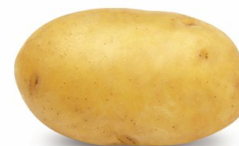




Production advice ware potatoes RETAIL FRESH

- Suitable for different market segments
- Dark yellow flesh
- Good cooking quality
- Multi-purpose variety
- Good storability



Agronomic characters

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|--------------------|
| Maturity | 63 | Medium late |
| Dormancy | 70 | Long |
| Yield mature | 97 | Good |
| Tuber size | 83 | Large |
| Tuber shape | | Oval / Long oval |
| Number of tubers | | 9-11 |
| Skin colour | | Yellow |
| Flesh after cooking | | Yellow |
| Cooking type | | B - Slightly mealy |
| Dry matter content/Starch | | 20,9% / 15,1% |
| UWW/Specific gravity | | 385 / 1,083 |
| Internal bruising | 18 | Sensitive |
| Metribuzin sensitivity | 61 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Little Potato disorder | 75 | ● ● ● ● ● |



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.

| Seed size | Plant population/ha | Row distance | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | 75 cm | 90 cm |
| 28/35 | 60.000 | 22 | 19 |
| 35/45 | 48.000 | 28 | 23 |
| 35/50 | 42.000 | 32 | 26 |
| 45/50 | 38.000 | 35 | 29 |

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

| | | |
|----------------------|----|-----------|
| Foliage Blight | 39 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Tuber Blight | 70 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Alternaria | 76 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Common scab | 52 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Powdery scab | 47 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Spraing | 76 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| PVY | 39 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 96 | ● ● ● ● ● |

PCN Resistance

| | | |
|-------|----|-----------|
| Ro1/4 | 8 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro2/3 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Ro5 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa2 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| Pa3 | *1 | ● ● ● ● ● |

Wart disease

| | | |
|-----|----|-----------|
| F1 | 10 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F2 | 6 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F6 | 6 | ● ● ● ● ● |
| F18 | | ● ● ● ● ● |

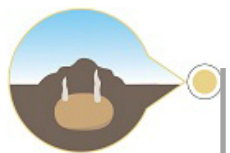
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- First top dressing of nitrogen directly after tuber initiation.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg 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.
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.



Production advice ware potatoes RETAIL FRESH



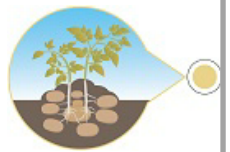
Pre-treatment and planting

- VICTORIA has a good dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- 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.
- VICTORIA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant seed free from condensation to prevent disease contamination.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.



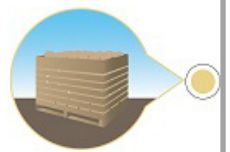
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The tuberisation is late.
- VICTORIA grows spread in the ridge.
- 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 results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 20,5 %.
- Haulm killing on a slightly green foliage will result in a brighter skin.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- VICTORIA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.



Storage

- VICTORIA has a long dormancy and has good storability.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- Short ambient storage is possible. The tubers should be fully skin set before harvest.
- For storage period longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.
- 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.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.