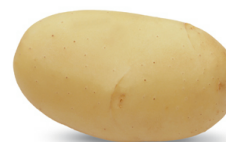




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- High yield
- Good drought and heat resistance
- Good storability



Agronomic characters

Maturity	53	Late
Dormancy	70	Long
Yield mature	103	Moderate high
Tuber size	85	Large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		20,9% / 15,1%
UWW/Specific gravity		385 / 1,083
Internal bruising	17	Sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	60	●●●●●●
Little Potato disorder	60	●●●●●●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	53.000	25	21
35/45	43.000	31	26
35/55	40.000	33	28
50/55	38.000	35	29
55/65	36.000	37	31

Resistances

Foliage Blight	47	●●●●●●
Tuber Blight	71	●●●●●●
Alternaria	80	●●●●●●
Common scab	46	●●●●●●
Powdery scab	56	●●●●●●
Spraing	77	●●●●●●
PVY	60	●●●●●●
Yntn tuber tolerance	38	●●●●●●
PCN Resistance		
Ro1/4	9	●●●●●●
Ro2/3	*1	●●●●●●
Ro5	*1	●●●●●●
Pa2	*2	●●●●●●
Pa3		●●●●●●
Wart disease		
F1	10	●●●●●●
F2	*2	●●●●●●
F6		●●●●●●
F18		●●●●●●

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.
- Potassium (K): approx. 200 kg K/ha before planting and 250 kg K/ha after tuberisation improves quality
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.
- Don't use organic manure.



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



Pre-treatment and planting

- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Eyes are unevenly distributed, don't cut the seed.
- 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.
- Avoid soils with high common scab risk.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- Do not plant in cold soils as this will increase the risk of irregular emergence.



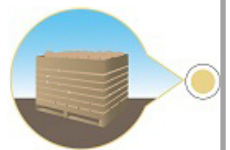
Growing attention points

- CAESAR has a slow emergence but foliage develops strongly at a later stage.
- In spite of the late maturity, CAESAR has an early tuberisation.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.
- Despite the good Phytophthora resistance, a regular preventive application is advised given the long growing season.



Haulm killing and harvest

- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- CAESAR is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- High dry matter and cold conditions during harvest will increase the risk of bruising.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.



Storage

- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- CAESAR is suitable for long term storage.
- CAESAR is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Mechanical cooling is required for longer than 4 months storage.
- 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.