

Strawberry Varieties for the Inland Northwest & Intermountain West

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Strawberry cultivars fall into three categories: June-bearing, everbearing, and dayneutral. June-bearing strawberries respond to the short days of autumn by setting flower buds. In the late spring or early summer of the following year, a June-bearer produces a single, heavy crop of strawberries. Remove all flower blossoms that form during the planting year to encourage strong, healthy plants. Begin cropping your June-bearers the year after planting. Replace beds more than four years old.

Everbearing strawberries also set flower buds in fall, but 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. Replace beds more than four years old.

Dayneutral 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. As is true with the everbearers, cool weather during the summer encourages flower formation and fruiting. Dayneutral cultivars yield more than everbearers. Remove all blossoms that develop between spring planting and early August. You can begin cropping dayneutral cultivars during fall of the planting year. Because they come into production the year of planting, rather than in the second year, yields over the life of the planting are greater than for June-bearers. Replace beds more than four years old.

Hundreds of strawberry cultivars are available. Not all, however, are adapted to Idaho growing conditions. The cultivars listed in the following tables have performed well in Idaho trials.

June-Bearing Strawberries

Expected yield: 0.5 to 1.0 lb. per foot of row during the second and third years

Fruiting years: second and third

Spacing:

Matted row: 12 to 18 inches apart in rows 36 to 48 inches apart

Ribbon row: 4 to 9 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics				Disease Resistance			
	Ripens after Earliglow (days)	Size	Desert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Red Stele	Verticillium Wilt

Guardian	9	L	G	F	G	F	G	G
Lateglow	9	L	E	E	G	P	G	G
Totem	9	L	G	G	U	U	F	F
Glooscap	10	L	G	E	G	G	P	F

Everbearing Strawberries

Expected yield: 0.25 to 0.5 lb. per foot of row during the second and third years

Fruiting years: second and third

Spacing:

Matted row: 12 to 18 inches apart in rows 36 to 48 inches apart

Ribbon row: 4 to 9 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics				Disease Resistance			
	Ripens after Earliglow (days)	Size	Desert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Red Stele	Verticillium Wilt

Dayneutral Strawberries

Expected yield:

Year 1: 0.25 to 0.75 lb. per foot of row

Years 2 and 3: 0.5 to 1.5 lb. per foot of row

Fruiting years: first, second, and third

Spacing:

Matted row: 12 to 18 inches apart in rows 36 to 48 inches apart

Ribbon row: 4 to 9 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart

Cultivar	Fruit Characteristics				Disease Resistance		
	Ripens after Earliglow (days)	Size	Desert Quality	Freezing Quality	Leaf Scorch	Leaf Spot	Red