

Variety Description

Variety

SINAPUR

Species	White mustard
Botanical name	<i>Sinapis alba</i>
Ploidy	2
Seeding rate	25–30 kg/ha as catch crop
Distance between rows	as cereals
Sowing period	from late July to late August
Sowing depth	2–3 cm

Agronomic figures*:

Susceptibility to beet cyst nematodes	-
Development after sowing	6
Inclination to flower	3
Tendency to lodging	2

Clarification of figures*:

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

* **Source:** Bundessortenamt [Federal Plant Variety Office] 2025



Variety description

SINAPUR is a new, conventional, late-flowering white mustard variety. Based on rapid mass formation at the beginning, SINAPUR effectively protects and covers the soil. In this way, SINAPUR prevents unproductive water evaporation, wind and water erosion, and weed growth. SINAPUR is able to quickly absorb nutrients from the previous main crop, especially in its above-ground leaf mass. This contributes effectively to soil protection. The variety freezes reliably in winter, leaving behind a crumbly mulch that is ideal for mulch sowing. Due to the factors mentioned above, SINAPUR is a universal cover crop component.

Most important characteristics

High stability
Low tendency to flower
Good mass formation in early development

Usage

Alongside fodder radish, white mustard is Central Europe's most important catch crop species, both pure-sown as well as in mixtures. White mustard is characterised by very high field emergence rates and very reliable and rapid stand establishment, even in dry years and under unfavourable conditions. In mixtures, care should be taken to limit the relative proportion of white mustard, since its pronounced apical dominance leads it to suppress all the other species. When white mustard is used in crop rotations involving beets, only varieties that are resistant against beet nematodes may be used.

