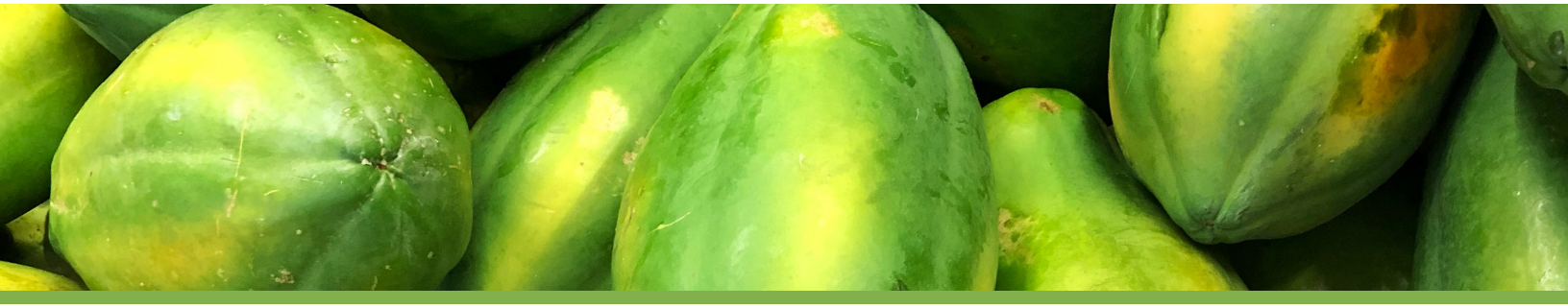
GREENLAB BIOTECHNOLOGY

Papaya Pococí
Carica papaya

PAPAYA



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Papaya Pococí
Scientific name:	*Carica papaya*
Family:	Carica papaya
Genetic Group:	Caricaceae
Variety:	Pococí
Category:	Hybrid
Heigt:	3 - 4 m
Production cycle:	From the start of flowering to harvest, 2.5 - 3 months to 8 months
Susceptibily:	Susceptible to common diseases such as root rot (*Phytophthora*) and pests like aphids and whiteflies Preventive monitoring and proper management are essential to minimize these risks
Resistance:	Resistance to heat conditions and dry climates, making it suitable for tropical and subtropical environments. It is also more resistant to fungal diseases than other papaya varieties
Tempeture Requirements:	Medium
Average yield:	30 - 40 t/ha
Elevation:	500 - 1500 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	20° C - 30° C
Ripening Season:	All year round
Additional Information:	The Papaya Pococi is valued for its continuous fruit production throughout the year, with a sweet and pleasant taste. It is suitable for tropical and subtropical climates, requiring minimal maintenance and regular irrigation

Qualities of the fruit

Fruit Color:	Amarillo dorado por fuera, con pulpa naranja
Acidity	Low
Flavor:	Sweet, sugary, and slightly fruity flavor
Berry size:	M

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Brix Degrees:	12° - 14°
Fruit Size:	15 - 25 cm
Bud Type:	Continuous budding
Pollination:	Cross-pollination necessary, not self compatible
Self-compatibility:	Self-compatible
Shape:	Oval-shaped, elongated, smooth, fleshy
Care:	Requires well-drained, slightly acidic soil with regular but moderate watering. It is important to protect the plant from extreme temperatures and prune mature fruits to encourage new production
Soil:	The soil for the Papaya Pococi should be light, well-drained, with a texture of loam or loamy clay. It is recommended that the soil depth does not exceed 1.20 m and that it is free of rocks to avoid plant tipping
Sprout Color:	Light green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	Requires a balanced supply of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and micronutrients such as magnesium and calcium. Organic-rich, slightly acidic soil (pH between 5.5 and 6.5) is essential to promote good growth and optimal fruit production
History:	The Papaya Pococi was developed to offer a variety of papaya suited to tropical and subtropical conditions. It is known for its resistance to diseases and its ability to produce high-quality fruit year-round

*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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