GREENLAB BIOTECHNOLOGY

Blackberry Chester

Rubus fruticosus L.

BLACKBERRY

INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Blackberry Chester
Scientific name:	*Rubus fruticosus L*
Family:	Rosaceae
Genetic Group:	Rubus
Variety:	Chester
Category:	Red Fruits
Heigt:	1.5 - 2 m
Production cycle:	120 - 140 days from sprouting
Susceptibily:	Root rot (*Phytophthora rubi*), Verticillium dahliae, anthracnose (*Elsinoe veneta*), Blackberry Yellow Mottle Virus (*BRMV*)

Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderate tolerance to leaf blight (Rhizoctonia solani), drought, cold (up to -18°C)
Average yield:	8 - 12 t/ha
Elevation:	100 - 2.500 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	18°C - 25°C
Ripening Season:	Late
Additional Information:	Chester blackberry is resistant to diseases and adapts well to different climatic conditions. Its large, sweet fruit makes it ideal for commercial cultivation and family gardens

Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Black billiant
Acidity:	Under
Flavor:	Sweet with a slight acidity
Berry Size	L
Brix Degrees:	11°
Fruit size:	18 - 20 mm

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Bud Type:	Branching
Pollination:	Self-pollinable
Self-compatibility:	Compatible
Shape:	Oval and elongated
Care:	Regular irrigation, weed control, and fungal disease monitoring
Soil:	Well-drained, rich in organic matter, pH between 5.5 and 6.5
Sprout Color:	Light green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	High nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium levels
History:	The Chester blackberry is a variety developed for its resistance to common diseases like Black Sigatoka and its adaptability to various climates. It is valued for its large fruits, sweet and slightly acidic flavor, and high productivity. The variety was selected to offer more stable yields and the ability to grow under challenging growing conditions. Due to its characteristics, it has become popular among commercial blackberry growers and in fresh fruit markets

*Morphology: Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. Non-remontant: They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.
*Pollination: By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. Self-pollination: Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. Cross-pollination: When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. Autogamy: also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. Hercogamy: In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.
*Self-compatibility: The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions.Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.

Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can bet on high quality seedlings with GreenLab!

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