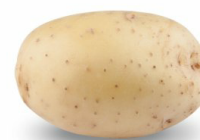




General production advice ware potatoes

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Very attractive bright skin
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good storability



Agronomic characters

Maturity	77	Early
Dormancy	64	Medium
Yield early	88	Moderate
Yield mature	89	Moderate
Tuber size	83	Large
Tuber shape		Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		18,1% / 12,3%
UWW/Specific gravity		327 / 1,069
Internal bruising	9	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	65	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	38	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	75 cm	90 cm
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Resistances

Foliage Blight	37	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	62	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	63	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	50	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	56	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	75	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	27	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	96	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	*1	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*1	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	*1	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6		● ● ● ● ●
F18		● ● ● ● ●

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Ensure a constant availability of water and nutrients. Stagnation followed by rapid growth could lead to growth cracks.



General production advice ware potatoes



Pre-treatment and planting

- AMBRA has a good dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Seed should be removed from the cold store in time before planting.
- Cutting seed is not advised because of sensitivity to rotting.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- Avoid soils with high common scab risk.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- AMBRA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.



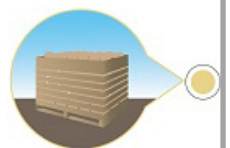
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Irrigation results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- AMBRA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 18,5 %.
- Start to measure the dry matter content about 3 weeks before the expected harvest date.
- Tuber growth can be very fast at the end of the cycle, check regularly.
- AMBRA can be harvested after 90-100 days.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- AMBRA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.



Storage

- AMBRA is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 5 months after harvest.
- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- AMBRA is little susceptible to Fusarium.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- When harvested under normal circumstances, mechanical cooling can start very soon (3 days) after curing. A cool and dry product prevents increase of silver scurf.
- 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.