



# Raspberry Ruby

*Rubus idaeus L*



# RASPBERRY



## INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Raspberry Ruby
Scientific name:	<i>Rubus idaeus L</i>
Family:	Rosaceae
Genetic Group:	Rubus
Variety:	Ruby
Category:	Red Fruits
Height:	0.8 - 2 m
Production cycle:	12 months from planting to harvesting
Susceptibility:	Root rot ( <i>Phytophthora rubi</i> ), Verticillium dahliae, anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe veneta</i> )
Resistance/Tolerance:	Moderate tolerance to raspberry yellow mottle virus (BRMV)
Average yield:	6 - 8 t/ha
Elevation:	500 - 1.500 MASL
Ripening Season:	Medium



**Additional Information:** Ruby Beauty is a compact variety ideal for container or small-space gardening, making it perfect for urban gardens and balconies. Its high productivity and disease resistance make it a robust choice for both commercial and home cultivation

## Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Intense, bright red
Acidity	Medium
Flavor:	Ruby Beauty raspberry has a sweet, slightly tangy flavor with a perfect balance
Berry size:	M-L
Brix Degrees:	8° - 12°
Fruit size:	18 - 22 mm



# Raspberry Ruby

*Rubus idaeus L*

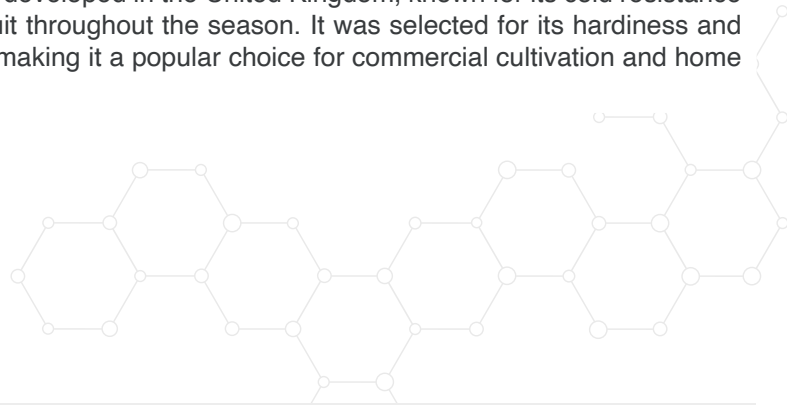


# RASPBERRY

<b>Bud Type:</b>	Remontant variety
<b>Pollination:</b>	Self-pollinating
<b>Self-compatibility:</b>	Self-compatible
<b>Shape:</b>	Round and slightly conical
<b>Care:</b>	Regular irrigation, weed control, stem support, and fungal disease monitoring for optimal growth
<b>Soil:</b>	Well-drained, rich in organic matter, with a pH between 5.5 and 6.5
<b>Sprout Color:</b>	Light green
<b>Preferred Climate:</b>	Temperate, ideally subtropical or tropical
<b>Nutritional Requirements:</b>	Nutritional Requirements: High levels of potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen to support optimal growth and quality fruit production

## History:

The Ruby raspberry is a variety developed in the United Kingdom, known for its cold resistance and ability to produce sweet fruit throughout the season. It was selected for its hardiness and ability to yield high production, making it a popular choice for commercial cultivation and home gardens



**\*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