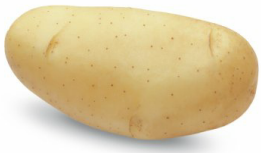
SPUNTA

BEA X USDA 96 56

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
Dormancy	56	Medium
Yield early	118	Very high
Yield mature	115	Very high
Tuber size	84	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	90	
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

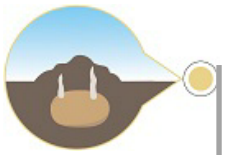
- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the current local rules about crop fertilization.
- Split application can prevent excessive initial foliage growth.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply)
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Organic fertilizer has a positive effect on yield.
- SPUNTA is susceptible to magnesium deficiency, therefore fertilize with trace elements.

HZPC takes no responsibility for any harmful consequences that might eventually occur when using this information.

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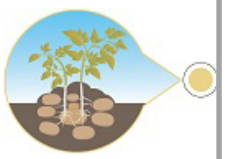
Pre-treatment and planting

- 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.



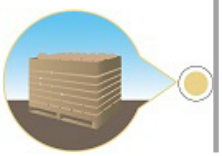
Growing attention points

- 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.

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