





A NEW TYPE OF CROP:

Carinata, also known as Brassica carinata, is a sustainable non-genetically modified oilseed crop. It's harvested globally for alternative biofuels and animal feed. Here's why it's a game-changer: The Carinata seed has about 42-45% high-quality inedible oil in winter environments, making it an excellent alternative for the production of second-generation biofuels. It is a certified and sustainable crop that is inserted between existing rotations, providing the farmer with one more alternative for the diversification of crops in rotation.







BRASSICA CARINATA ALSO CALLED ETHIOPIAN MUSTARD, IS A WINTER/SPRING OILSEED

COVER CROP WITH A TAP ROOT

INEDIBLE OIL, SECOND GENERATION BIOFUELS

MAIN USE:

JET FUEL AND PROTEIN MEAL FOR ANIMAL FEED



NON GMO

COST-EFFECTIVE GRAIN PRODUCTION

SUSTAINABILITY: REDUCTION OF

GREENHOUSE GASES

RSB CERTIFICATION (ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE BIOMATERIALS)

BETWEEN 90 AND 120 DAYS TO FLOWERING

NUJET 350

INTERMEDIATE CYCLE



LOW RATES OF SEED SHATTERING HIGHER RESISTANCE TO PEELING

HEALTH: HIGHER TOLERANCE TO DISEASES, ESPECIALLY PHOMA

ROLLOVER RESISTANCE: VERY GOOD, WITH DENSITIES THAT ARE NOT TOO HIGH

COMPENSATION CAPACITY:

EXCEPTIONAL (GREATER BRANCHING)

HIGHER STUBBLE VOLUME

AGGRESSIVE CROP THAT WILL OUTCOMPETE MANY WINTER WEEDS



FEATURES SOVING



OPTIMAL DATE:

SPRING: APRIL-MAY

WINTER: OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

WELL-DRAINED SOILS

DEPTH: 1-2 CM

PREVIOUS HERBICIDES:

DOES NOT TOLERATE ALS NOR SOME PPOS

AVOID SEEDBEDS WITH HEAVY STUBBLE OR RESIDUE, IF IT'S THE CASE

AVOID SOWING IN PLOTS WITH HIGH PRESENCE OF CRUCIFEROUS

FEATURES SOWING



PREVIOUS CROP: LOTS WITHOUT BRASSICAS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS

RECOMMENDED SOWING DENSITY:

4 KGS/HA (60 PL/M2 AT HARVEST)

AT VERY LOW DENSITIES, THICK STEMS CAN COMPLICATE THE HARVEST

AT VERY HIGH DENSITIES. THERE IS A RISK OF LODGING

IMPORTANT: GOOD SOWING

DISTRIBUTION (RATHER THAN DENSITY)

IDEAL ROW SPACING:

30-50 CM, PREFERABLY 40CM

BETTER WEED CONTROL AT SHORTER DISTANCES BETWEEN ROWS



AGRONOMIC



FROST BEHAVIOUR

CAPABLE OF RECOVERING FROM EARLY FROSTS WITH GOOD YIELD POTENTIAL

THE MOST CRITICAL STAGE IS IN COTYLEDONS OR SEEDLINGS (VERY EARLY FROSTS) AND AT THE START OF SEED DEVELOPMENT (LATE FROSTS)

STUBBLE CULTIVATION TO AVOID EXCESS RESIDUES IN PREVIOUS CULTURE

MANAGE PLANTING TIMES TO AVOID FROST IN BLOOM

THE COMBINATION OF FROST AND SEVERE DROUGHT CAN CAUSE HIGH PLANT MORTALITY

AGRONOMIC



FERTILISATION

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN:

60 UN/HA OF AVAILABLE N. A SOIL TEST MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE CROP

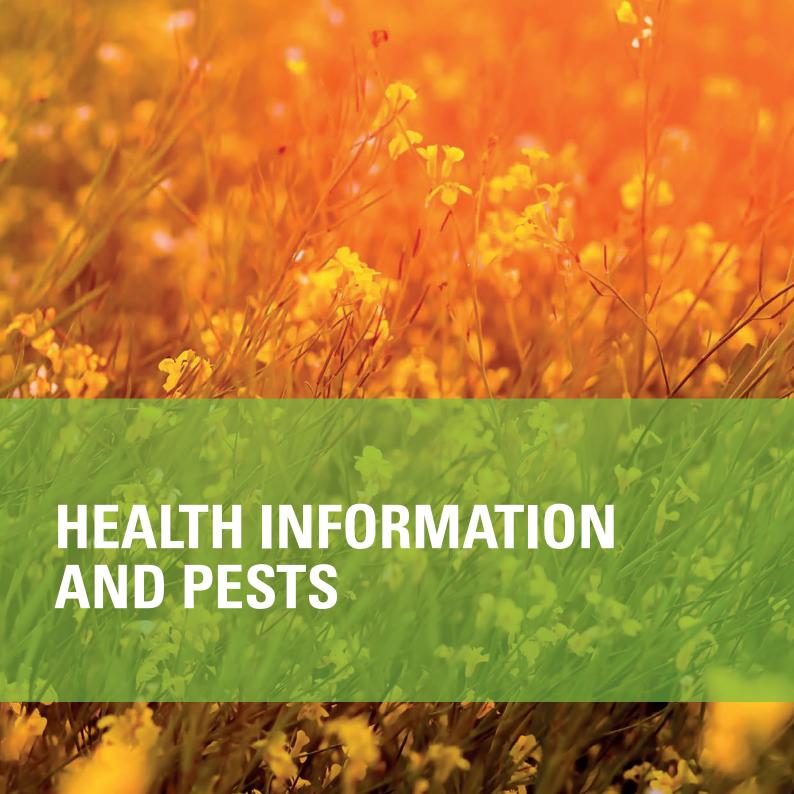
BIOSTIMULANTS AND ORGANIC

FERTILISER (MANURE): NO RESTRICTIONS
WITH PRIOR CONTENT ANALYSIS AND
CERTIFICATION DECLARATION

SULPHUR: 15-25 UNITS SULPHUR STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO BUILD OIL CONTENT

PHOSPHORUS: AT PLANTING 20 UN IN SEED ROW

POTASSIUM: IF 300 UN IN SOIL TEST - NO NEED TO ADD POTASSIUM, IF NOT 25-30 UN/HA







DISEASES

MAIN DISEASES:

ALTERNARIA, SCLEROTINIA AND PHOMA

PESTS

FLEA BEETLE AND POLLEN BEETLE



HARVESTING

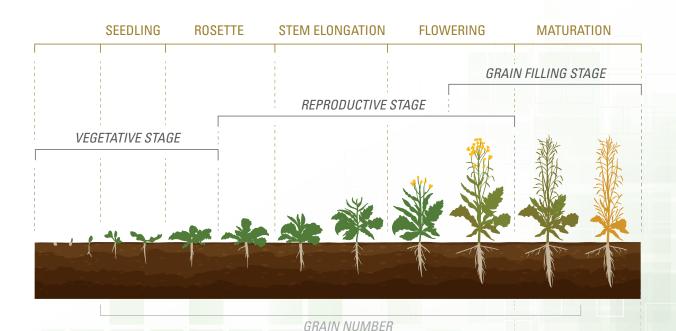


DIRECT HARVEST (COULD BE SWATHING)

CARINATA IS GENERALLY POD SHATTER RESISTANT, SO PATIENCE IS ADVISED IF STEMS ARE STILL TOO GREEN

INDICATOR: COLOUR CHANGE OF THE SEED: FROM GREEN TO A LIGHT TAN OR REDDISH COLOUR

PHENOLOGICAL STAGES OF CARINATA





GRAIN WEIGHT







LEARN MORE AT WWW.CARINATA.COM