



## Production advice ware potatoes France

- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Excellent frying quality
- Good resistance to common scab
- Good storability



## Agronomic characters

|                           |     |                    |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Maturity                  | 56  | Medium late        |
| Dormancy                  | 57  | Medium             |
| Yield mature              | 107 | High               |
| Tuber size                | 78  | Medium             |
| Tuber shape               |     | Oval / Long oval   |
| Number of tubers          |     | 15-17              |
| Skin colour               |     | Yellow             |
| Flesh after cooking       |     | Light yellow       |
| Cooking type              |     | B - Slightly mealy |
| Dry matter content/Starch |     | 22,1% / 16,2%      |
| UWW/Specific gravity      |     | 408 / 1,088        |
| Internal bruising         | 15  | Quite sensitive    |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 83  | ● ● ● ● ●          |
| Little Potato disorder    | 78  | ● ● ● ● ●          |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

## Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance |       |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
|           |                     | 75 cm        | 90 cm |
| 28/35     | 36.000              | 37           | 31    |
| 35/45     | 32.000              | 42           | 35    |
| 45/50     | 28.000              | 48           | 40    |

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

## Resistances

|                      |    |           |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight       | 46 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight         | 79 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria           | 78 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab          | 63 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab         | 59 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing              | 55 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY                  | 25 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 98 | ● ● ● ● ● |

### PCN Resistance

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Ro1/4 *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5 *1   | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2 *1   | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3 *1   | ● ● ● ● ● |

### Wart disease

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| F1 10  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F2 *2  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F6 *2  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F18 *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |

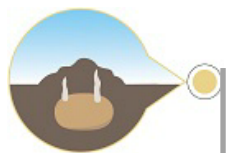
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

## 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.
- Sensitive to boron and manganese deficiencies. Include them in the fertilizer mix is highly recommended.



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### Pre-treatment and planting

- CHALLENGER has a long dormancy.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- Warm up correctly the seed and plant it with small white sprouts.
- Always treat CHALLENGER seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- Do not plant in cold soils as this will increase the risk of irregular emergence.
- CHALLENGER has a high tuber number, take care of a good volumed ridge.



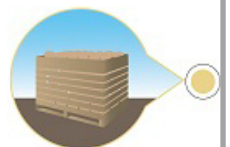
### Growing attention points

- CHALLENGER has a slow emergence but foliage develops strongly at a later stage.
- CHALLENGER has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- CHALLENGER has a good drought tolerance.
- CHALLENGER is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 20,5 %.
- Haulm killing on a slightly green foliage will result in a brighter skin.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- CHALLENGER is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Lift only when soil conditions are optimum.



### Storage

- CHALLENGER has a long dormancy and has good storability.
- Storage temperature: 6 °C.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value of 6°C.
- 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.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.