



Minerva

Larger Fruit Size



Needing a larger fruited Eastern-type melon? Minerva may be just what you are looking for. Minerva has performed well in planting programs with Athena to provide quality melons throughout the season. On average, Minerva fruit may be larger than Athena by 2-3 pounds and can mature 2-3 days later than Athena. Fruit is typically oval in shape to slightly "lobey" with slight sutures and a coarse open net that covers the entire melon including the sutures. In addition to larger fruit, this variety has been shown to have a strong, vigorous plant.

T R I A L D A T A *	
Type	Eastern Shipper
Approx. Days to Maturity	78
Average Size, Shape & Length x Width (in.)	Approx. 7 - 8 lbs. Oval to flat oval. 8 x 7.5
Interior	Thick flesh with good flesh firmness.
Exterior Appearance	Coarse, open netting. Sutures are slight to medium and netted.
Disease Resistance	HR: Fom (0, 1, 2); Sf (1) IR: Sf (2) T: S

* See Back Side for Disease Resistance Descriptions




Minerva



Note: All variety information presented herein is based on field and laboratory observation. Actual crop yield and quality are dependent upon many factors beyond our control and NO WARRANTY is made for crop yield and quality. Since environmental conditions and local practices may affect variety characteristics and performance, we disclaim any legal responsibility for these. Read all tags and labels. They contain important conditions of sale, including limitations of warranties and remedies. ROGERS® is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company. Syngenta Seeds, Inc., P.O. Box 4188, Boise, ID 83711-4188, U.S.A. www.rogersadvantage.com



KEY TO RESISTANCE ABBREVIATIONS FOR MELON

Fom	Fusarium wilt caused by the specified races of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>melonis</i>
Sf	Powdery mildew caused by the specified races of <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>
S	Sulfur burn caused by the application of some sulfur-based pesticides
HR	High Resistance: describes plant varieties that highly restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen under normal pest or pathogen pressure when compared to susceptible varieties. Highly resistant varieties may, however, exhibit some symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure.
IR	Intermediate Resistance: describes plant varieties that restrict the growth and development of the specified pest or pathogen, but may exhibit a greater range of symptoms or damage compared to highly resistant varieties. Intermediately resistant varieties will still show less severe symptoms or damage than susceptible plant varieties when grown under similar environmental conditions and/or pest or pathogen pressure.
T	Tolerance: the ability of a plant variety to endure abiotic stress without serious consequences for growth, appearance or yield. A tolerant plant variety will usually show fewer symptoms than sensitive plant varieties when grown under similar conditions of abiotic stress.
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Pathogen races are indicated to the right of the abbreviation in parentheses [example: Sf (1, 2) = Powdery mildew caused by race 1 of *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*]. In cases where specific races or strains are not noted the variety is resistant to some, but not necessarily all known races or strains of the pathogen.

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