



## Production advice ware potatoes United Kingdom RETAIL FRESH

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Multi-purpose variety
- Consistent high frying quality



### 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

Market: 40-90 mm.

		Row distance	
Seed size	Plant population/ha	75 cm	90 cm

### 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.
- Determinacy Group 2 for RB209
- 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.
- Plant SAGITTA 3 cm deeper to avoid greening.
- 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.



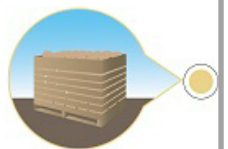
### Growing attention points

- 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 the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



### Storage

- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Storage temperature: 3 °C.
- Stable temperature during storage prevents silver scurf development.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.