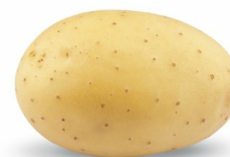




Production advice ware potatoes France

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good bruising tolerance
- Very good taste
- Suitable to make (home) fries



Agronomic characters

Maturity	81	Early
Dormancy	60	Medium
Yield mature	95	Good
Tuber size	81	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		18,4% / 12,6%
UWW/Specific gravity		333 / 1,071
Internal bruising	3	Not sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	57	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	72	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Market: 40-65 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	45.000	30	25
35/45	38.000	35	29
45/50	36.000	37	31

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	32	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	68	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	40	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	63	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	58	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	95	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	46	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

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

Wart disease

F1	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F2	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F6	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*1	● ● ● ● ●

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the current local rules about crop fertilization.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.



Production advice ware potatoes France



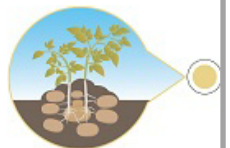
Pre-treatment and planting

- SUNITA has a good dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- Always treat SUNITA seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- SUNITA can be grown on all soil types.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.



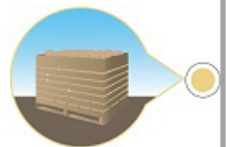
Growing attention points

- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- SUNITA is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- Irrigation results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 18 %.
- SUNITA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- Minimum 2 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set for the early areas.
- SUNITA is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.
- Lift only when soil conditions are optimum.



Storage

- SUNITA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value, not lower than 5°C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, can result in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver scurf.
- SUNITA has a long dormancy. Sprout inhibitors are only needed for late deliveries.