

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

## Jonkheer van Tets: redcurrants for an early taste of summer

Jonkheer van Tets is an early redcurrant. A well-lit shrub, even soil moisture and preserved fruiting wood help it develop its later red clusters.



AI-created scene based on the original shop photo. Size reference: each in a 15 cm pot · approximately 50 cm total height. Decoration is not included; this is not a product photograph to scale. A single young plant is shown for illustration; the linked offer contains two plants.

### Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

# Ribes rubrum 'Jonkheer van Tets'

## Jonkheer van Tets: redcurrants for an early taste of summer

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|                                         |                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Botanical classification                | Ribes rubrum 'Jonkheer van Tets'                                  |
| Family                                  | Grossulariaceae                                                   |
| Origin                                  | Cultivated variety from the redcurrant group                      |
| Delivery size                           | 2 plants · each in a 15 cm pot · approximately 50 cm total height |
| Growth habit and distinguishing feature | Deciduous, upright shrub; early red berries in clusters           |

## Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

| Topic       | What to do                                                         | Why it helps                                                          |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Position    | Sun to light partial shade, preferably away from frost pockets.    | Early flowers can be sensitive to late cold.                          |
| Water       | Check regularly while establishing and during dry weather.         | Even moisture supports leaf and fruit development.                    |
| Soil        | Fertile and well drained, with a protective mulch layer.           | The roots should neither dry out nor become waterlogged.              |
| Feeding     | In spring, according to need and soil nutrient supplies.           | Not every sparse cluster results from a nutrient deficiency.          |
| Pruning     | Retain older fruiting wood and thin the crown selectively.         | Hedge trimming can easily remove valuable short fruiting shoots.      |
| Pollination | Self-fertile variety; keep flowers accessible to pollinators.      | A second plant is not an essential key to fruit set.                  |
| Harvest     | Pick ripe clusters gently, store briefly in cool conditions.       | Pressure and moisture reduce keeping quality.                         |
| Inspection  | Check leaf undersides and shoots when leaves blister or are eaten. | Early recognition avoids unnecessary intervention on the whole shrub. |

# Knowledge that grows

## Early clusters for the edible garden

With Jonkheer van Tets, anticipation often begins earlier than with later currant varieties. Under suitable conditions, its red berries ripen in early summer; the exact timing depends on region and weather. They hang in clusters and bring a fresh acidity that suits desserts as well as jelly. The variety is self-fertile. A single well-developed plant can therefore crop without a second redcurrant necessarily standing beside it.

## The delivered plant is the beginning

The linked offer consists of two plants in 15 cm pots, each approximately 50 cm in total height. They later develop into considerably larger shrubs. The fruit image in the shop shows the variety at a later stage, not a guaranteed harvest on the delivered shoots. Along a garden path or the edge of a vegetable bed, we plan enough space to keep ripe clusters conveniently within reach. In a container, the plant needs correspondingly more root room as it grows.

## Sun, air and an even water balance

A sunny position is favourable; light partial shade is tolerated. The soil should be fertile and well drained. If it dries quickly, a suitable mulch helps, without piling wet material directly against the base. Watch young plants particularly carefully in warm wind. Hanging foliage first calls for a moisture check. Watering too hastily when the pot is still wet may worsen the underlying root problem.

## Recognise fruiting wood rather than shearing the crown

Redcurrants bear fruit, among other places, on short fruiting shoots on older wood. That wood must not be removed indiscriminately when pruning. Keep the shrub open, remove poorly placed or over-aged parts selectively and retain a clearly understandable structure. A bush that is too dense gets less light inside and is harder to harvest. A narrowly trained form needs different pruning details from a freely growing shrub; choose the appropriate training consciously.

## Accompany the early season thoughtfully

An early variety can benefit from a warm spring, but it can also lose flowers to late frosts. Avoid pronounced frost pockets for that reason. Missing individual berries can also be associated with unfavourable weather during flowering. Assess the plant over a whole season. Not every sparse cluster indicates a nutrient deficiency, and extra fertiliser does not bring back fruitlets that have fallen. Regular, steady care is more valuable than continually changing corrective measures.

## Harvest and keep caring for the shrub

Pick ripe clusters preferably when dry and without pressure. After harvest, the shrub still needs healthy foliage and enough water to continue developing. Check leaf undersides for aphids when unusual blisters or distorted leaves appear. With heavy leaf feeding, also look deeper inside the shrub for larvae. An airy structure makes these checks easier. Remove affected material selectively and clarify more serious damage before unnecessarily cutting back the entire plant.

## Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop presentation with a fruit example. Offer: 2 young plants, each in a 15 cm pot and approximately 50 cm in total height. Fruit on the plant is not a guaranteed feature of delivery.



Original shop presentation with a fruit example. Offer: 2 young plants, each in a 15 cm pot and approximately 50 cm in total height. Fruit on the plant is not a guaranteed feature of delivery.

## Good to know

### Do the two plants need each other for pollination?

Jonkheer van Tets is self-fertile. The pair is therefore not a necessary pollinating partnership.

### When do the berries ripen?

The variety belongs to the early redcurrants. Exact timing depends on region, position and the course of the year.

### May I cut all shoots equally short?

That is unfavourable. Retain suitable framework and fruiting shoots and thin selectively instead.

### Can the shrub grow in partial shade?

Light partial shade is possible. For good fruit development, the position should nevertheless remain sufficiently bright.

## The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product details, availability and delivery information in the shop.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer