



OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ TRUE JALAPEÑO TYPE
- ◆ LARGE TO EXTRA LARGE FRUIT
- ◆ IDEAL FOR PROCESSING
- ◆ VERY HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL


Spicy Slice is a medium maturing hybrid hot pepper of the Jalapeño segment. The plants are vigorous and have high resistance to Bacterial spot races 1, 2, 3 (Xcv: 1, 2, 3,7,8) and Tobacco Etch virus (TEV). **Spicy Slice** produces very high yields of large, smooth, pendent fruit. The pungent, cylindrical thick-walled fruit is a very dark green colour when immature. **Spicy Slice** shows very light cracking when the fruit matures.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Contact area representative for more information

CHARACTERISTIC	SPICY SLICE
KIND	F1 hybrid hot pepper (<i>Capsicum L.</i>)
TYPE	Jalapeño type
MATURITY	Medium to early (80 - 90 days after transplant)
FRUIT DIMENSIONS	7 - 11 x 2.5 - 3.5 cm
FRUIT SHAPE	Cylindrical, slightly tapered
FRUIT WALL	Thick
SMOOTHNESS	Very smooth
FRUIT COLOUR	Dark green turning to dark red
FLAVOUR	Very hot
PLANT TYPE	Uniform compact bush
BEARING HABIT	Pendent
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	High resistance: <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> races 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 (Xcv: 1, 2, 3); Tobacco etch virus (TEV)
PRODUCTION	Open field
POPULATION GUIDE	Open field: 25 000 – 35 000 plants per ha
USE	Pre-pack, bulk packaging and processing
SPECIAL FEATURES	Extra-large fruit with very little cracking compared to typical Jalapeño fruit

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

 WARNING: VARIETY PROTECTED UNDER PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS. UNAUTHORIZED MULTIPLICATION AND/OR MARKETING OF SEED PROHIBITED.

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 HOT PEPPER PRODUCTION

Variety choice

- Know the market preferences regarding 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.

Climatic requirements

- Peppers grow best when relative humidity (RH) is 65 - 75%
- Pepper plants need good light (1 100 – 1 300 µs/m² or 60 000 lux). Heavy shade can induce stress, but light shade stimulates growth
- The ideal temperature for peppers is around 18°C (minimum) and 25°C (maximum)
- Temperatures lower than 15 °C result in very poor growth. Temperatures higher than 28 – 30°C induce stress.

Despite the need for warm conditions, the plant is sensitive to high temperatures. Above 32°C the flowers are inclined to fall off and few fruits, if any, set at temperatures above 35°C, especially when these high temperatures are coupled with dry winds. Fruit that forms at such high temperatures is usually malformed. The fruit is also very sensitive to sunburn and for this reason, Sakata has selected varieties that develop well leaf covering to protect the fruit.

Blossom end rot (BER)

Causes

- Genetic varieties differ in their tolerance to this disorder
- BER is usually associated with a localized calcium deficiency in the blossom end of young fruit
- High relative humidity, limits transpiration and therefore Ca uptake
- Low humidity may cause BER as water, with dissolved nutrients flow to leaves and not to fruit
- High salinity increases BER.

Control

- Remove affected fruit as soon as symptoms are visible
- Choose varieties which are less sensitive to BER
- Reduce stress (temperature, light intensity, salinity, etc.) where practical
- Calcium based foliar spray may help to reduce BER after periods of humid, cloudy weather
- Well balanced nutrient solution.

Seedling production

- The Sakata Range Test is available for hybrid peppers and is used to determine suitable germination temperatures of a specific seed lot
- Low temperatures have a detrimental effect on germination. Seed will not germinate at temperatures below 15°C
- Pepper seedlings should be transplanted before root growth becomes stunted. Make sure to plant seedlings in deep enough cavities to avoid J-roots and subsequent poor growth.

Sunscald

Sudden exposure of fruit to high light intensity (mainly the UV spectrum) can cause sunscald (sunken, pale tissue) that often becomes infected by secondary pathogens. This is a common problem in open field production and when foliage cover is reduced.

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.

Flower and fruit drop

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

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.

Susceptibility (S): is the inability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen.

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