



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Big size tubers
- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Good drought and heat resistance
- Good dry matter content



### Agronomic characters

Maturity	64	Medium late
Yield early	118	Very high
Dormancy	56	Medium
Yield mature	114	High
Tuber size	85	Large
Tuber shape		Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch	19,9% / 14%	
UWW/Specific gravity	363 / 1,077	
Internal bruising	14	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	75	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	50	● ● ● ● ●



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	42.000	32	26
35/55	40.000	33	28
50/55	38.000	35	29
55/65	36.000	37	31

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

Foliage Blight	42	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	47	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	64	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	48	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	52	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	91	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	19	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	85	● ● ● ● ●

#### PCN Resistance

Ro1/4 *3	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3 *1	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5 *1	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2 2	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3 2	● ● ● ● ●

#### Wart disease

F1 10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	● ● ● ● ●
F6	● ● ● ● ●
F18	● ● ● ● ●

\* 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.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply)
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Organic fertilizer has a positive effect on yield.
- SPUNTA is susceptible to magnesium deficiency, therefore fertilize with trace elements.



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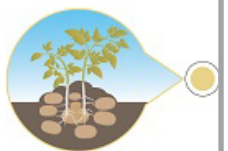
### Pre-treatment and planting

- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- A timely heat shock is desirable to get enough sprouts per tuber.
- Sprouts should be well hardened to avoid them breaking off.
- SPUNTA reacts well to the cutting of seed. Recommended only with seed size above 50mm. Optimum result from 3-4 weeks prior to planting.
- SPUNTA can be grown on all soil types.
- On heavy soils a good structure is needed to avoid misshapen tubers.
- SPUNTA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.



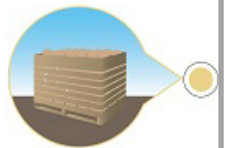
### Growing attention points

- The tuberisation is early.
- Tuber number is quite low and tubers easily get too big.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight



### Haulm killing and harvest

- In general, SPUNTA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- SPUNTA is sensitive to bruising and mechanical damage.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- SPUNTA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



### Storage

- SPUNTA is suitable for long term storage.
- Good curing is essential as SPUNTA is quite sensitive to Fusarium.