

Early type
carinata

B. CAR. 11

ETHIOPIAN MUSTARD

Ethiopian mustard or Abyssinian mustard (*Brassica carinata*) is a mustard variety with origins in Ethiopia. Drought and heat have little to no limiting effect on the growth of Ethiopian mustard.

Varieties of this annual leafy crop have been developed as a leafy vegetable for human consumption (particularly in African countries) and for oil production. The oil-rich seeds are used, among other things, for biofuel production. The crop can grow 1 to 2 meters tall and has deep roots with a long taproot (up to about 100 cm). Compared to other cruciferous green manures, Ethiopian mustard has a long vegetative period and only flowers with very early sowing, which reduces the risk of seed formation. The crop is frost-sensitive but less so than yellow mustard.

Ethiopian mustard appears to be very susceptible to and vulnerable to clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*), the soil fungus that can cause significant damage to cabbage species and canola.

Brassica carinata contains a relatively high level of glucosinolates and is therefore also grown as a biofumigation crop. Biofumigation is a method in which green manures with specific substances are cultivated and then incorporated into the soil after chopping, in order to control soil diseases.

B. CAR. 11 is an early type Ethiopian mustard.

CULTIVATION ADVICE

Sowing time	July - August (depending on location)
Seed quantity	12-15 kg per hectare
Fertilization	40-60 kg N per hectare



Ethiopian mustard
Brassica carinata