



# Raspberry Willamette

*Rubus idaeus L*



# RASPBERRY



## INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Raspberry Willamette
Scientific name:	<i>Rubus idaeus L</i>
Family:	Rosaceae
Genetic Group:	Rubus
Variety:	Willamette
Category:	Red Fruits
Height:	1.5 - 2 m
Production cycle:	12 months from planting to harvesting
Susceptibility:	Root rot ( <i>Phytophthora rubi</i> ), Verticillium dahlia, anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe veneta</i> ), Raspberry yellow mottle virus ( <i>BRMV</i> )
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderate tolerance to leaf blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ), drought, cold (up to -20°C)
Average yield:	10 - 12 t/ha
Elevation:	500 - 2.500 MASL
Ripening Season:	Medium
Optimal Temperature:	18° - 24° C
Bud Typ:	Remontant variety
Additional Information:	Productive and resistant variety, ideal for cultivation in less fertile soils



## Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Intense, bright red
Acidity	Medium
Flavor:	Sweet with an acid touch
Berry Size:	L
Brix Degrees	9° - 12°
Fruit Size:	18 - 20 mm



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<b>Bud Type:</b>	Remontant variety
<b>Pollination:</b>	Self-pollinable
<b>Self-compatibility:</b>	Self-compatible
<b>Shape:</b>	Conical, with rounded tips
<b>Care:</b>	Requires moderate maintenance, with proper irrigation, periodic pruning, and pest and disease control to ensure optimal plant development and harvest
<b>Soil:</b>	Prefers slightly acidic, well-aerated soils with good drainage, rich in organic matter for healthy growth and optimal yield
<b>Sprout Color:</b>	Dark green
<b>Preferred Climate:</b>	Ideal for temperate and cold climates
<b>Nutritional Requirements:</b>	Requires a moderate amount of nutrients, particularly nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for healthy growth. It's important to maintain a proper balance of micronutrients such as magnesium, iron, and manganese to prevent deficiencies that could affect fruit quality
<b>History:</b>	Developed in Oregon, United States, in the 1940s. This variety became popular due to its disease resistance and ability to produce high-quality fruit, making it a preferred choice for commercial farming in cold and temperate climates



**\*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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