

Variety Description

Variety

GIEWONT

Species	Fodder radish
Botanical name	Raphanus sativus
Ploidy	diploid
Seeding rate	25–30 kg/ha as catch crop
Distance between rows	similar to cereals
Sowing period	from July to late August
Sowing depth	2-3 cm

Agronomic figures*:

Vulnerability to Beet nematodes	-
Development after sowing	7
Inclination to flower	6
Tendency to lodging	5



Clarification of figures*:

1: very early, short, low, small / 5: medium / 9: very late, very high

* **Source:** Cultivator classification

Variety description

GIEWONT is ideal for use as green manure and offers particularly rapid early mass formation. This results in a high potential for weed suppression, an especially welcome trait in organic cultivation. GIEWONT effectively assimilates the nutrients released in post-harvest mineralisation spikes and stores them in the body of the radish. Meanwhile, the root system that surrounds the main taproot of the radish helps to loosen up compacted subsoil layers. Under GIEWONT's striking rosette of leaves, a shaded, loose and crumbly soil structure can develop over the course of the late summer and autumn.

Most important characteristics

Conventional fodder radish variety
High mass formation after sowing
Excellent suitability for green manure

Usage

Fodder radish is well known as a fast-growing catch crop plant with deep roots. Along with white mustard, fodder radish is one of the most common catch crops and can be readily sown on its own or in mixtures. The plant is generally annual and not winter hardy. However, when varieties that form extensive taproots are sown in years with no frost events, full winterkilling cannot always be guaranteed.

