

Everest Strawberry



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Fragaria 'Everest'

Height: 4 feet

Spread: 12 inches

Sunlight: ○ ●

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Other Names: Mount Everest Strawberry, Garden Strawberry



Everest Strawberry fruit
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Description:

A unique climbing strawberry with a high yield of large, everbearing fruit; can be trained on a trellis, or allowed to cascade from window boxes or baskets

Edible Qualities

Everest Strawberry is a perennial that is commonly grown for its edible qualities. It produces large red heart-shaped berries which are usually ready for picking from late spring to early fall. This variety is considered an everbearing type of strawberry, which means that it will repeatedly produce fruit across most of the season. The berries have a sweet taste and a firm texture.

The berries are most often used in the following ways:

- Fresh Eating
- Baking
- Preserves

Features & Attributes

Everest Strawberry features dainty white cup-shaped flowers with lemon yellow eyes along the stems from mid spring to late summer. Its serrated round compound leaves remain dark green in colour throughout the season. It features an abundance of magnificent red berries from late spring to early fall.

This is an open herbaceous perennial vine with a spreading, ground-hugging habit of growth. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other garden plants with less refined foliage. This is a high maintenance plant that will require regular care and upkeep, and should not require much pruning, except when necessary, such as to remove dieback. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer who tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Spreading

Aside from its primary use as an edible, Everest Strawberry is suitable for the following landscape applications;

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- Border Edging
- General Garden Use
- Groundcover
- Container Planting
- Hanging Baskets

Planting & Growing

Everest Strawberry will grow to be about 4 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 12 inches. As a climbing vine, it should be planted next to a fence, trellis or other rigid structure where it can be trained to grow upwards on it. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen! This is a self-pollinating variety, so it doesn't require a second plant nearby to set fruit.

This plant is typically grown in a designated edibles garden. It does best in full sun to partial shade. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is particular about its soil conditions, with a strong preference for rich, alkaline soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in both summer and winter to conserve soil moisture and protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid. It can be propagated by division; however, as a cultivated variety, be aware that it may be subject to certain restrictions or prohibitions on propagation.

Everest Strawberry is a good choice for the edible garden, but it is also well-suited for use in outdoor containers and hanging baskets. Because of its spreading habit of growth, it is ideally suited for use as a 'spiller' in the 'spiller-thriller-filler' container combination; plant it near the edges where it can spill gracefully over the pot. Note that when growing plants in outdoor containers and baskets, they may require more frequent waterings than they would in the yard or garden. Be aware that in our climate, most plants cannot be expected to survive the winter if left in containers outdoors, and this plant is no exception. Contact our experts for more information on how to protect it over the winter months.