

## Strawberries

Strawberries are a popular plant for the Pacific Northwest home garden because they are delicious and can easily be grown in small spaces and containers. They also integrate well into perennial borders, garden beds and even hanging baskets!

There are three distinctive types of strawberries that you can choose to grow. June-Bearing, Everbearing and Day-Neutral. June-Bearing strawberries produce one large, high-quality crop over 3-4 weeks in early summer and create many runners. Everbearing types yield two smaller crops (spring and fall) with fewer runners. Day-Neutral types fruit continuously from late spring until frost, offering higher total season yields but smaller berries, ideal for containers.

Day-Neutral and Everbearing types of strawberries produce very few runners, making them the ideal variety to remain somewhat neat in your garden beds. If you have a large space or would like your strawberries to spread more rapidly, then the June bearing varieties are the best choice for your garden.

Strawberry plants like full sun and a well-drained soil rich in organic matter. When planting in the ground, plant about 12" apart. Mulch with compost to discourage weeds and conserve moisture. You can also add a layer of straw to help keep berries off the ground and cleaner for harvesting. To prevent diseases, plant strawberries away from tomatoes, potatoes, bulbs, and peppers. Pests and disease may build up in the soil, so it is best to wait a few years before re-planting in the same location. Rotate your berry and vegetable crops each year as well. Generally, strawberry plants will need to be replaced every 4-5 years because your plants will likely have diminished yields.

New strawberry beds should be fertilized when planted and annually in April. Use an all-purpose or small-fruit fertilizer for the best results.

During the summer growing season, water deeply and thoroughly on a regular schedule. A drip water system or a soaker hose is preferable to overhead watering as it helps prevent fruit molding and other diseases. For pots and containers, water when the surface of the soil begins to dry out. While Strawberries don't like sitting in wet or soggy soil, you don't want them to dry out either!

Most nurseries will have bare-root strawberry plants in early spring as well as plants in containers later in the spring. Bareroot strawberries are a price conscious way to start your berry garden, but the roots will need to be planted right away. When planting bareroot plants, place the crown just above soil level and spread the roots out evenly. The crown is the point at which the leaves emerge from the roots. If you buy container potted strawberries, you will have a bit more time to transplant them in your garden. Planting depth is critical. If the crown is buried the plant will rot. If the roots below the crown are exposed, the plant will dry out.

Note: Strawberries are self-fertile so only one variety is necessary to produce fruit.

This is a comprehensive list of the strawberries we will carry for the 2026 season.  
Not all varieties will be available at all times.

## **June-Bearing**

**Allstar:** Produces large, firm, and sweet berries, good for fresh eating. Glossy orange-red in color. Extremely adaptable with high yield.

**Honeyoye:** The large berries are easy to pick and produce high yields over a long fruiting season making it our most consistent berry producer. They have firm texture and hold their color after processing.

**Sequoia:** An aromatic, juicy, sweet berry. Low maintenance and great for home gardening. Having vigorous runners makes it a highly productive variety.

## **Day-Neutral**

**Albion:** Bears large fruit. Light red exterior with pale interior. Sweet, firm berries to be enjoyed fresh, frozen, and preserved. Reliable production. Resistant to crown rot and verticillium wilt.

**Seascape:** Reliably produces high yields of large, sweet, flavorful fruit. Bright red exterior with pale interior. Does well in all soil types. Very disease resistant.

## **Everbearing**

**Eversweet:** Produces large, sweet berries throughout spring, summer, and fall. Deep red in color, juicy, with excellent flavor. Bred to be highly adaptive, tolerating high heat without compromising quality. Disease resistant. Deer resistant.

**Quinault:** Developed by Washington State University. Grows well in the PNW, mostly for processing. A delicate, bright red, medium size berry. Very sweet with excellent flavor. Good as a potted everbearing strawberry. High yield, producing from summer into fall, bearing smaller fruit towards the end of the season. Disease resistant.

## **Specialty**

**Pineberry / White Carolina:** An everbearing variety, when ripe, has white to blush pink exterior with red seeds. Aromatic and flavorful with a mild aftertaste of pineapple, but still tastes like a strawberry; Hence the name, 'Pineberry'. Smaller and softer than a traditional strawberry. A lesser yield delicacy variety. Pineberries will benefit from another pollinator like Quinault.

Revised 03.24.2026