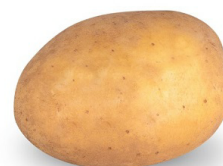




## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- Very attractive bright skin
- Good resistance to common scab
- High resistance to TRV
- PVY resistance



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	67	Medium early
Dormancy	102	Very long
Yield mature	108	High
Tuber size	84	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Dark yellow
Flesh after cooking		Dark yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		18,3% / 12,5%
UWW/Specific gravity		331 / 1,07
Internal bruising	10	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	79	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	87	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

### Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	47.500	28	23
35/45	44.000	30	25
35/55	42.000	32	26
50/55	39.000	34	28
55/65	36.000	37	31

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	57	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	71	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	70	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	64	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	68	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	99	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	98	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	4	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*6	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3		● ● ● ● ●

#### Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	*5	● ● ● ● ●
F6	*5	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*1	● ● ● ● ●

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the current local rules about crop fertilization.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Liquid fertilizer with trace elements can be combined with late blight fungicides.



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



### Pre-treatment and planting

- CAMELIA has a long dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- 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.
- CAMELIA can be grown on all soil types.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.



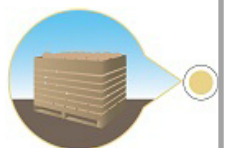
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- CAMELIA has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- CAMELIA is high resistant to TRV.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Only a mature crop will give a good storable product.
- Harvest preferably when soil temperature is below 25°C to avoid high risk of rot.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- CAMELIA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.



### Storage

- CAMELIA has a long dormancy and has good storability.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.