



Production advice ware potatoes FRENCH FRIES

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- High yield
- Multi-purpose variety



Agronomic characters

Maturity	65	Medium early
Dormancy	56	Medium
Yield mature	110	High
Tuber size	84	Large
Tuber shape		Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		21,1% / 15,2%
UWW/Specific gravity		388 / 1,083
Internal bruising	6	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	58	●●●●●●
Little Potato disorder	34	●●●●●●



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
35/50	38.000	35	29
35/55	36.000	37	31
50/60	32.000	42	35
50/60 cut seed	40.000	33	28

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	38	●●●●●●
Tuber Blight	65	●●●●●●
Alternaria	66	●●●●●●
Common scab	57	●●●●●●
Powdery scab	68	●●●●●●
Spraing	97	●●●●●●
PVY	98	●●●●●●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	●●●●●●
PCN Resistance		
Ro1/4	9	●●●●●●
Ro2/3	2	●●●●●●
Pa2		●●●●●●
Pa3	*2	●●●●●●
Wart disease		
F1	10	●●●●●●
F2	*3	●●●●●●
F6		●●●●●●
F18		●●●●●●

* 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) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.



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Pre-treatment and planting

- SAGITTA has a short dormancy.
- 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.
- Always treat SAGITTA seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best results are obtained on lighter soils.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- SAGITTA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.



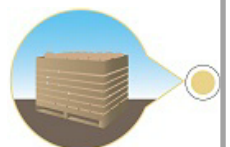
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- SAGITTA is quite sensitive to metribuzin, only use it pre-emergence.
- SAGITTA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- SAGITTA is fairly resistant to spraing.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



Storage

- SAGITTA is not 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.