

Brassica oleracea F1 Condor



SAKATA®

Brassica Condor series comprises two excellent varieties that complement each other in timing so that growers can programme top-quality Brassica production earlier and later in the season. Condor Early White is faster to flower, with pink shading developing as the flower ages. Condor Pure White has a long-lasting white colour at room temperatures. Both Condor varieties have strong, upright stems for an optimum height/quality ratio.



- ✿ Duo-series for earlier and later production
- ✿ Easier to get plant height than competitive varieties
- ✿ Highly uniform production
- ✿ Less bending at the bottom part of the stem for taller high quality cut flower production
- ✿ Long lasting white colour at indoor temperatures
- ✿ Less leaf count than competitive varieties



Indoor/outdoor



Cut Flower

GROUP -



300/gram; normal



80-100 cm



Cool, dry, airtight 8-10°C

Culture Guide

Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-5) Single sow seed into a tray filled with a sterile and well drained media. Optimum pH is 5.5-6.2 with a low nutrient charge (E.C. < 0.5 mmhos 2:1 slurry) and a temperature of 21°C. Lightly cover with coarse vermiculite as seed requires light to germinate.
- Stage 2** (days 6-14) As soon as seedlings emerge move the trays to a cool and bright location with good air movement. Optimum temperature is 13-15°C. In Summer under high temperature conditions placing trays outdoors under shade cloth works well. Fertilize with 50 ppm N using a well balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer to strengthen the seedlings.
- Stage 3** (days 15-22) Maintain optimum temperatures, if possible, and fertilize with 100 ppm N as needed to maintain an E.C. between 0.7-1.0 mmhos (2:1 slurry). To reduce stem elongation apply B-9 (Alar) as necessary when first true leaves appear.
- Stage 4** (days 23-28) The seedlings are approaching transplant stage and should have 2 pairs of true leaves. Do not delay transplanting to avoid stretching.

Plant Culture

- Media** Flowering Kale does best in a soil-based mix (20-30% field soil), but soilless media can also be used with proper management. Optimum pH is 5.5-6.2 with a low nutrient charge.
- Transplanting** Space plants 12.5x12.5 cm apart in beds with a poor soil in which no Brassica's were grown the year before. Never grow them in the same field to avoid danger of clubroot. When sowing directly in the soil distance should be 8.0 x 8.0 cm
- Watering** Initially, keep the plants well moistened and then water as needed. Grow them dry, too much water will make them too vigorous.
- Fertilizer** Fertilize with 150 ppm N. using a well balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer. Optimum E.C. is 1.0-1.5 mmhos, (2:1 slurry). Excess fertilizer will delay leaf colouring and too little fertilizer will cause the outer leaves to yellow and drop off.
- Pests & diseases** Caterpillars, cut worms and Aphids are the major pests and damping off, Clubroot, Botrytis and Downy Mildew are the major diseases.
- Growing** The plants need to be of sufficient length before colour initiation. Intense colouring begins when the night temperature drops below 10-13°C for 2-3 weeks and is most intense between 2-7°C.

Post harvest handling Use of flower food is highly recommended.

All information given is intended for general guidance only and is believed to be accurate. Cultural details are based on Northern Hemisphere conditions and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Application of recommended growth regulators and chemicals are subject to local legislations and manufacturer's label instructions.