



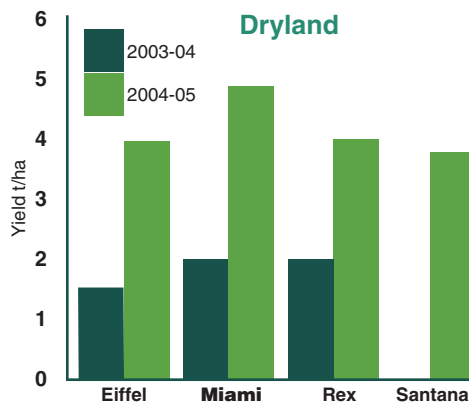
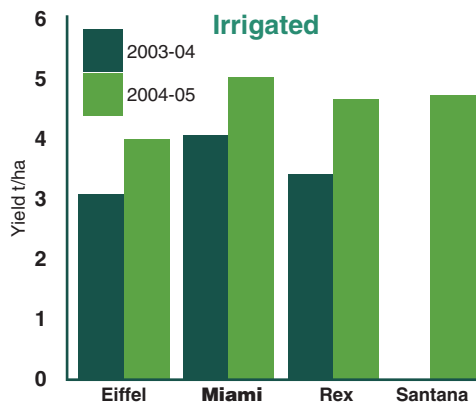
Miami



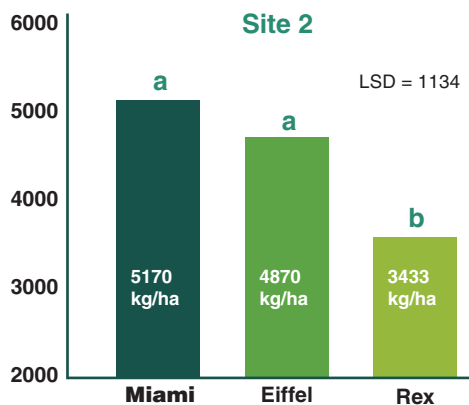
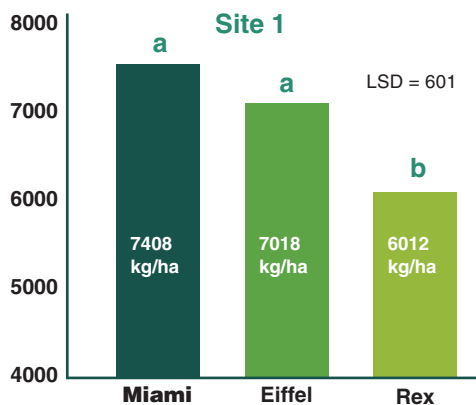
Miami is a white pea trialed and evaluated by Crop & Food Research and bred by Advanta Seeds UK.

Miami is high yielding and has consistently outperformed other white peas in trials.

- An erect, semi-leafless white pea cultivar
- Good standing ability facilitates easy harvest
- Produces a high number of pods per plant
- In recent field trials Miami produced an average yield of 6.2 t/ha of peas compared with Rex at 4.7 t/ha



Irrigated and dryland seed yields for three white pea cultivars from the 2003-04 season and four white pea cultivars from the 2004-05 season, grown at the FAR Arable site, Chertsey, Canterbury. Reproduced with permission from FAR (Foundation for Arable Research).



Seed yields for three white pea cultivars from two different soil types near Lincoln, Canterbury, grown at Crop & Food Research, in the 2001-02 season. Bars with the same letter are not statistically different.



LUISETTI





Contacts

CHARACTERISTICS

Miami is a spring sown, erect, semi-leafless, white pea cultivar, with excellent standing ability. It normally produces flowers from the 17th node onwards and usually sets two pods per node. The seed has an attractive smooth round appearance (with a white testa and yellow cotyledon) and a mean 1000 seed weight (TSW) of 272 g. Miami has a longer seed set and filling period than Rex, and matures 3-4 days later.

AGRONOMY

General agronomic practices are similar to those adopted for other spring sown field pea cultivars.

Sowing

Miami is best sown in the spring (from mid September to late October). Avoid sowing Miami before September. A seed rate of 250 kg/ha is recommended.

Fertiliser

Recent research conducted by FAR shows that pea crops do not respond significantly to any fertiliser applications. Too much fertiliser may cause excessive vegetative growth that could be detrimental to the crop's performance. (FAR Arable Update Pulses No. 6.)

Irrigation

Irrigation application should be monitored closely. Miami will produce high yields under irrigation provided it is well managed. Too much irrigation may lead to unwanted vine growth or water logging and can reduce crop yield, standing ability and harvestability.

Insecticides

Like all field pea cultivars Miami can be affected by alfalfa mosaic virus and cucumber mosaic virus, which are both transmitted by aphids. Where Miami is sown near lucerne an aphidicide is advisable and may be included with a post emergence herbicide spray, if compatible.

Herbicides

Miami has been exposed to most herbicides registered for pea growing with no apparent problems.

Fungicides

Miami has an erect semi-leafless growth habit and an open canopy, which allows good airflow and reduces susceptibility to foliar diseases. Miami is susceptible to powdery mildew so a preventative fungicide should be considered if the peas are still flowering during January. (Preventative fungicides at this time provide low cost insurance against powdery mildew.) Cereal fungicides like Folicur or Cereous are effective against powdery mildew in peas.

UTILISATION

Miami is an alternative to Rex and Eiffel. It produces a clean smooth white pea that is intended for use in livestock feeds and human consumption.

MARKETING

The New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd has appointed Luisetti Seeds Ltd as the seed licensee in New Zealand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Crop & Food Research is grateful for the support received from Advanta Seeds UK (now Nickerson-Advanta Ltd), which enabled the release of Miami in New Zealand.

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