



Blackberry Triple Crown Rubus ssp





INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Blackberry Triple Crown	
Scientific name:	Rubus spp	MINING CONTRACTOR
Family:	Rosaceae	
Genetic Group:	Rubus ssp	
Variety:	Triple Crown	
Category:	Red Fruits	CARA TANDA
Heigt:	Upright, with well-branched bushes	
Production cycle:	Annual, with fruits during the summer season	
Susceptibily:	Resistant to common diseases, susceptible to powdery mildew	
Resistance/Tolerance:	Tolerant to cold climates and acidic soils	
Average yield:	10 - 15 t/ha	
Tempeture Requirements:	Medium	
Elevation:	1,000 - 2,000 MASL	
Optimal Temperature:	18° - 24° C	
Ripening Season:	4 - 6 months after flowering	
Additional Information:	Productive and resistant variety, ideal for cultivation	n in less fertile soils

Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Black
Acidity:	High
Flavor:	Sweet with a touch of acid
Berry Size:	3 - 5 g
Brix Degrees:	10° - 14 °
Fruit size:	15 - 20 mm



 T	7
	:
	:
	•

Blackberry Triple Crown



Bud Type:	Erect shoot, branched shrub with dark green leaves
Pollination:	Self-pollinable
Self-compatibility:	Self-compatible
Shape:	Oval, 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:	Dark green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	Requires a balance of nitrogen and potassium
	The Triple Crown blackberry was developed for its thornless nature, making harvesting easier

History:

The Triple Crown blackberry was developed for its thornless nature, making harvesting easier. It is known for its resistance to common diseases, such as Black Sigatoka, and its ability to produce high-quality fruit. This variety, which has gained popularity for its sweet flavor and large, glossy berries, is well-suited for commercial cultivation

*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 stigmas of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollendrors. 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!



GreenLab Biotechnology, S.A.

Pan-american Highway, Carretera interamericana 264KM San Pedro del Espino, Veraguas, PANAMÁ

+507 950-2200 info@greenlab-biotechnology.com www.greenlab-biotechnology.com Instagram : @GreenLabBiotech