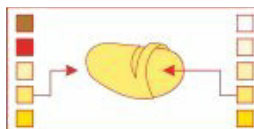


General production advice warepotatoes

version 2009 - 01

- * **Broad adaptation**
- * **Reliable**
- * **Good yields**
- * **Suitable for different markets**
- * **Large and uniform tubers**



Characteristics

Cooking type	B
Maturity	Middle early
Yield mature	High
Tuber size	Large sized
Tuber shape	Round-oval / Oval
Number of tubers	Average
Flesh colour	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Berries	No berries
Dormancy period	Long
Emergence	Slow
Sencor sensitivity	Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	Good
Internal bruising	Moderate sensitive
Little Potato disorder	Moderate sensitive
Dry matter content	19,7
UWW	360
PCN Resistance	Resistant: Ro1,4 Slightly susceptible: Pa2 Susceptible: Ro2/3,5 Pa3
Wart disease	Resistant: fysio 1 Susceptible: fysio 2
Spraing	Resistant
Foliage Blight	Susceptible
Tuber Blight	Resistant
Common scab	Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
PVYn	Slightly susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	Resistant

Plant populations

Planting distance advice (75 cm. row distance)

28/35 mm - ca. 44.500 pl./ha. Plant. distance \pm 30 cm.
 35/50 mm - ca. 38.000 pl./ha. Plant. distance \pm 35 cm.
 50/55 mm - ca. 35.000 pl./ha. Plant. distance \pm 38 cm.

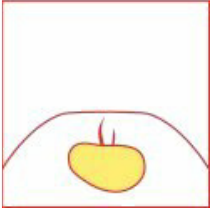
Fertilizer

Advise Nitrogen fertilisation ca. 240 kg/ha incl. soil supply, preferably given in two doses.

Potassium: ample fertilisation is needed because of the susceptibility to bruising. An extra fertilisation just before bloom reduces the dry matter content and with that the susceptibility to bruising.

General production advice warepotatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



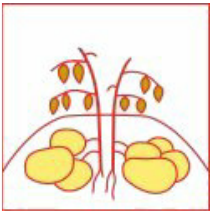
- Despite the good dormancy, pre sprouting is not necessary.
- Take the potatoes out of the coldstore at least three weeks before planting.
- There is no strong apical sprout dominance.
- Do not plant in too cold soil to avoid little potato disorder.

Growing attentionpoints



- Suitable for all types of soil.
- Somewhat slow emergence, followed by a good development.
- Early Late Blight (*Phytophthora*) sprayings are advised.

Haulm-killing and harvest



- After haulm killing the already naturally maturing plants, tubers separate easily.
- Reduce dropping heights to avoid bruising and mechanical damage.

Storage



- Good storability, also as a result of good dormancy.
- Do not store at a temperature lower than 5°C. as tubers could age too fast.
- Too fast cooling and fluctuating temperatures promote the development of Phoma.
- Grade with care. The variety looks to be a bit susceptible to hairline cracking.