CANBERRA

LATONA X RED SCARLETT

Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- **Uniform tuber size and shape**
- **Suitable for second (autumn/winter) crop**
- **Bright, dark red skin**
- **Good dry matter content**
- **Good common and powdery scab resistance**

Agronomic characters

Maturity	69	Medium early
Dormancy	65	Medium
Yield early	94	Good
Yield mature	94	Good
Tuber size	81	Large
Tuber shape		Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Red
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		19,4% / 13,5%
UWW/Specific gravity		353 / 1,075
Internal bruising	8	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	76	
Little Potato disorder	75	

Skin and flesh colour

Cooking type

Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance 75 cm	Row distance 90 cm
28/35	47.500	28	23
35/45	52.000	26	21
35/55	48.000	28	23
50/55	44.500	30	25
55/65	40.000	33	28

Resistances

Foliage Blight	58	
Tuber Blight	66	
Alternaria	52	
Common scab	71	
Powdery scab	75	
Spraing	75	
PVY	22	
Yntn tuber tolerance	97	

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	
Ro2/3	5	
Ro5	*2	
Pa2		
Pa3		

Wart disease

F1	10	
F2	3	
F6	3	
F18	*1	

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Do not apply potassium chloride (KCl) less than 6 weeks before planting, as late applications could induce lower dry matter.
- CANBERRA is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.
- An extra weekly fertilization of magnesium is advised to prevent deficiency symptoms.

HZPC takes no responsibility for any harmful consequences that might eventually occur when using this information.

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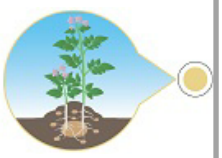
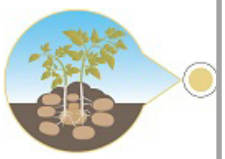
Pre-treatment and planting

- CANBERRA has a long dormancy.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobine as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- CANBERRA can be grown on all soil types.



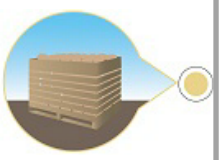
Growing attention points

- CANBERRA has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- CANBERRA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Use chemicals with a strong effect on stems to encourage easy tuber detachment.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- High dry matter and cold conditions during harvest will increase the risk of bruising.



Storage

- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- For storage period longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value, not lower than 5°C.
- Storage temperature lower than recommended will result in increased sweetening.
- 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.
- CANBERRA has a long dormancy. Sprout inhibitors are only needed for late deliveries.

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