DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

Agriculture and Natural Resources

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Small Fruit Cultivar Recommendations for Arkansas

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The commercial success of a berry planting or vineyard is highly dependent on cultivar selection. Growers should choose cultivars that will both perform reliably at the selected site and meet market demands. When selecting cultivars for your orchard you must consider the following:

Climatic Adaptability of the Cultivars

The cultivars you select must be adapted to the climatic conditions for your geographic location. Pay close attention to the information given by the nursery catalogs such as USDA winter hardiness zones and chilling requirements. Arkansas has six hardiness zones (6a-8a). If your orchard is located in the northern part of the state (USDA hardiness zones 6a or 6b), select cultivars that are adapted to the colder winter temperatures of northern Arkansas and that have chilling hours requirements that are similar to, but do not exceed, the average number of chilling hours received at your location. If you are in the far southern part of the state then you must select fruit cultivars with lower chilling hour requirements. University of Arkansas-developed varieties offer statewide adaptation, so when possible, consider these for planting.

Time of Bloom and Days to Harvest

You can select early, mid and late-season cultivars to extend or concentrate the season to match your time constraints and specific market demands. However, take care to make sure that you do not select cultivars that break bud or bloom very early for your area as this increases the danger of frost damage to the emerging shoots or blooms. Pay close attention to cross-pollination requirements of your crop. If the crop benefits from cross-pollination or requires cross-pollination (is self-infertile) two or more cultivars must be planted. The timing of bloom of the cultivars must coincide to have successful cross-pollination among them.

Pest Resistance

Growing small fruits requires careful cultural management and well-timed pest control. The first step to reducing the time and effort in growing your crop is to select cultivars that are tolerant or resistant to the most common pests prevalent in your area. For example, orange rust is a disease of blackberries and most University of Arkansas blackberry releases have been tested for their level of resistance to this disease prior to release. Selecting cultivars that have pest resistance does not necessarily mean that no pesticide sprays will be required and may only reduce the number of sprays that are required.

Nursery Selection

Investing in high-quality, healthy plants is key to the long-term success of any planting. Plant quality from the nursery has an impact on the lifelong productivity of the planting. Choose a nursery carefully. Ask other growers for suggestions on where to buy plants. They can give you positive or negative comments about a nursery. Remember that bargain or low-priced plants may

be more costly in the long run as they will require more time and resources to establish and may never produce the same volume or quality of fruit as healthy and vigorous plants.

The National Clean Plant Network works to maintain stocks of pathogen- and virus-tested plant material for select crops. This plant material can be supplied to nurseries for use in propagation. When choosing a nursery, inquire about their use of virus- and pathogen-tested propagation stock to better understand the potential presence of known pathogens on the plants you buy. For instance, tissue–cultured plants from virus-tested propagation stock have become standard with larger blackberry growers in recent years.

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
Blueberries Rabbiteye blueberries are generally self-infertile and require that two or more Rabbiteye cultivars be planted for fruit set. Southern and Northern highbush cultivars are generally self-fertile but benefit from planting two or more cultivars which can improve fruit size and number. *** Denotes University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture release.**		
Northern Highbush (Northern and Central Ark.)	**Bluecrop**	Mid-season harvest. High yielding; good flavor; tends to overproduce if not pruned properly. An older variety that has shown long-time adaptation in Arkansas. Estimated 900-1200 hours of chill required.
	Blueray	Mid-season harvest. Large fruit, consistently productive, but tends to overproduce if not pruned properly; excellent flavor; upright-spreading, vigorous growth habit. An older variety that has shown long-time adaptation in Arkansas. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	Blue Ribbon	Early to mid-season harvest Good quality fruit. Light blue color, ideal for fresh markets. Blooms later than Legacy. For trial in Arkansas. Estimated 800-1000 hours of chill required.
	Duke	Early season harvest. Industry standard with consistent production, blooms relatively late. Bush upright and open. Should be carefully pruned to prevent over-cropping. Estimated 900-1200 hours of chill required.
	Top Shelf	Mid-season harvest. Large and firm fruit. Similar ripening as Bluecrop. Estimated 700-1000 hours of chill required. For trial in Arkansas.
Southern Highbush (Central and Southern Ark.)	**Gupton**	Mid-season harvest. Medium to large fruit, light blue in color, small stem scar. Blooms late, may help avoid spring frost. Possible machine-harvest cultivar. Susceptible to mummy berry. Estimated 500 hours of chill required. For trial in Arkansas.
	Legacy	Mid-late season harvest. High yielding plant with vigorous and upright growth habit. Bud break is earlier than Ozarkblue and Summit. Well-adapted to many soil types. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	New Hanover	Early to midseason harvest. Large-fruit and very productive with excellent flavor. Some stem tearing observed. Estimated 500-600 hours of chill required.
	O'Neal	Early harvest. Fairly good soil adaptation. Widely planted. Extended bloom period, may reduce freeze risk. Susceptible to blueberry stem canker. Estimated 400-500 hours of chill required.
	Ozarkblue*	Mid-season harvest. High-yielding and consistent cropper; adapted to traditional Rabbiteye production areas. It breaks bud and blooms later than other Highbush and Rabbiteye cultivars. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	Summit*	Mid-season harvest. Area of adaptation similar to Ozarkblue. Excellent flavor, large size berries. High yielding and consistent cropper. Estimated 600 hours of chill required.
Rabbiteye (Central and Southern Ark.)	**Alapaha**	Early season harvest for Rabbiteye type. Moderate yielding in trials in Arkansas. Good shelf-life. Estimated 450-500 hours chill required.
	Brightwell	Mid-season harvest, ripens over a long period. Upright, vigorous growth; very productive; large, excellent quality fruit. Old standard. Estimated 500 hours of chill required.
	Climax	Early season harvest, ripens over a short period. Fruit size is medium and flavor is good. Growth is upright and spreading. High frost risk. Old Standard. Less grainy fruit texture compared to some other Rabbiteye types. Estimated 450 hours of chill required.

Rabbiteye (cont. next page)

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Rabbiteye (Central and Southern Ark.) *continued*	**Columbus**	Late season harvest. Very good yield, flavor and light blue color. More compact season compared to Ocholockonee and more prone to iron deficiency in trials in Arkansas. May be difficult to establish. Estimated 600 hours of chill required.
	Krewer™	Early season harvest for Rabbiteye type. Large-fruited and good flavor. Recommended to be planted with Titan. Estimated 350-450-hours of chill required. For trial in Arkansas.
	Ochlockonee	Very late season harvest. Has performed well for yields, fruit flavor and size in trials in central Arkansas. Good plant health and even ripening. Estimated 650-700-hours of chill required.
	Premier	Ripens early. Growth is vigorous and upright. The fruit is large with excellent quality. Plant is very productive. Some issues with pollination observed in some locations. Less grainy fruit texture compared to some other Rabbiteye types. Old Standard. Estimated 550 hours of chill required.
	Tifblue	Mid to late season harvest; Older, traditional variety; productive plant but newer cultivars have improved productivity; small to medium berry size. Estimated 600-700 hours of chill required.
	Titan™	Early season harvest for Rabbiteye type. Very large fruit, with good color, occasionally prone to splits. Healthy growing plants with narrow crown. Estimated 500-hours of chill required.
Fruit	**Cultivar**	**Notes**
Blackberries All cultivars are self-fertile. *** Denotes University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture release.**		
	Apache*	Thornless. Late season harvest, just after Navaho. High yield with large fruit with high storage potential. Can have problems with white drupe disorder. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	Sweet-Ark™ Caddo*	Thornless. Early season harvest, Ripens between Natchez and Osage. Fruit are similar to Osage for flavor but larger in size. Unique aromatic component to flavor. Estimated 400 hours of chill required.
	Natchez*	Thornless. Early season harvest, very large fruit. Strong growing canes, which must be winter pruned to avoid over-cropping. Low chill requirements, estimated to be around 300 hours.
	Navaho*	Thornless. Mid-late season harvest with good storage potential. Moderate yield with small to medium-size fruit. Susceptible to orange rust. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	Osage*	Thornless. Early-mid season harvest. Good flavor, berries are slightly smaller than Ouachita and fruit are round in shape. Estimated 350-400 hours of chill required.
	Ouachita*	Thornless. Early to mid-season harvest, after Osage. Widely adapted and high yields. Very erect canes. High storage potential. Estimated 400-500 hours of chill required.
	Sweet-Ark™ Ponca*	Thornless. Early season harvest. Very good flavor. Primocanes have shortened internodes but produces full-length canes. Floricanes retain dark green leaf color into late season. Has good basal bud crop potential that may result in season extension. Estimated 400 hours of chill required.
	Von	Thornless. Late season harvest near or just after Navaho beginning harvest. Developed in North Carolina. Good post-harvest storage potential, fruit is medium size. Plants resistant to orange rust. For trial in Arkansas. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.
	Triple Crown	Thornless. Late season harvest. Semi erect canes. Good flavor and yield. Medium size berry. Post-harvest quality is only suitable for local markets. Estimated 800 hours of chill required.

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
Blackberries All cultivars are self-fertile. *** Denotes University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture release.**		
Primocane Fruiting	**Prime-Ark® 45***	Thorny. Erect canes. Good floricane yield potential in Arkansas. Primocane crop variable in Arkansas. Large fruit size. Good fruit quality and flavor. Estimated 300 hours of chill required.
	Prime-Ark® Freedom*	Thornless. Floricane crop is very early, before Natchez. Primocane crop variable. Storage potential is somewhat limited compared to other cultivars for shipping. Stiff canes. Good berry size. Seed size is small. Low chill requirement: estimated 100 hours of chill required. Subject to spring freeze and frost damage to early flowers.
	Prime-Ark® Horizon*	Thorny. Erect canes. Large berry size on both floricane and primocane fruit in the South. Good flavor. High floricane yield potential. Long primocane fruiting potential in fall, extending later than Prime-Ark® 45*. Good fruit firmness. Chilling requirement unknown but expected to be approximately 300 hours.
	Prime-Ark® Traveler*	Thornless. Medium fruit size. Good post-harvest storage potential. Primocane crop variable in Arkansas, typically lower yielding than Prime-Ark® 45. Good floricane crop potential. Reduced fruit acidity. Estimated 300-400 hours of chill required.
Fruit	**Cultivar**	**Notes**
Grapes Most cultivars are self-fertile. *** Denotes University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture release.**		
Juice	**Catawba**	Deep pink-skinned, seeded grape, used to produce sweet white, red, and pink juice. Also suitable as table grape. Harvest date in Northwest Arkansas is early September.
	Concord	Vigorous, productive, hardy native American labrusca cultivar. Fruit is classified as "slipskin." Used to produce grape juice, jelly, sweet-finished wines, and eaten fresh. Harvest date in Northwest Arkansas is typically late August. Has susceptibility to skin cracking. Displays uneven ripening in hot-growing environments. Not recommended to be grown outside of Northwest Arkansas.
	Sunbelt*	Cultivar is similar to Concord and should be planted in areas where Concord does not grow well. Grapes ripen evenly, even in hot-growing environments. Vine is very productive, moderately resistant to black rot and anthracnose. Highly resistant to powdery mildew and downy mildew. Harvest date in west-central Arkansas is typically August 24. Also used as table grape.
Table	**Campbells Early**	Early-ripening, seeded, Concord-type grape, also known as "Island Belle." This Vitis labrusca originated in Arkansas in 1892 and is a large, purple, slipskin grape. Highly productive grapevine. Grows well in west-central Arkansas. Used for jelly, juice and wine production.
	Compassion*	White (green) seedless. Crisp texture with fruity and aspects of muscat flavor. Medium cluster size with large berries. Mid-season ripening, average harvest date of August 22 in west-central Arkansas. Clusters are well filled and tight. Reduced susceptibility to fruit cracking. Some occurrence of powdery and downy mildew.
	Faith*	Blue seedless, non-slipskin neutral to slight fruity flavor. Early ripening in late July to early August in west-central Arkansas. Uneven set in some years resulting in reduced cluster fill, occasional seed traces in some years, and occasionally slight skin astringency.
	Hope*	White (green) seedless. Fruity flavor, non-slipskin. Very tight clusters with small to medium berry size. Ready for harvest on average August 20 in west-central Arkansas. High yield potential. Only slight fruit cracking.

Table (cont. next page)

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
Grapes Most cultivars are self-fertile. *** Denotes University of Arkansas System, Division of Agriculture release.**		
Table *continued*	**Gratitude***	White (green) seedless. Neutral flavor similar to Vitis vinifera table grapes. Medium berry size, with large and very tight clusters. Non-slipskin; exceptionally crisp texture with very thin skins. Harvested late August to early September in west-central Arkansas. Susceptible to occasional winter injury.
	Joy*	Blue seedless, non-slipskin with exceptional fruit flavor. Soft texture and thinnest skin of University of Arkansas-developed table grapes. Moderate vine vigor, good resistance to cracking. Ready for harvest on average August 11 in west-central Arkansas. Occasional occurrence of "shot" berries resulting from variable berry set, and shatter of ripe berries at maturity in some years.
	Jupiter*	Reddish-blue to blue seedless grape with a mild muscat flavor. Large, non-slipskin berries in a medium to large cluster. Early maturity (ripens late July in west-central Arkansas). Moderate susceptibility to most fungal diseases but more susceptible to downy mildew than other cultivars and requires sprays for successful production.
	Mars*	Blue seedless, slipskin grape with labrusca flavors similar to Concord. Mid-season maturity (mid-August in west-central Arkansas). Very hardy, high vine vigor. Medium clusters with medium size berries. Highest resistance to fungal diseases among University of Arkansas developments but does require very careful attention to sprays for successful production.
	Neptune*	Yellow-green, non-slipskin grape. Hardy and medium-low vigor. Large clusters with medium size berries. Mid-season maturity (Ripens on average August 20 in west-central Arkansas). Moderate susceptibility to fungal diseases.
	Reliance*	Pink, slipskin seedless grape. Highest flavor rating of all Arkansas cultivars. Very hardy, medium vigor. Early to mid-season maturity (Ripens on average August 15 in west-central Arkansas). Moderate resistance to fungal diseases but does require sprays. Used to produce grape juice, jelly, sweet-finished wines, and eaten fresh. Harvest date in northwest Arkansas is typically September 1. Has high susceptibility to skin cracking and post-harvest shelling. Displays uneven ripening in excessively hot growing season. Not recommended to be grown outside of Northwest Arkansas.
	Venus*	Blue seedless, slipskin grape with labrusca and muscat flavors. Early maturity (Ripens on average July 25 in west-central Arkansas). Moderate hardiness and medium vigor. Moderately resistant to fungal diseases but does require sprays for successful production.
Wine (Red)	**Chambourcin**	Blue-black cultivar with large clusters of medium to large size berries. One of the most widely planted French American hybrids in Arkansas. Vigorous spreading growth habit. Large clusters can lead to over-cropping. Good resistance to downy mildew, powdery mildew, and phylloxera. Produces deep-colored wines for single varietal- wines or to improve the depth of blended red wines.
	Cynthiana / Norton	Blue-black to deep purple, native cultivar with small berries and small clusters. Requires soils with good drainage for optimum growth and productivity. Yields can be low, might require leaf thinning to ripen fruit evenly. Grapes ripen late (mid-September in Arkansas) and produce good color and tannin levels. Vine is resistant to some disease and withstands colder temperatures. State grape of Arkansas.
	Delaware	Derived from Vitis labrusca or "Fox grape," skin of grape is pale red, almost pinkish color, a tender skin, and juicy sweet flesh. It has small fruit clusters with small berries that do not have the pronounced 'foxiness' of other V. labrusca grapes. It is a slip-skin variety. It is vigorous when grafted onto a Phylloxera-resistant rootstock but susceptible to downy mildew and ripens earlier than Concord. Grapes are used to make wines including dry, sweet, and icewine. The wine is light pink to white in color. Can also be used as a table grape.
Wine (Red) (cont. next page)		

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
Wine (Red) *continued*	**Enchantment***	Good yield potential. Compact clusters with minimal fruit cracking following rain. Teinturier type, red color of both skin and pulp result in dark red wine color. No observations of Downy mildew or black rot issues. Occasional powdery mildew, berry rot and berry shrivel near harvest. Enchantment was bred to withstand Arkansas' climate and the midsouth and its pigmentation and flavor make it versatile for winemakers. Can be used to produce single-varietal wines or blends. Oak additions can be used to enhance wine complexity.
	Frontenac	Cold-hardy hybrid, grows well in Northwest Arkansas. Dark-skinned grape but low tannin. Extremely resistant to downy mildew, moderately resistant to powdery mildew and not prone to botrytis. May be made in dry, sweet or rosé styles. The juice has a deep garnet color, with cherry aromas producing wines with blackcurrant, plum and sometimes chocolate. Dry styles typically benefit from oak contact.
	Ives Noir	Red hybrid grape cultivar, mid-ripening that usually ripens before Concord. Grows well in west-central Arkansas. Grape shares many similarities to Concord, including the "foxy" note of Vitis labrusca grapes, but usually with a slightly lighter color. Used in grape juice, jelly, and wine production for blending and making wines from a range of sweetness styles.
	Noiret	Hybrid grape created for colder climates of the northeastern United States. Can be grown in Northwest Arkansas. Wines can be black peppery, herbaceous and fruit driven with soft tannins. Vines are cold hardy, productive and disease resistant. Wines are deeply colored, and are particularly good for blending.
(White)	**Cayuga White**	Makes a fruity wine of mild intensity similar to Riesling. Notes for hardiness and bunch rot disease resistance. Fruit somewhat susceptible to splitting if rainfall occurs during harvest period.
	Chardonel	A hybrid of Seyval Blanc and Chardonnay. Noted for good cold-hardiness. Requires good locations (low tolerance of poorly drained soils) with long growing season. Can make high-quality dry wine.
	Dazzle*	Pink fruit that produces a white wine. Semi-fruity and spicy flavor reflective of its Gewürztraminer parentage. For use as single-varietal wine or blends. Typically requires no sugar or acid additions during wine production. Procumbent growth habit, with moderate to semi-vigorous vine vigor. No observations of downy mildew in Arkansas and only occasional occurrence of powdery mildew.
	Indulgence*	Muscat flavor and aroma. For use as single-varietal wine or for blends. Large berry size, with variable cluster fill (compact to loose) depending on season. Good yields. Moderate vine vigor and good cold hardiness. No observations of downy mildew in Arkansas and only occasional occurrence of powdery mildew.
	Opportunity*	Good yield potential. Full clusters with large berries, should be protected through the season to prevent issues with fruit rot. Medium-high vine vigor. No observations of downy mildew or black rot issues. Hardy in the mid-south. Sugar often added during wine production.
	Seyval Blanc	Pink, slipskin seedless grape. Highest flavor rating of all Arkansas cultivars. Very hardy, medium vigor. Early to mid-season maturity (Ripens on average August 15 in west-central Arkansas). Moderate resistance to fungal diseases but does require sprays. Used to produce grape juice, jelly, sweet-finished wines, and eaten fresh. Harvest date in northwest Arkansas is typically September 1. Has high susceptibility to skin cracking and post-harvest shelling. Displays uneven ripening in excessively hot growing season. Not recommended to be grown outside of Northwest Arkansas.
	Traminette	White cultivar. Vine has high vigor, requires no spraying against powdery mildew, but may need a couple of sprays for protection against downy mildew if season is unusually wet. Noted to be superior in balance of sugar and acid, with pH levels similar to Gewürztraminer (one of its parents) and to have less bitter phenols. Very vigorous on rootstocks.

White (cont. next page)

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
(White) *continued*	**Vidal Blanc**	White-yellow cultivar with large clusters. Moderately hardy and ripens late. Resistant to bunch rot. Makes semi-sweet, Riesling-like wines with fruit, floral flavors and good balance. Usually needs cluster thinning to achieve better fruit quality.
	Vignoles	A hybrid of Seyval Blanc and Chardonnay. Noted for good cold-hardiness. Requires good locations (low tolerance of poorly drained soils) with long growing season. Can make high-quality dry wine.
	Frontenac gris	Cold-hardy hybrid, grows well in Northwest Arkansas. Plants are very disease resistant and yields are high. Variety produces pink berries in relatively loose clusters of medium size. Makes wines with a subtle peach-pink color with citrus and tropical fruit aromas for production of both sweet and dry wine styles.
Fruit	**Cultivar**	**Notes**
Muscadines Muscadine cultivars can have either female/imperfect flowers or perfect flowers. Perfect flowered cultivars are self-fertile, but cultivars with female/imperfect flowers need to be planted along with perfect flowered cultivars as a source of pollen. Muscadines are adapted to Central and Southern Arkansas. In Northern Arkansas winter temperatures may kill vines back to the ground.		
Black	**Black Beauty**	Large fruited, imperfect flower, early mid-season harvest, excellent flavor. High vine vigor with fair winter hardiness.
	Ison	Medium-sized fruit, perfect flower, early-season harvest for fresh market. Good muscadine flavor, very high vine vigor with low level of winter hardiness.
	Lane	Perfect flowers. Med-low yield, but early harvest season for fresh market. Medium berry size and very firm flesh texture. Cold hardiness not determined.
	Nesbitt	Consistent performer. Perfect flowers with large, black berries maturing in mid-late season. High vine vigor with fair winter hardiness. Very good flavor for fresh eating, but the skin is fairly tough.
	Noble	Most widely-planted black muscadine, primarily for processing into juice, wine, and jelly. Perfect flowers, small fruit size with excellent flavor and high yields. Late season maturity (late September-early October in central Arkansas). High vine vigor and good winter hardiness.
	Paulk	New (2017) fresh-market cultivar from University of Georgia. Perfect flowers, high yield, and mid to late-season harvest. Very large fruit with dry stem scars. Cold hardiness not determined. For trial in Arkansas.
	RubyCrisp	New (2019) fresh-market cultivar from University of Georgia. Perfect flowers, high yield, and midseason harvest. Tender skins, firm flesh, large fruit with vibrant red color. Often has wet stem scars. Cold hardiness not determined. For trial in Arkansas.
	Sugargate	Very large-fruited variety popular for the fresh market. Imperfect flowers. Early season maturity. Excellent flavor, but inconsistent yield. Moderate vine vigor with good winter hardiness.
	Supreme	Very large fruit with excellent flavor and texture. Imperfect flowers. Mid-late season maturity. Moderate vine vigor with fair-poor winter hardiness.
Bronze	**Carlos**	Most widely-planted bronze muscadine, primarily for processing into juice, wine, and jelly. Early season, perfect flowers. Ripens late September in central Arkansas. High yield with medium-size berries. High vine vigor and very-good winter hardiness.
	Fry	Imperfect flower. Good flavor, large fruit, and good yield. Mid-season harvest. Moderate vine vigor with fair winter hardiness. Older standard for fresh market. Susceptible to fruit rot.
	Granny Val	Perfect flowers with large berries and high yields. Late harvest. Good disease resistance. Fair to medium winter hardiness and low-medium vine vigor.

Bronze (cont. next page)

Fruit	Cultivar	Notes
Bronze *continued*	**Hall**	New (2014) fresh-market cultivar from University of Georgia. Perfect flowers and good vine vigor. Early harvest season, dry stem scars. Cold hardiness not determined
	Summit	Large-fruited variety popular for fresh market production. Imperfect flower, good flavor mid-season harvest. High vine vigor, good disease resistance, and moderate winter hardiness. Fruit color can be slightly pink
	Tara	Perfect flowered fresh market cultivar with medium-large berry size. Early harvest season, medium vine vigor, and dry stem scars. Fair-moderate cold hardiness.
Seedless	**RazzMatazz**	First seedless muscadine grape. Very small fruit with tender, red skin. Perfect flowered and continuously fruiting, sets blooms and fruit all summer. Cold hardiness not determined
	Oh My!	Bronze seedless muscadine. Perfect flowered. Larger fruit than RazzMatazz, comparable in size to Carlos. Cold hardiness not determined.
Fruit	**Cultivar**	**Notes**
Strawberries (Annual plasticulture production) All cultivars are self-fertile.		
June Bearing, Short Day	**Camarosa**	Mid- to late-season. Widely planted in the Southeast due to improved post-harvest handling compared to Chandler. Large-Medium size fruit. High yield potential. Good interior fruit color.
	Chandler	Mid-season. A standard for fresh market production. Widely adapted to Arkansas and the Southeast. Good flavor, high yield with medium to large size fruit. Fruit has short shelf-life, not good for shipping.
	Camino Real	Mid- to late-season. Widely adapted with high yield potential. Has good post-harvest storage potential for shipping and processing.
	Fronteras	Mid-season. High yields, with very large fruit. Fruit is very uniform, bright red and glossy. Has been rated highly for flavor.
	Liz	Mid- to late-season. Developed in North Carolina. Good yield and large fruit size early. A potential replacement for Camarosa. Good interior fruit color. For trial in Arkansas.
	Ruby June	Early- to mid-season. Compact plant size. Medium size fruit. High ratings for fruit flavor. Dark red exterior color.
	Rocco	Early-season. Developed in North Carolina. Seen as a higher-yielding replacement for Sweet Charlie. Fruit is conical in shape. Good flavor ratings. Good interior fruit color. For trial in Arkansas.
	Sweet Charlie	Very early-season. Good flavor. Yields are lower compared to other cultivars but produce good quality fruit that is early, plants have shown some resistance to anthracnose
Day Neutral	**Albion**	Potential for fall and spring production. Conical uniform deeper red medium-large size fruit. Should be monitored for spider mites.

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