



Biloxi



BLUEBERRY



TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Common name:	Blueberry
Scientific name:	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
Family:	Ericaceae
Genetic Group:	Vaccinium
Variety:	Biloxi
Category:	Southern Highbush
Height:	0.7 - 0.8 m
Production cycle:	June to July
Susceptibility:	<i>Alternaria alternata</i> , <i>Lasiodiplodia</i> sp., <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderate tolerance to root rot (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)
Temperature Requirements:	15° C - 25° C
Average yield:	4.5 - 9 t/ha
Elevation:	1,000 - 2,500 MASL
Ripening Season:	24 months from planting to harvesting
Additional Information:	The Biloxi blueberry is resistant to major diseases and shows high yield, especially under optimal conditions. While partially self-fertile, planting additional varieties enhances fruit quality and yield



FRUIT'S QUALITIES:

Fruit Color:	Medium blue
Acidity	Medium
Flavor:	Sweet with a slight acidity
Brix Degrees:	12° - 14°
Grain Size:	15 - 20 mm



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Bud Type:	Erect
Pollination:	Cross-pollination
Self-compatibility:	Self-compatible, with the help of directed pollination or also compatible with varieties such as SharpBlue and Misty
Shape:	Round, large, firm
Care:	The Blueberry Biloxi requires acidic, well-drained soil with regular watering, avoiding overwatering. It should be protected from winter frost and lightly pruned to ensure good air circulation and optimal harvest
Soil:	The soil should be acidic, well-drained, and rich in organic matter for optimal growth. It's important to avoid compacted soils that prevent good drainage
Sprout Color:	Green to purple
Preferred Climate:	Clima templado y subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	It is recommended to apply per hectare between 50-80 kg of N, 20-30 kg of P, 70-100 kg of K, 40-60 kg of calcium, 15-25 kg of Mg and 10-15 kg of S. Add micros such as Fe, Zn, B, Mn and Cu, in low doses. It requires acid soils, well drained, rich in organic matter and with low salinity
History:	The blueberry variety 'Biloxi' was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in conjunction with the University of Mississippi as part of a breeding program for Southern Highbush blueberries adapted to warm climates. Commercially released in the late 1990s, it is named after the city of Biloxi, Mississippi, where it was first evaluated

***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 plants with GreenLab!



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