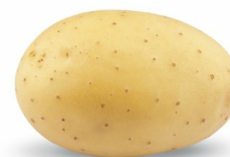




Production advice ware potatoes United Kingdom MAINCROP BAKER

- Dark yellow flesh
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Good bruising tolerance
- Very good taste



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

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance
		75 cm 90 cm

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.
- Determinacy Group 2 for RB209
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- Organic manure will help to maintain crop vitality.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.
- Liquid fertilizer with trace elements can be combined with late blight fungicides.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



Production advice ware potatoes United Kingdom MAINCROP BAKER



Pre-treatment and planting

- SUNITA has a good dormancy.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.



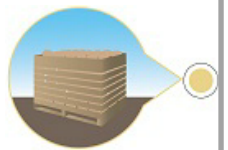
Growing attention points

- SUNITA has a moderate field cover crop.
- 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

- Tuber growth can be very fast at the end of the cycle, check regularly.
- SUNITA can be harvested after 90-100 days.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- SUNITA is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.



Storage

- SUNITA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Storage temperature: 4 °C.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- When harvested under normal circumstances, mechanical cooling can start very soon (3 days) after curing. A cool and dry product prevents increase of silver scurf.
- 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.

- **High resistance to TRV**
- **Good storability**

