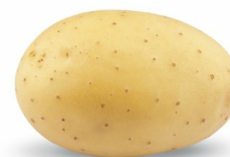




## Production advice ware potatoes The Netherlands

- 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     | 64.000              | 21           | 17    |

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 | ● ● ● ● ● |

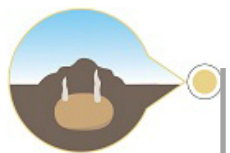
\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

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



## Production advice ware potatoes The Netherlands



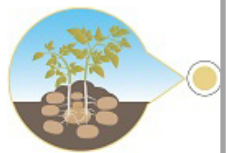
### Pre-treatment and planting

- 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.



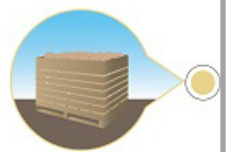
### Growing attention points

- 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.