

## SWEDE SOWING RECOMMENDATIONS

Swedes, including Keystone, should only be used in a first crop situation to prevent dry rot infection. In second crop situations alternatives include kale and forage rape.

If clubroot is likely to occur, Aparima Gold and Winton swede are better alternatives to other swede cultivars. Under high pressure from clubroot, kale should be used.

If there is a high risk of either dry rot or clubroot infection in the second year it is recommended to sow the paddock in either a pasture or cereal crop.

In environments where brassica crops can be exposed to very cold conditions post sowing, followed by increasing temperatures (Southland/Otago), swedes should be sown no earlier than the 20th of November.

Earlier sowing combined with weather conditions can cause 'vernalisation' which means the plant believes it has been through winter and subsequently produces a seed head.



**NEW!**

## High dry rot tolerance swede

### WHITE-FLESHED SWEDE

- Highest dry rot tolerance of all commercially available swedes
- Bred and trialled by Plant & Food Research (NZ) for NZ grazing systems
- High yielding, main crop swede, potential yield of 18,000kg DM/ha
- White-fleshed with medium maturity
- Excellent keeping qualities with high bulb percentage

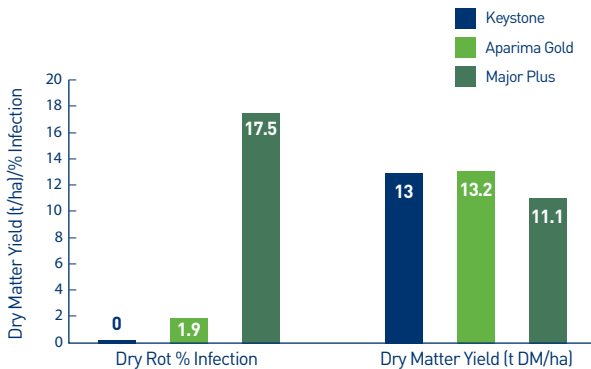
### AGRONOMIC SUMMARY

Keystone has been released following extensive trialling by Plant & Food Research (NZ), PGG Wrightson Seeds Research and a MAF funded Sustainable Farming Fund (SFF) project looking into dry rot prevention in swedes.

The main outcome being that the dry matter yield of Keystone is comparable to other leading white fleshed swedes including Highlander and Winton, but with a higher level of dry rot tolerance than any other commercially available swede.



### SWEDE DRY MATTER YIELD (T DM/HA) AND DRY ROT INFECTION %



Trial results from 2007/08 Plant & Food Research (NZ), in Gore (Sustainable Farming Fund Project - Mitigation of Dry Rot in Swedes).

