

# RED SCARLETT

ZPC 80 O239 X MANS.MGB78-286



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Big size tubers
- Good yield
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good cooking quality



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	76	Early
Dormancy	54	Moderate short
Yield early	96	Good
Yield mature	96	Good
Tuber size	80	Large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Red
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		18,3% / 12,5%
UWW/Specific gravity		332 / 1,07
Internal bruising	10	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	64	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	75	● ● ● ● ●



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	46.000	29	24
35/55	43.000	31	26
50/55	39.000	34	28
55/65	36.000	37	31

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	43	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	51	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	69	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	57	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	59	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	75	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	22	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	81	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

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

#### Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6		● ● ● ● ●
F18		● ● ● ● ●

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the current local rules about crop fertilization.
- 100% of the nitrogen should be given at planting in one dose. This will help advance the crop.
- Split application is advised to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply)



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### Pre-treatment and planting

- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- RED SCARLETT reacts well to the cutting of seed. Recommended only with seed size above 50mm. Optimum result from 3-4 weeks prior to 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.
- RED SCARLETT can be grown on all soil types.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.



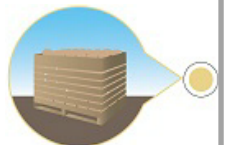
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- RED SCARLETT is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- RED SCARLETT is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- RED SCARLETT is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.



### Storage

- Good curing is essential as RED SCARLETT is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- RED SCARLETT is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- 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.