

Variety	Bears	Fruit Descriptions	Size	Growth Habi	Fall Color
Earliblue	June	Excellent flavor/ 1st to ripen/ large & sweet/ mild/ light blue/ avoid frost pockets	4-6'	Upright, compact	Red/ burgundy
Duke	June	Med. to large berry/ mild-sweet/ blooms resist frost/ keeps well/ heavy producer	4-6'	Stocky, upright	Orange/ yellow
Patriot	June	Large dark berry/ heavy producer/ tangy/ tolerates wet more than others	3-4'	Spreading, upright	Orange-red
Blueray	July	Large & sweet berries in tight clusters/ high yields/ powder blue berries	5-6'	Upright, open	Brt. red/ yellow
Chandler	Late July	Very large, sweet berries/ bears for 5-6 weeks/ great for fresh eating	5-6'	Slightly spreading	Wine-red/ orange
Bluecrop	July	Large/ high quality/ sweet/ disease resistant	4-5'	open	Light red
Burgundy	July	Small/ light blue berries/ "wild" flavor/ great groundcover/ great in baking	1'x3'	low, spreading	Burgundy
Brunswick	July	Small/ light blue berries/ "wild" flavor/ great groundcover/ great in baking	1'x3'	low, spreading	Red-orange
Sunshine Blue	July	Dime-sized/ delicious/ tangy flavor/ pink to white blooms/ ideal in container	2-3'	Upright, compact	Evergreen
Rubel	Late July	Small berry/ great for baking/ <b>very high in antioxidants</b> / flavorful berries	6'	Upright, open	Fire red
Legacy	August	Medium/ heavy yields/ robust "true" blueberry flavor/ rated as "one of the best"	4-6'	Upright, open	Evergreen/ orange in winter
Brigitta	August	Large/ Sweet-tart/ lasts up to 1 month in fridge/ easy-to-grow/ real winner	4-6'	Upright, open	Orange/ red/ burgundy
Jersey	August	Small to medium/ dark blue/ very sweet/ heavy producer/ easy to grow/ great baking	6-7'	Upright, open	Yellow

Plant 2 plants per family member of at least 2 different varieties for fresh eating. Increase to 4 plants each for enjoying frozen year round.



# Johnson Brothers Greenhouses

[www.jbgreenhouses.com](http://www.jbgreenhouses.com)

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## Blueberries

For the Home  
Garden

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*Blueberries bring a unique combination of delicious fruit and striking ornamental beauty to the garden and landscape. They are easy to grow, require little care and are seldom bothered by pests. Blueberries have one of the highest concentrates of antioxidants in the plant world. If a few basic steps are followed, your blueberry plants will thrive and last a lifetime.*

### **Varieties**

Different varieties are distinguished by their ripening season, growth size and habit. At Johnson Brothers, we only carry varieties that are proven in our Northwest climate zones. Selection of several varieties with different fruiting times or feature large fruit (best for fresh eating) or smaller fruit (best for baking & pancakes) utilize your landscape for the most efficiency. Bushes with brilliant wood or with different growth habits offer the gardener lots of choices to use throughout the garden. For blueberry lovers, allow at least two plants per family member and, though blueberries are self-fertile, plant at least two varieties to ensure optimum fruit set and size.

### **Culture**

Select a sunny location in well-drained soil that is free of weeds and has peat moss worked into the soil. Blueberries thrive in acidic soils and one four cubic foot bale of compressed peat moss usually is sufficient for 4-5 plants. It is essential to dig a hole large enough to spread out the roots, taking care not to bury below the base of the plant. Space plants as close as 2.5 feet to form hedgerows or 4-5 feet between plants, with 6-8 feet between rows. Add at least two inches of mulch each year to control the germination of weeds and to keep the soil consistently moist. Be careful when fertilizing and cultivating the soil around these shallow-rooted plants. Use a balanced fertilizer, such as Osmocote 14-14-14, in early spring. Follow with Ammonium Sulfate in May and again in June if needed. Delay fertilizing newly transplanted plants for at least a year to avoid burning the shallow roots.

### **Pruning**

It is important that blueberries become established before allowing them to bear fruit. Therefore, they should be heavily pruned each year to avoid over production, which results in small fruit or poor growth. Remove all blooms, as they appear the first year. In coming years follow these steps after the leaves have fallen.

1. Remove low growth around the base. If it doesn't grow up—it's out!
2. Remove the dead wood and non-vigorous twiggy wood. Select for bright colored wood with long (3-inch or more) lateral twigs. Remove blotchy-colored, short growth. Branches should not be over three years old.
3. If 1/3 of the wood has not been removed by the above steps, thin out the fruiting laterals and small branches until this balance has been obtained.