



OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ EXCELLENT LEAF WRAP
- ◆ EXCELLENT YIELD POTENTIAL
- ◆ VERY UNIFORM CURDS
- ◆ ADAPTABILITY FOR YEAR-ROUND PRODUCTION


Twister is a new addition to the Sakata cauliflower range. Chosen for its exceptional wrap, this variety has the ability to withstand extreme heat. In mild climatic conditions, it can be used for year-round production. **Twister** produces large white curds with a good dome shape, perfectly suited to both pre-pack and processing requirements.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- In trials done across the country, **Twister** has shown excellent adaptability to climatic changes – making the variety suitable for year-round production
- **Twister** has an excellent wrap – careful attention should be paid to when the variety is ready for harvest since it doesn't open up as quickly as other varieties
- Contact area representative for a sowing guide

CHARACTERISTIC	TWISTER
KIND	F1 hybrid cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. convar. <i>botrytis</i> (L.) Alef. var. <i>botrytis</i> L.)
SEASON	Summer and winter
MATURITY	Medium (around 70 – 85 days from transplant – depending on the season)
CURD SIZE	Medium to large
CURD SHAPE	Dome
CURD WEIGHT	500 – 800 g (could be bigger depending on spacing)
CURD COMPACTNESS	Very good
CURD COVER	Good
CURD COLOUR	White
CURD TYPE	White, dense dome curds
PLANT SIZE	Medium to large
FIELD HOLDING	Good
YIELD POTENTIAL	Very high
SUGGESTED SPACING	35 000 - 45 000 plants per ha
MARKET SEGMENT	Pre-packing, processing
SPECIAL FEATURES	Exceptional wrap, minimizing loss due to sunburn damage. Good field holding ability.

* 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 CAULIFLOWER PRODUCTION

Climatic requirements

Cauliflower has very similar temperature and moisture requirements for optimum growth and development as cabbage but is usually much less adapted to extreme heat or cold. The average minimum for cauliflower is about 7 °C. The plant can recover completely when light frost occurs at a young stage. However, if mature heads are not protected by leaves they can be easily damaged by a few days of frost, especially during sudden cold periods. Quality and yield are poorly affected by hot weather and cauliflower maturing in summer will often have poorer attributes. Production is therefore favoured from autumn through to spring, except in very cold areas. Growers in cooler areas are able to take advantage of good production during summer when there is a demand for quality cauliflowers. However, there are particular varieties that have been bred for heat tolerance and can, therefore, produce good quality heads during summer months (thanks to a better wrap (as shown below) and a faster maturing rate).



Transplanting

In summer, 4-week old seedlings are ideal, whilst in winter this may be extended up to 8 weeks. A good norm to follow is to transplant after the development of the first true leaf. Hardening-off is especially necessary when the plants are to be planted out during warm conditions. Seedlings should be carefully inspected before transplanting into the field. Check that the terminal bud is not damaged as this results in blind unproductive plants that should be discarded. The ideal seedling should be healthy, have no more than 3 true leaves, be 125 - 150 mm tall, have a straight stocky stem and not be root-bound.

Crop rotation

Crop rotation is important in reducing soil-borne pathogens and pests surviving in infected plant residues and with a specific host range.

Rotations are often designed to include a green-manure crop in order to increase the organic content of the soil. Crops belonging to the family Brassicaceae (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprout, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, turnip, radish, kale, horseradish, watercress & various mustards) should not be planted in the same field more than once every three years but can follow any unrelated crop in a rotational system. Cruciferous weeds must be rigorously controlled during the period when brassica crops are not grown otherwise much of the benefit of crop rotation can be lost. Green mealies and legumes are the most suitable green-manure crops for brassicas. These crops should be ploughed in while they are still green and at least 8 weeks before planting a new crop.

Riceyness of cauliflower

Symptoms

- The curd appears uneven and fuzzy and the floral parts may begin to grow up through the head prematurely

Causes

- Planting a variety in the incorrect slot
- Environmental and water stress

Control

- Plant varieties in their suggested slot

Hollow stem

Also known as boron deficiency to some – is very common, especially in summer when plants tend to grow much faster due to the higher temperatures. Broccoli and cauliflower have a high requirement for boron, which makes this deficiency very common. The name is self-explanatory, as the plants grow, the stems become hollow and necrotic due to internal splits in the stem. With the hollow stems, brownish water-soaked lesions appear on the broccoli florets and cauliflower curds. This disorder also leads to a much shorter shelf-life, since the product will start rotting from the inside. Hollow stem symptoms tend to develop as the soil profile dries out after some extended rainfall. Hollow stem is also more common when there is an excessive amount of nitrogen present. Nitrogen is one of the most important elements for growth stimulation, and when this growth is over stimulated, other elements such as calcium and boron (responsible for strength and elasticity of cell walls) become diluted in the new tissues, leading to cell breakdown and splitting of the stems.



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