



Production advice ware potatoes FRENCH FRIES

- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Consistent high frying quality
- Homogenous dry matter distribution
- PCN resistance Ro1/4 and Pa3



Agronomic characters

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|--------------------|
| Maturity | 65 | Medium early |
| Dormancy | 52 | Moderate short |
| Yield mature | 97 | Good |
| Tuber size | 81 | Large |
| Tuber shape | | Oval / Long oval |
| Number of tubers | | 12-14 |
| Skin colour | | Brown = russet |
| Flesh after cooking | | Light yellow |
| Cooking type | | B - Slightly mealy |
| Dry matter content/Starch | | 21,2% / 15,3% |
| UWW/Specific gravity | | 390 / 1,084 |
| Internal bruising | 9 | Little sensitive |
| Metribuzin sensitivity | 55 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Little Potato disorder | 90 | ● ● ● ● ● |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | 75 cm | 90 cm |
| 28/35 | 50.000 | 27 | 22 |
| 35/45 | 38.000 | 35 | 29 |
| 35/50 | 36.000 | 37 | 31 |
| 45/50 | 34.000 | 39 | 33 |
| 50/60 | 32.000 | 42 | 35 |
| 50/60 cut seed | 40.000 | 33 | 28 |

Plant depth: normal.

Resistances

| | | |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight | 50 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight | 63 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria | 69 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab | 60 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab | 74 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing | 91 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY | 24 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 98 | ● ● ● ● ● |

PCN Resistance

| | | |
|-------|----|-----------|
| Ro1/4 | 9 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 | 6 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5 | *8 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2 | 7 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3 | 8 | ● ● ● ● ● |

Wart disease

| | | |
|-----|----|-----------|
| F1 | 10 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F2 | *5 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F6 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F18 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |

Fertilizer

- Split application is advised to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Nitrogen (N) : Very high inputs (>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.
- High level of phosphorus is recommended to encourage root system development.
- Potassium (K): approx. 250 kg K/ha before planting. At soil types with low Potassium after tuberisation additional application of 100 kg.
- TIGER is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



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Pre-treatment and planting

- TIGER has a short dormancy.
- TIGER has weak sprouts.
- De-sprouting will cause emergence issues.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, TIGER can be planted with small white buds.
- Do not plant in cold soils as this will increase the risk of irregular emergence.
- Prevent breaking of sprouts during planting.
- Apply a soil treatment against Rhizoctonia on sensitive soils.



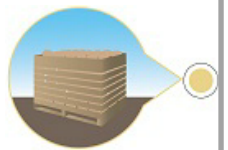
Growing attention points

- TIGER is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- Irrigation is advised to minimize the risk on secondary growth. Start irrigation before the plants reach a height of 10cm and keep an optimal soil moisture throughout the growing season.
- TIGER is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



Storage

- Because of the short dormancy extra attention should be paid to storage.
- TIGER is suitable for long term storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Store at a stable 7 °C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Use the highest dose of sprout inhibitor at the first application.