



## Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Good dry matter content
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- Good common and powdery scab resistance



### Agronomic characters

|                           |     |                    |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Maturity                  | 56  | Medium late        |
| Dormancy                  | 67  | Medium             |
| Yield mature              | 120 | Very high          |
| Tuber size                | 86  | Very large         |
| Tuber shape               |     | Oval               |
| Number of tubers          |     | 9-11               |
| Skin colour               |     | Yellow             |
| Flesh after cooking       |     | Yellow             |
| Cooking type              |     | AB - Slightly firm |
| Dry matter content/Starch |     | 19,1% / 13,2%      |
| UWW/Specific gravity      |     | 347 / 1,074        |
| Internal bruising         | 15  | Quite sensitive    |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 73  | ●●●●●○             |
| Little Potato disorder    | 75  | ●●●●●○             |



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     | 44.000              | 30           | 25    |
| 35/55     | 42.000              | 32           | 26    |
| 50/55     | 39.000              | 34           | 28    |
| 55/65     | 36.000              | 37           | 31    |

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

|                      |    |        |
|----------------------|----|--------|
| Foliage Blight       | 49 | ●●●○●○ |
| Tuber Blight         | 62 | ●●●○●○ |
| Alternaria           | 70 | ●●●○●○ |
| Common scab          | 70 | ●●●●●○ |
| Powdery scab         | 65 | ●●●●●○ |
| Spraing              | 94 | ●●●●●● |
| PVY                  | 17 | ●○●○●○ |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 99 | ●●●●●● |

#### PCN Resistance

|       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
| Ro1/4 | 9 | ●●●●●● |
| Ro2/3 | 3 | ●○●○●○ |
| Pa2   |   | ○●○●○● |
| Pa3   |   | ○●○●○● |

#### Wart disease

|     |    |        |
|-----|----|--------|
| F1  | *3 | ●○●○●○ |
| F2  | *5 | ●●●○●○ |
| F6  | *5 | ●●●○●○ |
| 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.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.



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### Pre-treatment and planting

- RASHIDA has a medium dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- RASHIDA can be grown on all soil types.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.



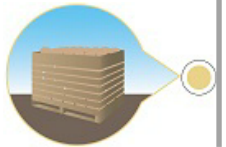
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- RASHIDA has a good tolerance to metribuzin.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- An unset skin will have a negative effect on storability.
- RASHIDA is sensitive to bruising and mechanical damage.



### Storage

- RASHIDA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Good to storable at constant temperature.