



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- High yield
- Suitable for second (autumn/winter) crop
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- Good common and powdery scab resistance



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	58	Medium late
Dormancy	70	Long
Yield mature	119	Very high
Tuber size	86	Very large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Light yellow
Flesh after cooking		Cream
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		19,3% / 13,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		351 / 1,075
Internal bruising	15	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	71	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	90	● ● ● ● ●



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	39.000	34	28
55/65	37.000	36	30

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	53	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	50	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	69	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	66	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	61	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	59	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	23	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

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

#### Wart disease

F1	9	● ● ● ● ●
F2	*5	● ● ● ● ●
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.
- Split application can prevent excessive initial foliage growth.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Pay attention to the timing of fertilization to ensure a naturally matured crop.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- 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

- SABABA has a medium dormancy.
- Physiological aged seed / pre-sprouting results in an earlier crop.
- Sprouts should be well hardened to avoid them breaking off.
- SABABA can be grown on all soil types.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.
- When used for autumn/winter crop a treatment against Rhizoctonia is advised.



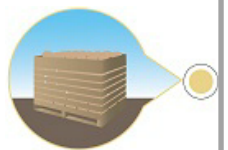
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- SABABA has a good drought tolerance.
- Pay extra attention to tuber protection because of higher sensitivity to tuber blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Tubers are big size. Harvest and store with care to prevent damage and bruising.
- SABABA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.



### Storage

- SABABA is suitable for long term storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.