

## Leafy turnips

### Introduction

Leafy turnips, also known as 'forage brassicas', are produced by crossing turnips with other brassicas to develop varieties with differing characteristics, depending on their parentage.

They are usually used for summer-autumn lamb finishing, as an alternative to rape, with better regrowth, but they are not as tolerant of dry conditions.

Leaf turnips establish quickly and are ready to graze 40-60 days after sowing. They can yield up to 10-12 t DM/ha, with regrowth greatly influenced by climate and how hard they are grazed.

### Variety descriptions

#### *Hunter*

Variety with fast establishment for stock finishing in fertile, summer moist areas. Good plant survival through multiple grazings.

#### *Pasja*

Early maturing variety producing large amounts of leaf and little bulb. It offers high yields from multiple grazings.

#### *SF Pacer*

Fast growing leaf turnip that is suited to medium-high fertility soils with summer moisture or irrigation, offering multiple grazings.

## Winter turnips

### Introduction

Winter turnips are mainly used in drier regions of the South Island as a single graze winter crop. They are typically sown in January - February to be ready for grazing in 2 to 4 months, depending on the variety sown.

Winter turnips have good tolerance of lighter soils and lower soil fertility.

### Variety descriptions

#### *Green Globe*

Traditional late maturing variety. Can complement an earlier maturing variety to provide later grazing. Green-skinned, white fleshed bulbs.

#### *SF G2*

A late maturing, green-skinned, white-fleshed turnip with good disease tolerance.

#### *New York*

Early to medium maturing purple skinned and white fleshed variety. Good leaf:bulb ratio. Improved tolerance to turnip mosaic virus.

#### *SF White Star*

Medium to late maturing turnip with a white-skinned and white fleshed bulb.

#### *York Globe*

Soft turnip with early to medium maturity. Purple-skinned, white-fleshed bulb.