

RED JEWEL

F1 Hybrid Cabbage

Experimental

OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ VERY WIDELY ADAPTABLE
- ◆ VERY GOOD HOLDING ABILITY
- ◆ EXCELLENT UNIFORMITY AND YIELD POTENTIAL

Red Jewel is an early maturing hybrid, maturing around 90 days from sowing. **Red Jewel** is a medium to big cabbage but can be used for a small cabbage by using a higher plant population. **Red Jewel** is very adaptable with good holding ability, heads are semi round and very dense inside. **Red Jewel** is very similar to Red Rookie and both varieties complement each other very well. The outer frame and head has a very dark red color. Internal colour is purple with white stems. Seedlings are very vigorous and grow very strong in the field. Uniformity is also very good in the field.



SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Contact area representative for a sowing guide

CHARACTERISTIC*	RED JEWEL
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 (large heads: around 80 - 90 days from transplanting)
HEAD SIZE	Medium large
HEAD SHAPE	Round
HEAD WEIGHT	2.0 - 3.5 kg (could be bigger depending on spacing)
HEAD COVER	Very good
EXTERIOR COLOUR	Deep red
INTERIOR COLOUR	Purple, red and white
FLAVOUR	Very good
PLANT SIZE	Medium large
PLANT HABIT	Semi-erect
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	-
BOLTING REACTION	Resists premature bolting
FIELD HOLDING	Excellent
YIELD POTENTIAL	Very good
SUGGESTED POPULATION	30 000 - 55 000 plants per ha and for small 80000 and more
USE	Fresh market, novelty, pre-packing and shipping
SPECIAL FEATURES	Excellent shelf life and widely adapted

* 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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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 variety/cultivar: Unauthorised propagating, sales and/or dissemination of seed is prohibited.

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GENERAL TIPS FOR CABBAGE PRODUCTION

Cracking of cabbage

Symptoms

- The cabbage head cracks open
- Often seen as bursting or splitting of the head surface

Causes

- Natural effect that occurs in cabbage once the cabbage has hardened but continues to expand
- Hot temperatures, excess water, high humidity and warm soils all favour bursting
- Early varieties are more inclined to burst than late varieties
- Some varieties are more susceptible to bursting than others

Control

- Plant varieties which are resistant to bursting, especially during summer production
- Hercules, Grandslam, Conquistador and Tenacity all have good resistance to bursting

Plant spacing

Spacing and plant populations are extremely important as they affect the final product, especially size in cabbage. Wider spacing may be necessary under specific environmental conditions and will aid in producing a quality final product. Wider spacing is required as the climate becomes hotter and more humid to prevent increased chance of disease. This is also the case where there is a possibility of drought and should be practised on heavy soils.

Table showing suggested plant populations of Cabbage crops:

Type	Size	Plant population (plants/ha)
Cabbage	Large	25000 – 35 000
	Medium	45000 – 65 000
	Small (Baby)	80 000 – 100 000

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 600 mm. 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.

Novelty cabbage marketing

The novelty cabbage market is fairly small but may increase in the future. Savoy, red and spitz cabbage all form part of this novelty market. Unfortunately such varieties have not been well marketed and are often too foreign for the local consumer. As more emphasis is placed on these unique types it is expected that more middle and higher income consumers will begin to show interest in such a commodity. These novelty types are often sold as 'baby' cabbage and are packaged in much the same way. Grace is an excellent savoy grown either as a large cabbage or as a 'baby' while Red Rookie is a very good red 'baby'.

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 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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