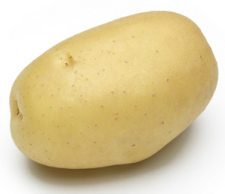
SYLVANA

FABULA X XANTIA

Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- **Suitable for different market segments**
- **Big size tubers**
- **Good yield**
- **Uniform tuber size and shape**
- **Good tolerance to dry circumstances**



Agronomic characters

Maturity	64	Medium late
Dormancy	80	Very long
Yield mature	105	High
Tuber size	83	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		19,3% / 13,5%
UWW/Specific gravity		352 / 1,075
Internal bruising	14	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	78	
Little Potato disorder	60	

Skin and flesh colour

Cooking type

Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance 75 cm	Row distance 90 cm
28/35	45.000	30	25
35/45	40.000	33	28
35/55	38.000	35	29
50/55	37.000	36	30
55/65	35.000	38	32

Plant depth: normal.
Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	50	
Tuber Blight	61	
Alternaria	65	
Common scab	65	
Powdery scab	64	
Spraing	73	
PVY	27	
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	8	
Ro2/3	*3	
Ro5	*1	
Pa2	*4	
Pa3	*1	

Wart disease

F1	10	
F2	6	
F6	7	
F18	*1	

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Split application is advised to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Do not apply potassium chloride (KCl) less than 6 weeks before planting, as late applications could induce lower dry matter.
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.

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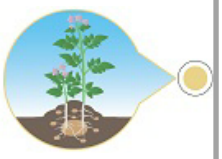
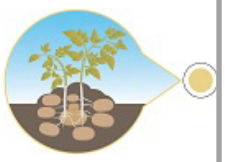
Pre-treatment and planting

- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobine as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- For long term storage tuber treatments are advised to control silver scurf. Azoxystrobine can be used.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- SYLVANA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, SYLVANA can be planted with small white buds.



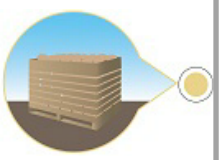
Growing attention points

- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- SYLVANA has a good drought tolerance.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- In general, SYLVANA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- SYLVANA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



Storage

- SYLVANA has a long dormancy and has good storability.
- SYLVANA is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Don't store at lower temperature than 5°C.
- Storage at too low temperature results in advanced ageing of the tubers.
- Grade with care, the variety seems sensitive to hairline cracking