

Sustainable Double Cropping Cultivation with Fresh Everbearers

Vera Theelen – Manager Delphy ISFC-Fieldday 2025



Worldwide Expertise for Food & Flowers

Current situation

- Growing hectares of strawberry cultivation (500 ha in the Netherlands)
- Lots of junebearers however everbearers are gaining popularity
- Most common cultivation was the double cropping with a Junebearer like Elsanta
- Yield has been decreasing over the years
- ◆ Why?
 - Pest and decease control
 - Climate
 - Labour
 - Energy/gas prices
 - Etc..
- → new cultivation concepts are needed!
- → A 'balanced' cultivation with everbearers offers perspective!





Partners









Daar plukt u de vruchten van!











De Ruiter



Innovation Partners (*)

collaboration as a driving force for soft fruit innovation



The concept: Double cropping with everbearers

- Better distribution of production and labour compared to double cropping with a junebearer
- Two production periods with a controlled plantload
 - 1st: End of August till beginning of December
 - 2nd: End of March till half July
- ◆ A Maximum of 7,5 m³/m² gas for heating
- Planting in the greenhouse the second half of July
- Several different RTR-strategy's depending on crop stage
- ◆ Production goal >12-15 kg/m²
- Sustainable cultivation (les chemicals, use of beneficial insects)





First trial 2023

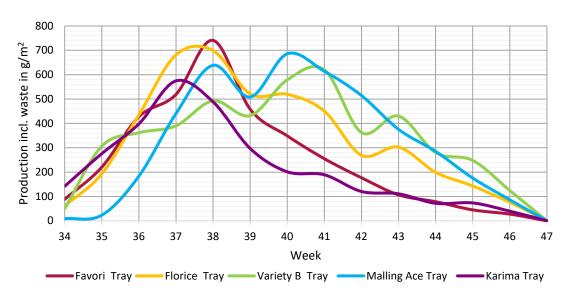
- ◆ Planting greenhouse: 21 July (23.000GDH)
- ◆ Plant density:
 - -8 pl./m¹ 7,02 pl./m²
- ◆ Plant types:
 - Fresh plants→ continuous flower induction in the autumn
 - Trays and mini-trays
- - Arabella, Karima, Favori, Florice, Malling Ace, Murano, and three coded selections.
- Making a plant capable of
 - Maintaining continuous flower initiation in autumn
 - Generating a controlled production peak in the spring
- - → decreasing light levels after planting





Results autumn 2023

- ★ Best varieties ± 4,5 kg/m² in autumn (week 34 t/m 47)
- ▼ Trays performed better then mini-trays
- Challenges autumn:
 - Higher outdoor temperatures (warm autumn 2023)
 - Lower light levels
- Promising compared to Junebearer crops

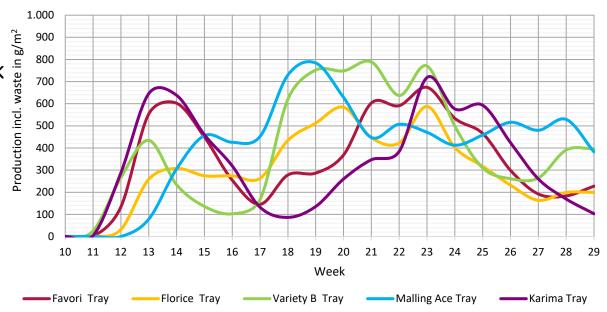


- ◆ Obvious 1st peak



Results sping 2023

- Start heating week 3 (due to snow/frost)
- ◆ Start production ± week
 12
- Best varieties around 8 kg/m² in spring
- ◆ Big
- ▼ Total production in best varieties 12,5 kg/m²
- Big differences per variety
 - Faster developing varieties
 - Slower developing varieties





Second trial 2024-2025

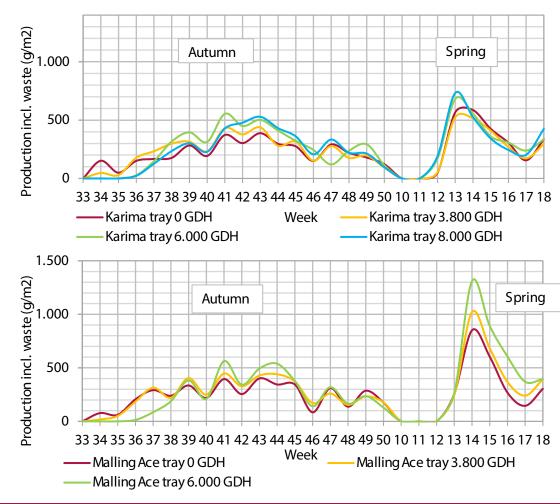
- → Planting greenhouse: 29 July
- ◆ Plant density:
 - 10 pl./m¹
- ◆ Plant types:
 - Fresh plants
 - Trays and mini-trays
- - 9 different varieties and selections
- ▼ Truss removal trial
 - Karima and Malling Ace
 - 0 GDH 4000 GDH 6000 GDH -8000 GDH after planting
- ★ First implementation at growers





First results 2024-2025

- ✓ Clear difference in earlyness between varieties and production pattern in first trial
- ▼ Truss removal to better understand the impact on:
 - Plant load
 - Crop development



Conclusion

- ◆ Best varieties: ~12.5 kg/m² total yield
- Overall average: 9.8 kg/m² (target: 15 kg/m² not yet reached)
 - Productions in Spring can be higher
- Trays had a better production compared to mini-trays
- ▼ Truss removal trials indicates:
 - Certain varieties can be steered to maximize yield while maintaining plant balance
 - Crop control also possible via variety selection
- Clear link between autumn plant load and spring performance
- Cultivation strategies must be variety-specific for best results
- Key Challenge: Creating a balanced plant in autumn to ensure good spring crop development.
 - Negative energy balance has an influence on plant development in spring
 - Crop to vegetative in the spring → ideally more generative







Thank you for your attention!

Feel free to contact me for questions

v.theelen@delphy.nl

(+31 6 83180215



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