Production advice ware potatoes  Pre-pack fresh

- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Multi-purpose variety
- Good resistance to common scab
- Good storability

Agronomic characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormancy</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield mature</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber size</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber shape</td>
<td>Oval / Long oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tubers</td>
<td>15-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin colour</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh after cooking</td>
<td>Light yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking type</td>
<td>B - Slightly mealy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter content/Starch</td>
<td>22,1% / 16,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UWW/Specific gravity</td>
<td>408 / 1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal bruising</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metribuzin sensitivity</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Potato disorder</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed size</th>
<th>Plant population/ha</th>
<th>Row distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28/35</td>
<td>50.000</td>
<td>75 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/45</td>
<td>42.000</td>
<td>90 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/50</td>
<td>38.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/50</td>
<td>32.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Plant depth: normal. Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

- Foliage Blight: 46
- Tuber Blight: 79
- Alternaria: 78
- Common scab: 70
- Powdery scab: 60
- Spraying: 55
- PVY: 22
- Yntn tuber tolerance: 98

PCN Resistance: Ro1/4 *1 Ro2/3 *1 Pa2 *1 Pa3 *1
Wart disease: F1 10 F2 *2 F6 *2 F18 *1

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N): Very high inputs (>250Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply)
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.
- Phosphate fertilization according to standard advice.
- Sensitive to boron and manganese deficiencies. Include them in the fertilizer mix is highly recommended.
Pre-treatment and planting

- CHALLENGER has a high dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- Always treat CHALLENGER seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- On light soils with free living nematodes there is a higher risk of spraying. Apply a nematicide on these soils.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- Do not plant in cold soils as this will increase the risk of irregular emergence.
- Wider planting is advised to get bigger size tubers.

Growing attention points

- CHALLENGER has a slow emergence but foliage develops strongly at a later stage.
- CHALLENGER has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- CHALLENGER has a good drought tolerance.
- CHALLENGER is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.

Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 20.5 %.
- Haulm killing on a slightly green foliage will result in a brighter skin.
- If melaine hydrazide is used, it should be applied when the smallest tuber is 28 mm and canopy is still green.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- CHALLENGER is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Harvest CHALLENGER with care, at higher dry matters it can be sensitive to bruising.

Storage

- CHALLENGER has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Because of the high tuber count in small sizes, storability needs extra attention to get enough drying capacity and avoid fast CO2 increase.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value, not lower than 5°C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, can result in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver scurf.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.