



OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ CAYENNE TYPE
- ◆ ADAPTABLE VARIETY
- ◆ VERY HOT
- ◆ VERY EARLY HARVEST

Long Slim Cayenne is a hot pepper ideally suited for home gardens. Plants are very early maturing, approximately 75 days after transplanting and bear pendent, cylindrical fruit.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Trellising may improve yield and quality
- Contact area representative for more information

CHARACTERISTIC*	LONG SLIM CAYENNE
KIND	Open pollinated hot pepper (<i>Capsicum L.</i>)
TYPE	Cayenne type
MATURITY	Very early (75 days after transplant)
FRUIT DIMENSIONS	10 x 1 cm
FRUIT SHAPE	Long cylindrical
FRUIT WALL	Thin
SMOOTHNESS	Medium smooth
FRUIT COLOUR	Medium green turning to medium red
FLAVOUR	Very hot
PLANT TYPE	Medium tall
BEARING HABIT	Pendent
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	-
PRODUCTION	Open field
POPULATION GUIDE	25 000 – 33 000 plants per ha
USE	Home gardens, drying
SPECIAL FEATURES	Adaptable and early maturing

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

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* **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 HOT PEPPER PRODUCTION

Soil requirements

Like most other plants, hot peppers can be grown successfully on a wide range of soils but they prefer sandy loam and loam soils. Plants are sensitive to acid soils and do best where the pH is between 5.5 and 7.0.

A sound water regime is important, with the accent on good drainage and water retention capacity. The latter is particularly important in limiting temporary water shortages and wilting of the plants to the minimum.

Crop rotation

Pepper crops should be rotated so that peppers are not planted in the same soil more than once in 3 years. Other related crops that should not be grown for 3 years before peppers include potato, tomato, eggplant, groundnut, tobacco and cowpea.

Methods of establishment

Planting hot peppers on raised beds that have a slight slope from the center to the edges improve drainage and aids in disease control. Double rows should be planted on each bed. Beds should be about 75 cm wide and 15 cm high. Hot peppers respond very well to mulch, such as black plastic or grass.

Cool, cloudy days are best for transplanting. On clear days it is best to plant in the late afternoon. Apply sufficient water immediately after transplant to thoroughly wet the soil to a depth slightly below the roots of the seedlings. If soil is extremely dry, a light irrigation one day before transplanting is necessary.

Powdery mildew

In the production of hot peppers Powdery mildew is a common disease and of vast economic importance. The only effective way to control Powdery mildew is to have a holistic approach in the production of sweet peppers.

Conditions that encourage the growth of Powdery mildew include temperatures of 15.5 - 27°C. Powdery mildew spores can survive at temperatures as low as 4°C, under low light intensity and have the ability to even germinate in the absence of water.

Conditions that suppress disease development include water on the plant surface for extended periods of time, day temperatures above 32°C and night temperatures above 18°C, direct sunlight or high pH conditions on the leaf surface.

Variety choice

- Know the market preferences re size, colour, fruit quality, packaging, etc.
- Know which diseases are prevalent in the area and when they occur most commonly
- Get as much as possible information about each cultivar
- Each variety has its own requirement regarding ideal climate, growth habit and disease resistance

Yield expectations

Yield varies significantly from season to season and year to year due to climatic factors, varieties used, pollination, etc. F1 Hybrid varieties can increase the yields significantly.

Green fruit

F1 hybrid: 35 - 60 t/ha

Open pollinated : 25 - 40 t/ha

Dry fruit

F1 hybrid: 15 - 20 t/ha

Open pollinated : 10 - 15 t/ha

Flower and fruit drop

Flower and fruit drop is caused by high temperature (> 30°C), low light intensity, especially when the temperature is high, the number of fruit already on the plant, poor leaf canopy and virus infection, especially Cucumber mosaic virus.

Planting time

Hot pepper is a warm season crop that is sensitive to temperature extremes. They grow best when temperatures are between 21 and 25°C. When night temperature drop below 15°C or day temperatures exceed 30°C, poor fruit set and blossom drop often result. Given these limitations, peppers can be grown throughout the year in areas of the low and middle veldt where temperatures below 0°C do not occur and in the Highveld during the warmer months of the year.

Disease reaction definitions:

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 to 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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