

syngenta



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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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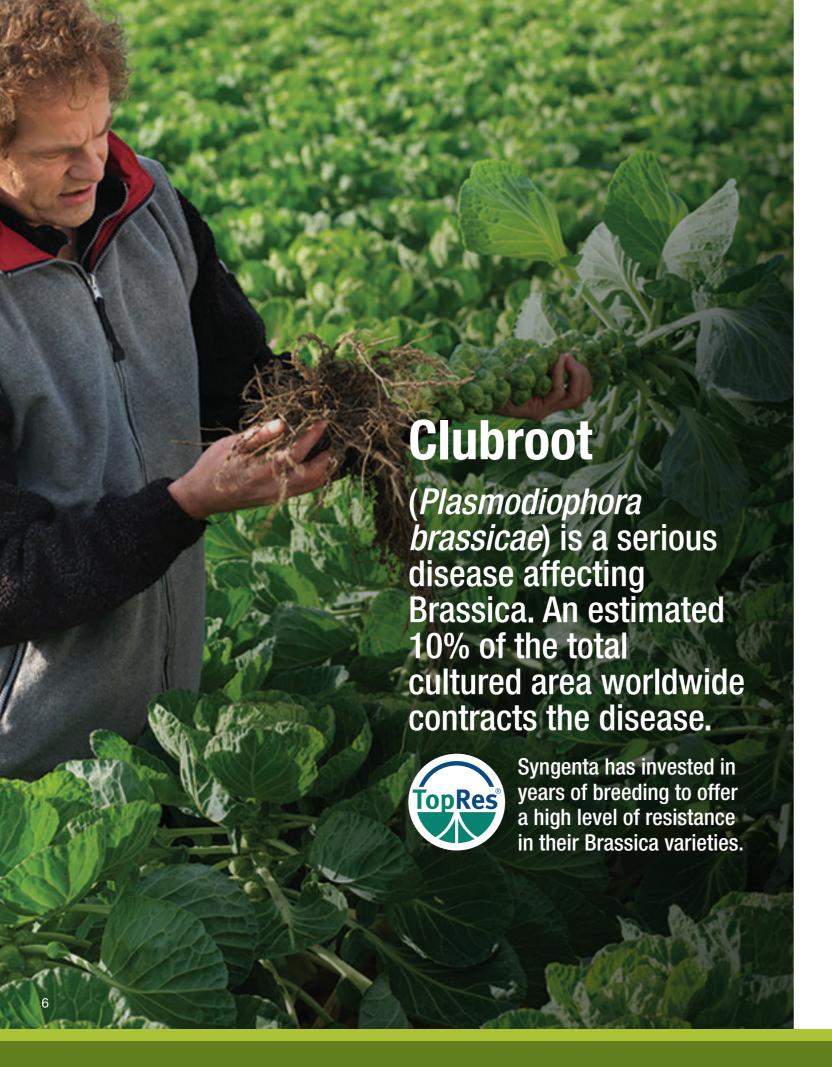


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Syngenta has pioneered robust and reliable clubroot resistance in a range of key brassica varieties since 2005

#### **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	CRYPTUS	CORDOBA	KILAZOL	CLARIFY
		NEW CORRIPA	KILACEES	CLARINA
		NEW CORADI		CLEOZIL







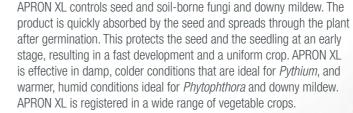
#### What is FARMORE® Technology?

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.



# 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.





# 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.



# DISCOVER OUR CABBAGE VARIETIES

"With such a great range of cabbages to choose from White, Red, Pink, Pointed and Savoys it's a privilege to work with the breeders & PDM on such a huge crop with market leading varieties"



# MEET THE EXPERT

Nigel Kingston Technical Sales Representative (Onion, Broccoli, all Cabbage, Radish)

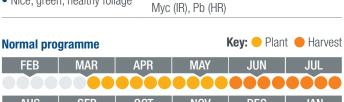
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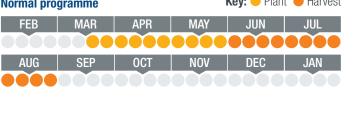


# Our Cabbages with **High Resistance to Clubroot**



- 75-85 growing days Great frame Vigorous • Round shaped heads • Broad package of resistances: AC (IR), · Nice, green, healthy foliage





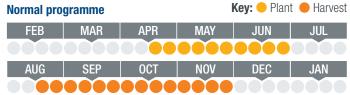


<ul> <li>Very nice savoyness</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>High quality heads</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Good colour</li> </ul>	Compliments Nebraska
<ul> <li>Uniform</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Award winner</li> </ul>
Medium variety for fresh market in Verto segment	Broad package of resistances: AC (IR), Myc (IR), Pb (HR)

Normal pro	gramme		Key: 🔵 Plan	t Harvest	
FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN
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- 90-120 growing days · Summer variety for fresh market Heavy dense heads Easy to pack • Medium head for summer segment
- First multi resistant Savoy Cabbage (clubroot, white blister and Mycosphaerella)





• 160-170 growing days	<ul> <li>Winter variety for fresh market</li> </ul>				
Vigorous, erect plant	<ul> <li>Very good standing ability</li> </ul>				
• 1-1.5 kg heads	<ul> <li>Broad package of resistances: AC (IR), Myc (IR), Pb (HR)</li> </ul>				
Normal programme	<b>Key:</b> O Plant Harves			t Harvest	
FEB MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	
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**STORAGE:** Short term



- White cabbage for the fresh market
   High resistance to clubroot
   Easy to process
   Plant from 15 Mar
   Can be stored up to 4 weeks
   At least 95 growing days
   Early processing and fresh market
   Good holding ability
   Suitable for mechanical harvest
- Normal programme Key: Plant Harvest

  FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL





- Growing reliability due to its high clubroot resistance
- Small head
- · Good internal structure which gives excellent storage ability
- Excellent uniformity making it the perfect kilo size cabbage

**STORAGE:** Long term







- Larger head, very healthy and very uniform
- Green attractive head
- High yields
- Resistant to white blister

**STORAGE:** Good long-term storage variety

Normal programme Key:   Plant					t Harvest
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# Our White Cabbage Varieties





#### **Kepler**

- Head weight 3.5-4.5 kg
   Very good vigour and homogeneity
   Resistances HR: Foc1
   Healthy plants
   Compact heads
   Very clean crop
   Strong against thrips
   Suitable for mechanical harvest
   135-145 growing days
   STORAGE: Very long term
- Normal programme

  FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL

  AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN



#### **Marconi**

- Good vigour, healthy plants and homogeneity
  Easy to peel and low waste %
  Resistances HR: Foc1
  Very good, dense internal structure
  Good against thrips
  135-145 growing days
  STORAGE: Long term
- Normal programme

  FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL

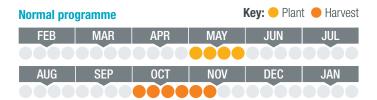
  AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN



#### **Storidor**

Growing days 125-130
 Produces 3-3.5 kg heads
 Good internal structure
 Easy to peel
 Resistances HR: Foc1

STORAGE: Until Aug in CA Store





#### **₩Z**∈non

- Head size count 3.5-4.5 kg
- Very high marketable yield potential
- Very good uniformity
- Resistances HR: Foc1
- Short core with excellent internal structure
- Easy to harvest due to its upright growth habit
- Vigorous strong plant which allows planting up until mid Jun

STORAGE: Semi long



# Our Red Cabbage Varieties





- Excellent internal quality
- Good standing ability
- Excellent round shape
- · Attractive, dense heads
- Suitable for overwintering in glasshouse
- · Multiple plantings from sowing Jan onwards

STORAGE: Short term

Normal pro	gramme		I	<b>Key:</b> 🛑 Plan	t Harvest
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**Rescue** 

- High yielding and uniform
- Excellent internal colour and quality
- · Good wax layer
- Erect, vigorous plant habit
- Late red cabbage variety with long storage potential

**STORAGE:** Very long term

Normal pro	gramme		I	<b>Key:</b> — Plan	t Harvest
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# Our Savoy Cabbage Varieties



#### **<b>Pr**∈ludium

- 1-1.2 kg heads
- Bright green colour
- · Good bolting tolerance
- 60 growing days
- Very good uniformity

Normal pro	gramme			<b>Key:</b> O Plan	t Harvest
FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
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## sgs0325 Atractum

- Fast variety (60-65 days), high yield Strong against cracking
- 1-2.5 kg depending on density
- Uniform and good colour
- For spring and summer production
- Dense
- · Very good field standing ability
- Vigorous





### SGS0318 Milandina

- 85-90 growing days
- No cracking
- · Round heads, uniform size
- · Good internal structure
- 1.5-2 kg heads
- Resistance to IR: Ac
- Normal programme

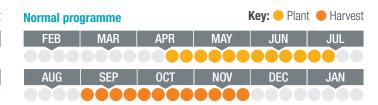
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**Utah** 

- 100-130 growing days
- Perfect production for smaller heads
- Good field holding ability
- Very dense variety
- Heads 1-1.5 kg
- Resistance to IR: Ac





#### **₩Nebraska**

- 140 growing daysGood standing ability1.5-2.5 kg headsNice, fresh colour
- High frost tolerance
   Very nice, fine Savoy

Normal pro	gramme		I	<b>Key:</b> 🛑 Plan	t - Harvest
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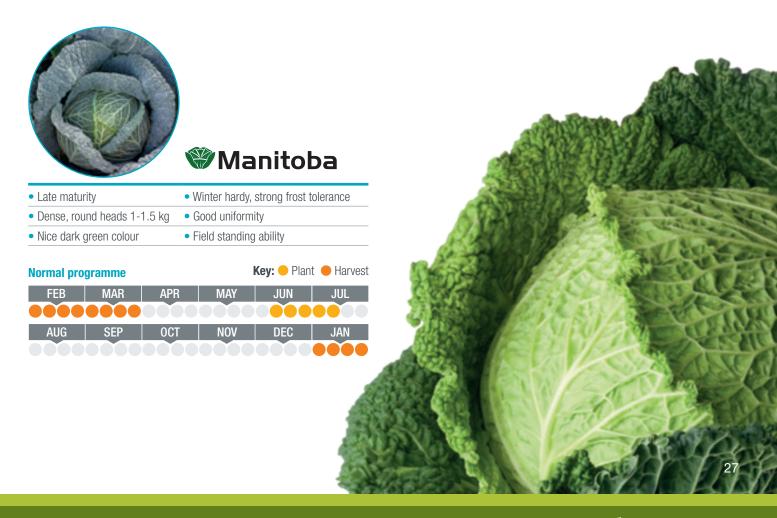


#### **%**Kamchatka

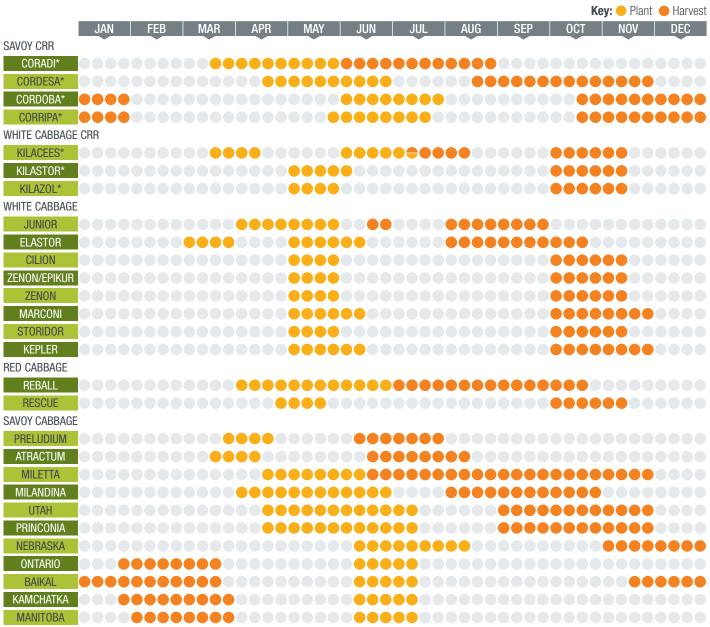
- 1.5-2 kg heads
   Very good holding ability
   Less sensitive to Alternaria
   Long harvest window
   Strong against Xanthomonas
   180-200 growing days
- Normal programme

  FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL

  AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN







<sup>\*</sup>Clubroot resistant



#### 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.



# Notes



#### **Customer Services**

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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.