

STRAWBERRY CULTIVARS for the INLAND NORTHWEST

SELECTING STRAWBERRY CULTIVARS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

There are three types of cultivated strawberries: June-bearing, ever-bearing, and day-neutral.

June-bearing

June-bearers are among the most productive of strawberries. They have a main crop of berries in June or July and produce lots of runners from which new plants are started within the strawberry bed. June-Bearers form flower buds in the fall and bear one heavy crop the next spring or early summer. After harvesting, renovate strawberry beds by mowing off the leaves, taking care not to damage the crowns. Renovation stimulates new plant growth and reduces disease problems. See our fact sheet, Growing Strawberries in the Inland Northwest, for more information.

Cultivars:

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics				Disease Resistance			
	Season	Size	Dessert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Root Rot	Verticillium Wilt
<i>Hood</i>	E/M	L	E	F	G	G	G	G
<i>Shuksan</i>	M	VL	G	P	F	G	F	F
<i>Benton</i>	L/M	M	G	F	U	U	U	G
<i>Rainier</i>	M/L	ML	E	E	G	G	G	G

Season: E = early, M = middle, L = late
Size: S = small, M = medium, L = large, VL = very large
Dessert and freezing quality: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent
Disease resistance: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent, U = unknown

Note: For flavor, Rainier and Shuksan are considered the best.

Visit our website at <https://extension.wsu.edu/spokane/master-gardener-program/home-lawn-and-garden/>
 e-mail your garden questions to: mastergardener@spokanecounty.org

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Ever-bearing

Everbearing strawberries also set flower buds in fall, and do so again during the long days of summer. In this way, these cultivars bear two moderate crops each year: one in the late spring or early summer and another in the late summer and early fall. Particularly during cool growing seasons, everbearers produce a trickle of fruit throughout the summer. As with June-bearers, remove all flower blossoms that form during the planting year.

Cultivars:

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics			Disease Resistance			
	Size	Dessert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Root Rot	Verticillium Wilt
<i>Quinault</i>	F	G	F	G	G	G	U
<i>Ogalalla</i>	S	F	P	U	U	U	U
<i>Fort Laramie</i>	M	G	F	G	G	G	U

Size: S = small, M = medium, L = large, VL = very large
Dessert and freezing quality: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent
Disease resistance: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent, U = unknown

Day-neutral

Day-neutral strawberries set flower buds throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Theoretically, they should bear a continuous crop of fruit from late spring until fall frosts. In actuality, they behave more like everbearers, with moderate to heavy crops in the spring and fall, with a smaller stream of berries in between. Cool weather during the summer encourages flower formation and fruiting. Day-neutral cultivars yield more than everbearers. Remove all blossoms that develop between spring planting and early August. You can begin cropping day-neutral cultivars during fall of the planting year.

Cultivars:

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics			Disease Resistance			
	Size	Dessert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Root Rot	Verticillium Wilt
<i>Tristar</i>	M	E	G	G	P	G	G
<i>Tribute</i>	M-L	E	G	G	G	E	E
<i>Albion</i>	L	G	F	U	U	U	F
<i>Seascope</i>	L	E	E	U	U	U	P

Size: S = small, M = medium, L = large, VL = very large
Dessert and freezing quality: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent
Disease resistance: P = poor, F = fair, G = good, E = excellent, U = unknown

References

WSU Publication EM103E, [Growing Small Fruits for the Home Garden](#)

Oregon State University Publication, EM9234, [Strawberry Nutrient Management Guide for Oregon and Washington](#)

University of Idaho Publication, BUL0810, [Growing Strawberries in the Inland Northwest and Intermountain West](#)