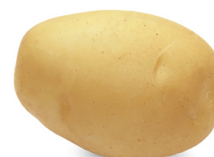




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- Very early
- Suitable for first cultivation (Primeur)
- Good bruising tolerance
- Good resistance to common scab



Agronomic characters

Maturity	76	Early
Yield early	103	Moderate high
Dormancy	66	Medium
Yield mature	101	Moderate high
Tuber size	87	Very large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers	6-8	
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch	18% / 12,2%	
UWW/Specific gravity	325 / 1,069	
Internal bruising	5	Not sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	60	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	43	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	51.000	26	22
35/45	46.000	29	24
35/55	42.000	32	26
50/55	39.000	34	28
55/65	38.000	35	29

Resistances

Foliage Blight	51	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	68	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	55	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	70	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	58	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	90	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	10	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	84	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	*8	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*1	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3		● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

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

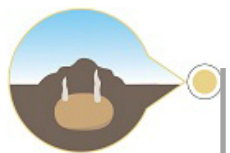
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- 100% of the nitrogen should be given at planting in one dose. This will help advance the crop.
- Split application has no added value. Nitrogen can be applied in one application.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- To be able to harvest early, organic manure is not advised.



Production advice ware potatoes **TRADITIONAL FRESH**



Pre-treatment and planting

- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Sprouts should be well hardened to avoid them breaking off.
- The best results are obtained on lighter soils.
- Avoid soils with high powdery scab risk.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, CARLITA can be planted with small white buds.
- CARLITA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.
- Plant a little above ground level, tubers grow deep in the ridge.



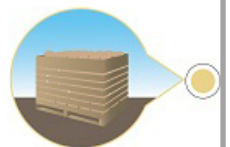
Growing attention points

- The tuberisation is early.
- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- Tuber number is quite low and tubers easily get too big.
- Take care of a good soil moisture to prevent common scab.
- Irrigation can substantially increase the tuber number.
- Regular irrigation minimizes the risk of growth cracks.
- CARLITA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.
- CARLITA is susceptible to Phytophthora, but due to the early maturity this is normally not a problem.



Haulm killing and harvest

- CARLITA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- CARLITA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



Storage

- CARLITA is suitable for long term storage.
- When stored for longer period the skin will become less bright.
- CARLITA is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- CARLITA is little susceptible to Fusarium.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, not lower than 4°C store temperature.
- Don't store at a temperature lower than 4 °C.