

CHALLENGER

AZIZA X VICTORIA



HZPC
keeps you growing



Production advice ware potatoes Pre-pack fresh

- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Multi-purpose variety
- 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	50.000	27	22
35/45	42.000	32	26
35/50	38.000	35	29
45/50	32.000	42	35

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	●○●○●○

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>250Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply)
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.
- Sensitive to boron and manganese deficiencies. Include them in the fertilizer mix is highly recommended.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

CHALLENGER

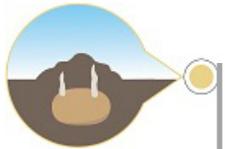
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Pre-treatment and planting

- CHALLENGER has a long dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- Always treat CHALLENGER seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- On light soils with free living nematodes there is a higher risk of spraing. Apply a nematicide on these soils.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- Do not plant in cold soils as this will increase the risk of irregular emergence.
- Wider planting is advised to get bigger size tubers.



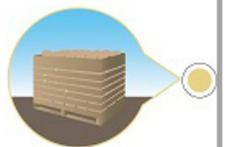
Growing attention points

- 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.
- If melaine hydrazyde is used, it should be applied when the smallest tuber is 28 mm and canopy is still green.
- 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.
- Harvest CHALLENGER with care, at higher dry matters it can be sensitive to bruising.



Storage

- CHALLENGER has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Because of the high tuber count in small sizes, storability needs extra attention to get enough drying capacity and avoid fast CO2 increase.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- 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.
- 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.