



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Very attractive bright skin
- Good yield
- Early maturing
- Good dry matter content
- Suitable to make (home) fries



Agronomic characters

Maturity	76	Early
Yield early	112	High
Dormancy	37	Short
Yield mature	107	High
Tuber size	81	Large
Tuber shape		Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		19,7% / 13,9%
UWW/Specific gravity		360 / 1,077
Internal bruising	13	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	72	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	56	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	50.000	27	22
35/45	44.000	30	25
35/55	42.000	32	26
50/55	39.000	34	28
55/65	37.000	36	30

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	56	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	60	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	70	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	51	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	46	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	65	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	60	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	69	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	*7	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*7	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2	2	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	2	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F2		● ● ● ● ●
F6		● ● ● ● ●
F18		● ● ● ● ●

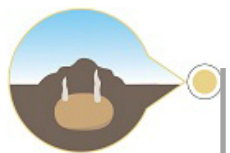
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Requires high nitrogen rates during early development.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply)
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.



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Pre-treatment and planting

- LISETA has a short dormancy.
- Sprouts should be well hardened to avoid them breaking off.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.
- Avoid soils with high powdery scab risk.
- When planted on heavier soil, a good structure is crucial.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, LISETA can be planted with small white buds.
- LISETA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.



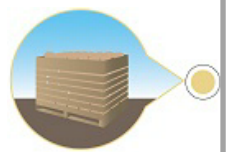
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The tuberisation is early.
- 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 and tuber blight
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.
- LISETA is susceptible to Yntn-virus, therefore use robust aphid control.



Haulm killing and harvest

- LISETA is quite early maturing, haulm killing shouldn't give any problems.
- LISETA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.



Storage

- LISETA has a moderate resistance to Phoma and Fusarium.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- Store at a stable of 5 °C, because of a short dormancy.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Good to storable at constant temperature.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.