

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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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





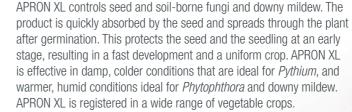
What is FARMORE® Technology?

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?

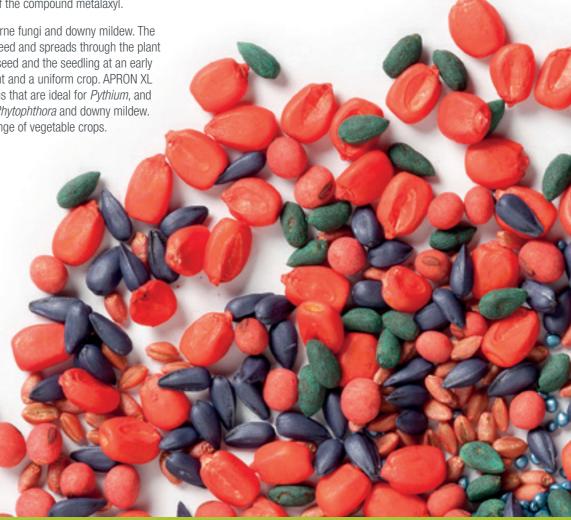
APRON XL is a modern systemic seed treatment fungicide. APRON XL is specially developed for seed treatment and contains 35% mefenoxam, the biologically most active isomer of the compound metalaxyl.





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 SQUASH VARIETIES

"We have an absolutely fantastic squash portfolio, our strong range of virus resistances in courgette varieties gives security to the growers along with high yields and quality fruit. The addition of pumpkins is an exciting development which has further strengthened our range in squash."



Rosie Frost Technical Sales Representative (Leafy crops, Courgette and Pumpkin)

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Our Courgette Varieties



Milos

High quality fruit and savings in harvesting time

- · High commercial yield, stable production and flexibility of use
- Uniform fruits quicker to pack
- Upright, open plants, long fruit stalks; easier harvesting, which reduces harvesting time and hence production costs
- Well balanced plants, good air flow around foliage, with resistance to the 3 viruses and powdery mildew (IR)
- Semi-erect and open canopy, with short internodes
- · High quality medium dark green fruit, uniform and bright
- Ease of harvest is a key characteristic of the plant and the fruit
- Reliable in all open field situations by rusticity, with good resistance and production stability

RESISTANCES: IR: CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX



Zefiros

The first Syngenta variety with a 4 viruses intermediate resistance package

- High level of IR to 4 virus = choose the best security for your production
- Really high yield potential = to get the best quantity out of your field and maximise your turnover
- A nice fruit quality with dark green colour and straight shape = to fit your customer demand
- Open plant habit and erect plant stand = limit your harvesting cost by being more efficient in collecting the fruits
- Well balanced plant vigour, to support with an appropriate fertiliser programme
- Mainly for summer harvest

RESISTANCES: IR: CMV / ZYMV / WMV / PRSV / Gc-PX



Courgette variety fit overview

VARIETY	RESISTANCES	FRUIT (L/D)	FRUIT COLOUR	USE, DEPENDING ON VIRUS PRESSURE
BLACK FOREST		Long Cylindrical	Dark Green	No virus pressure. Perfect for hobby market
CRONOS	ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Low to medium virus pressure
MILOS	CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong virus pressure
NAXOS	CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong to very strong virus pressure
PATMOS	CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong to very strong virus pressure
RHODOS	CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong virus pressure
SYROS	CMV / ZYMV / WMV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong to very strong virus pressure
ZEFIROS	CMV / ZYMV /WMV / PRSV / Gc-PX	Cylindrical	Dark Green	Strong to very strong virus pressure



Our **Pumpkin** Varieties





- 90 growing days
- Small round fruit
- Dark orange colour
- Weight 4-6 lbs

RESISTANCES: IR: Px





- 90 growing days
- Round, slightly tall fruit
- Deep orange colour
- Very large fruit
- Weight 22-28 lbs

RESISTANCES: IR: Px









• Weight 13-15 lbs RESISTANCES: IR: Px
Medium sized fruit
Dark orange colour
Round, slightly tall fruit
 90 growing days

Table of Abbreviations

Brassica spp

SCIENTIFIC NAME PATHOGEN ISF	COMMON NAME	ABBREVIATION	RACES/STRAINS
Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris	Xanthomonas	Xcc	
Albugo candida	White blister	Ac	
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. conglutinans	Fusarium	Foc	1
Mycosphaerella brassicicola	Ringspot	Mb	
Peronospora parasitica	Downy mildew	Pb	
Plasmodiophora brassicae	Clubroot	Pb	

Lettuce

SCIENTIFIC NAME PATHOGEN ISF	COMMON NAME	ABBREVIATION	RACES/STRAINS
Bremia lactucae	Downy mildew	BI	16-36
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. Lactucae	Fusarium	Fol	2
Nasonovia ribisnigri	Currant-lettuce aphid	Nr	0
Lettuce mosaic virus	Lettuce mosaic virus	LMV	1
Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus	Tomato Bushy Stunt Virus	TBSV	

Spinach

SCIENTIFIC NAME PATHOGEN ISF	COMMON NAME	ABBREVIATION	RACES/STRAINS
Peronospora farinosa f.sp. spinaciae	Mildew	Pfs	1-17

Squash

SCIENTIFIC NAME PATHOGEN ISF	ABBREVIATION
Podosphaera xanthii (ex Sphaerotheca fuliginea)	Px
Cucumber mosaic virus	CMV
Papaya ringspot virus (ex WMV-I)	PRSV
Squash Leaf Curl Virus	SLCV
Watermelon mosaic virus (ex WMV-II)	WMV
Zucchini yellow mosaic virus	ZYMV





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



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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.

 $\label{thm:connection} \textbf{Syngenta Seeds Vegetables cannot accept any liability in connection with this brochure.}$