



Strawberry Festival

Fragaria x ananassa



STRAWBERRY



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Strawberry Festival
Scientific name:	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>
Family:	Rosáceas
Genetic Group:	Cross between <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> and <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Variety:	Festival
Category:	Everbearer” or ‘remontante’ type milling cutter
Height:	20 - 30 cm
Production cycle:	Produces year-round, with continuous harvests
Susceptibility:	Susceptible to common diseases such as root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i>), powdery mildew, and pests like aphids and mites. Preventive management is essential to minimize these risks



Resistance: Moderate resistance to diseases like powdery mildew and root rot, as well as common pests. However, it requires regular monitoring and preventive treatments to ensure an optimal harvest

Temperature Requirements:	Medium
Average yield:	15 - 25 t/ha
Elevation:	300 - 1200 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	18° C - 22° C
Ripening Season:	The Strawberry Festival ripens from spring to autumn

Additional Information: Is ideal for fresh consumption and processing into jams or smoothies, with continuous harvests thanks to its everbearing nature. It prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soils and requires heat management to maintain fruit quality

Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Bright red
Acidity	Moderate and balanced acidity
Flavor:	Sweet, aromatic, slightly acidic
Berry size:	M



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Brix Degrees:	8° - 10°
Fruit Size:	30 - 40 mm
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 and regular watering. It is important to protect it from high temperatures during fruiting and prune dead leaves to promote good air circulation
Soil:	The soil for the Strawberry Festival should be well-drained, organic-rich, and slightly acidic, with a pH between 5.5 and 6.5 for optimal root development
Sprout Color:	Light green
Preferred Climate:	Temperate and subtropical climate
Nutritional Requirements:	Requires a balanced supply of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and micronutrients like magnesium and calcium to promote healthy growth. Organic-rich, slightly acidic soil is essential for optimizing fruit production
History:	The Strawberry Festival was developed as a commercial variety to offer high-quality fruit with good disease resistance. Its origin comes from breeding programs in California, USA, aiming for an everbearing and productive strawberry variety

***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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