



MD-2



PINEAPPLE



TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Common name:	Pineapple
Scientific name:	Ananas comosus L
Family:	Bromeliaceae
Variety:	MD-2
Category:	Hybrid
Height:	0.7 - 1.2 m
Production cycle:	Year - round
Susceptibly:	Heart rot (<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i>), nematodes
Sowing density (plants/ha):	60,000 - 70,000
Average yield:	80 - 120 t/ha
Elevation:	100 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal temperature:	22° C - 35° C
Ripening season:	12 - 18 months from planting to harvest



Additional information:

In the 1990s, the MD-2 variety was introduced to the market as an improved alternative to Smooth Cayenne, which until then predominated in the industry. It is a hybrid resulting from a complex mixture of varieties, where more than 50% corresponds to Smooth Cayenne. This pineapple is characterized by its high uniformity and consistency in size and maturity, producing an exceptionally sweet fruit, with low acidity and twice as much vitamin C as other pineapple species. Its rapid rise was due to these qualities, along with its attractive bright golden color

FRUIT'S QUALITIES:

Color:	Intense yellow
Acidity:	Medium
Flavor:	Sweet and aromatic
Brix degrees:	12° - 16°
Fruit size:	Large





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Soil: Sandy or sandy loam, well aerated and well drained ph 4.5 to 5.5

Sprout Color: Green

Preferred Climate: Tropical, subtropical

Breeder: Del Monte Fresh

History: The MD-2 pineapple emerged from genetic improvement programs in the 1970s and 1980s with the goal of creating a variety with greater sweetness, low acidity, and a long post-harvest shelf life. Its name, "MD," comes from "Mauna Dew," an internal code used by Del Monte during its development. Introduced to the market in the 1990s as a superior alternative to the Smooth Cayenne, it quickly stood out for its sweeter and more uniform flavor, lower acidity, and attractive bright golden color. Thanks to these qualities, it became the industry standard, and by the 2000s, it already accounted for more than 75% of the pineapples traded worldwide, solidifying its position as the leading export variety due to its high quality and excellent post-harvest shelf life

***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 plants with GreenLab!



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