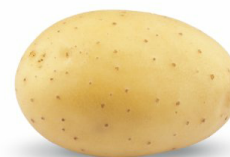




Production advice ware potatoes RF

- First early, dark yellow flesh
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good bruising tolerance
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- High resistance to TRV



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	65.000	21	17
35/45	52.000	26	21
45/55	40.000	33	28
50/60	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	● ● ● ● ●

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply nitrogen all at once.
- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other early varieties.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



Production advice ware potatoes RF



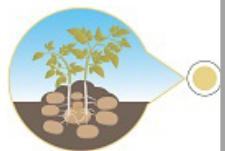
Pre-treatment and planting

- 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.
- SUNITA can be grown on all soil types.



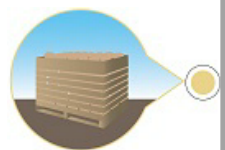
Growing attention points

- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Irrigation can substantially increase the tuber number.
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Excessive nitrogen will increase the risk of late blight.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 18 %.
- Tuber growth can be very fast at the end of the cycle, check regularly.
- SUNITA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- Harvest preferably when soil temperature is below 25°C to avoid high risk of rot.
- When temperatures are above 25°C; harvest early in the morning / by night is preferred.



Storage

- SUNITA is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 2 months after harvest.
- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- SUNITA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- **REFRIGERATED STORAGE**
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, not lower than 4°C store temperature.
- 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.