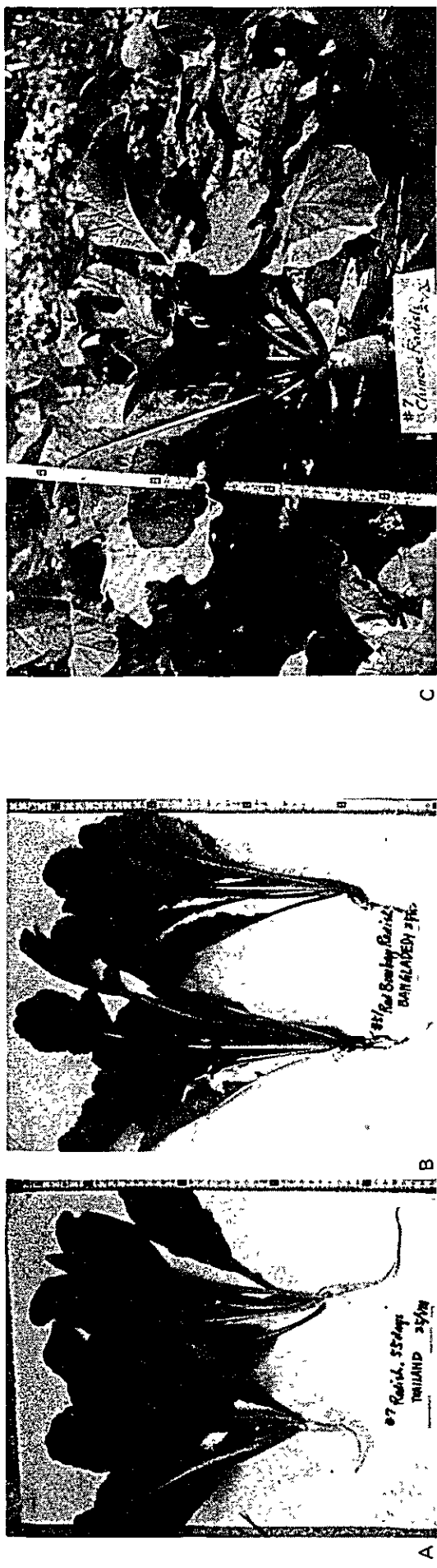


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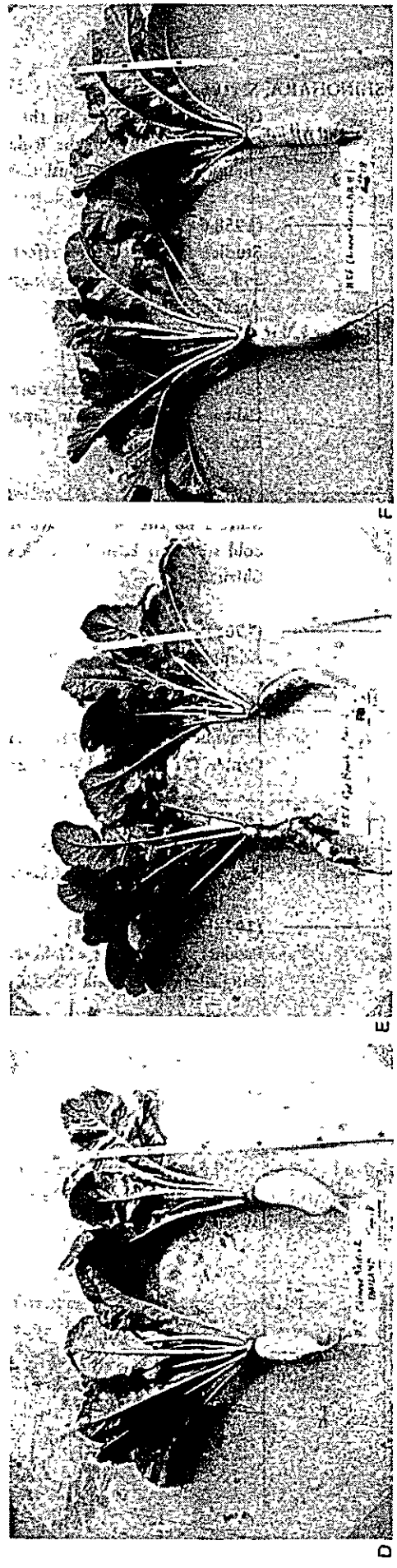
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Photo 3. Performance in the 1st Trial of Chinese Radish. Comparing with Local Red Bombay, in Dense Rainy Season Sown on 23-7-77 Except C



A. and B are 55 days radish and Red Bombay harvested at 32 days after sown as a leaf vegetables. Note that the roots of the latter show branching already this time while those of the former show smoothly growing.

C. Performance of 55 days radish in the 2nd Cyclonic Season sown on 16-9-77 photoed on 28-10. Grown excellently at spaser spacing than the first trial under better weather, which was not taken record by the expert on leave to Japan.

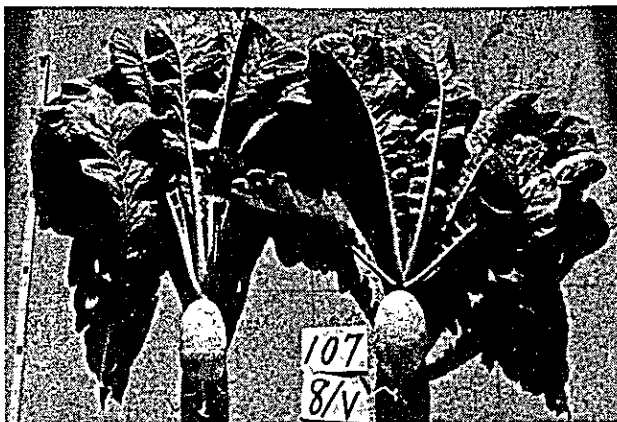


D.E.F are 55 days, Red Bombay and K.U. No. 1 respectively at adult stage at about 55 days after sown. The roots of Red Bombay are branched and cracked so that non marketable while other 2 Chinese radish varieties show excellent roots.

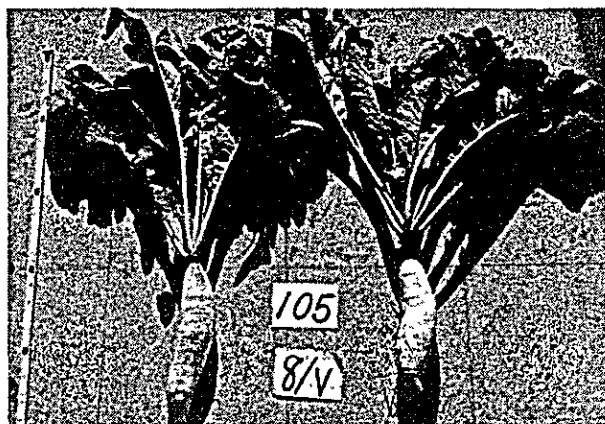
Plate 4. Performance in the 3rd Trial in the 1st Cyclonic Season Sown on 12-3-78, Harvested on 8-5 Including 2 Other Samples



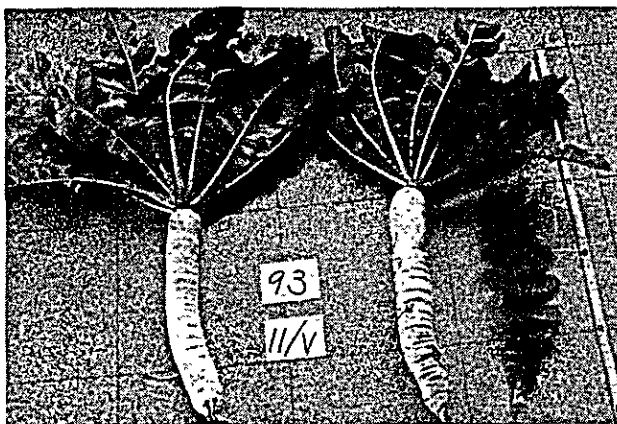
A



B

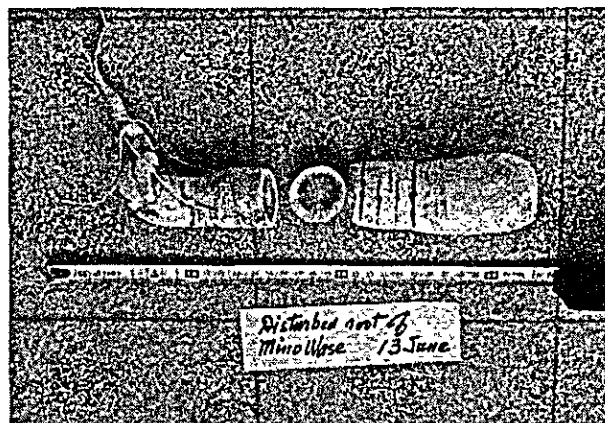


C

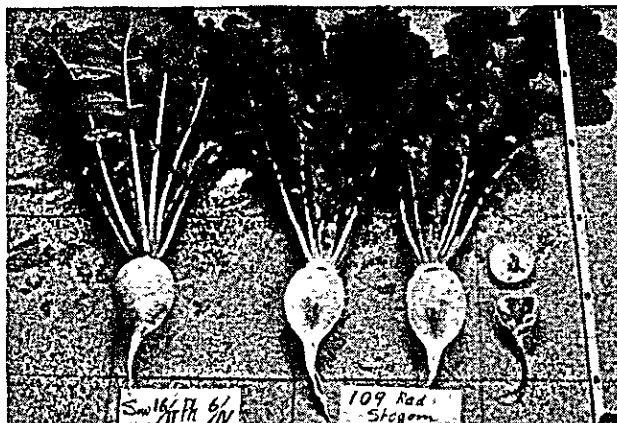


D

A, B, C and D are 55 days, Kilar, Tong Kwa-Pei Chinese radishes and Natsu-Mino (Mino Early, summer type) respectively. Out appearance of Mino Early has been good only somewhat rough but inside of the root was terrible, the same as shown in E, while all 3 Chinese cabbage have grown rather smoothly.



E. This sample of Mino Early was grown other place but showed the same condition as D. Inside of root turned blackish brown colour with violent necrosis of the pith, a typical symptom of boron deficiency, non-eatable.



F. Performance of Shogoin radish in the 8th Trial sown in 16-2-79 and photoed on 6-4. Harvested at 58 days after sown at some 60% of growth but the damage of born deficiency has been already seen, maybe caused by the hot temperature and severe dryness after middle of March.

Plate 5. Performance in the 5th Trial in Dense Rainy Season Sown on 21-6-78 with Pictures of Growing and Harvested Samples

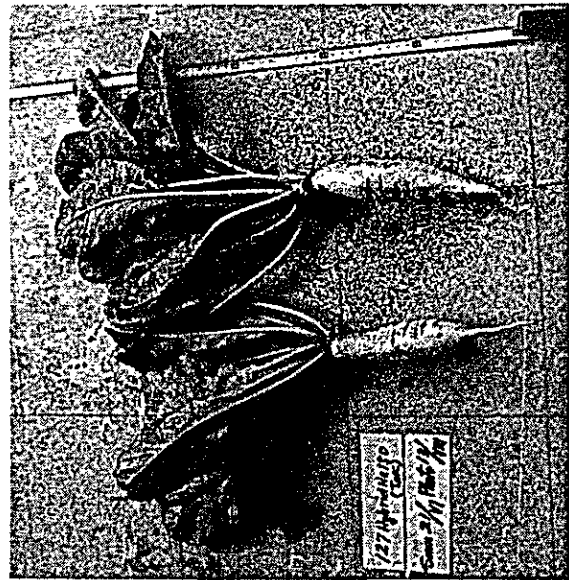


A

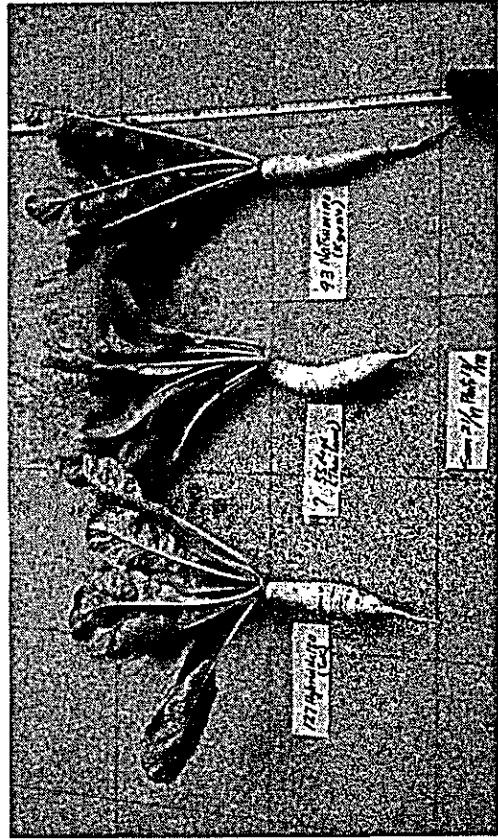


B

A and B are growing figures of Hybrid No. 150 and 55 days.



C is performance of Hybrid No. 150, an F<sub>1</sub>-Hybrid variety of Chinese radish almost the same strain of 55 days.

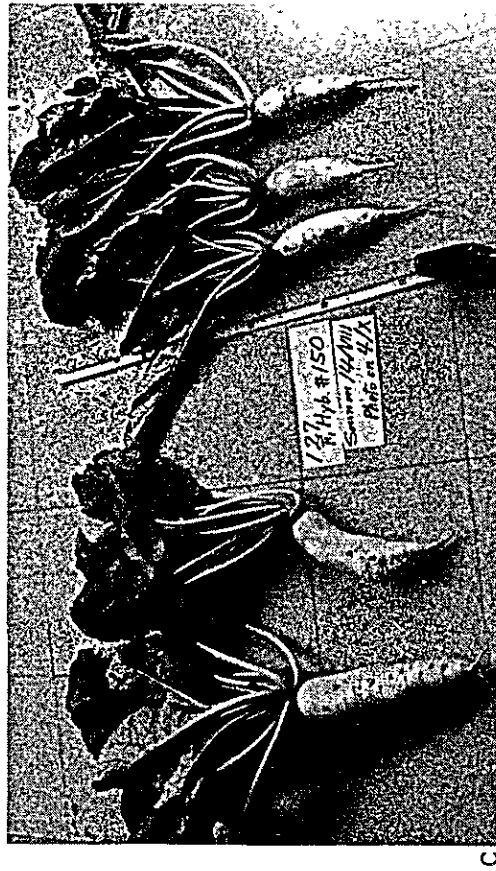


D. shows comparing Hybrid No. 150, 55 days and Natsu-Mino respectively, harvested at 53 days after sown. Natsu-Mino has grown without any trouble till this stage but very young while about 50 % of the plants has died about 2 weeks after this time when reached to the maturity.

Plate 6. Performance of the 6th Trial in Another Dense Rainy Season Sown on 14-8-78 of the 3 Similar Chinese Radish Varieties



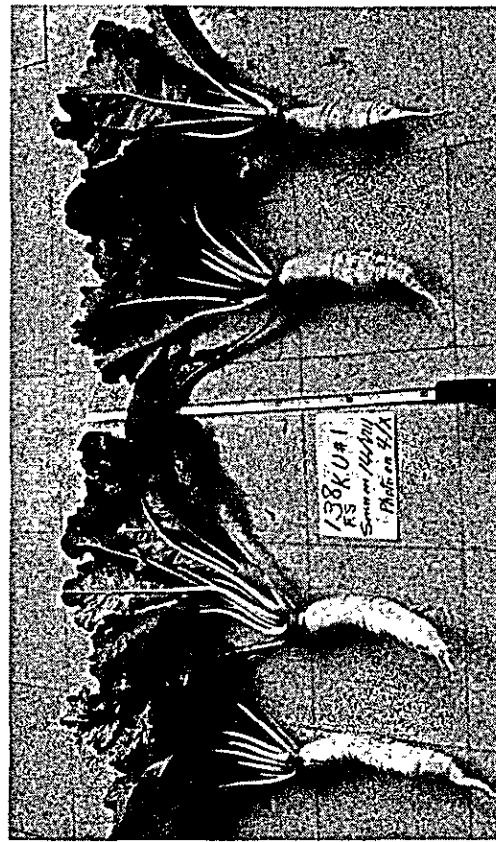
A



C



B



D

A and C are 55 days and Hybrid No. 150.

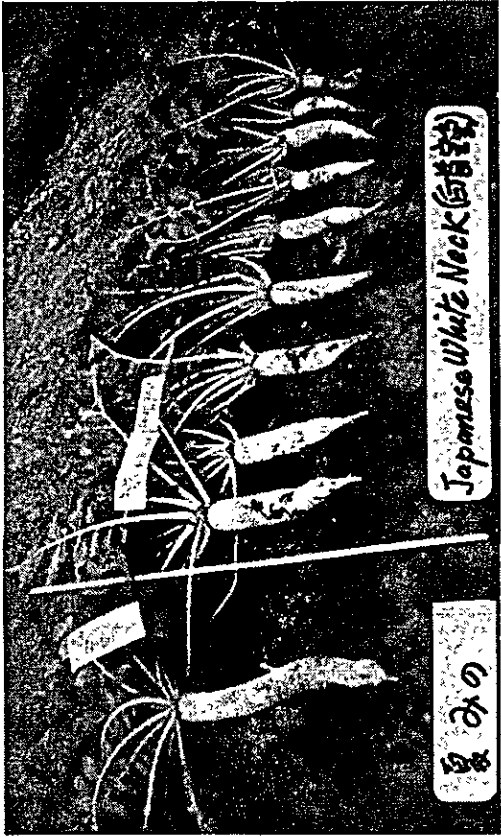
B and D are growing and harvested figures of KU No. 1, the foundation stock seed of Kasetsart University which was evaluated comparable quality to Hybrid No. 150



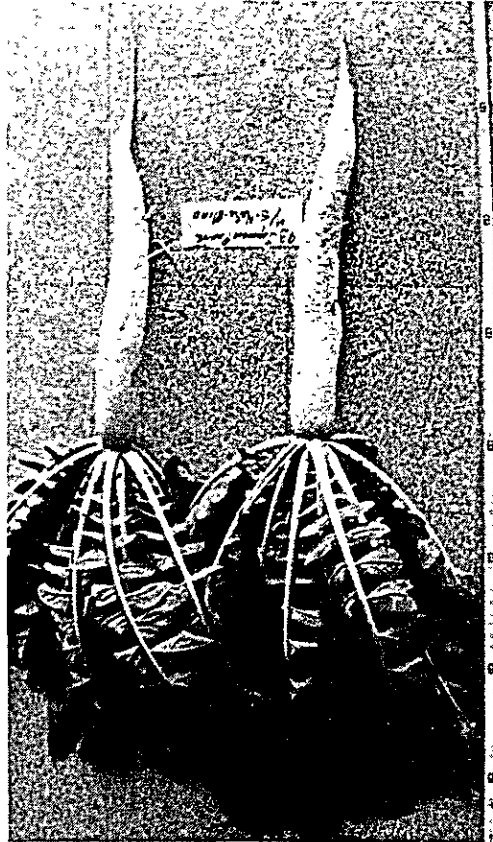
Plate 7. Performance of the 7th Trial in Dry Season Sown on 30-10-78



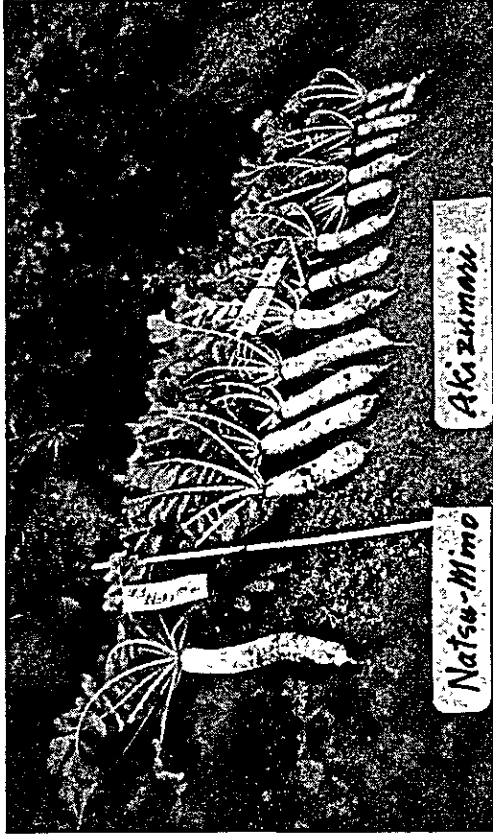
A. Growing picture of Natsu-Mino on 25-12 almost matured time.



B. Performance of Japanese White Neck, Nepali seed, on 11-1-79, 72 days after sown compared with Natsu-Mino at the leftest.



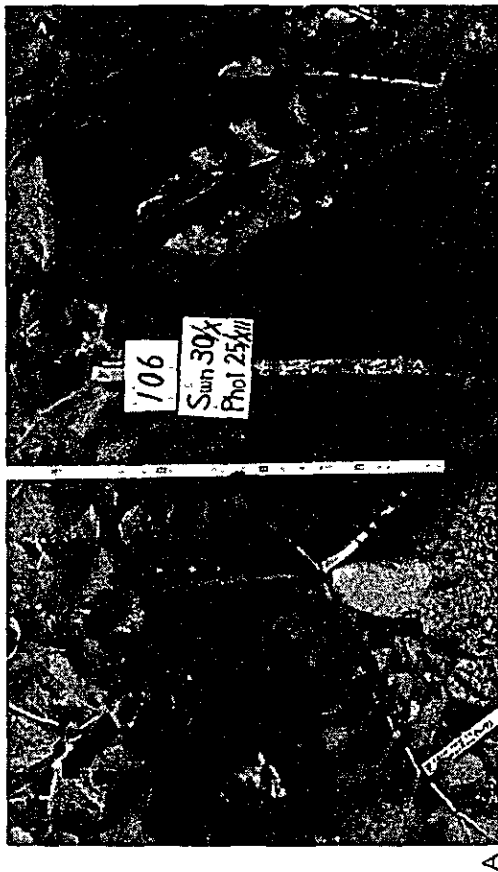
C. Performance of Natsu-Mino on 31-12, 61 days after soon.



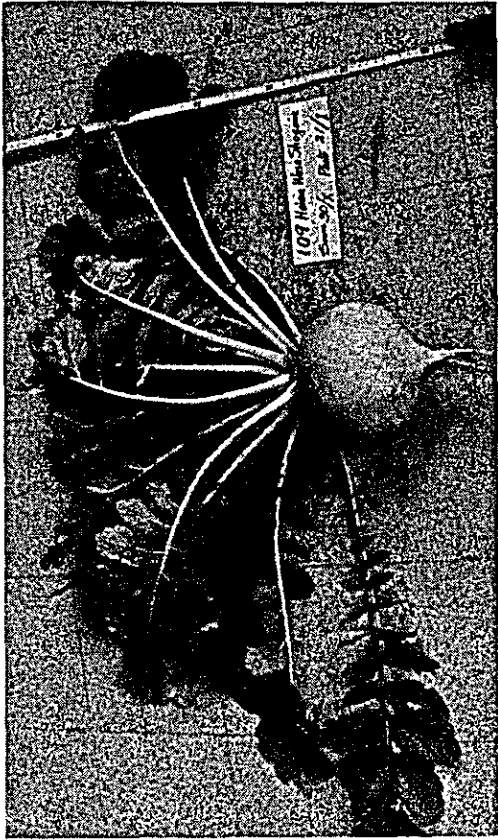
D. Performance of Akizumari on 11-1-79 compared with Natsu-Mino at the leftest.

With these pictures, it can be recognized how good the growing of radishes are in dry season, for example, Natsu-Mino was already reached its maturity at 56-60 days after sown while it was still immatured in the 5th trial of Plate 5-D.

Plate 8. The Same Trial as Plate 7



A

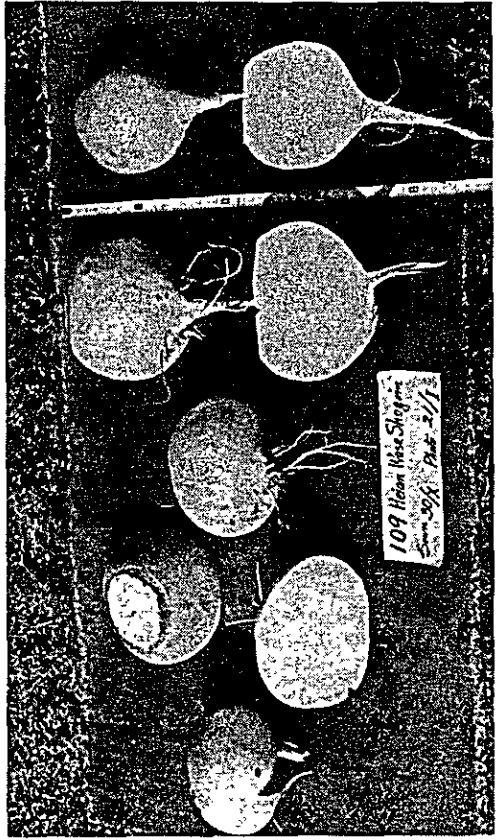


B



C

A and C are the Growing and Harvested Figures of Tameihua Chinese radish which is the latest and best quality variety in Taiwan, and A is photoed on 25-12 and C is photoed on 31-12.



D

B and A are the same situation pictures of Shogoin, a typical Japanese radish for boiled eaten, photoed on 21-1-79, 83 days after soon, how excellent this performance is compared with the performance of Plate 4-F.



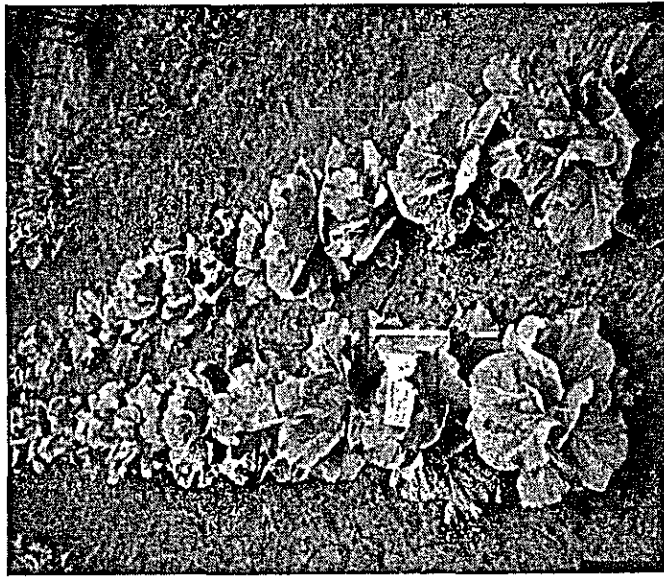
Plate 9. Performance of Cabbage in the 2nd Trial in Early Dense Rainy Season, Sown on 12-5-78 and Planted on 13-6



A.

A. New October, C. Kagayaki, D. Shogun

Those 3 varieties were photoed on 13-9, at the maturity time, those performance showed all their plants formed heads but their size was about 1/4 of dry season.



B. General view of Kagayaki, left and Shogun, right, photoed on 29-7, at the time of beginning of head formation.

B.



C.

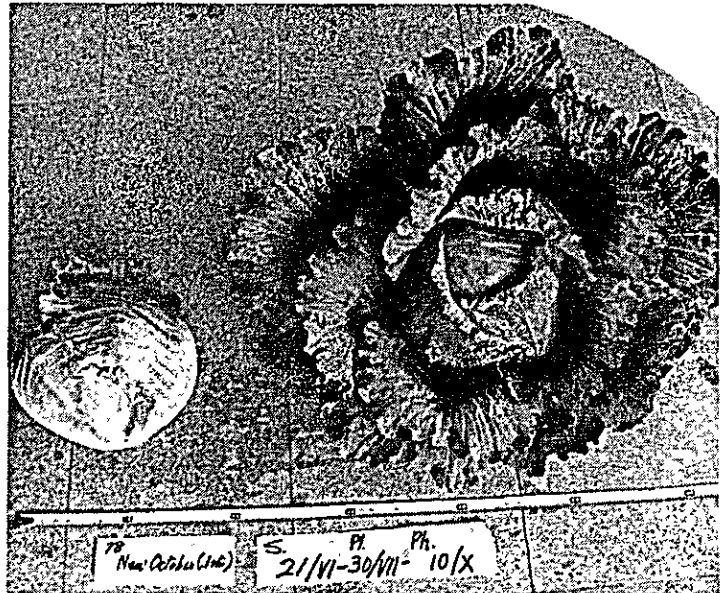


D.

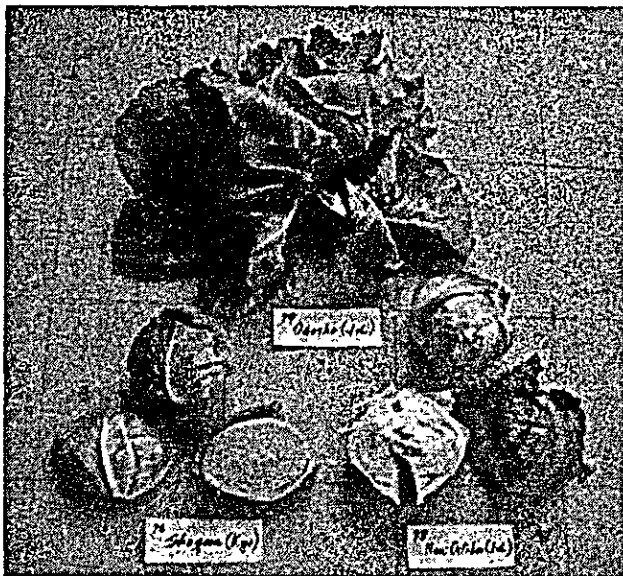
Plate 10. Performance of Cabbage in the 3rd Trial in Late Dense Rainy Season, Sown on 21-6-78 and Planted on 30-7



A. General view of Shogun photoed on 13-9, at the time of early stage of head formation.



B. New October and D. Shogun, photoed on 10-10 and on 4-10, at their maturity respectively. All their plants formed head but their size was about 1/4 of those in dry season.



C.



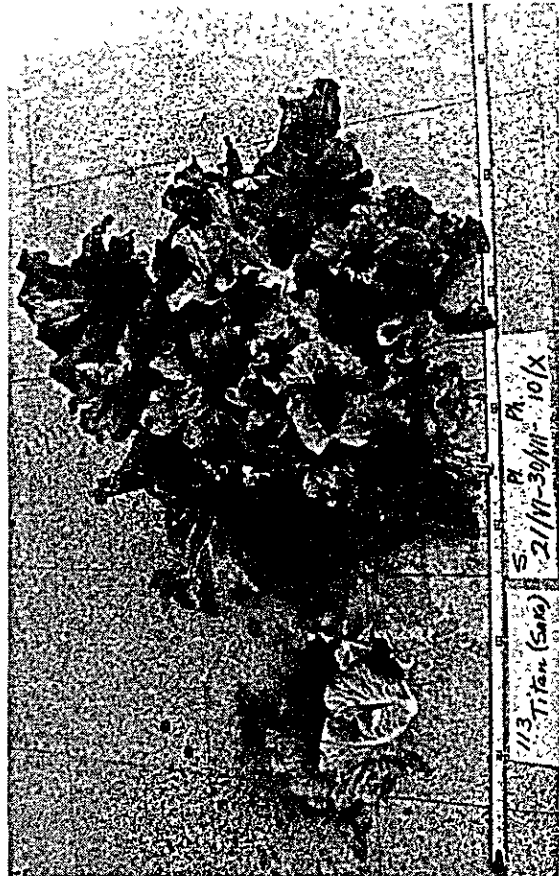
D.

C. Shogun, lower left, New October, lower right and Ogoshu, upper. Ogoshu formed tiny defective heads. One of the head of New October showed pith rot which seemed to be the same physiological disorder of radish grown in cyclonic season and some percentage of heads of all the varieties showed more or less this disorder although they were marketable.

Plate 11. Performance of Other Cabbage in the 3rd Trial



A. and B. are Leo, early variety, which reached 80 % of head development. A, on 4-10, showed overmaturity, 7-10 days late.

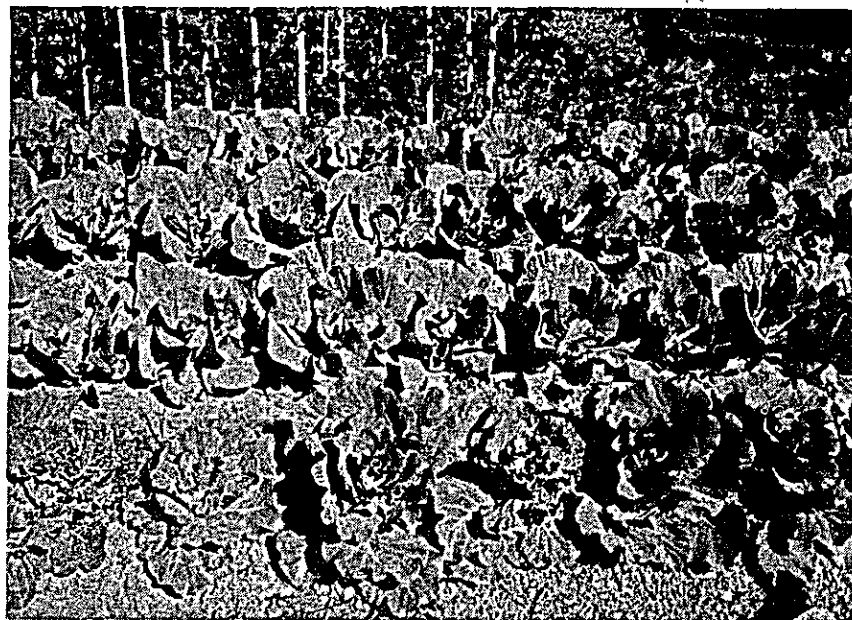


C. Titan which could not form head due to severe spreading of all heading leaves, although this variety performed excellent head in dry season seen in Plate 15-D.

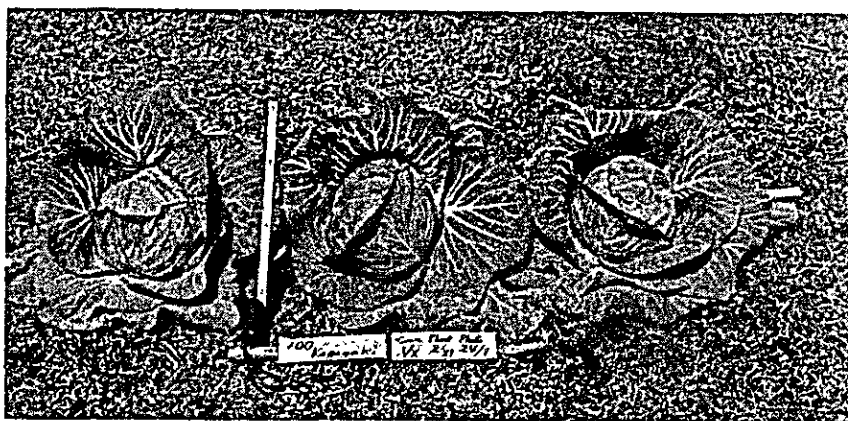


D. Princess No. 39 which is one of the example of complete unadaptable varieties due to the variety suited to northern cool areas.

Plate 12. Performance of Cabbage in the 4th Trial in Dry Season, Sown on 1-10-78 and Planted on 2-11-78 (1)



A. Growing figure at the time of beginning of head formation. Upper 2 lines are Shogun, the 3rd line is Kagayaki and the lowest is Leo, photoed on 2-12-78.



B

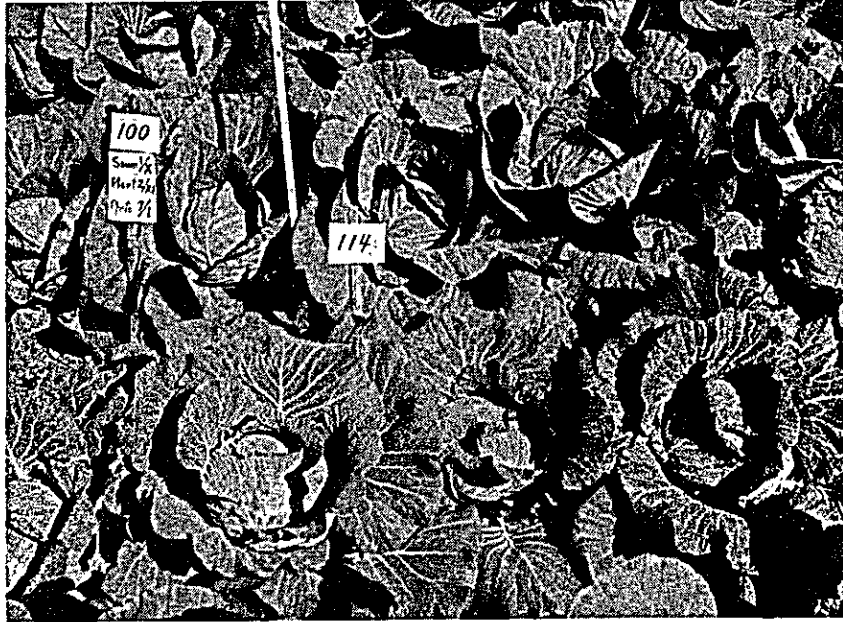


C

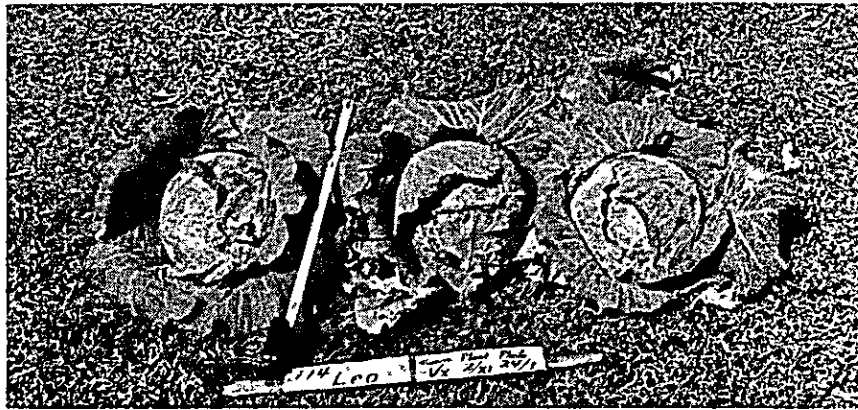
B. and C. Fully matured heads of Kagayaki photoed in 24-1-79, 83 days after planted.



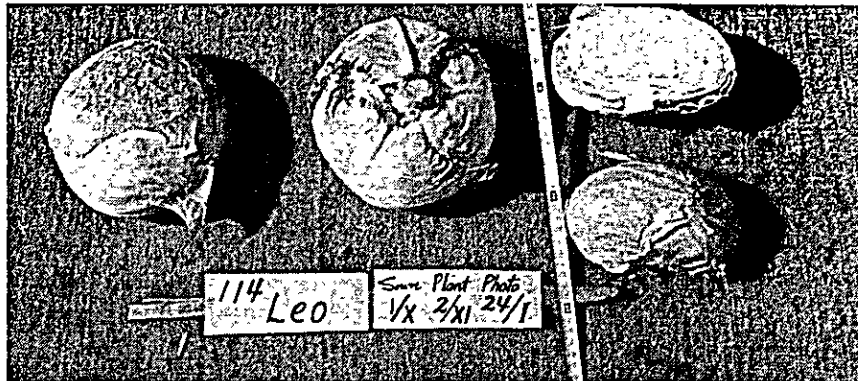
Plate 13. Contined (2)



A. Almost matured growing picture, the upper line is Kagayaki and the lower is Leo, photoed on 7-1-79, 66 days after planted.

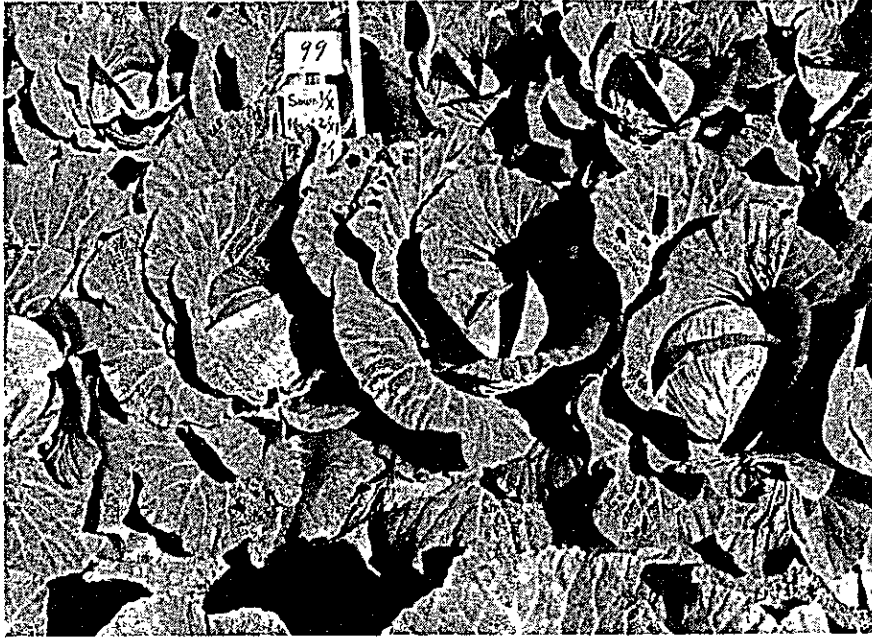


B

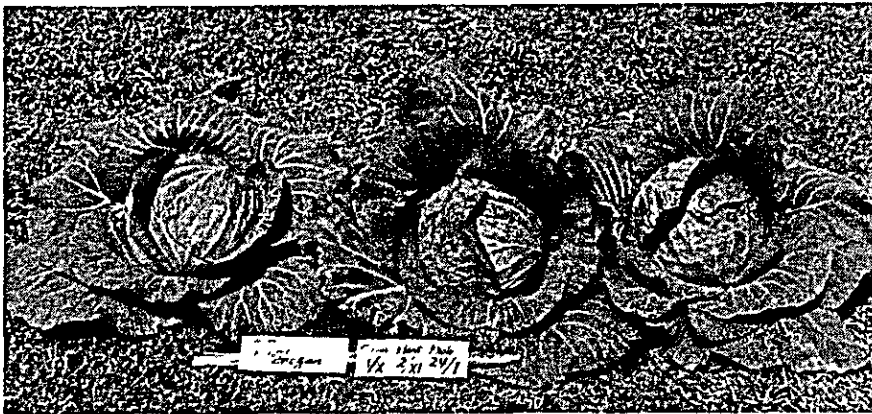


C

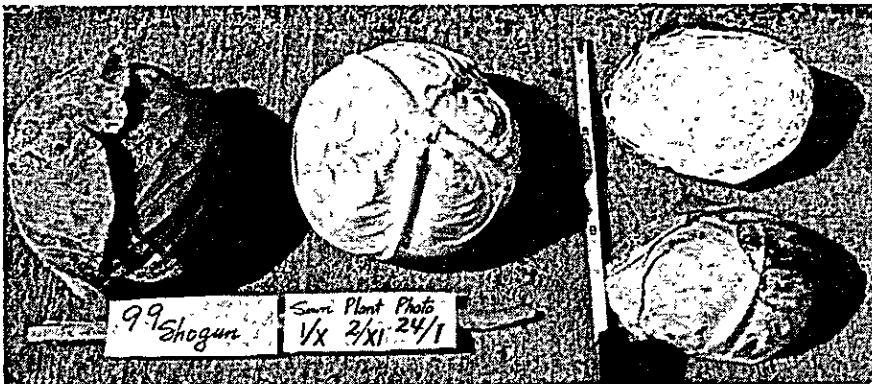
B. and C. Over matured head of Leo, photoed on 24-1-79.



A. Growing figure of Shogun photoed on 7-1-79, a part of heads were already marketable but they were still increasing their weight.



B



C

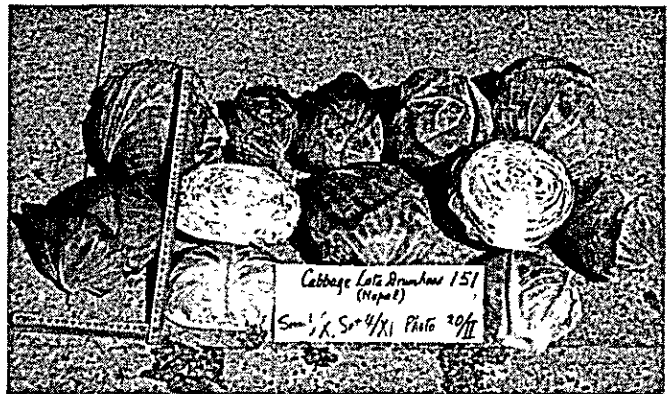
B. and C. Fully matured heads of Shogun, the longest standing variety of head kept in the field.



Plate 15. Trial of Other Cabbage Varieties in CERDI, Joydevpur, Sown on 1-10-78, Planted on 4-11-78 and Photoed on 20-2-79



B.



A. and B. Growing and harvested heads of Nepali Late Drumhead. This variety is a mass selection seed produced by Nepali Government. It is almost adoptable but not yet recommendable comparing with Japanese varieties because of too late and less uniformity, 20 % of heads were defective.



C. Heads of Titan. Very heavy yielder in Dry Season weighting more than 2 kgs, while it has failed head formation in rainy season (Plate 11-C).

Plate 16. Performance of Cauliflower and Broccoli in Dry Season, Sown on 1-10-78 and Planted on 2-11.



A. and B. Snow Queen and Snow King Cauliflowers, photoed on 24-12-78 and 2-1-79 respectively. Some of the heads were disturbed by brownish discoloured which seemed to be the same physiological disorder of radish, therefore, better to harvest earlier.



C. Green No. 18 Broccoli photoed on 2-1-79, 61 days after planted. Excellent quality even in Japan.

D. Second sprouted small heads photoed on 4-2-79, one month after first harvest. Somewhat over matured but usable if harvested earlier.

Plate 17. Performance of Kailaan in the 1st Trial, Sown on 26-7-77 and Planted on 7-9, and in 3rd Trial, Sown on 12-3-78 and Planted on 9-4.



A. and B. Growing figures of Narrow Leaf and Broad Leaf Kailaans at their maturity photoed on 10-10, 33 days after planted.



C. Harvested Narrow Leaf Kailaan, on 10-10.



D. Harvested Narrow Leaf Kailaan, Malaysian cultivar in the 3rd Trial photoed on 8-5-78, 30 days after planted.

Plate 18. Comparison of Performance of Kailaan in Dense Rainy Season and Dry Season



B



A

A. and B. Tinhao, late and Green Lance, early Kailaans in dense rainy season, sown on 21-6-78, planted on 30-7 and photoed on 13.9, 45 days after planted.



D



C

C. and D. Tinhao and Broad Leaf Kailaans in dry season, sown on 30-10-78, planted on 2-11 and photoed on 20-12, 48 days after planted. The growth is better in dry season and flowering time is much delayed too.



Plate 19. Performance of Chinese Cabbage in Dry Season, Sown on 30-10-78 and Photoed on 7-1-79, 69 Days after Sown (1)



A.



B.



C.

A., B and C. Tropical Pride, Tropical Delight and Michili. Former two are medium early and heavy yielders and Michili is essential variety for special use of Chinese style dishes.



A.



B.



C.

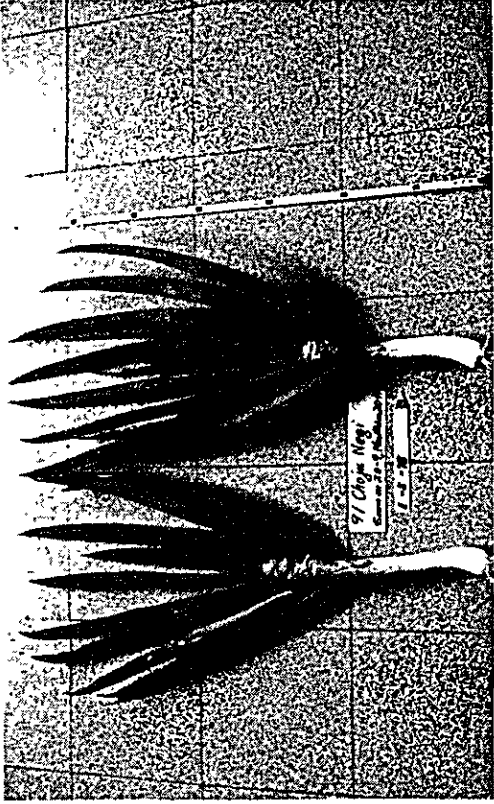
A., B. and C. Tropicana, Saladeer and 39-B, early, extra-early and medium early respectively. Saladeer is susceptible to ring spot mosaic virus and better to be harvested very early stage.



Plate 21. Tolerancy of Japanese Leaf Onion to Cyclonic and Dense Rainy Condition

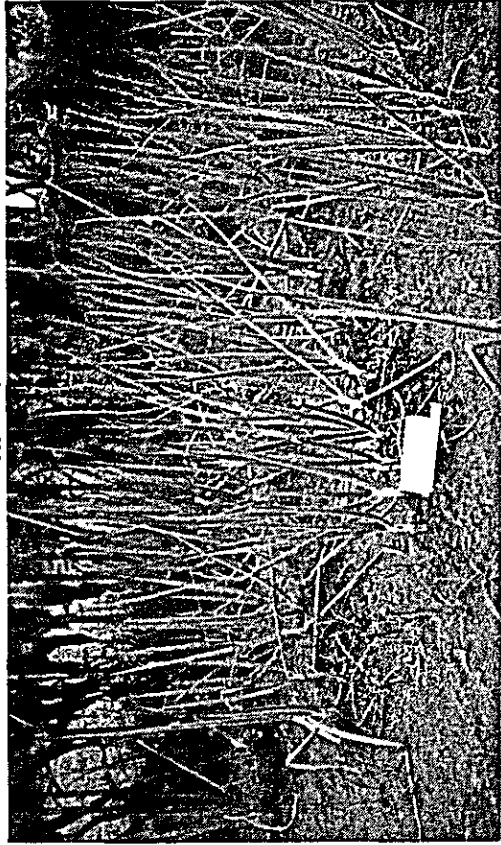


A

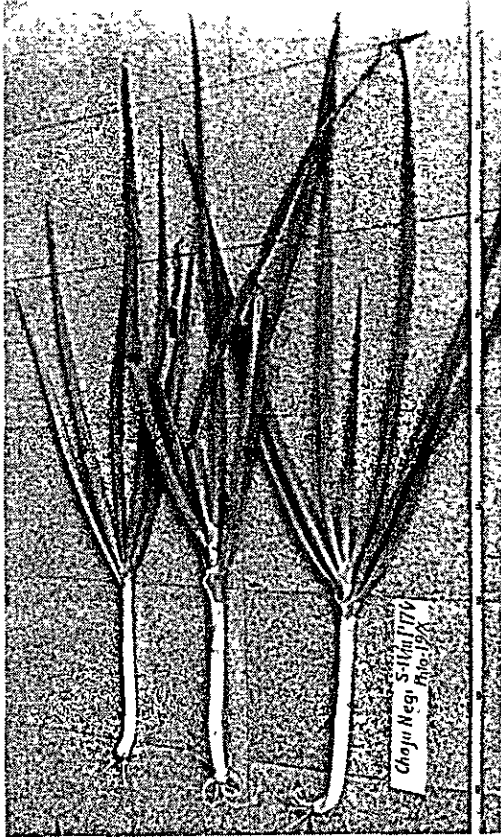


B

A. and B. Withstood and grown up figures of leaf onion under Cyclonic condition. A was sown on 24-8-78, planted on 4-11 and photoed on 6-4-79. B was sown on 20-9-77, planted on 20-11 and harvested on 1-5-78. Both were not only withstood but also grown up so big as 3.0-3.5 cm of stem diameter.



C. Growing figures of Choju, right 3 lines and Peitsun, the leftest, photoed on 29-7-77, growing smoothly without problem.



D. Harvested Choju, sown on 11-3-78, planted on 17-5 and photoed on 19-10, 124 days after planted, 2.0-2.5 cm of stem diameter.