



# MD-2 Pineapple

*Ananas comous L*



# PINEAPPLE



## INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	MD-2 Pineapple
Scientific name:	Ananas comosus L
Family:	Bromeliaceae
Variety:	MD-2
Category:	Hybrid
Height:	1 - 1.5 m
Production cycle:	12 - 18 months from planting to harvest
Susceptibility:	Heart rot ( <i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> ), nematodes
Average yield:	80 - 120 t/ha
Elevation:	100 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal temperature:	22° - 30°C
Ripening season:	Year - round



### Additional information:

In the 1990s, MD-2 was introduced to the market as a superior alternative to the Smooth Cayenne variety, which dominated the market until that time. It quickly gained acceptance for its sweeter, more consistent flavor, lower acidity, and attractive appearance, with a bright golden color.

## Qualities of the fruit

Color:	Intensed yellow
Acidity:	Medium
Flavor:	Sweet and aromatic
Brix degrees:	16° - 20°
Fruit size:	Large



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<b>Soil:</b>	Sandy or sandy loam, well aerated and well drained ph 4.5 to 5.5
<b>Sprout Color:</b>	Green
<b>Preferred Climate:</b>	Tropical, subtropical
<b>Breeder:</b>	Del Monte Fresh Produce

**History:** Creation in the United States: MD-2 was developed by Del Monte Fresh Produce, one of the leading companies in the tropical fruit industry. Its name «MD» comes from «Mauna Dew,» a code used by Del Monte during its development. It was selected from genetic improvement programs carried out in the 1970s and 1980s, aimed at creating a variety with specific characteristics: Greater sweetness. Low acidity. Long postharvest life. Commercial Introduction: In the 1990s, MD-2 was introduced to the market as a superior alternative to the Smooth Cayenne variety, which dominated the market until that time. It quickly gained acceptance for its sweeter, more consistent flavor, lower acidity, and attractive appearance, with a bright golden color

**\*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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