

- Judicial use of recommended fungicide can also manage the disease. Copper based products have recorded good protection.
- The main pests are: nematodes, cutworms, aphids, Diamond back moth (DBM), thrips among others. These pest can be managed by use of insecticides.

Note: For control of the above pests, use only registered pesticides and follow the manufacturer's directions carefully.

Fertilizer use

Fertilization basic per acre	20kg N	Broadcast and Incorporate
	30kg P	
	40kg K	
Subsequent Fertilization	10kg N	Band placed near plants 1 week after transplant
	20kg N	Broadcast or band placed 3-5 weeks after transplant
	20kg N	Broadcast or band placed 6-8 weeks after transplant
Plant Population	Lowest	10,000 per acre
	Highest	40,000 per acre
Spacing		60 x 60 cm
Average seeds per gram		200-350
Yield		40-60t/acre

Remarks:

- Excessive nitrogen can promote tip burn in susceptible varieties.
- Soils with pH 6-6.5 are best for cabbage.
- Cabbage has a medium to low sensitivity to boron, molybdenum and magnesium. Use plant and soil analyses to check for deficiencies.

HARVESTING

- Harvest when heads are firm and fully formed
- If the cabbage are not harvested when ready cracking of the heads can occur
- Harvest with four wrapper leaves to protect the head and to keep cabbage fresh
- Handle the heads carefully to avoid bruises
- Keep produce under shade

Disclaimer: Performance of our seed may be adversely affected by environmental conditions, cultural practices, diseases, insects or other factors beyond our control. All information concerning the varieties and their performance given orally or in writing by Monsanto or its employees or its agents is given in good faith, but is not to be taken as a representation by Monsanto as to performance and suitability of the varieties sold. Performance may depend on local climatic conditions and other causes. Monsanto assumes no liability for the given information.

HYBRID CABBAGE

ideal for all markets.



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HYBRID CABBAGE BLUE DYNASTY

“High yielding cabbage with good tolerance to Black Rot and Diamond Back Moth (DBM)”

FEATURES

- Exceptional head uniformity with good wrappers
- Matures in 80 – 85 days
- Has good heat tolerance
- Very good tolerance to cabbage ring spot
- Blue green head weighing 2.5 to 4.0 kg and has good flavor
- Yield potential of 45 – 68 Tonnes/Acre
- Compact heads with low fiber and above average sweetness (Brix)



HYBRID CABBAGE VICTORIA

FEATURES

“High yielding early maturity cabbage for all markets”

- Matures in 70 – 75 days
- Has a compact head weighing 4.0 – 5.0 kg
- Yield potential of 45 – 56 t/ Acre
- High uniformity of heads
- Good transportability and storage qualities



HYBRID CABBAGE OXYLUS

FEATURES

Heat tolerant early maturing hybrid cabbage for warm areas (Tropical type)

- Matures in 75 days
- Fair diseases and pest tolerance
- Round head of 4.5 – 5kg
- Transport's well
- Yield potential of 56 tones per acre
- Good resistance to cracking
- Heat tolerant cabbage suitable for warm areas



CLIMATIC AND SOIL REQUIREMENTS

- Cabbage has a wide adaptability and can be grown throughout the year in most areas.
- Cabbage requires well-drained, fertile loam soils but can be grown successfully on a wide range of soils. A pH of 6-7 is best suited for the crop
- Cabbage responds well to organic fertilizers, adequate organic material should be incorporated into the soil before transplanting.
- Proper land preparation to break soil hard pan to improve root establishment, aeration of roots and water uptake.
- Crop should be grown where cabbage or any other cole crop has not been grown at least for 2 years. This is aimed at reducing chances of disease and pest build up.

NURSERY MANAGEMENT

- Very important as it affects overall performance of seedlings in the field. Being the most important step in crop production, the objective of the nursery is to produce vigorous, disease- and pest-free seedlings of high quality
- Cabbage seeds are small hence nursery soil tilt should be fine to allow germination of the seeds. The soil should be well drained
- Manure, basal fertilizers such as DAP, an insecticide and a fungicide should be applied and mixed with the soil.
- Sowing lines 15 cm apart with a 1 cm depth marked with a finger or a stick and the seeds arranged one by one at least 3 cm apart (Use spaces between fingers as a guide)
- The seeds are later covered lightly with fine soil and mulched with dry grass before water applied by a watering can. Apply adequate water and do not over-irrigate
- Seeds germinate 4-7 days and the mulch is removed. Scouting for pest and diseases carried out and remedial action to manage them applied.
- The seedling are ready for transplanting in 4 weeks
- Transplanting should be done by uprooting the seedling with some roots around the roots to ensure high survival and better establishment
- Recommended to be done in the evening to guarantee increased cool hours

CROP MANAGEMENT

- Incorporate well rotten farmyard manure and DAP or TSP fertilizer depending on soil type
- The field should be ploughed 2-3 weeks in advance at least 8 inches deep
- Harrow the field 2-3 weeks later after ploughing - Prepare soil to a medium tilth
- Raised beds recommended for root development and proper drainage, Bed width of 1 meter and a convenient length not exceeding 100 meters and a height of 15 centimeters
- Seedlings are ready for transplanting after 4-6 weeks in the nursery, depending on temperatures
- Best time for planting is late in the evening when it is cool or on a cloudy day
- Wet the seedlings an hour before transplanting.
- Varies with varieties: 60cm x 60cm for large-headed varieties, 60cm x 45cm for medium heads
- Keep fields free of weeds to reduce competition for nutrients, light and space
- Also to reduce pests and disease infestation

IRRIGATION

- Cabbages are sensitive to water stress, be it drought or too much water. Moisture must be maintained for transplanted seedlings, the soil be irrigated 60 - 100% of field capacity for a light to medium-heavy soil. In the second week the plants can be stressed to encourage development of roots
- Excess moisture conditions in the early stages leads to shallow rooted crop, which not only reduces the plants' ability to survive drought but also increases the risk of infection by diseases due excess wetness and humidity.
- As the plants reach maturity amount of water should be reduced to avoid cracking of cabbage heads.

DISEASES AND PESTS OF CABBAGE

- Disease affecting cabbages are: Black rot of cabbage, black leg, Downey mildew and white rust. The diseases can be managed by crop rotation, observing field hygiene, use of resistant varieties such as Blue dynasty which is resistant to black rot disease.