up to three meters, is distinguished by reddish-brown branches coated in a waxy, bluish bloom and flattened prickles. Its compound leaves usually bear five or seven leaflets, which are green above and often fuzzy underneath. Large, flat-topped clusters of up to thirty small flowers bloom in early summer, displaying pink to dark red petals. These develop into dark red or purplish-black fruits by August. It thrives everywhere from river banks to mountain ravines.

Rubus crassifolius



Reaching only half a meter in height, this low-growing, scrambling shrub is covered in a dense, silky yellowish-brown fuzz. Its thick, leathery leaves are heart-shaped and notably wrinkled on top, with a deep silver-brown wool underneath. Large, leaf-like sepals surround white petals, which eventually produce a bright red, globose fruit tucked inside the persistent calyx. Specialized for high-altitude survival, it is found clinging to rock crevices and mountain summits in southern China.

Rubus deliciosus



This unarmed shrub reaches up to two meters, featuring smooth, erect stems without a waxy coating. Its small, simple leaves are kidney-shaped or nearly round, with three to seven rounded lobes and double-toothed margins. Notable for its ornamental appeal, the species produces large, showy white flowers, usually appearing one at a time. The resulting dark purple fruits consist of cohesive drupelets that pull away from the base. It is a hardy specialist of rocky canyons in the American West.

Rubus flagelliflorus



Creeping across cliffs and valleys, this scandent shrub features brown, tomentose branchlets and simple, cordate leaves. Its ovate blades are distinguished by a rusty yellow underside and a smooth, dark green face. Short racemes produce small white flowers with yellow-villous calyxes, blooming in early summer. By August, the plant bears smooth, black, semiglobose fruit. Found across various Chinese provinces and Taiwan, it thrives in rocky waste places, rooted at elevations up to 1,500 meters.

Rubus fockeanus



Unlike its prickly relatives, this creeping perennial herb is characterized by slender, prostrate stems that root at the nodes. Its trifoliate leaves feature round, hairy leaflets with blunt serrations on long, pubescent petioles. In late spring, the plant produces one or two white flowers with long, pointed sepals. By summer, a small number of smooth, red drupelets form a globose aggregate fruit. Native to high-altitude forests up to 4,000 meters, it inhabits the Himalayas and Southwest China.

Rubus formosensis



Erect or scrambling, these shrubs are clothed in dense, yellowish-brown tomentose-villous hair and sparse prickles. The simple, heart-shaped leaves are broadly ovate and distinctly rugose, with prominent veins and three to five shallow lobes. Small, white flowers bloom in terminal racemes or solitary axils during the summer months, leading to the development of globose, red aggregate fruit by autumn. Native to Taiwan and southern China, they thrive in rocky, dry sites from low to high-elevation.

Rubus formosensis* × *reflexus* var. *lanceolobus



Developed by Charles Boulanger, this handsome foliage plant is a hardy hybrid that combines the attractive leaf characteristics of *R. reflexus* with improved resilience. It features oversized evergreen leaves with deep maple-like lobes, prominent veining on the upper surface, and a soft layer of pale beige hairs underneath. The flowers are small and inconspicuous. This climbing shrub can grow up to approximately 2 meters tall.

Rubus fraxinifolius



An erect shrub with unarmed branches, this species bears pinnate leaves, usually with five to seven leaflets. The elliptic blades are marked by prominent veins on their undersides and sparse hairs along the midvein. Large terminal panicles, reaching 14 centimeters, feature glabrous stems and white, orbicular flowers. Its glabrous stamens and pistils eventually produce red, globose to ellipsoid fruits. Native to Taiwan's thickets and coastal regions across the Pacific, it thrives at sea level.

Rubus gongshanensis



Reaching up to 1.5 meters, this Yunnanese shrub features dark brown, slightly angled branches covered in glandular hairs and minute prickles. Its large, simple leaves are deeply heart-shaped and lobed, with distinct veins and pubescent surfaces. The plant produces terminal panicles up to 18 centimeters long, bearing flowers with needle-like prickles on the calyx. By autumn, it yields large, red subglobose fruits enclosed in persistent sepals. It thrives in high-altitude bamboo and forest slopes.

Rubus gongshanensis* × *henryi* var. *sozostylus



Rubus hakonensis



A straggling sub-evergreen shrub, this species features slender, four-angled stems that are sticky when young and armed with short, downward-curving spines. Its glossy green leaves are broadly ovate or triangular, reaching up to five inches in width with heart-shaped bases and fine teeth. In summer, it produces small white flowers in terminal panicles, eventually yielding tiny red fruits. Introduced from Central China in 1907, this luxuriant, leafy plant is ideal for wild, woodland groupings.

Rubus henryi* var. *henryi



Reaching heights of six meters, this evergreen climbing shrub features reddish-brown branches and leathery, palmately lobed leaves. The foliage is striking for its glossy green face and dense, gray tomentose underside. In summer, the plant produces long racemes of reddish flowers with villous stamens, followed by subglobose black fruit by August. Native to the forested slopes of central China below 2,500 meters, its young leaves are traditionally harvested for tea.

Rubus henryi* var. *sozostylus



***Rubus hybrid* (1)**



Rubus ichangensis

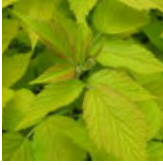


This scandent shrub reaches three meters, featuring greenish branches with sparse prickles and glandular hairs. Its simple, heart-shaped leaves are leathery and glabrous, with an acuminate tip and a deeply cordate base. During late summer, it bears narrow panicles of small white flowers, which transform into sweet, red, subglobose fruits by autumn. Widely distributed across China up to 2,500 meters, this versatile plant is valued for its edible fruit, medicinal roots, and tannin-rich stems.

***Rubus ichangensis* silver leaf form**



Rubus idaeus* var. *aureus



Standing one to two meters tall, this shrub features reddish-brown branches and pinnate leaves, usually with five to seven leaflets. The foliage is marked by a dense, felt-like underside and coarsely serrated margins. In summer, short racemes produce white, spatulate flowers that develop into red or orange, tomentose fruits by harvest. Found across North China and much of the Northern Hemisphere, it is a versatile species used for jams, wines, and medicine, while its roots provide tannin.

Rubus idaeus* var. *phyllanthus



Standing one to two meters tall, this shrub features reddish-brown branches and pinnate leaves, usually with five to seven leaflets. The foliage is marked by a dense, felt-like underside and coarsely serrated margins. In summer, short racemes produce white, spatulate flowers that develop into red or orange, tomentose fruits by harvest. Found across North China and much of the Northern Hemisphere, it is a versatile species used for jams, wines, and medicine, while its roots provide tannin.

Rubus illecebrosus



Reaching up to 1.5 meters, *Rubus illecebrosus* is an armed, mounding shrub with glabrous, eglandular stems and stout prickles. Its deciduous, pinnate leaves typically feature seven lanceolate leaflets with sharply serrated margins and prickly midveins. Large white flowers appear alone or in small clusters, giving way to bright red, oblong fruits composed of 50 to 100 coherent drupelets. Native to East Asia but naturalized globally, it thrives in disturbed sites from sea level to 1,200 meters.

Rubus illecebrosus* × *xanthocarpus



***Rubus incanus* orange-fruited**



***Rubus incanus* red-fruited**



Rubus irenaeus



This evergreen shrub, reaching up to two meters, is distinguished by its densely tomentose-villous branches and large, leathery, suborbicular leaves. The heart-shaped blades feature a smooth upper surface and a fuzzy, yellowish-gray underside with prominent veins. In early summer, it produces white flowers with villous anthers, followed by globose, red fruits in autumn. Common in humus-rich Chinese forests, its fruit is used for preserves and wine, while its roots serve medicinal purposes.

Rubus kawakamii



Growing up to 1.5 meters, this erect shrub has brownish branches that turn smooth with age. Its simple, oblong leaves are papery with long, pointed tips and sharp edges. In summer, terminal clusters of five to nine flowers bloom, featuring soft, hairy white petals. By August, it produces small, smooth, subglobose fruits. Found exclusively in the mountains of central Taiwan at high elevations, it thrives in rocky terrain between 2,000 and 2,800 meters.

Rubus lambertianus



A lianoid, semideciduous shrub reaching three meters, this species features reddish-brown branches with curved prickles. Its simple, heart-shaped leaves are typically five-lobed and hairy along the veins. In late summer, it bears small white flowers in terminal panicles. By autumn, it produces red, subglobose fruits with prominently rugose seeds. Common across China, Japan, and Thailand, it thrives in moist valleys and thickets at elevations up to 2,500 meters.

Rubus lambertianus var. morii



Rubus lambertianus var. paykouangensis



Rubus lasiostylus



This two-meter shrub features reddish-brown branches and pinnate leaves with gray, felt-like undersides. Its foliage is notable for large, ovate stipules and terminal leaflets that are often lobed. Striking purplish-red calyxes protect red petals and numerous fuzzy pistils. By late summer, it produces large, red globose fruits. Native to the mountains of central and southwest China, it thrives along forest margins and roadsides at elevations reaching 3,000 meters.

Rubus lasiostylus var. hubeiensis



Rubus leucodermis



Standing one to three meters tall, this armed shrub features arching, waxy-coated stems with stout prickles. Its deciduous leaves, typically divided into three to five leaflets, range from smooth to white and fuzzy on the underside. Small white flowers cluster in flat-topped groups, eventually yielding reddish-purple to black fruits that pull away from their core. Native to western North America and Mexico, it grows in biennial cycles and produces 20 to 60 drupelets.

Rubus lineatus



Growing up to two meters, this much-branched shrub is draped in distinctive silvery-gray or yellowish silky hairs. Its palmately compound leaves, usually with three to five leaflets, feature a striking pattern of 30 to 50 pairs of parallel veins. Terminal panicles bear small white or greenish flowers with numerous stamens and hairy ovaries. By autumn, it produces orange to red fruits with wrinkled seeds. It is easily recognized by its dense, metallic-sheen foliage and many-veined leaflets.

Rubus lineatus* var. *vietnamensis



Rubus liui



This climbing shrub is native to the forests of northeast Taiwan at mid-altitudes. It features brownish-green, trailing branches armed with small, backward-curving prickles. The simple, narrow leaves are leathery and elongated, displaying a dark, smooth upper surface and a fuzzy, yellowish-brown underside. Small pink flowers appear in loose clusters during the summer, followed by bright red, rounded fruits by autumn. The species is notable for its hairy styles and tiny, rhombic petals.

Rubus malifolius



This scandent shrub grows between 1.5 and 3.5 meters, featuring purplish-brown branches and sparse, curved prickles. Its simple, elliptic leaves are distinguished by a persistent layer of gray, pressed fuzz on the undersides. In early summer, it produces terminal racemes of white or pink-spotted flowers with hairy anthers and long, smooth styles. By August, it bears many-seeded, compressed globose fruits that turn purplish-black. The species is notable for its pelviform calyx and large flowers.

Rubus maershanensis



Rubus mesogaeus



This climbing shrub, reaching up to four meters, features purplish branches with needle-like prickles. Its three-lobed leaflets have a dense gray-fuzz underside and sharp, uneven edges. In spring, it yields terminal clusters of small white or pink flowers. By late summer, it bears purplish-black, flattened fruits. Highly adaptable, it grows near water and on mountain slopes across East Asia and the Himalayas, reaching elevations of 3,600 meters.

Rubus microphyllus



A deciduous, rounded shrub reaching 120 cm in height. It grows from a woody rootstock, producing prickly, biennial stems that follow a specific lifecycle: remaining vegetative in their first year, develop flowering branches in the second, and die after fruiting. Native to central and southern Japan, it thrives in mild, temperate climates but lacks hardiness for colder regions. While harvested for food and grown as an ornamental in sunny, loamy soil, it remains highly vulnerable to honey fungus.

Rubus microphyllus f. variegatus



Rubus microphyllus var. subcrataegifolius

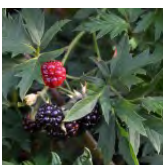


Rubus nagasawanus



This scrambling shrub features robust branches covered in gray fuzz and distinct reddish glandular hairs. Its round, five-lobed leaves have a dark upper surface and a dense, grayish-yellow underside. Large, many-flowered clusters bloom in summer with small white petals and numerous glabrous stamens. By autumn, it produces rounded fruits that remain enclosed within the calyx. Found in Taiwan, this species is noted for its heavily divided stipules and densely tomentose stems.

***Rubus nemoralis* sport-Oregon Thornless**



This semi-prostrate shrub features low-arching purple stems that are sharply angled and concave. Its branches are mostly smooth, armed with stout, slightly hooked prickles along the edges. The leaves consist of three to five leaflets that are nearly hairless on top and sparsely hairy along the veins underneath. It displays pale pink, crinkled petals and long, pointed sepals. This species is distinguished by its angled primocanes and lack of a dense, felt-like underside on its foliage.

Rubus neomexicanus



Reaching up to 3.5 meters, *Rubus neomexicanus* is an erect, thornless shrub native to the canyons and mountain slopes of the American Southwest. Unlike many brambles, it features simple, heart-shaped leaves with three to seven shallow lobes and fuzzy undersides. In summer, it produces large, showy white flowers with distinctively hairy styles. Its small, red fruits consist of about 20 drupelets. Found between 1,400 and 2,600 meters, it is closely related to *R. deliciosus*.

Rubus nepalensis



Native to Nepal, this evergreen shrub forms a dense groundcover, typically reaching only ten inches in height while spreading three feet wide. In summer, it produces white hermaphroditic flowers followed by edible red berries. It thrives in well-drained, neutral soils on mountainous slopes but is sensitive to both extreme drought and saturated ground. While resilient in Zone 8a, it requires protection from intense midday sun and is notably susceptible to honey fungus.

Rubus occidentalis



Rubus occidentalis, known as the black raspberry, is an armed shrub reaching 2.5 meters. Its arching, waxy stems are distinguished by a strong white coating and sharp prickles. The leaves, typically featuring three leaflets, are striking for their snowy-white, fuzzy undersides. Small white flowers give way to aromatic, dark purple to black fruits that separate cleanly from their core. Widespread across eastern North America, it is the primary source of cultivated black raspberries.

Rubus odoratus



Rubus odoratus, the purple-flowering raspberry, is an erect, thornless shrub growing one to two meters tall. It is easily identified by its large, maple-like simple leaves and a dense covering of dark purple, sticky glands on its stems and stalks. In summer, it produces showy magenta flowers followed by flat, pale red fruits that pull away from the core. Native to eastern North America, it thrives in moist, shady woods and is often cultivated for its ornamental beauty.

Rubus odoratus* f. *albus



Rubus palmatus



Rubus palmatus is a deciduous shrub that reaches a height of 1.8 meters. Native to East Asia, it is hardy to UK zone 8 and produces flowers in May. The species is hermaphrodite and relies on insect pollination to develop fruit. Highly versatile, it grows in sandy, loamy, or clay soils with a wide pH range, provided the ground remains moist yet well-drained. It thrives in both full sun and semi-shade, making it a flexible choice for woodland gardens or open landscapes.

Rubus palmatus* var. *coptophyllus



Rubus paniculatus



This climbing shrub grows up to three meters, featuring fuzzy, brownish stems with sparse prickles. Its large, heart-shaped leaves have a dense, gray-yellow felt underneath and hairy tops. In summer, it produces airy clusters of white flowers, followed by dark red to blackish-purple fruits in autumn. Native to high-altitude Himalayan forests, it is distinguished by its deeply lobed stipules, hairy stalks, and seeds with a distinctly wrinkled surface.

Rubus parkeri



Wandering the shaded forests and rocky valleys of China, *Rubus parkeri* grows as a scandent shrub draped in velvety gray down. Its reddish branches, armed with curved prickles and purple hairs, carry heart-shaped leaves that are silver-tomentose beneath. In early summer, large panicles bloom with small white flowers, eventually giving way to tiny, purplish-black fruits. Thriving below 1000 meters, this hardy bramble blends rugged thorns with a soft, villous grace.

Rubus parviflorus



Native to North America, the Thimbleberry is a unique, thornless shrub with a vast range from coastal dunes to alpine peaks. It stands apart with its broad, palmately lobed leaves and large, snowy-white flowers that bloom through summer. Most of the plant is dusted with yellowish-red glands, giving it a distinct texture. By late summer, it produces soft, red, hemispheric fruits cherished for jams. This resilient plant bridges the gap between the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes.

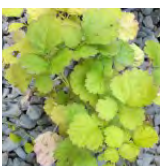
***Rubus parviflorus* double-form**



***Rubus parvifolius* 'Kusachi'**



***Rubus parvifolius* 'Ogan'**



Rubus parvifraxinifolia



Rubus paucidentatus



This vining subshrub features slender, dark brown branches that are mostly smooth with few prickles. Its unique leaves usually have three leaflets; the center one is notably long, often four times the size of the side ones. Both surfaces are hairless with nearly smooth edges. It produces small clusters of white flowers in early summer, characterized by large sepals and fuzzy petals. Native to southern China, it is identified by its leaf proportions and hairless stems.

Rubus pectinarioides



This shrub grows only 10 to 20 cm tall, forming low mats by rooting at its nodes. Its prostrate stems are distinctive for their dense, soft reddish-brown bristles and lack of thorns. The simple, heart-shaped leaves are lightly lobed and hairy on both sides. In summer, it produces attractive pink flowers, which develop into red, globe-shaped fruits protected by a bristly calyx. Native to high-altitude Himalayan forests, it is distinguished by its tiny stature, pink petals, and smooth seeds.

Rubus pectinarioides* × *nepalensis



Rubus pectinellus* var. *trilobus



This low herb or subshrub, under 30 cm tall, spreads via creeping brown stems that root at the nodes. The stems and leaf stalks feature soft hairs and needle-like prickles. Its simple, round leaves are hairy with deeply heart-shaped bases and jagged edges. It produces single white flowers with distinctively fringed outer sepals. By late summer, it bears red, globe-shaped fruits sitting atop reflexed sepals. It is found in forests and along river banks throughout East Asia.

Rubus peltatus



This upright or climbing shrub, reaching two meters, features reddish-brown, hairless stems with broad, flat prickles. Its large leaves are unique for being peltate—the stalk attaches to the center of the blade—and have 3–5 lobes with hairy surfaces. In spring, it produces large, solitary white flowers, followed by distinct orange-red, cylinder-shaped fruits up to 4.5 cm long. Found on moist slopes in China and Japan, it is valued for its medicinal and edible fruit.

Rubus pentalobus



This low subshrub features prostrate, hairy stems that root at nodes to form mats. Its leathery, heart-shaped leaves are uniquely "bullate"—appearing puckered between veins—with a dense, brownish-gray felt underneath. Small, needle-like prickles arm the stems and stalks. In summer, it produces white flowers with fringed sepals, followed by fleshy, yellow to reddish-orange globe-shaped fruits. Native to high-altitude forests in Taiwan, it is identified by its puckered leaf texture.

***Rubus pentalobus* BWC119**



***Rubus pentalobus* × *alceifolius* 'Spring Red'**



Rubus phoenicolasius



This shrub grows up to three meters, featuring stems covered in reddish-brown bristles and sticky glands. Its leaves usually have three leaflets with gray-felted undersides. In summer, it produces small purplish-red flowers with petals longer than the sepals. The orange or red globe-shaped fruits are smooth and roughly one centimeter wide. Native to East Asia but naturalized in Europe and North America, it is often recognized by its intensely bristly stems and vibrant flowers.

Rubus pinnatisepalus



This lianoid shrub reaches two meters and spreads via stolons, featuring purplish stems with felt-like hairs and curved prickles. Its large, heart-shaped leaves have 5–7 lobes and a wrinkled, papery texture with gray-felted undersides. It produces small clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by red, globe-shaped fruits in autumn. Native to moist mountain slopes in Southwest China and Taiwan, it is distinguished by its deeply divided, fan-like stipules and wrinkled foliage.

Rubus playfairianus



This climbing shrub has dark stems with sparse prickles and compound leaves with 3–5 narrow leaflets. The center leaflet is the largest, and all have a dense, yellowish-gray felt underneath. In spring, it produces flowered racemes followed by globe-shaped fruits that turn from red to black. Found on slopes and stream sides in Southwest China, it is identified by its long, narrow leaflets and hairy, black mature fruit.

Rubus reflexus



This climbing shrub reaches two meters and is covered in distinct, rust-colored hairs and tiny prickles. Its large, heart-shaped leaves are "rugose" (deeply wrinkled) and feature 3–7 lobes, with a notably long center lobe. The leaf undersides are felted with a rusty down. In summer, it produces small clusters of white flowers followed by dark red, globe-shaped fruits. Native to moist Chinese forests and stream sides, it is identified by its rusty-hued foliage and uniquely lobed, textured leaves.

Rubus reflexus* var. *hui



Rubus rolfei



Known as *Rubus hayatae-koidzumii*, this low, creeping subshrub forms rooting mats with tomentose, prickly stems. Its leathery, heart-shaped leaves are deeply veined and lobed, featuring a dark-brown upper surface and gray-fuzzy underside. White flowers bloom in summer, giving way to fleshy, yellow-to-red aggregate fruits nestled in persistent calyxes. Found in Taiwan and the Philippines, it thrives in high-altitude forests and open spaces, hardy between 1,300 and 3,800 meters.

Rubus rosifolius* var. *coronarius



Rubus rosifolius* × *fraxinifolius



Rubus rubrisetulosus



Standing just 10–20 cm tall, this dwarf perennial features creeping, purplish stems that root at the nodes and are covered in fine hairs and reddish bristles. Its clover-like, three-foliolate leaves have rounded leaflets with serrated edges. Single white flowers bloom in summer, characterized by long, pointed sepals and many stamens. These produce small, red, globe-shaped fruits by autumn. Native to Sichuan and Yunnan, it clings to mountain forests and ravines at high altitudes.

Rubus rufus



This scandent shrub reaches 3 meters, its reddish-brown branches armored with soft hairs, bristles, and needle-like prickles. Large, heart-shaped leaves feature five distinct, sharply serrated lobes and a fuzzy brownish underside. Small white flowers with many stamens appear in clusters from June to August. The resulting orange-red fruits are sparse and tucked within a protective calyx. Common near water and in mountain forests up to 2,500 meters, it spans Southern China and Southeast Asia.

Rubus sachalinensis



This 0.6–2 meter shrub features purplish-brown branches armed with dense, straight prickles and sticky glands. Its leaves usually consist of three ovate leaflets, marked by a smooth green top and a fuzzy, gray-white underside. In summer, it produces small white flowers in flat-topped clusters, followed by red, egg-shaped fruits covered in fine downy hairs. Highly resilient, it grows in rocky crevices and forests across Northern China, Russia, and Europe, reaching altitudes of 3,100 meters.

Rubus saxatilis



This 20–60 cm herb features creeping stems with tiny prickles. Its three-foliolate leaves have diamond-shaped, serrated leaflets. In summer, it produces small white flowers with erect petals and curved stamens. By late summer, it bears bright red, globe-shaped fruits with large, shiny drupelets. Native to Northern China, Mongolia, and Europe, it thrives in stony soils and forest thickets up to 3,000 meters.

Rubus schmidelioides



Rubus schmidelioides is a dense perennial liana reaching 10 meters, climbing via distinctive red hooks. Its glossy, palmate leaves feature 3–5 serrated leaflets that are dark above and fuzzy grey-white beneath, often curling downward. Young branches bear large red spikes and soft hairs, becoming smooth with age. It produces small white flowers followed by yellowish-orange aggregate fruits. Native to New Zealand, it is distinguished by its small flowers and the absence of long stem hairs.

Rubus schmidelioides* var. *subpauperatus



Rubus setchuanensis



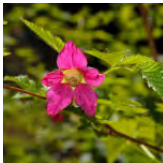
This large, straggling shrub reaches up to 12 feet in a single season, featuring round, unarmed stems covered in star-shaped hairs. Its maple-like leaves are 5–7 lobed, heart-shaped at the base, and downy beneath, accented by deeply segmented stipules. Terminal panicles bear purple flowers and downy calyxes. The fruits are flavorful, black, and ripen late. Native to Western China at elevations up to 6,000 feet, this hardy species was introduced to cultivation in the early 1900s.

Rubus sieboldii



Also known as the Molucca raspberry, *Rubus sieboldii* is a Japanese shrub native to the Ryukyu Islands. It thrives in sunny, low wetland areas but tolerates moderate shade. The plant is prized for its edible berries, which possess exceptional antioxidant power and bioactive phytochemicals that exceed the radical-scavenging activity of blueberries. Medicinally, its leaves are used as an astringent and to treat urinary tract infections, though they also stimulate pelvic blood flow.

Rubus spectabilis



Reaching 1–4 meters, this arching shrub is known for its papery, peeling bark and prickly stems. Its deciduous, three-foliolate leaves are sharply serrated and lobed. Distinctive for its large pink-to-magenta flowers, it blooms from spring to mid-summer, producing edible yellow, orange, or red fruits that separate from the core. Native to the Pacific Northwest and East Asia, it thrives in moist woodlands and bogs, often cultivated as an ornamental for its showy, robust blossoms.

Rubus spectabilis* var. *flore pleno



Rubus spendidissimus



This shrub grows up to 2.5 meters tall and features stalked leaves divided into three stalkless, oval leaflets. The leaflets are pointed and sharply incised along the margins, with a soft, silky-haired underside. It produces white flowers followed by red fruits. Primarily native to the high-altitude regions of the Himalayas, including Bhutan, India, Sikkim, and Nepal, it thrives in montane environments at elevations between 2,400 and 3,000 meters.

Rubus squarrosus



An evergreen shrub forming a mound of tangled stems up to around 50cm tall in cultivation. The green stems bear small, scattered yellowish-white prickles and sparse 'skeletonised' leaves with the leaf blade being reduced to virtually nothing giving a thread-like appearance. In summer, small, yellowish flowers may be borne in panicles up to 15cm long; orange-red fruits are rarely seen in this country

Rubus sumatranus



This erect or climbing shrub is marked by brownish stems with soft hairs, curved prickles, and long, purplish glandular hairs. Its pinnate leaves consist of 5–7 lance-shaped, serrated leaflets with fuzzy undersides. Small white flowers appear in clusters from April to June, maturing into elongated, orange-red fruits by late summer. Common in forests and grasslands across East and Southeast Asia, it thrives at altitudes between 700 and 2,500 meters.

Rubus swinhoei



This scandent shrub reaches 1–4 meters, featuring slender, purplish-brown branches with curved prickles and gray fuzz. Its simple, egg-shaped leaves are gray-tomentose beneath and sharply serrated. In early summer, it bears small white flowers accented by purplish-brown glandular hairs. These mature into globe-shaped, purplish-black fruits by August. Common across Southern China and Japan, it thrives in mixed forests and along streams at elevations up to 1,500 meters.

Rubus taiwoensis



This climbing shrub grows 1–2 meters tall, featuring reddish-brown stems with sparse prickles. Its simple, triangular-ovate leaves are papery, with a pale, fuzzy underside and jaggedly serrated margins that are often 3-parted. Large white flowers appear singly or in small clusters during early summer, followed by red, globe-shaped fruits that ripen by August. Endemic to the mountainous regions of Taiwan, it thrives at high elevations between 1,500 and 2,800 meters.

Rubus taiwanicola



This dwarf subshrub reaches just 10 cm, featuring ascending brown stems and purplish-red rachises with tiny curved prickles. Its pinnate leaves bear 9–15 small, hairless leaflets with serrated upper margins. Single or paired white flowers bloom in summer on long, smooth stalks, ripening into small red fruits by September. Endemic to Central Taiwan, it is a high-altitude specialist found in mountainous regions between 1,500 and 3,000 meters.

Rubus tephrodes



This climbing shrub reaches 3–4 meters, featuring purplish-brown stems with dense gray fuzz, sparse prickles, and long bristles. Its simple, circular leaves are 5–7 lobed and heart-shaped, with a fuzzy gray underside. In summer, it produces large terminal clusters of small white flowers. These mature into glossy, purplish-black globe-shaped fruits by autumn. Native to Southern and Eastern China and Taiwan, it thrives on mountain slopes and in thickets below 1,500 meters.

Rubus tephrodes* var. *setosissimus



Rubus thibetanus



This 2–3 m shrub features reddish-brown, prickly stems with a white waxy bloom. Its pinnate leaves have 7–11 leaflets; the terminal one is significantly longer and lobed, while lateral leaflets are small and egg-shaped. All leaflets are fuzzy gray beneath.

In June, it bears clusters of small pink to purplish-red flowers with dark stamens. By August, it produces dark red or purplish-black fruits covered in gray fuzz. Native to China, it thrives in dry thickets and slopes at 900–2,100 m.

***Rubus thyrsoflorus* 'Flore Pleno'**



Large, soft, maple-like leaves provide the perfect backdrop for abundant double-white blooms on this selection of Western Thimbleberry. Thornless like the original species, it forms a dense, attractive thicket ideal for screening or naturalised plantings. While its profusion of double flowers makes it highly ornamental, the plant rarely produces fruit in cultivation. Mature plants typically reach 5–8 feet tall with a spreading growth habit.

Rubus treuleri* × *liui



Rubus trilobus



Rubus trilobus is a thornless shrub reaching up to 5 meters in height. Found in moist mountain coniferous forests, it features broad, three-lobed leaves with serrated edges that are dark green above and pale green beneath. The plant produces white flowers followed by dark purple fruit.

Rubus × barkeri



New Zealand hybrid, derived from *Rubus australis* × *Rubus parvus*, is a vigorous scrambling shrub well suited for use as ground cover in difficult areas. First published in 1909–1910, it spreads quickly, effectively suppressing weeds and thriving in temperate climates. The plant is highly tolerant of dry and windy conditions, making it an excellent low-maintenance choice for challenging landscapes and erosion-prone sites.

Rubus xanthocarpus



This low subshrub (15–50 cm) features upright stems with needle-like prickles and creeping woody rhizomes. Its leaves usually have three oblong leaflets, mostly hairless except for slender spines along the underside veins.

In early summer, it grows clusters of white flowers with petals longer than the prickly sepals. These mature into edible, orange-yellow fruits by August. Native to China (up to 3,200 m), the fruit is used for preserves and wine, while the young plants are used medicinally.

Rubus yiwuanus



This thornless shrub (2–3 m) has brownish stems and large, simple leaves (10–17 cm). The leaves are dark green above and densely fuzzy (grayish-yellow) beneath, featuring irregular lobes and a long, tail-like tip.

In summer, it grows clusters of small white flowers with clawed petals and serrated outer sepals. By autumn, it bears reddish-brown, globe-shaped fruits. Native to central Sichuan (notably Emei Shan), it thrives in shaded valleys and along stream sides from 1,000 to 2,200 meters.
