



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- Good yield
- Suitable for second (autumn/winter) crop
- Good tolerance to dry circumstances
- Good resistance package



Agronomic characters

Maturity	66	Medium early
Dormancy	65	Medium
Yield mature	105	High
Tuber size	82	Large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Red
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		18,7% / 12,9%
UWW/Specific gravity		340 / 1,072
Internal bruising	8	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	80	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	36	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	47.500	28	23
35/45	44.000	30	25
35/55	40.000	33	28
50/55	37.000	36	30
55/65	35.000	38	32

Plant a little above ground level, tubers grow deep in the ridge.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	52	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	66	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	80	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	64	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	69	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	97	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	34	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	98	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	4	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*8	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2	*5	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	*1	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

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

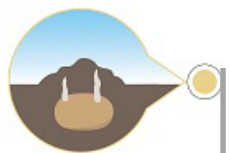
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Do not apply any top dressing to avoid delay on crop maturing and to encourage a fast skin set.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



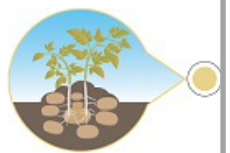
Pre-treatment and planting

- MEMPHIS has a medium dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the 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 MEMPHIS seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- MEMPHIS can be grown on all soil types, also in conditions where limited water is available.



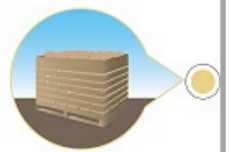
Growing attention points

- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- MEMPHIS has a good drought tolerance.
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Haulm killing needs attention especially at high nitrogen levels.
- Pay attention, the tubers grow fast in size.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.
- Lift only when soil conditions are optimum.
- Mother tubers can stay vital long time, take care at harvest to prevent contaminations of infections.



Storage

- With a proper store management, MEMPHIS is suitable for long term storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Storage temperature: 4 °C.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, not lower than 4°C store temperature.
- 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.