

Trovanzo RZ

crop manual



Variety traits

Product information

- Segment: large truss
- Resistances:
HR ToMV:0-2/Ff:A-E/Fol:0,1/For/Va:0/Vd:0
- Average fruit weight: 140 - 170 g
- Early production and high total production.
- Matures 1-2 days earlier as the main variety
- Generative growth
- Attractive red colour
- Appealing flavour
- Slightly flatter round fruit type
- Fruits firmly attached to the truss
- Nice green parts on the truss
- Flat trusses
- Very strong against splitting
- Ease of harvesting
- Grows nice and straight along the string
- Suitable for lit cultivation, including in hybrid systems

In general

Trovanzo RZ has generative growth. It can be a little vegetative at the start, but the crop soon becomes more generative as the plant load increases. The fruits are of a high quality and strong against splitting. The variety has robust green parts and sets easily, even under challenging conditions.

Plant raising

Trovanzo performs best in combination with a rootstock such as Emperador RZ or Suzuka RZ. Needless to say, the results can vary from one company to another.

Production

For the first harvest, it is advisable to work with pre-midnight reductions of e.g. 14 to 15 degrees. In this phase of growth, a big enough difference between daytime and night-time temperatures results in a more generative crop condition, faster crop balance and hence heavier fruits. Due to the generative nature of the variety, extreme daytime/night-time differences are not necessary after the first harvest. For example, aim for a day/night difference of approx. 3°C, but continue to work with a pre-midnight reduction. Extremely low pre-midnights are not normally necessary after the first harvest. Once the plant is well balanced, it produces fruits of sufficient weight fairly easily. If heavier fruits are required at any point, work with a brief and more extreme pre-midnight reduction.

Thanks to the generative nature of the variety, it sets easily. There is no need to work with a morning dip, which can cause the head to become cold, pale leaves and possibly tip burn. A morning dip can also result in more clustering in the trusses, which is undesirable in the case of Trovanzo.

Extreme afternoon peaks are unnecessary. Use the temperature to ensure that the plant achieves colour every afternoon. In the early spring, it should achieve colour by around 15:00 h. This avoids having to prolong the temperature further. Prolonging the temperature consumes energy and rapidly weakens the plant and the trusses.

A temperature guideline for spring is:
Pre-midnight reduction 14 to 15 °C, post-midnight 18°C, afternoon 21°C, with 2 to 3°C light increase from approx. 11.00 h in the morning. A low pre-midnight temperature is particularly advisable in the case of low radiation. In low-light conditions in the spring, a post-midnight of 17.5°C is sufficient. In practice, for example, this can translate into a post-midnight of 17.5°C with an increase of 1°C based on the light intensity.

Just before the first harvest, the pre-midnight can be less extreme with a slightly smaller light increase during the day.

Working with extremely low temperatures over a longer period of time in the spring can result in an undesirably high plant load. This is not recommended, especially because speed is of the essence for Trovanzo.

Trovanzo is an early producer. Ripening starts before it has reached full plant load. The variety's production rate stabilises during the season and the ripening speed is average.

Another of Trovanzo's strengths is the fruit setting, which remains good even at higher 24-hour temperatures. It is important to maintain the crop's vigour, which is why it is advisable to cut this variety at 5 fruits. Six fruits per truss would also be possible for a short time, but is definitely not ideal.

The optimal stem diameter is approx. 10.5 mm. In the case of thicker stems work with higher temperatures, and if the stems are thinner reduce the temperatures for a while. Trovanzo's stem is not quick to turn purple. The stem diameter, combined

with the flatness of the head and the flowering height, is therefore a good indicator when assessing the crop condition.

Cutting advice

It is best to cut Trovanzo at 5 fruits per truss. Cutting at 6 is an option in the first phase of the season but we do not advise this because cutting at six fruits can lead to clustering. In lit cultivation, cutting at 5 is the best way to maintain the crop's regularity.

Truss treatment

Depending on the planting date, our advice is to treat 6 to 8 trusses. Using truss brackets is the easiest method, plus this presents the lowest risk of spreading diseases. In the case of a long season, it is advisable to treat the last 5 trusses.

Plant spacing

The optimal plant density in unlit cultivation is 3.3-3.6 stems per m². Trovanzo has good vigour. A higher plant density equates to more work. There is a big chance of a lower yield due to lower fruit weights.

Although its leaves are not long, Trovanzo's foliage is quite full. Despite the crop being a sufficiently open and easy-to-work-with plant, it can be necessary to remove a leaf from the head early on in the season.

The growth generally tends to pick up again in the autumn. In most cases it is wise to remove a leaf from the head regularly to keep the plant more open, even when the season runs well into December. A sufficiently open crop in the autumn produces stronger trusses with better-quality fruits, stronger green parts and higher fruit weights.

Quality

Trovanzo's fruits are strong against splitting, without any action being required. In the case of higher harvesting frequencies or the post-harvest ripening of fruits picked when still green, Trovanzo is a variety that offers a particularly reliable quality and involves an average amount of labour.



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