



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- Good yield
- Broad adaptation
- Good dry matter content
- Good common and powdery scab resistance



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	67	Medium early
Dormancy	74	Long
Yield mature	110	High
Tuber size	83	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Cream
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		18,8% / 13%
UWW/Specific gravity		342 / 1,073
Internal bruising	8	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	72	● ● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	25	● ● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

### Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	47.500	28	23
35/45	44.000	30	25
35/55	42.000	32	26
50/55	39.000	34	28
55/65	37.000	36	30

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	48	● ● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	74	● ● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	68	● ● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	55	● ● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	59	● ● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	91	● ● ● ● ● ●
PVY	15	● ● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	96	● ● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

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

#### Wart disease

F1	3	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
F2	3	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
F6	3	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
F18	*1	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

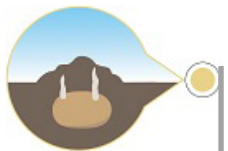
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- EVORA is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.
- Liquid fertilizer with trace elements can be combined with late blight fungicides.
- Apply magnesium fertilization preferably just before flowering.



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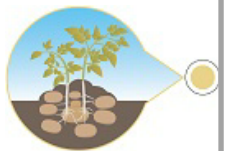
### Pre-treatment and planting

- EVORA has a long dormancy.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- EVORA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- When potatoes from spring crop are used as seed for autumn/winter crop, this seed should not be stored cold.



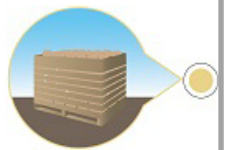
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- EVORA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- In general, EVORA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.



### Storage

- Good curing is essential as EVORA is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- EVORA has a moderate resistance to Phoma and Fusarium.
- Don't store tubers too cold when they are used for second (autumn/winter) crop.
- Avoid condensation during storage.