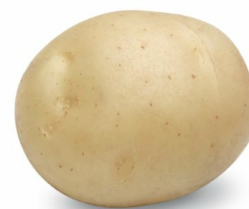




## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Low nitrogen requirement
- Early tuberisation



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	54	Late
Dormancy	61	Medium
Yield early	120	Very high
Yield mature	116	Very high
Tuber size	82	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Light yellow
Flesh after cooking		Cream
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		19,7% / 13,8%
UWW/Specific gravity		359 / 1,077
Internal bruising	12	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	85	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	83	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

### Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	45.000	30	25
35/45	40.000	33	28
35/55	38.000	35	29
50/55	36.000	37	31
55/65	34.000	39	33

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	55	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	74	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	65	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	54	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	55	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	68	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	34	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	95	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	4	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*5	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2	*6	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	*1	● ● ● ● ●

#### Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6	3	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*2	● ● ● ● ●

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- On soils poor in potassium, apply chlorine (KCl) based fertilizer just before planting to improve bruising tolerance.
- Phosphate (P) : according to standard advice.



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



### Pre-treatment and planting

- SIFRA can be grown on all soil types.
- On heavy soils a good structure is needed to avoid misshapen tubers.
- Avoid soils with too high risk of powdery scab.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.
- Follow the advised plant populations, as SIFRA gives high tuber numbers per plant.



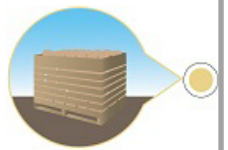
### Growing attention points

- Use products that have an effect on *Alternaria solani* and *Alternaria alternata*.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- An unset skin will have a negative effect on storability.
- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- High dry matter and cold conditions during harvest will increase the risk of bruising.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



### Storage

- SIFRA is suitable for long term storage.
- Good curing is essential as SIFRA is quite sensitive to *Fusarium*.
- SIFRA is slightly susceptible to *Phoma*, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of *Phoma*.
- Stable temperature during storage prevents silver scurf development.