



## HELIOS

Helios (OK-691) is a variety for the forcing period from mid-December to the end of February. Helios requires a soil that is not too rich and produces a high uniform root yield. Helios has about 150 growing days and the optimal harvesting period is between October 20 and November 15. After a cooling period of at least 3 weeks, you can plant the roots from about the beginning of December. With slightly later harvests and good storage of the roots, it is possible to force Helios until the end of March.

### Shiny and productive

Helios produces slightly longer heads with glossy leaves that extend to the tip of the head. The specific weight is high and this makes Helios a productive variety. Helios also gives a good result on the finer roots and then gives a high quality product. The recommended forcing temperature is lower than Darling's in the same period.



FORCING PERIOD	EARLY SEASON	BEGINNING MID-SEASON
Sowing period *	normal	normal - late
Quantity of seed/ha	280-300.000	290-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	260-280.000
Growing days	150	150
Cold storage period (roots)	3-6 weeks	1 - 3 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	0,0 °C.	0,0 / -1 °C.

The above figures should be interpreted as trends and depend on regional growing and operating conditions.

\* The minimum 24-hour temperature for sowing is 12 °C. Avoid night frost.

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### BINGO

Bingo (OK-3701) was introduced in 2014. It is a highly productive variety with an excellent head and tall, continuous leaves. The heads are solid and shiny. Chicory witloof Bingo can be forced during the first two months of the season.

#### Excellent field performance

Chicory witloof Bingo also performs excellently in terms of root yield. Effortless emergence gives Bingo a flying start. This strong variety enables a high root yield. The nitrogen requirement in the cultivation of the roots is moderate.

FORCING PERIOD	VERY EARLY	EARLY
Sowing period *	early	normal - late
Quantity of seed/ha	270-300.000	290-320.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	240-260.000	265-270.000
Growing days	140	150
Cold storage period (roots)	2-4 weeks	2 weeks-2 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	0,0 °C.	0,0 / -1 °C.

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### DARLING

Chicory witloof Darling (OK-2725) is a variety for early forcing. High quality and short pith comes together in this variety. Darling is resistant to Sulfonylurea-herbicides what offers major benefits for weed control. The nitrogen requirement in the cultivation of the roots is lower than normal.

#### High quality

The early season chicory witloof variety Darling is ideally suited to consumer packaging, and produces high-quality pointed, tight heads. In addition, Darling is a Mont Blanc type and has therefore an unparalleled short pith, and an excellent shelf life. The optimal forcing period (harvest of the heads) for Darling are the first three months of the season.

FORCING PERIOD	VERY EARLY	EARLY
Sowing period *	early	normal-late
Quantity of seed/ha	270-290.000	280-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	240-260.000	260-280.000
Growing days	140	150
Cold storage period (roots)	2-4 weeks	2 weeks-2 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	0,0 °C.	0,0 / -1 °C.

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## NACRE

Nacre (OK-8379) is intended for the mid-season from February to July/August and perhaps longer. The variety shows more vigor in the field than we see with Déesse. Nacre is insensitive to herbicides from the sulfonyl-urea group. The sulfonylurea resistance makes the weed control more reliable because full dosage can be used in this variety even in the rise and germination stages. Sulfonylurea herbicides have a good effect on problem weeds from the family of composites and the crucifers. The effect is very good against common weeds such as chamomile, ragwort, small ragwort, redshank, cleavers, shepherd's purse and black nightshade.

### Productive and short pit

Nacre is of the Déesse type, but the heads are a bit more robust. The closure is fine and the leaves are glossy and extend well to the top. The pith remains relatively short. Nacre is a productive variety with a fairly long forcing period well into the summer. With Nacre, a large part of the forcing season can be covered.



FORCING PERIOD	MID SEASON	LATE SEASON
Sowing period *	normal	normal - late
Quantity of seed/ha	290-310.000	300-320.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	250-270.000
Growing days	160	160
Cold storage period (roots)	2-6 months	6-8 months
Bewaring pennen	-1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## FAKIR

The witloof chicory variety Fakir (OK-7F) is suitable for the mid season. This chicory variety has about 150-160 growing days but can be forced early under certain conditions (lighter soil type and earlier sowing). Fakir provides a strong pen with a fine leaf collar. Forcing is possible in the forcing period from January until April.

### Highest quality

Fakir is proving a real asset in the elite segment. The heads of the chicory witloof variety Fakir have beautifully tapering foliage with long, continuous outer leaves. Ideal for Super and Flandria-Q. Fakir is seen in the market as the variety with the almost ideal head shape.

FORCING PERIOD	EARLY SEASON	MID SEASON
Sowing period *	early-normal	normal
Quantity of seed/ha	270-290.000	280-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	240-250.000	250-260.000
Growing days	160	160
Cold storage period (roots)	4 weeks-2 months	2-4 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	0,0 / -1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## DÉESSE

Chicory witloof Déesse (pronounced as DS) is a new variety for the mid season. Déesse (OK-8378) is a witloof chicory with a good shape of the heads and a short pith. The heads are shiny, solid and pointed. The leaves of the crop grow well to the point. We see a very nice product when it is harvested.

### Very uniform and herbicide resistant

Déesse is a very uniform chicory witloof hybrid. On the field, the insensitivity to sulfonylurea herbicides is an additional benefit in cultivation of the roots. The sulfonylurea resistance makes the weed control more reliable because full dosage can be used in this variety even in the rise and germination stages. Sulfonylurea herbicides have a good effect on problem weeds from the family of composites and on some other weeds.

FORCING PERIOD	EARLY SEASON	MID SEASON
Sowing period *	early-normal	normal
Quantity of seed/ha	280-300.000	290-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	250-270.000
Growing days	160	165
Cold storage period (roots)	4 weeks-2 months	2-6 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	0,0 / -1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## LADY MARIE

Lady Marie (OK-8373) is a late segment variety with good and uniform root production. Lady Marie requires 170-180 growing days to produce sufficient reserve substances. This means that usually no harvest will take place before 10 November. Lady Marie is insensitive to herbicides from the sulfonyl-urea group. The sulfonyl-urea resistance makes the weed control more reliable because full dosage can be used in this variety even in the rise and germination stages. Sulfonylurea herbicides have a good effect on problem weeds from the family of composites and the crucifers. The effect is very good against common weeds such as chamomile, ragwort, small ragwort, redshank, cleavers, shepherd's purse and black nightshade.

### Easily controllable

Lady Marie is a very uniform variety. The optimal forcing period runs from April to the end of the season. The shiny heads are shorter than those of Vintor. The leaves extend well to the top and the variety is characterized by a short pith. In the forcing room, the easy controllability of this variety is a striking feature. Compared to the standard varieties, Lady Marie requires slightly higher forcing temperatures. After harvesting the heads, we see in various storage trials a very good shelf life of the chicory head.



FORCING PERIOD	LATE MID SEASON	LATE SEASON
Sowing period *	normal	normal
Quantity of seed/ha	280-300.000	290-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	250-270.000
Groeidagen	170	170+
Cold storage period (roots)	4-6 months	6-12 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	-1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## GALAXIE

Galaxie (OK-126) is a late Belgian endive variety for the forcing period from April to the end of the season. This hybrid is very uniform and has very good root production. Galaxie requires 170-180 growing days to produce sufficient reserve substances.

### Suitable for mini chicory

Galaxie is a uniform chicory witloof variety for late forcing. The crops are belly and the leaf extends well to the top. Peeling the heads goes smoothly because the outer leaf comes off easily. In the forcing room, Galaxie is easy to control and a somewhat higher forcing temperature is desirable. The head remains firm and the pith short. The heads close quickly, so that this variety is also very suitable for the cultivation of mini chicory with a harvest from 14 forcing days.

FORCING PERIOD	MID SEASON	LATE SEASON
Sowing period *	normal	normal
Quantity of seed/ha	280-300.000	290-310.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	250-270.000
Growing days	170	170+
Cold storage period (roots)	4-6 months	6-12 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	-1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## VINTOR

Vintor has been the standard witloof chicory variety for late forcing all over the world for years. Vintor requires more nitrogen-rich soils than most other hybrids. Arable farmers have great confidence in this Belgian endive variety due to its good emergence properties and its high uniformity of the roots. The variety is very reliable and not susceptible to disease. And the root production is also very good!

### Reliability until the end of the season

Vintor can be forced from March/April, depending on the ripeness of the roots. From the first forcing rounds, Vintor produces a well-formed, smooth and well-finished pointed head. Characteristic of Vintor is the easy peeling with little leaf waste. As a result, the production per forcing tray is always better than expected and a high return can therefore be achieved. The high reliability and ease of peeling is a reason for many to choose this variety.

FORCING PERIOD	MID SEASON	LATE SEASON
Sowing period *	normal	normal
Quantity of seed/ha	290-310.000	300-330.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	250-260.000	250-270.000
Growing days	160-170	160-170
Cold storage period (roots)	4-6 months	6-12 months
Cold storage temperature (roots)	-1 °C.	-1 °C.

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## CÉRALIE

Red chicory Ceralie (H138) is a red chicory type. Its magnificent colour ensures that this variety is an early season eye-catcher. Céralie is an early variety, but because of its magnificent color there is often a desire to extend the forcing period. Under certain conditions (favorable root content, not too big caliber of the root, and good conservation of the roots), it is often possible, with annual influences reserved, to stretch this forcing period by a few months.



## CÉRALIE

### Magnificent colour

The red chicory Ceralie variety's growth period is approximately 140 days. It can also be lifted very early, if sown early. For early liftings, three to four weeks of cooling are needed before setting. If sown later and the roots are left to develop slowly in the field at the end of the growing season, the red chicory roots can be stored somewhat longer. When storing for longer, make sure that the roots are cooled quickly and are stored below zero. This can enable the forcing period to be extended by a few months. The optimal forcing temperature for this early season Céralie is somewhat lower than other chicory varieties in the same period. Avoid a musty climate and ensure that the forcing room has a sufficient supply of fresh air.



Forcing period	Very early season	Early season	Beginning mid-season
Sowing period *	early	normal	late
Quantity of seeds/ha	250-270.000	260-280.000	270-290.000
Optimum number of plants/ha	235-245.000	240-250.000	245-255.000
Growing days in the field	140	145	150
Cold storage potential of the roots	3-6 weeks	2 weeks - 2 months	2-3 months
Cold storage temperature of the roots	0,0 °C.	0,0 / -1 °C.	-1 °C.

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