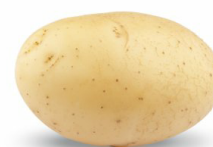




## Production advice ware potatoes CRISPS

- Good yield
- Low nitrogen requirement
- Good crisping quality
- High resistance to TRV
- Suitable for long term storage



### Agronomic characters

|                           |     |                    |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Maturity                  | 65  | Medium early       |
| Dormancy                  | 56  | Medium             |
| Yield mature              | 102 | Moderate high      |
| Tuber size                | 78  | Medium             |
| Tuber shape               |     | Round oval / Oval  |
| Number of tubers          |     | 15-17              |
| Skin colour               |     | Yellow             |
| Flesh after cooking       |     | Light yellow       |
| Cooking type              |     | B - Slightly mealy |
| Dry matter content/Starch |     | 22,6% / 16,6%      |
| UWW/Specific gravity      |     | 418 / 1,09         |
| Internal bruising         | 10  | Little sensitive   |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 88  | ● ● ● ● ●          |
| Little Potato disorder    | 74  | ● ● ● ● ●          |



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    |
| 35/50     | 38.000              | 35           | 29    |
| 50/60     | 34.000              | 39           | 33    |

Plant depth: normal.

### Resistances

|                      |    |           |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight       | 47 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight         | 79 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria           | 62 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab          | 52 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab         | 57 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing              | 93 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY                  | 45 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 99 | ● ● ● ● ● |

#### PCN Resistance

|       |    |           |
|-------|----|-----------|
| Ro1/4 | 5  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 | 4  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5   | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2   | 6  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3   |    | ● ● ● ● ● |

#### Wart disease

|     |    |           |
|-----|----|-----------|
| F1  | 9  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F2  | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F6  | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F18 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 90% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Do not apply potassium chloride (KCl) less than 6 weeks before planting, as late applications could induce lower dry matter.
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.



## Production advice ware potatoes CRISPS



### Pre-treatment and planting

- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Always treat HERACLEA seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, HERACLEA can be planted with small white buds.



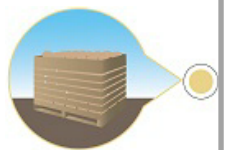
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is normal.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Irrigation is advised to minimize the risk on secondary growth. Start irrigation before the plants reach a height of 10cm and keep an optimal soil moisture throughout the growing season.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Only a mature crop will give a good storable product.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



### Storage

- Because of the short dormancy extra attention should be paid to storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Store at a stable 8 °C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Use the highest dose of sprout inhibitor at the first application.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.