



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- 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
35/55	40.000	33	28
50/55	38.000	35	29
55/65	36.000	37	31

Plant depth: 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	● ● ● ● ●

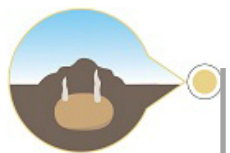
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### 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.
- Split application is advised to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- 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.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- LUCINDA can be grown on all soil types.
- Avoid soils with high powdery scab risk.
- LUCINDA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.
- The desired size at harvest can be influenced by varying planting distance and time of haulm killing.



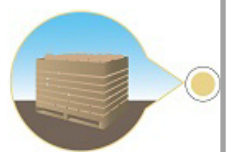
### Growing attention points

- 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
- LUCINDA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- 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

- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- LUCINDA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.



### Storage

- LUCINDA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Don't store tubers too cold when they are used for second (autumn/winter) crop.