SAKATA
PASSION in Seed

# Accord

F1 Hybrid Cabbage

TB REF: ACCORD: 14/10/2024

## OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ♦ **WINTER SOWING SLOT**
- ♦ **EXCELLENT BOLTING TOLERANCE**
- ♦ **VERY GOOD HOLDING ABILITY**
- ♦ **GOOD INTERNAL QUALITY**

**Accord** is an attractive light blue-green cabbage with very high bolting tolerance. The plant habit is slightly open with round, solid and dense heads. **Accord** can take 100 - 125 days to mature after transplant. Prominent white veins on the heads are one of the features that distinguish **Accord*** from other varieties.

## SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Do not irrigate during cold nights or let the cabbages go into the night with wet roots – the heads could crack if night temperatures drop very low during the night and warm up quickly during the day
- Do not plant this variety in summer or spring when rainfall is high and Black rot is likely to occur
- Please contact your area representative for a sowing guide and more technical information

| CHARACTERISTIC | ACCORD |
|---|---|
| TYPE | F1 hybrid fresh market cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *Capitata* (L.) Alef. Var. *capitata* (L.) Alef. |
| MATURITY | Late (winter: 100 - 125 days) |
| HEAD SIZE | Large |
| HEAD SHAPE | Round |
| HEAD WEIGHT | 3 - 5 kg (could be bigger depending on spacing) |
| HEAD COVER | Very good |
| EXTERIOR COLOUR | Light blue-green |
| INTERIOR COLOUR | White and light green towards the edges |
| FLAVOUR | Good |
| PLANT SIZE | Large |
| PLANT HABIT | Open |
| BOLTING REACTION | Very slow (check temperature fluctuation in the winter) |
| DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC) | - |
| FIELD HOLDING | Very good |
| YIELD POTENTIAL | Excellent |
| SUGGESTED POPULATION | 25 000 - 30 000 plants per ha |
| USE | Solid heads for bagging |
| SPECIAL FEATURES | Suitable for late autumn to early winter sowing |

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


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.
Recent version: Kindly contact Sakata or Area Representative for the most recent version of this Technical Bulletin.

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# GENERAL TIPS FOR CABBAGE PRODUCTION

**Plant establishment**
Seedlings (not older than 4 to 6 weeks in summer and 6 to 8 weeks in winter) 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. 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 a 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 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:*

| Type | Size | Plant population (plants/ha) |
|---|---|---|
| Cabbage | Large | 28 000 – 35 000 |
| | Medium | 55 000 – 65 000 |
| | Small (Baby) | 80 000 – 100 000 |

**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.

**Cracking of cabbage**
*Symptoms*
- The cabbage head bursts open
- Often seen as cracking on 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
- Grandslam, Superslam, Conquistador and Tenacity all have good resistance to bursting

**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.

**Shape when young:**
Even though Matador has a very attractive round shape at harvest, it does have a “pointy” shape during head formation. As with most winter cabbages, Matador grows in length and then fills up its head. This is to make sure that the growing point is protected against the cold that the winter brings. This does not mean that the cabbage is bolting – it is just the way this variety develops. Remember that in extreme cold, cabbages can take up to 140 days to mature.


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