



## General production advice ware potatoes

- Dark yellow flesh
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good drought and heat resistance
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- High resistance to TRV



## Agronomic characters

|                           |    |                    |
|---------------------------|----|--------------------|
| Maturity                  | 67 | Medium early       |
| Dormancy                  | 61 | Medium             |
| Yield mature              | 99 | Moderate high      |
| Tuber size                | 79 | Medium             |
| Tuber shape               |    | Round oval / Oval  |
| Number of tubers          |    | 12-14              |
| Skin colour               |    | Yellow             |
| Flesh after cooking       |    | Dark yellow        |
| Cooking type              |    | AB - Slightly firm |
| Dry matter content/Starch |    | 20% / 14,1%        |
| UWW/Specific gravity      |    | 366 / 1,078        |
| Internal bruising         | 10 | Little sensitive   |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 70 | ● ● ● ● ●          |
| Little Potato disorder    | 59 | ● ● ● ● ●          |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

## Plant populations

Market: 40-65 mm.

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance |       |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
|           |                     | 75 cm        | 90 cm |
| 35/50     | 48.000              | 28           | 23    |
| 35/55     | 44.000              | 30           | 25    |

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

## Resistances

|                      |    |           |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight       | 43 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight         | 62 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria           | 79 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab          | 64 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab         | 59 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing              | 97 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY                  | 46 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 99 | ● ● ● ● ● |

### PCN Resistance

|       |    |           |
|-------|----|-----------|
| Ro1/4 | 8  | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5   | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2   |    | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3   |    | ● ● ● ● ● |

### Wart disease

|     |    |           |
|-----|----|-----------|
| F1  | 10 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F2  | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F6  | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F18 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |

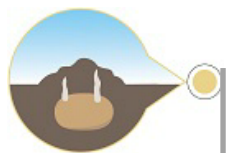
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

## Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.



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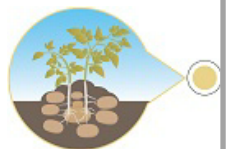
### Pre-treatment and planting

- NOBLESSE has a medium dormancy.
- Seed should be removed from the cold store in time before planting.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- NOBLESSE can be grown on all soil types.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.



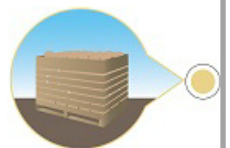
### Growing attention points

- NOBLESSE has a slow emergence but foliage develops strongly at a later stage.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Irrigation can substantially increase the tuber number.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Use chemicals with a strong effect on stems to encourage easy tuber detachment.
- Dry soil at haulm killing may result in vascular browning at stolon end. Ensure soil moisture, chemical choice and rate.
- NOBLESSE is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.



### Storage

- NOBLESSE has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Mechanical cooling is required for longer than 4 months storage.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- 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.