



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Very attractive bright skin
- High yield
- Broad adaptation
- Low nitrogen requirement
- Early tuberisation



Agronomic characters

Maturity	54	Late
Dormancy	60	Medium
Yield early	120	Very high
Yield mature	115	Very high
Tuber size	82	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Light yellow
Flesh after cooking		Cream
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		19,6% / 13,7%
UWW/Specific gravity		357 / 1,076
Internal bruising	12	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	85	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	83	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	45.000	30	25
35/45	40.000	33	28
35/55	38.000	35	29
50/55	36.000	37	31
55/65	34.000	39	33

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	55	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	78	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	65	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	54	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	50	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	70	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	34	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	95	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	4	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2	*6	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3	*1	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6	3	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*2	● ● ● ● ●

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the local and current rules about crop fertilization.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- On soils poor in potassium, apply chlorine (KCl) based fertilizer just before planting to improve bruising tolerance.
- Phosphate fertilization according to standard advice.



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Pre-treatment and planting

- SIFRA can be grown on all soil types.
- On heavy soils a good structure is needed to avoid misshapen tubers.
- Avoid soils with too high risk of powdery scab.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.
- Follow the advised plant populations, as SIFRA gives high tuber numbers per plant.



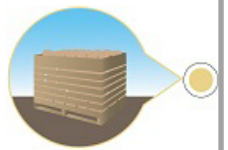
Growing attention points

- Use products that have an effect on *Alternaria solani* and *Alternaria alternata*.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- An unset skin will have a negative effect on storability.
- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- High dry matter and cold conditions during harvest will increase the risk of bruising.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



Storage

- SIFRA is suitable for long term storage.
- Good curing is essential as SIFRA is quite sensitive to *Fusarium*.
- SIFRA is slightly susceptible to *Phoma*, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of *Phoma*.
- Stable temperature during storage prevents silver scurf development.