



versie 2009 - 01

- * Very early maturity
- * Uniform tubers
- * Bright skin
- * Bold size
- * Early to harvest

Characteristics

Cooking type Maturity Yield mature Tuber size Tuber shape Number of tubers Flesh colour Skin colour Berries

Dormancy period Emergence Sencor sensitivity Foliage development Internal bruising Little Potato disorder Dry matter content UWW

PCN Resistance

Wart disease

Spraing Foliage Blight Tuber Blight Common scab Powdery scab PVYn Yntn tuber tolerance AB Early Rather high Very large Oval Low tuber number Yellow Yellow Few berries

Average Normal Rather sensitive Moderate Rather sensitive Rather sensitive 17,3 311

Resistant: Ro1,2/3,4 Susceptible: Ro5 Resistant: fysio 1 Susceptible: fysio 2

Slightly susceptible Susceptible Slightly susceptible Slightly susceptible Very susceptible Slightly susceptible Slightly susceptible





Plant populations

Market: 40-65 mm. Plant depth: 3- 4 cm deeper than normal; Planting density by 75 cm row.

28/35 approx 74.000 tubers/ha approx 18 cm-1800 kg 35/50 approx 56.000 tubers/ha approx 24 cm-3500 kg 50/55 approx 44.000 tubers/ha approx 30 cm-4500 kg

Always check the tuber number for a correct calculation.

Fertilizer

Adapt fertilization to soil analysis. Nitrogen (N): approx. 120% in comparison to other early varieties. Application: 4/5 before planting, 1/5 directly after tuberization. Be aware of a constant availability of nutrients.

Stagnation in growth could lead to growth cracks.

Carrera is susceptible to deficiency diseases; the application of trace elements is necessary. Manganese and Magnesium are required for a vigorous plant and prevent early dying off. In addition we advise a supplementary Borium application on sensitive soils.

HZPC takes no responsibility for any harmful consequences that might eventually occur when using this information.







General production advice warepotatoes

Pre-treatment and planting - Average dormancy. - Can be planted with small white sprouts. It is possible to remove a developed top sprout. - Soil types susceptible to Rhizoctonia should always be treated. - For long storage growth; preference for Azoxystrobine (Amistar). This will also give protection against Silver scurf . - Build up the rows very proper to avoid green tubers Growing attentionpoints - Best results are achieved on richer and heavier soils with a good structure. - Foliage development is moderate, therefore a high initial dose of N is important. - Preferably apply Sencor only before emergence, or with the low dose system. - Weather conditions have strong influence on the effect; adapt the dose to these conditions. - Start in time with preventative application against Alternaria. - Phytopthora spravings: * At an early stage preventative remedies with a strong effect against Alternaria should be used. * Vary in choice of remedies. * Later in the season, switch over to remedies with a better tuber protection. - With low rainfall, irrigate in time for a uniform growth. - An explosive growth in the second part of the growing season is not desirable. Haulmkilling and harvest - In general, Carrera has a good stolone detachment. - Take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent mechanical damage and internal bruising. - Reduce dropping heights. Storage - Carrera is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 5 months after harvesting. - When harvest is under normal conditions, cooling can be started quickly after drying. - For storage longer than 3 months mechanical cooling is required. MECHANICAL COLDSTORE - Refrigerate with a small difference (<4 $^{\circ}$ C) between cooling- and product temperature to limit loss of weight. - Reduce temperature with a cooling regime of 0.5 - 0.7 degrees a day, to a stable temperature of 5°C. - Storage lower than recommended results in increased sweetening. - Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation. - Every fluctuation of temperature, in connection with formation of condensation, results in early sprouting and an increased risk of silver scurf.