



Production advice ware potatoes France

- Big size tubers
- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Good storability



Agronomic characters

Maturity	64	Medium late
Dormancy	67	Medium
Yield mature	109	High
Tuber size	84	Large
Tuber shape		Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		17,2% / 11,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		309 / 1,065
Internal bruising	11	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	87	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	56	● ● ● ● ●



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
35/45	44.000	30	25
45/55	38.000	35	29

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

Resistances

Foliage Blight	56	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	80	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	52	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	56	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	51	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	89	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	24	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	4	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*6	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	*2	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6	3	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*1	● ● ● ● ●

* 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.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg 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.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.



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Pre-treatment and planting

- LUCINDA has a long dormancy.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Warm up correctly the seed and plant it with small white sprouts.
- Always treat LUCINDA seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- LUCINDA can be grown on all soil types.
- LUCINDA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.
- Preferably grow on irrigated land.



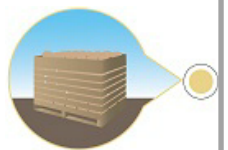
Growing attention points

- Emergence is normal.
- LUCINDA has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Ensure regular growth and avoid (heat)stress as it can result in flesh deficiencies.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- LUCINDA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Lift only when soil conditions are optimum.



Storage

- With a proper store management, LUCINDA is suitable for long term storage.
- Storage temperature: 5 °C.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value of 5°C.
- 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.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.