



# Blueberry Biloxi

Vaccinium



# BLUEBERRY



## INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Blueberry Biloxi
Scientific name:	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> 'Biloxi'
Family:	Ericaceae
Genetic Group:	Vaccinium
Variety:	Biloxi
Category:	Southern Highbush
Height:	1- 1.5 m
Production cycle:	24 months from planting to harvesting
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:	Zero cold
Average yield:	4.5 - 9 t/ha
Elevation:	0 - 2000 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	18°C - 24°C
Ripening Season:	June to July



**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

## Qualities of the fruit

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



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<b>Bud Type:</b>	Erect
<b>Pollination:</b>	Self-pollinating
<b>Self-compatibility:</b>	Self-compatible
<b>Shape:</b>	Round, large, firm
<b>Care:</b>	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
<b>Soil:</b>	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
<b>Sprout Color:</b>	Dark blue
<b>Preferred Climate:</b>	Clima templado y subtropical
<b>Nutritional Requirements:</b>	The Blueberry Biloxi requires soil rich in organic matter and slightly acidic (pH 4.5-5.5). A balanced supply of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and calcium is essential for promoting good growth and high-quality fruit production

**History:** The Blueberry Biloxi was developed in the United States, specifically for warm and subtropical climates. It is the result of crossbreeding aimed at improving heat resistance while maintaining sweet fruit quality and good productivity



**\*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!



**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