







INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name: Curaré Enano

Scientific name: Musa paradisiaca L

Family: Musaceae

Genetic group: Musa

Curaré Enano Variety:

Category: AAB

2 - 3 m Heigt:

Production cycle: 12 months from planting to harvesting

Black Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis), Susceptibily:

nematodes

Average yield: 20 - 30 t/ha

Elevation: 100 - 1.200 MASL

Optimal Temperature: 22°C - 30°C

Ripening season: All year round

Williams banana is valued for its resistance to pests and its adaptation to tropical climates, Info adicional:

making it a productive variety and popular in international markets

Qualities of the fruit

Color: Mature green/ deep yellow

Flavor: Sweet

18° - 22° **Brix degrees**

Fingers per bunch: 45 approx

Shape: Curved, elongated









Bud Type: Rhizomatous

Pollination: Self-pollinable

Self-compatibility: Compatible

Shape: Curved, elongated

Care: Regular irrigation, weed control

Soil: Well-drained, pH 5.5-7

Bunch Weight (kg): 22 - 25 kg

Finger Length (cm): 18 - 22 cm

Finger Diameter (cm): 4 - 5 cm

History:

Nutritional Requirements: High nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium levels

Williams banana is a natural mutation of the Dwarf Cavendish variety, first detected in Australia in the 1950s. It was selected for its superior characteristics, such as larger size, better shipping resistance, and higher productivity compared to other Cavendish varieties. This variety was quickly adopted due to its adaptability to a wide range of climatic conditions and its relative

resistance to some pests

*Morphology: Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. Non-remontant: They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.

*Pollination: By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. Self-pollination: Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. Cross-pollination: When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. Autogamy: also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. Hercogamy: In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.

*Self-compatibility: The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions. Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.



Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can bet on high quality seedlings with GreenLab!



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