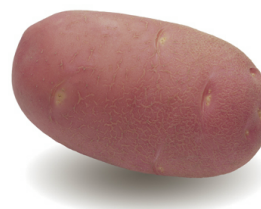




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- High yield
- Strong foliage
- High dry matter content
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- Multi-purpose variety



Agronomic characters

Maturity	54	Late
Dormancy	50	Moderate short
Yield early	111	High
Yield mature	110	High
Tuber size	80	Large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Red
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		23,3% / 17,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		433 / 1,094
Internal bruising	13	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	63	●●●●●
Little Potato disorder	85	●●●●●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	45.000	30	25
35/45	39.000	34	28
35/55	36.000	37	31
50/55	34.000	39	33
55/65	32.500	41	34
55/65 cut seed	37.000	36	30

Resistances

Foliage Blight	40	●●●●●
Tuber Blight	73	●●●●●
Alternaria	77	●●●●●
Common scab	56	●●●●●
Powdery scab	58	●●●●●
Spraing	89	●●●●●
PVY	17	●●●●●
Yntn tuber tolerance	97	●●●●●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	●●●●●
Ro2/3	*3	●●●●●
Ro5	*1	●●●●●
Pa2	*2	●●●●●
Pa3	*1	●●●●●

Wart disease

F1	10	●●●●●
F2	7	●●●●●
F6	7	●●●●●
F18		●●●●●

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- On soils poor in potassium, apply chlorine (KCl) based fertilizer just before planting to improve bruising tolerance.
- To avoid high dry matter an extra application of potassium after tuber initiation is needed.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



Pre-treatment and planting

- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- ASTERIX can be grown on all soil types.
- When planted on heavier soil, a good structure is crucial.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.



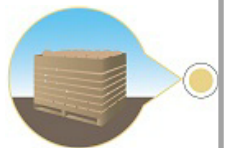
Growing attention points

- Foliage development is strong, keep nitrogen low.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Tubers are big size. Harvest and store with care to prevent damage and bruising.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.



Storage

- ASTERIX is suitable for long term storage.
- Good curing is essential as ASTERIX is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- ASTERIX is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Store at a stable 6 °C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Do not use sprout inhibitor, ASTERIX is susceptible to skin burning.