



Pococi



PAPAYA



TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

Common name:	Papaya
Scientific name:	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Family:	Caricaceae
Genetic Group:	Carica
Variety:	Pococi
Category:	Hybrid
Height:	2.5 - 3 m
Flowering cycle:	5 - 7 months after germination
Susceptibility:	Susceptible to pests such as aphids (Aphididae)
Resistance:	Its improved genetics reduce the incidence of anthracnose, show lower susceptibility to Phytophthora spp., and are tolerant to the PRSV Virus
Temperature Requirements:	Medium
Sowing density (plants/ha):	1,500 - 2,000
Average yield:	90 - 180 t/ha depending on plant density per hectare
Elevation:	0 - 1,500 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	20° C - 30° C
Harvesting time:	12 - 18 months from planting
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



FRUIT'S QUALITIES:

Fruit Color:	Golden yellow on outside, with orange flesh
Acidity	Low, with a sweet and mild flavor
Flavor:	Sweet and juicy
Brix Degrees:	10° - 12°



Pococí



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Fruit Size:	15 - 25 cm
Bud Type:	Vigorous, in the form of spreading branches
Pollination:	Cross-pollination necessary, not self compatible
Self-compatibility:	No
Shape:	Oval-shaped, elongated, smooth, fleshy
Care:	Must be protected from extreme temperatures
Soil:	The soil must be well drained, slightly acidic, and rich in organic matter to promote root growth. It is important to avoid heavy, compacted soils that could affect drainage
Sprout Color:	Light green
Preferred Climate:	Tropical and dry climate
Nutritional Requirements:	Requires balanced fertilization, with emphasis on potassium
History:	The Pococí papaya hybrid is a variety developed in 1999 between the Agricultural Experimental Station Fabio Braudrit Moreno (EEAFBM) of the UCR and the National Institute for Innovation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology (INTA). It is a hybrid fruit of papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i> L) that is characterized by being sweet, fragrant, with intense color and adequate size

***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 plants with GreenLab!



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