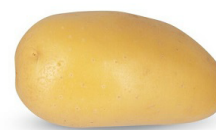




## Production advice ware potatoes Germany

- Firm cooking
- Dark yellow flesh
- Good storability
- Good resistance to common scab
- High resistance to TRV



### Agronomic characters

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Maturity                  | Medium early     |
| Dormancy                  | Moderate short   |
| Yield mature              | Moderate high    |
| Tuber size                | Medium           |
| Tuber shape               | Oval / Long oval |
| Number of tubers          | 12-14            |
| Skin colour               | Dark yellow      |
| Flesh after cooking       | Dark yellow      |
| Cooking type              | A - Firm         |
| Dry matter content/Starch | 19% / 13,2%      |
| UWW/Specific gravity      | 346 / 1,074      |
| Internal bruising         | Little sensitive |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | ● ● ● ● ●        |
| Little Potato disorder    | ● ● ● ● ●        |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

### Plant populations

Market: 40-65 mm.

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance |       |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
|           |                     | 75 cm        | 90 cm |
| 35/50     | 40.000              | 33           | 28    |

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.  
Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Foliage Blight       | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight         | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria           | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab          | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab         | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing              | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY                  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | ● ● ● ● ● |

#### PCN Resistance

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

#### Wart disease

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

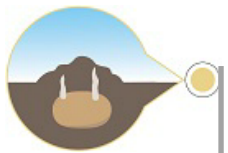
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 100% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.



## Production advice ware potatoes Germany



### Pre-treatment and planting

- EMANUELLE has a long dormancy.
- Warm up correctly the seed and plant it with small white sprouts.
- Heat treatment : 3-5 days before planting.
- For long term storage tuber treatments are advised to control silver scurf. Azoxystrobin can be used.
- Always treat EMANUELLE seeds against Rhizoctonia.



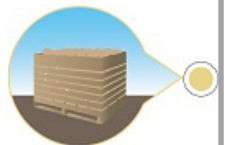
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- EMANUELLE has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Haulm killing on a slightly green foliage will result in a brighter skin.
- In general, EMANUELLE has a good stolon detachment and early skin set.



### Storage

- EMANUELLE has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- When product is stored temporarily, recommended temperature is 10°C.
- For storage period longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- When harvested under normal circumstances, mechanical cooling can start very soon (3 days) after curing. A cool and dry product prevents increase of silver scurf.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, not lower than 4°C store temperature.
- 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.