



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- High yield
- Very good taste
- Good dry matter content
- 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	50.000	27	22
35/45	39.000	34	28
35/55	36.000	37	31
50/55	32.500	41	34
55/65	31.000	43	36
55/65 cut seed	38.000	35	29

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) : 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

- SAGITTA has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Always treat SAGITTA seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best results are obtained on lighter soils.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- 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.



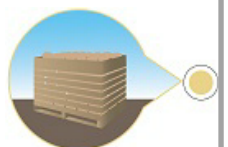
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- SAGITTA is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- SAGITTA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- SAGITTA is high resistant to TRV.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



Storage

- SAGITTA is not suitable for long term storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Store at a stable 7 °C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Use the highest dose of sprout inhibitor at the first application.