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Syngenta Vegetable Seeds

DISCOVER OUR VEGETABLE VARIETIES

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Contents

Discover our Varieties

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Breeding to Meet the Next Green Revolution

Vegetable crop genetics offer the first step to tackle many of the difficult challenges currently impacting on the profitability of UK growers. Syngenta is at the forefront of delivering varieties developed to meet growers' changing needs.

Your variety selection will have a major influence on business performance at all levels, from practical agronomy decisions, to resolving labour shortages, managing increasing costs, coping with changing climate, creating innovative markets and, ultimately, satisfying the end-consumer.

Now, with the industry's extra focus on delivering a reduction in carbon emissions, variety choice will be crucial in driving towards net zero targets.

For our specialist vegetable and salad crop variety breeders, high yield remains a key objective for any new development. However, greater focus on the traits for efficiency of production and marketability could lead to improved overall profitability and business sustainability.

Working with our dedicated UK field team to tailor variety characteristics best suited to a farm's individual situation can deliver better returns for the current season and justify investment in your business for the future.

Making more efficient use of every input will be crucial for lowering costs and reducing environmental impacts of production. With escalating fertiliser costs, for example, varieties available now that perform well – or in some cases better – under a low-nutrition regime offer real benefits. Drought and heat tolerance will be essential variety attributes to make more effective use of water resources in the future.

Breeding varieties with the resilience to cope with climate extremes better assures consistent and predictable production for you and your customers. Syngenta's pan-European and global reach gives access to vegetable crop genetics and experience that will be invaluable for UK growers to adapt.

Today's Syngenta variety selection could enable UK growers to supply an extended season of home-grown produce in demand from customers – reducing costs, challenges and carbon footprint of long-distance transport.

With labour availability now a major issue for growers across Europe, which has been amplified in the UK since Brexit, means mechanical harvesting and processing requires significant investment from growers. Varieties bred with the robustness and uniformity to suit mechanical harvesting systems are essential for the exciting technology to be effectively utilised and to justify the investment.

Furthermore, Syngenta's development of vegetable and salad varieties that require less trimming and processing helps to save time and cost on packing lines, as well as reducing waste right through to the retail shelf and enhanced end-consumer satisfaction.

For the future, varieties that will perform consistently well in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems will become increasingly important. Interpreting responses to biological, biopesticide and biostimulant inputs is only possible through extensive trials and specialist understanding of plants' genetic potential.

The continued ability of UK vegetable and salad growers to adapt to new challenges is ever more important. Syngenta seed breeders and our UK field teams are committed to developing and supporting the exciting and innovative varieties highlighted in this catalogue, that will meet your needs now and in the future.

Meet the Team

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Clubroot

(*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) is a serious disease affecting Brassica. An estimated 10% of the total cultured area worldwide contracts the disease.

Syngenta has invested in years of breeding to offer a high level of resistance in their Brassica varieties.

Syngenta has pioneered robust and reliable clubroot resistance in a range of key brassica varieties since 2005

Clubroot symptoms

Clubroot is a soil-borne fungal disease which attacks the roots of Brassica crops. It is considered as one of the most economically important diseases of cultivated crucifers. Roots affected by clubroot are swollen and distorted. The damage caused to the roots causes crops to be stunted and, in most cases, there is a reduction in yield. The pathogen survives in the soil for up to 15 years in the form of resting spores released from decayed galls.

Syngenta's solutions

The potential of cultural practices to reduce crop losses due to clubroot are limited and chemical treatments to control the fungus are either banned, due to environmental regulations, or are not cost-effective. The best way to combat clubroot is through the breeding of resistant varieties. Syngenta has succeeded, after many years of breeding, to introduce a high level of resistance in varieties of cabbage (Chinese, White & Green), Brussels sprouts, broccoli and cauliflower. Syngenta will, over the coming years, be introducing the resistance across the Brassica range.

We currently have the following varieties with clubroot resistance:

BROCCOLI	BRUSSELS SPROUTS	SAVOY CABBAGE	WHITE CABBAGE	CAULIFLOWER
MONCLANO	CRISPUS	CORDESA	KILASTOR	CLAPTON
NPI COMING SOON	CRYPTUS	CORDOBA	KILAZOL	CLARIFY
		NEW CORRIPA	KILACEES	CLARINA
		NEW CORADI		CLEOZIL

LOSSES FROM CLUBROOT

Growing cost per ha

£3,960*

+ loss of income per ha

£5,720

*Excludes rent.
Source: John Nix 2022

TopRes®

Syngenta continues to develop a new generation of clubroot resistant varieties providing protection against an even wider range of clubroot strains.

Clubroot resistant varieties reduce the risk of plant loss and enable growers to manage cropping areas with known levels of infection.

FarMore® Technology

What is FARMORE® Technology?

FarMore® Technology is the first comprehensive combination of **separately-registered seed protection products, proprietary application technologies and dedicated seed treatment services** that maximise vegetable production value by enhancing performance and quality.

Apron® XL

What is APRON® XL and what does it do?

APRON XL is a modern systemic seed treatment fungicide. APRON XL is specially developed for seed treatment and contains 35% mefenoxam, the biologically most active isomer of the compound metalaxyl.

APRON XL controls seed and soil-borne fungi and downy mildew. The product is quickly absorbed by the seed and spreads through the plant after germination. This protects the seed and the seedling at an early stage, resulting in a fast development and a uniform crop. APRON XL is effective in damp, colder conditions that are ideal for *Pythium*, and warmer, humid conditions ideal for *Phytophthora* and downy mildew. APRON XL is registered in a wide range of vegetable crops.

Maxim® 480FS

What is MAXIM® 480FS and what does it do?

MAXIM 480FS is a special seed treatment that is effective against a broad spectrum of seed and soil-borne diseases in a wide range of vegetable crops. Active ingredient fludioxonil is a contact fungicide that penetrates the seed surface and coats the seed, providing long-lasting protection around the young seedling and combating diseases such as *Alternaria*, *Phoma* and *Fusarium*. It has excellent activity at low rates, has a positive effect on germination capacity and plant vigour, and is suitable as a mixing partner with other seed treatments.

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DISCOVER OUR BRUSSELS SPROUTS VARIETIES

MEET THE EXPERT

Harry Twinberrow
Technical Crop Advisor
(Brussels Sprouts & Kale)

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"Syngenta's portfolio of Brussels sprout varieties is so varied there are multiple options for each segment. There are varieties with disease resistances and traits favourable for different grower needs and matching these is part of what makes the job so enjoyable. As always, there is lots of work going into product development and there are lots of exciting new varieties coming through the pipeline, including a focus on mechanical trimming".

Abacus

- Excellent standing ability
- Combines earliness with uniform cylindrical button development
- Suitable for Feb sowings and autumn sown over-wintered young plants

Sensitive to bolting and should not be planted before 15th Apr

Early programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
		●	●		

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
●	●	●			

Normal programme

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●	●	

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
	●	●			

Hey Melis

- Mid Nov - Dec variety
- Tall stem
- High number of sprouts
- Sturdy plants
- Cylindrical setting
- Mild taste
- Very easy deleafing
- Very nice button presentation
- Bolting tolerance
- Strong plant vigour

Normal programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●		

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
			●	●	

Gladius

- Early mid-season variety with the possibility to plan a second planting
- Harvests from the end of Sep to mid Nov
- Sturdy plants, very good cylindrical setting
- Easy deleafing
- Dark, smooth buttons with a mild taste

Normal programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●		

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
		●	●		

Marcantus

- High yielding variety
- High number of sprouts on the stem
- Sturdy plant
- Good de-leafing
- Very good field standing ability
- Very good, long shelf life

Normal programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
		●	●		

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
		●	●		

SCAN to see more about HEY MELIS

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Our **Brussels Sprouts** Varieties

Martinus

- High yielding variety
- Dark sprouts
- Nov - early Dec variety
- Large sized buttons
- Strong tolerance against light leaf spot

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●	●	●
AUG	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**
			●	●	●

NEW

SCAN to see more about NIMBUS

SGB1714 Nimbus

- Easy growing variety
- Good field standing ability
- Very easy deleafing
- Nice round dense sprout
- High yield potential
- Harvest Nov / beginning Dec

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●	●	●
AUG	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**
			●	●	●

Coraletta®
A culinary surprise!

Redarling

- Red coloured sprout
- New taste experience
- For fresh and processing
- Mild and nutty flavour

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
		●	●	●	
AUG	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**
				●	●

NEW

SGB1698 Scorpius

- Sturdy plant
- High specific weight
- Strong on light leaf spot
- Very healthy variety
- Suitable for stalks
- No risk of bolting
- High number of sprouts on the stem

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
			●	●	
AUG	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**
				●	●

Petrus

- Suitable for late harvest in the mid winter period of Jan and Feb with excellent frost tolerance and holding ability
- Produces a uniform high quality button
- Excellent variety for Scotland and Lincolnshire
- Attractive dark green button

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
	●	●	●	●	
OCT	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**
●	●	●	●	●	●

Profitus

- Easy growing variety
- Sturdy plant
- High specific weight
- Very good deleafing
- Very healthy variety
- Suitable for stalks
- High number of sprouts on the stem
- Fertilising advice: Less nitrogen required at the start

Sensitive to bolting and should not be planted before 15th May

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
				●	●
AUG	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**
				●	●

Splendus

- Very late segment – Feb into Mar
- Follows on from Petrus
- Sturdy, high yielding
- Dark green buttons
- Well spaced buttons with excellent leaf drop
- Reduces the need for expensive imports
- Very strong field standing ability

Normal programme **Key:** Plant Harvest

APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
	●	●	●		
OCT	**NOV**	**DEC**	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**
				●	●

"There is no brassica crop standing longer in the field than Brussels sprouts. Syngenta provides varieties with strong field standing ability, which ensures a high yielding crop for outstanding quality for our customers."

MEET THE EXPERT

Hans Duin
Product Development Specialist

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Our **Brussels Sprouts** Varieties

BRILLIANT BRUSSELS SPROUTS

- Our new line of varieties which include TRIMSTAR and TRIMTOP are perfectly suited for mechanical and conventional trimming – Perfect calibration for both trimming and traditional fresh market
- High number of sprouts on stem, high yield
- Easy growing, sturdy and healthy plants
- Excellent field standing ability and shelf life

SCAN to see more about MECHANICAL TRIMMING

SGB1536 Trimstar

- Variety specifically for mechanical trimming
- High number of sprouts on the stem
- Easy growing variety
- Very good field standing ability
- Very good long shelf life after harvest

Sensitive to bolting and should not be planted before 10th May

Normal programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
				●	●

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
●	●	●	●	●	

SGB1608 Trimtop

- Variety specifically for mechanical trimming
- Very even on the stalk
- Sturdy plant
- Very good, long shelf life after harvest
- Very good field standing ability

Normal programme

Key: Plant Harvest

FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
		●	●		

AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
			●		

SCAN to see more about TRIMSTAR

Brussels sprouts fertiliser advice & variety fit overview

This table is general guidance and will vary depending on environmental conditions. Please ask our technical sales representatives or your agronomist for more detail.

VARIETY	HEIGHT	STURDINESS	FERTILISER
ABACUS	3	1	1
MARCANTUS	3	1	1
CRISPUS	2	1	2
GLADIUS	2	2	2
GIGANTUS	3	1	1
MARTINUS	2	3	2
TRIMTOP	2	2	2
NIMBUS	3	2	2
HEY MELIS	2	2	2
TRIMSTAR	3	2	1
THAMUS	1	2	3

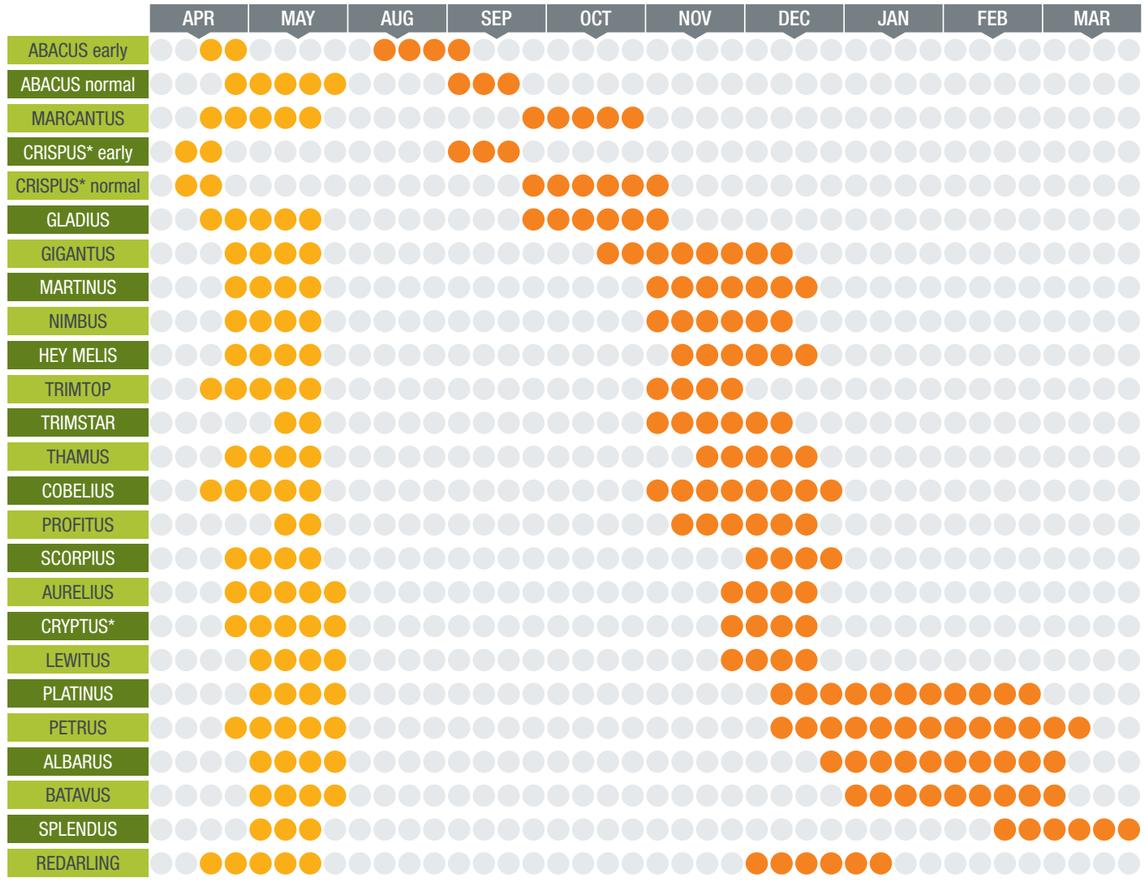
VARIETY	HEIGHT	STURDINESS	FERTILISER
COBELIUS	2	2	2
PROFITUS	3	1	1
SCORPIUS	3	2	2
AURELIUS	2	2	3
CRYPTUS	2	2	3
PLATINUS	2	2	3
PETRUS	2	2	2
ALBARUS	1	2	3
BATAVUS	3	2	3
SPLENDUS	1	2	3

Key

- Height of sprout: 1 = Short, 3 = Tall
- Sturdiness: 1 = Less sturdy, 3 = Very sturdy
- Fertiliser: 1 = 175-220 kgN/ha, 2 = 221-280 kgN/ha, 3 = 281-300 kgN/ha

Please refer to RB209 when calculating fertiliser rates.

Key: Plant Harvest



*Clubroot resistant

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Levels of Resistance

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 high/standard 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 is the inability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen.

The Vegetable Section of ISF recommends, as it pertains to biotic stress, that its members use the terms immunity, high/standard or moderate/intermediate resistance and susceptibility and to avoid the term tolerance in communications with their customers.

Tolerance is the ability of a plant variety to endure abiotic stress without serious consequences for growth, appearance and yield. Vegetable companies will continue to use tolerance for abiotic stress.

Fungal disease – what's it worth?

1% reduction in pack out

£90/ha*

*Excludes grading and transport. Approximate figures based on Brussels sprouts output – 20 t/ha @ £450/t.

Growers can rely on good levels of resistance against *Mycosphaerella* (Ringspot) in our varieties and we go further in our ambition to deliver solutions.

We introduced the first Savoy cabbage varieties to the market to combine resistance against *Mycosphaerella*, white blister and clubroot. With unpredictable seasons, this combined resistance against several fungal diseases in one variety helps assure quality whatever the season.

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Notes

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Syngenta Seeds Vegetables has exercised reasonable care and skill in compiling this brochure.

All resistances quoted refer only to strains of races or pathotypes indicated on the varieties. Other pathogen races or pest biotypes capable of overcoming the resistance may exist or emerge.

Syngenta Seeds Vegetables uses highly elaborate analytical methods to verify specific variety resistances. Specificity of pests or pathogens may vary over time and depends on environmental factors.

In order to maximise the efficiency of a resistance, it is highly recommended to mix different ways of control such as growing conditions, plant protection products and genetic resistance as part of an integrated crop management.

The Syngenta resistance against Clubroot is effective against the predominant races Pb:0 and Pb:1 and against the less frequent race Pb:3 but not against the infrequent race Pb:2 that may occur in some fields.

Genetic resistance is only one of the tools to manage Clubroot. Cultural measures such as liming, use of fertilisers with high percentage of calcium, proper drainage, good crop hygiene management are several important components of an integrated approach to manage the disease.

We always recommend to first execute small variety trials before starting commercial production of a new variety.

Spinach leaf spots can be caused by many different fungus; i.e. Peronospora effusa, Stemphylium spp., Cladosporium variabile, Colletotrichum dematium which are not always monitored by EU authorities.

Syngenta identified high resistance (HR) in our genetic to at least one Stemphylium specie that we identified & isolated from many leafspot samples over the last few years & in different EU countries.

The latest International Seed Federation (I.S.F.) terms and definitions describing the reaction of plants to pests and pathogens and to abiotic stresses for the vegetable seed industry are hereby incorporated by reference. The meaning of such terms in any related statement made by Syngenta shall be as provided by the I.S.F. If Syngenta adopts a proper term to define the reaction of plants to pests and pathogens and to abiotic stresses, Syngenta shall inform the customers of such term and of its definition.

All data in this brochure are intended for general guidance only and the user should apply it in accordance with their own knowledge and experience of local conditions. In case of doubt we recommend that a small scale production trail be carried out to determine how local conditions may affect the variety.

Syngenta Seeds Vegetables cannot accept any liability in connection with this brochure.