

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Snow White strawberry: carefully supporting pale fruits

Snow White remains a pale strawberry even when ripe. Three young green rosettes first need root space, light and even moisture; later, an exposed crown and a watchful eye on the fruits matter.



AI-created scene based on the young original plant: three green plants in 9-cm nursery pots without flowers or fruits. Garden surroundings and accessories not included; not a scale product photograph.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Fragaria × ananassa ‘Snow White’ · Rosaceae; breeder designation hanswhit

Snow White strawberry: carefully supporting pale fruits

Snow White remains a pale strawberry even when ripe. Three young green rosettes first need root space, light and even moisture; later, an exposed crown and a watchful eye on the fruits matter.



AI-created scene based on the young original plant: three green plants in 9-cm nursery pots without flowers or fruits. Garden surroundings and accessories not included; not a scale product photograph.

Botanical name	Fragaria × ananassa ‘Snow White’ · Rosaceae; breeder designation hanswhit
Delivery size	Three young plants · each in a 9-cm pot · no delivery height stated
Lifespan & habit	Long-lived low leaf rosettes; vigorous runner growth
Expected height	General garden strawberry guide about 10–50 cm; no precise Snow White final height or delivery height
Flowering season	In spring; timing follows position, weather and plant development
Flower colour	White
Fruits & ripeness	Single-cropping, late to very late; white flesh, sometimes pink cheeks, yellow to red achenes
Planting time	Spring or late summer to early autumn when soil can be worked without frost
Planting distance	About 30 cm according to the offer; allow for leaf development and harvest access

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
On arrival	Check the three root balls individually for moisture and care for them in shelter until planting.	The young delivery form is green; flowers and fruits are not a promised delivery state.
Position	Choose a sunny sheltered position with fertile free-draining soil.	Light and an airy root space support later development.
Planting level	Set the crown at soil level, cover roots and water well.	A buried crown or exposed roots make establishment harder.
Spacing	About 30 cm as the shop's guide; allow air and access between rosettes.	The small plants later form more leaves and runners.
Watering	Check root balls and soil, watering the root zone when needed.	Small containers dry faster, but constantly wet soil is still unfavourable.
Fruit protection	Reduce soil contact and prolonged fruit wetness; remove rotting berries.	Fruits lying damp are harder to keep healthy.
Harvest	Watch pale fruit development and achenes; do not wait for completely red skin.	Snow White remains white-fruited and can develop pink cheeks.
Runners	Remove unnecessary shoots; separate wanted daughter plants only after rooting.	Many runners can crowd the area and reduce visibility.
After harvest	Remove old damaged leaves, retaining the crown and fresh leaves.	The long-lived plant must keep developing for the next annual cycle.

Knowledge that grows

A strawberry that shows ripeness differently

Snow White belongs to garden strawberries, *Fragaria × ananassa*, and thus to Rosaceae. Green leaves with three toothed leaflets stand above the short crown; white flowers and the namesake pale fruits may follow later. This cultivar is not a red-fruited strawberry simply picked unripe. The breeder describes white flesh, rounded to oval fruits and yellow to red achenes on the surface. Some berries develop pink cheeks. Looking for fully red fruit skin therefore does not help with the harvesting decision here. The breeder also lists Snow White under the cultivar designation *hanswhit*. The selection crops once and ripens rather late to very late. That cannot provide an exact harvest day for your garden.

Three young rosettes first need a place

The offer comprises three young plants in 9-cm pots. No delivery height is stated there. The clean original shows a green strawberry rosette without flowers or fruits; this young starting form also accompanies the garden scene. After unpacking, check each root ball's moisture and keep plants sheltered until planting. Three small nursery pots are not yet a finished fruiting bed and should not remain so tightly restricted for the entire season. Garden strawberries are low long-lived plants; as a general specialist guide, RHS gives about 10–50 cm height. This is a broad range for *Fragaria × ananassa*, not a precise Snow White delivery height or fixed cultivar final height. Later space is created chiefly by leaves and runners around the crown.

Sunshine, loose soil and an accessible crown

A sunny sheltered position supports development in the edible garden. Bright partial shade is also named in the offer; the plant should still receive enough light there for good fruit development. Choose fertile free-draining soil that remains evenly moist without forming lasting wet pockets. In a bed, the area can be improved beforehand with well-rotted organic material. In a container, you need a sufficiently large vessel with open drainage holes and room for all intended plants. The short crown at the base should stay easily accessible because new leaves arise there. Soil packed closely over it or a constantly wet bundle of mulch is unsuitable. Also plan access for picking and runner checks rather than squeezing rosettes between tall neighbouring plants.

Crown height is crucial when planting

Spring and late summer to early autumn are suitable planting times when soil remains workable without frost. In warm weather, careful water supply accompanies the first weeks. Moisten dry root balls before planting. The crown is set level with the soil surface: neither buried deeply nor planted too high with exposed roots. The shop gives about 30 cm planting distance. Check space for later leaves, air between rosettes and harvesting access; a generous bed may allow a little extra distance. Water at soil level after planting and check whether soil has settled. If the crown then sits too deep, correct its position early without repeatedly disturbing fresh roots.

Retain moisture but keep berries dry

In dry periods, young plants need regular checks of root balls and soil. A small pot or sunny balcony dries faster than a deep bed. Water the root zone when needed rather than routinely over all foliage. Once fruits develop, avoid letting them lie on damp bare soil where possible. A suitable loose supporting layer can reduce soil contact; the crown remains clear. Dense wet leaves and berries that stay damp for long make grey mould checks harder. Remove damaged or rotting fruits promptly. Additional feeding follows soil nutrition and container culture. Well-prepared garden soil needs a different amount from a planter; follow the product's dosage rather than constantly adding more without need.

Support white fruits and check the harvest attentively

Snow White is a single-cropping selection. Its rather late ripening depends on position and weather; a young plant need not show a full crop in its first season. Check developing berries regularly. The pale background colour remains, pink cheeks may appear and achenes are yellowish to red. Completely red fruit skin is not the goal for this cultivar. Learn aroma and ripeness in your own plants by combining colour, fruit development and a carefully sampled berry. The shop recommends a red-fruited garden strawberry nearby to support fertilisation. This does not guarantee an increased harvest. First observe actual flowering and fruit set. Late frosts can damage open flowers, so flowering needs more attention than merely looking at green leaves.

Use runners deliberately rather than crowding the bed

The breeder describes vigorous growth with many runners. These long shoots can form daughter rosettes and gradually fill the area. Remove unneeded runners early if you want to keep the mother plants easy to oversee. For new plants, let a healthy daughter root into soil first and only detach it when it has its own roots. After the single harvest, old damaged leaves may be removed; the crown and fresh leaf development are retained. Check drainage in winter and moisture in containers on frost-free days. A perennial bed does not remain equally vigorous indefinitely: after several years, renewal with healthy young plants in a suitable place is worthwhile. Keep the cultivar identification so a Snow White daughter does not get lost among unlabelled strawberry rows.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Unchanged original shop image of a young plant from the set of three. Botanical nursery-pot text is retained; 9-cm pot, no delivery height stated.



AI-created leaf detail based on the young original plant. It shows green leaves, not fruits at delivery.

Good to know

Are the white berries just unripe red strawberries?

No. Snow White is a white-fruited garden strawberry cultivar. The flesh stays white; individual fruits can develop pink cheeks.

How do I recognise harvest time?

Watch pale fruit development and yellow to red achenes; do not wait for completely red skin. Carefully sampling a berry helps you learn ripeness at your own position.

How large do the delivered plants get?

The offer names three young plants in 9-cm pots and no delivery height. General later garden strawberry heights must not be adopted as delivery measurements.

Does Snow White crop repeatedly throughout summer?

The breeder lists it as single-cropping with late to very late ripening. Exact timing depends on your own position and weather.

Do I need a red strawberry beside it?

The offer recommends a red-fruited garden strawberry nearby to support fertilisation. A particular increased harvest is not guaranteed; observe actual fruit set.

Why is the crown barely visible after planting?

It may sit too deeply beneath soil. The crown should stay at soil level while roots are covered. Mulch must not be piled over it either.

How do I obtain new plants from runners?

First let a healthy daughter rosette form its own roots in soil. Only then detach it from the connecting shoot. Unnecessary runners can be removed.

The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer