



Cadalora RZ

Rightly a winner

Productive pepper with high average fruit weight

The red pepper variety Cadalora RZ is a well-balanced variety with high-quality fruits. The self-regulating plant shows a good combination of vigor and generativity, resulting in a high production potential. As such, this variety ranks among the top red blocky pepper varieties currently available in terms of yield. The plant has vigor, can be grown quickly and has strong roots. The fruits have a nice blocky shape with a short stem and are strong against blossom end rot.

Variety characteristics

HR:	HR: PVY:0,1,1.2 / Tm: 0-3
Shape	Blocky
Colour	Red
AFW	200-215 g

Plant characteristics

Production	High
Growth	Strong
Structure	Average
Crop	Open and labour-friendly

Benefits

Strong against blossom end rot
Beautiful blocky fruits with gloss
High average fruit weight
Good combination of vigor and fruit setting
Bright red with short stem



Plant raising

Cadalora is best to germinate in the dark for the first four days after sowing at a stable temperature of 25°C. When using artificial light, this can be activated when the lobes are opened. During the germination and seedling phase (day 0-14) it is necessary to ensure that the climate in the greenhouse remains stable, as Cadalora can be sensitive to blind heads. Avoid sudden changes in temperature and humidity.

Also avoid high radiation levels or high intensity of artificial light and be aware of the timing when applying plant protection products. Stressful situations like these can increase sensitivity to blind heads.

The best moment to transplant the seedlings is when the first real leaves are nicely visible.

The plant construction can be described as a standard. Compared to Alzamora RZ, Cadalora has slightly larger leaves and more plant volume. When this variety receives an excess of light, one sees that the growth points turn away from the light. When this is noticed, the exposure strategy must be adjusted.



At the start

When the plants arrive in the greenhouse, we often see beautiful and regular planting material. The plant is usually compact, has somewhat larger leaves and already shows some purple colouration on the stems. The rooting in of Cadalora proceeds normally. During planting, we recommend a temperature of about 20-20.5°C one to two days after planting, to maintain the speed for good rooting. Depending on the light conditions, the days may be between 20.5°C and 21.5°C for the first few weeks.

Especially during the day, Cadalora must be activated at this stage. This is necessary for plant and root development. For example, during the day between 11:00 and 13:00, build a temperature block with higher pipe and room temperatures. A plant must be activated!

This counts also for to use of screens. The screen must open every day for greenhouse air refreshment and activation. A room temperature of 20°C with low pipe temperatures is less ideal than 19°C room temperature but with a higher pipe temperature. Putting it on three stems usually goes according to plan. The purple colouration of the stems also continues to stand out in Cadalora. However, this is not always a sign of strength. In low light you really have to lower in day temperature to keep all stems even.

It is advisable to strive for a strong plant with substance from the start. This means a sufficiently high nutritional level (substrate EC of 3.5-4.0) and a starting schedule with extra calcium (+1 mmol), extra magnesium (+0.75mmol) and iron (+25%).

Cadalora can be grown on two, three and even four stems per plant. It is recommended to maintain a normal stem density of about seven stems per m².

First setting

The first setting of Cadalora often goes well. We do see that Cadalora has more difficulty with the first setting in dark weather conditions (in January) than, for example, Alzamora. It may therefore be necessary to work with a somewhat lower pre-night or to keep it a little longer - think of a pre-night of about 17°C.

After the plant has been planted, it is advisable to start offering sufficient Potassium (K) early. We still give very little water at this time of the year and that is why it takes a while before we see this reflected in the drain water numbers. Potassium is essential for fruit development and, along with a slightly higher EC (drain EC of 3.5-4.0), contributes to achieving good fruit color.

Spring

We see that Cadalora is a variety with a good balance between generativity and vegetativity. The setting is going well, but at the same time the sets are not too massive and the plant also continues to develop sufficiently. The head of the plant and the strength in the stems is continuously good.

Cadalora is also quick in production. Once the fruits start to colour, this will quickly continue and with that Cadalora also falls into the category of early varieties.

It is advised to prune extra long side shoots. This will avoid unnecessary labour to thin out the extra set fruits from the side branches as the crop does not need this to continue to grow well. This can also give an unnecessarily overfull crop, which can also have a bad effect on fruit colour.

Cadalora reacts well to increasing light and we often see beautiful strong stems in the spring with many fruits hanging from them. This seems a nice combination. The crop grows well and the crop type is not too open and certainly not too full. In short: we see balance!

Summer

In the summer period, Cadalora performs well under high light conditions. The plant continues to look fresh and the setting remains steady. This results in the high final yield and because the plant does not set too many fruit, the crop remains well balanced. Due to the good vigor, a hot summer is also no problem; both the somewhat stronger plant and the somewhat higher average fruit weight offer room for somewhat higher daily temperatures. Applying a coating to the greenhouse is therefore not necessary, but it can help for a more pleasant climate or to give a little higher average fruit weight.

Autumn and towards the end

We got to know Cadalora as a variety that stays until the end. The last setting is also usually well received. Usually due to the warm weather in August, the plant has become a bit slimmer and more open, this helps maintain the average fruit weight for a good last setting.

In the very last weeks of cultivation, we sometimes see a somewhat lighter fruit colour. This occurs in multiple varieties. We advise to pay close attention to a sufficiently high potassium (K) level in the provided water and certainly in the substrate after the last fruit setting (week 36/37). Fast fruits and decreasing radiation are the main cause of the lighter fruit colour, but if this is combined with a low potassium level, it can be worse.

Cadalora is rightly a winner!

The balanced growth and stable fruit setting make it an easy variety to grow. This is nicely combined with high production and labour-friendly crop type. It is also a high quality beautiful pepper that gives a reliable product further in the chain.



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