



## General production advice ware potatoes

- Firm cooking
- Good yield
- Bright, dark red skin
- Strong foliage
- Very good taste



## Agronomic characters

|                           |    |                  |
|---------------------------|----|------------------|
| Maturity                  | 67 | Medium early     |
| Dormancy                  | 54 | Moderate short   |
| Yield mature              | 97 | Good             |
| Tuber size                | 72 | Small            |
| Tuber shape               |    | Long oval / Long |
| Number of tubers          |    | 15-17            |
| Skin colour               |    | Red              |
| Flesh after cooking       |    | Yellow           |
| Cooking type              |    | A - Firm         |
| Dry matter content/Starch |    | 20,9% / 15,1%    |
| UWW/Specific gravity      |    | 385 / 1,083      |
| Internal bruising         | 4  | Not sensitive    |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 50 | ● ● ● ● ●        |
| Little Potato disorder    | 90 | ● ● ● ● ●        |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

## Plant populations

Market: 35-55 mm.

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance |       |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
|           |                     | 75 cm        | 90 cm |
| 28/35     | 55.000              | 24           | 20    |
| 35/45     | 48.000              | 28           | 23    |
| 45/50     | 38.000              | 35           | 29    |

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

## Resistances

|                      |    |           |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight       | 51 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight         | 49 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria           | 90 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab          | 60 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab         | 63 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing              | 95 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY                  | 35 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 99 | ● ● ● ● ● |

### PCN Resistance

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Ro1/4 *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5 *1   | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2 *2   | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3 *2   | ● ● ● ● ● |

### Wart disease

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

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

## Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Pay attention to the timing of fertilization to ensure a naturally matured crop.
- Nitrogen (N) : Low inputs (120-170Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.



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### Pre-treatment and planting

- FRANCELINE has a medium dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent apical dominance.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- If an apical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- Planting too early could induce a higher risk of misshapen tubers due to Rhizoctonia.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- FRANCELINE can be grown on all soil types.
- On heavy soils a good structure is needed to avoid misshapen tubers.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.



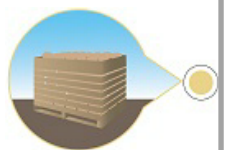
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Irrigation results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 18 %.
- Ensure enough time between haulm killing and harvest to have a better skin set.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



### Storage

- Because of the high tuber count in small sizes, storability needs extra attention to get enough drying capacity and avoid fast CO2 increase.
- Short ambient storage is possible. The tubers should be fully skin set before harvest.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- 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.
- Storage temperature lower than recommended will result in increased sweetening.
- 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.