Brassica oleracea F1 **Nagoya**

Nagoya produces attractive, colourful fringed leaves and is effective for cool season bedding as well as combination containers.

- A colourful flowering kale for Autumn to Winter sales along with Pansy, Viola and other cool crops
- Uniform in plant habit and growth
- Responds well to plant growth regulators
- Reducing temperature to promote leaf colour is not required on the same scale as with other cultivars

Annual	Bedding Plant
Bedding + mixed combo	Half shade + full sun
Upright	300/gram
20 cm	Normal
20 cm	12 cm

Culture Guide

Plug Culture

Stage 1	(days 1-5) Single sow seed into a plug tray filed with a sterile and well-drained media. Lightly cover with coarse vermiculite as seed requires light to germinate. Optimum pH is 5.5-6.2 with a low nutrient charge (1:2 slurry) and a temperature of 21°C. Maintain the media unifromly moist but not saturated.
Stage 2	(days 6-14) As soon as seedlings emerge, move the trays to a cool and bright location with good air movement. Optimum temperature is 13-16°C. In Summer under high temperature conditions, placing trays outdoors under shade cloth works well. Fertilize with 50 ppm N using a well-balanced calcium m nitrate-based fertilizer to strengthen the seedlings.
Stage 3	(days 15-22) Maintain optimum temperatures, if possible, and fertilize with 100 ppm N as needed to maintain an EC between 0.75-1.0 (1:2 slurry). To reduce stem elongation, apply B-Nine (daminozide) at 1,500-3,000 ppm when first true leaves are formed. Bonzi (paclobutrazol) at 2-4 ppm is also effective; especially under high temperatures. Do not apply growth regulator if the crop is for food.
Stage 4	(days 23-28) The seedlings are approaching transplant stage and should have 2 pairs of true leaves. Do not delay transplanting to avoid stretching.

Pack & Pot Culture

In general	Flowering Kale Nagoya is targeted for production in 10-15 cm pots. The plants need to be of sufficient size before colour initiation. Intense colouring begins when the night temperature drops below 10-13°C for 2-3 weeks.
Media	Flowering Kale does best in a soil-based mix (20-30% field soil), but soil less media can also be used with proper management. Optimum pH is 5.5-6.2 with a low nutrient charge.
Transplanting	Transplant on time, plug plants will easily stretch.
Temperature	Production is mostly done outdoors.
Fertilizer	Fertilize with 150 ppm N using a well-balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer. Optimum EC is 1.0-1.5 (1:2 slurry). Excess fertilizer will delay leaf colouring and too little fertilizer will cause the outer leaves to yellow and drop off.
Lighting	Flowering Kale grows well outdoors under full sun up to 107,000 lux.
Growth regulators	Under warm temperatures, growth regulation is necessary to keep the plants compact. In cooler weather, applying B-9 (Alar) at 2,500-5,000 ppm works well. In warmer weather, weekly sprays of Bonzi at 4-6 ppm provides good height control.
Pests & diseases	Caterpilars , Cut Worms and Aphids are the major pests, Botrytis and Downy Mildew are the major diseases.

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Crop schedule	For 10 cm pots: plan on 8-9 weeks from sowing to the start of colour. For 15 cm pots: plan on 9-10 weeks from sowing to the start of colour.

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