



OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ ADAPTED TO SUB-TROPICAL AREAS OF AFRICA
- ◆ HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL
- ◆ EXCELLENT HEAT TOLERANCE

Green Boy has performed well in the worldwide markets from cool to tropical regions and is very popular due to this good performance. **Green Boy** is a mid-season hybrid maturing at around 80 - 90 days from transplanting. **Green Boy** has excellent adaptability, medium-sized, compact heads, with solid internal structure and good overall quality. **Green Boy** is blue-green in colour and is ideal as a fresh market and bagging cabbage. **Green Boy** has intermediate resistance to Fusarium yellows (Foc).

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Excellent results are consistently achieved for harvest throughout the warm season
- Avoid early and late sowings in cooler areas and growing through winter in cold areas as bolting may occur
- Avoid planting in fields where Black rot can be a problem
- Contact area representative for a sowing guide

CHARACTERISTIC	GREEN BOY
TYPE	F1 hybrid fresh market cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>Capitata</i> (L.) Alef. Var. <i>capitata</i> (L.) Alef.
MATURITY	Medium (80 - 90 days from transplanting)
HEAD SIZE	Medium
HEAD SHAPE	Round
HEAD WEIGHT	3 - 4 kg (could be bigger depending on spacing)
HEAD COVER	Very good
EXTERIOR COLOUR	Blue-green
INTERIOR COLOUR	Yellow light green
FLAVOUR	Very good
PLANT SIZE	Medium
PLANT HABIT	Semi-erect
BOLTING REACTION	Sensitive to bolting if produced through winter for spring harvest
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	Intermediate resistance: <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>conglutinans</i> (Foc)
FIELD HOLDING	Excellent
YIELD POTENTIAL	Excellent
SUGGESTED POPULATION	35 000 plants per ha
USE	Sold as individual heads and per bag
SPECIAL FEATURES	Excellent heat tolerance and yield potential

* Characteristics given are affected by production methods such as soil type, nutrition, planting population, planting date and climatic conditions. Please read disclaimer.

Disclaimer: This information is based on our observations and/or information from other sources. As crop performance depends on the interaction between the genetic potential of the seed, its physiological characteristics, and the environment, including management, we give no warranty express or implied, for the performance of crops relative to the information given nor do we accept any liability for any loss, direct or consequential, that may arise from whatsoever cause. Please read the Sakata Seed Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd Conditions of Sale before ordering seed. **Resistance:** is the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest or pathogen pressure. Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure (HR = High resistance, IR = Intermediate resistance).

* **Experimental:** This variety does not appear on the current South African Variety list, but has been submitted for registration.

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GENERAL TIPS FOR CABBAGE PRODUCTION

Soil requirements

Cabbage grows best in well-drained, fertile loam soils, but can be successfully grown on a wide range of soils provided that drainage and fertility are good. Cabbage has a fairly shallow root system with an effective feeding depth of about 600mm. Application of organic matter such as kraal manure, compost, and plant residues from previous unrelated crops or green manure improves soil qualities and in turn, has a positive effect on plant growth. To help avoid soil-borne disease problems, select fields where no brassica crops have been planted for at least three years.

Cabbage is sensitive to soil acidity and therefore soil pH should be well monitored. Soils of low pH often contain very high levels of available aluminium and manganese, which adversely affect growth and yield. Molybdenum deficiencies may also be induced in very acidic conditions, especially on heavier soils. Soil pH (KCl) should be raised to over 5.5 by the application of agricultural lime at least 4 to 6 weeks prior to planting.

Seedling production

Seedlings should be grown in a medium which is well aerated, has a good water holding capacity and should have a pH of about 6.5. Peat, bark and vermiculite mixes are generally used. Typical media problems include excessive tannins, low air-filled porosity resulting in poor drainage and green mould build-up. The medium should be pre-enriched and seedlings should be fertilized. Germination occurs best when the seedling trays are in a germination chamber running at 20°C and with high humidity. At the first sign of germination, the seedlings should be moved out onto the racks of the tunnel. Seedlings should ideally be grown at a temperature of 20°C.

Plant establishment

Seedlings (not older than 4 to 6 weeks for summer and 6 to 8 weeks for winter) should be watered prior to planting and should be transplanted into a pre-wetted moist soil. Ensure that the seedling roots point straight down and are not bent during the process otherwise plants will be stunted and may not produce heads. Planting out on raised beds or ridges is advisable in wet areas to reduce the risk of water-logging and stem or root rots. The beds are usually about 1m wide and of any convenient length. The beds are usually raised about 150 mm above the ground with access pathways between that will also enable drainage.

Fertilisation

Brassica crops have a high nutritional requirement with the main factors limiting yield in many areas of South Africa being soil acidity, low soil phosphorous, low soil nitrogen and potassium levels as well as low or unavailable molybdenum. A good nutritional programme is essential to maintain high nutrient levels in the soil with annual applications based on a reliable soil test. Soil tests should be conducted for each field prior to planting to record the status of the soil and to be able to correct any nutrient imbalances and problems prior to planting. Applying small amounts of fertiliser through the life of the crop is more beneficial, cost-effective and results in good quality produce.

Nutrient withdraw limits (kg/ha):

	N	P	K
Norm	120.0	50.0	110.0

Disease resistance definition

Resistance: is the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest or pathogen pressure. Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure. Two levels of resistance are defined:

High/standard resistance (HR): plant varieties that highly restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen under normal pest or pathogen pressure when compared with susceptible varieties. These plant varieties may, however, exhibit some symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure.

Moderate/intermediate resistance (IR): plant varieties that restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen, but may exhibit a greater range of symptoms or damage compared to resistant varieties.

Moderately/intermediately resistant plant varieties will still show less severe symptoms or damage than susceptible plant varieties when grown under similar environmental conditions and/or pest or pathogen pressure.

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