



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH WINTERCROP

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Big size tubers
- High yield
- Very good taste
- Multi-purpose variety



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	65	Medium early
Dormancy	56	Medium
Yield mature	110	High
Tuber size	84	Large
Tuber shape		Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		21,1% / 15,2%
UWW/Specific gravity		389 / 1,083
Internal bruising	6	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	58	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	44	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

### Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	53.000	25	21
35/45	46.000	29	24
35/55	42.000	32	26
50/55	36.000	37	31
55/65	34.000	39	33

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	43	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	65	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	66	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	57	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	63	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	98	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	98	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

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

#### Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	*3	● ● ● ● ●
F6	*9	● ● ● ● ●
F18		● ● ● ● ●

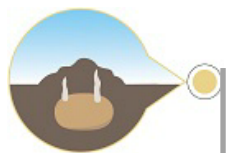
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### 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.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.



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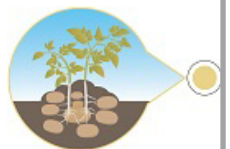
### Pre-treatment and planting

- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Seed should be removed from the cold store in time before planting.
- Always treat SAGITTA seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- When planted on heavier soil, a good structure is crucial.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- SAGITTA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.



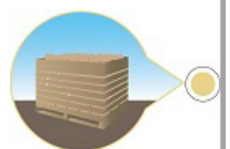
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- SAGITTA is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- SAGITTA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.



### Storage

- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value, not lower than 5°C.
- Storage temperature lower than recommended will result in increased sweetening.
- 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.
- Use the highest dose of sprout inhibitor at the first application.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.