



Production advice ware potatoes GENERAL

- **Big size tubers**
- **High yield**
- **Suitable to make (home) fries**
- **Good resistance package**
- **Suitable for long term storage**

Agronomic characters

Maturity	59	Medium late
Dormancy	98	Very long
Yield mature	110	High
Tuber size	87	Very large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Dark yellow
Flesh after cooking		Dark yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		19,2% / 13,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		350 / 1,074
Internal bruising	13	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	75	●●●●●○
Little Potato disorder	78	●●●●●○



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	50.000	27	22
35/55	44.000	30	25

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

Resistances

Foliage Blight	63	●●●●○●	
Tuber Blight	69	●●●●○●	
Alternaria	77	●●●●●○	
Common scab	71	●●●●●●	
Powdery scab	72	●●●●●●	
Spraing	91	●●●●●●	
PVY	99	●●●●●●	
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	●●●●●●	
PCN Resistance		Wart disease	
Ro1/4 *9	●●●●●●	F1 *9	●●●●●●
Ro2/3	●●●●●○	F2	●●●●●○
Ro5	●●●●●○	F6 *1	●●●●●○
Pa2	●●●●●○	F18	●●●●●○
Pa3	●●●●●○		

* 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).
- Potassium (K): approx. 200 kg K/ha before planting and 250 kg K/ha after tuberisation improves quality
- Phosphate (P): approx. 90-100 Kg P/ha before planting.
- Include calcium and boron in the fertilizer mix for better storage performance.



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Pre-treatment and planting

- ESTEBANA has a long dormancy.
- The apical dominance is quite strong.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- If an apical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- Warm up correctly the seed and plant it with small white sprouts.
- Heat treatment : minimum 3 weeks in combination with an active ventilation.
- Always treat ESTEBANA seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- Plant ESTEBANA 3 cm deeper to avoid greening.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.



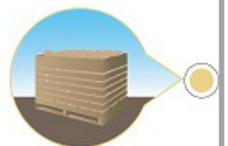
Growing attention points

- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Maintain adequate soil moisture for good yield and quality.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Tuber growth can be very fast at the end of the cycle, check regularly.
- Only a mature crop will give a good storable product.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- ESTEBANA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Lift only when soil conditions are optimum.



Storage

- ESTEBANA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- With a proper store management, ESTEBANA is suitable for long term storage.
- ESTEBANA is susceptible for black dot
- Storage temperature: 4 °C.
- When ESTEBANA is used for (home) fry segment, potatoes should be stored at 7 °C
- ESTEBANA has a long dormancy. Sprout inhibitors are only needed for late deliveries.
- Before packing, warm up correctly the tubers to reach an internal stable value of 10°C - 12°C.