



Strawberry San Andreas

Fragaria × ananassa



STRAWBERRY



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Strawberry San Andreas
Scientific name:	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i>
Family:	Rosáceas
Genetic Group:	RosaceaHybrid variety (<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i>)
Variety:	San Andreas
Category:	Everbearer” or ‘remontante’ type milling cutter
Height:	30 - 40 cm
Production cycle:	Annual, with continuous production during several cycles
Susceptibility:	Susceptible to <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (gray mold), <i>Phytophthora</i> (root rot), thrips, spider mites
Resistance:	Moderate resistance to root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i>), powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera aphanis</i>), mites, and thrips.
Temperature Requirements:	Medium
Average yield:	40 - 60 t/ha
Elevation:	300 - 1200 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	18° C - 22° C
Ripening Season:	6 - 7 months from planting, continuous harvests for up to 9-12 months
Additional Information:	Highly prized for its quality, disease resistance and its ability to yield several crops



Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Bright red
Acidity	Moderate, balanced with sweetness
Flavor:	Sweet, aromatic, fruity profile
Berry size:	Large, conical to rounded shape
Brix Degrees:	9° - 12°
Fruit Size:	30 - 40 mm



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Bud Type:	Remotant, with continuous harvests
Pollination:	Cross pollination necessary, not self compatible
Self-compatibility:	Not self-compatible, cross-pollinators needed
Shape:	Tapered, uniform caliber
Care:	Requires well-drained, organic-rich soil with a slightly acidic pH. Regular watering and protection from extreme heat and winter frost are essential for good growth and continuous harvest
Soil:	The soil should be well-drained, organic-rich, and slightly acidic. An ideal pH between 5.5 and 6.5 promotes healthy growth and good productivity
Sprout Color:	Light green
Preferred Climate:	Clima templado y subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	Balanced fertilization of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micronutrients such as magnesium and calcium
Breeder:	Breeding programs in California, U.S.A. and other growing regions
History:	Developed as a commercial variety resistant to common diseases and with good quality



***Morphology:** Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. **Non-remontant:** They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.

***Pollination:** By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. **Self-pollination:** Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. **Cross-pollination:** When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. **Autogamy:** also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. **Hercogamy:** In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.

***Self-compatibility:** The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions. Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.

Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can bet on high quality seedlings with GreenLab!



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