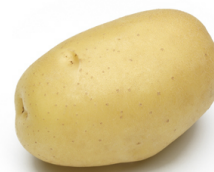




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Suitable for different market segments
- Big size tubers
- Good yield
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good tolerance to dry circumstances



Agronomic characters

Maturity	64	Medium late
Dormancy	80	Very long
Yield mature	105	High
Tuber size	83	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		B - Slightly mealy
Dry matter content/Starch		19,2% / 13,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		350 / 1,074
Internal bruising	14	Quite sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	78	●●●●●○
Little Potato disorder	60	●●●●●○



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	37.000	36	30
55/65	35.000	38	32

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	50	●●●●●○
Tuber Blight	61	●●●●●○
Alternaria	65	●●●●●○
Common scab	66	●●●●●○
Powdery scab	63	●●●●●○
Spraing	65	●●●●●○
PVY	27	●●●●●○
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	●●●●●●
PCN Resistance		
Ro1/4	8	●●●●●●
Ro2/3	*3	●●●●●○
Pa2	*4	●●●●●○
Pa3	*1	●●●●●○
Wart disease		
F1	10	●●●●●●
F2	6	●●●●●○
F6	7	●●●●●●
F18	*1	●●●●●○

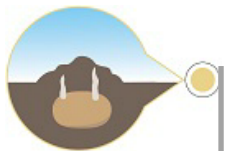
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

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.
- Split application is advised to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg 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.
- A potassium (chloride) application just before flowering reduces the bruising sensitivity.



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



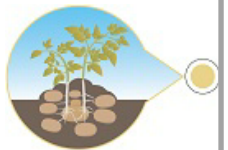
Pre-treatment and planting

- 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.
- 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.
- For long term storage tuber treatments are advised to control silver scurf. Azoxystrobin can be used.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- SYLVANA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- Pre-sprouting is not necessary, SYLVANA can be planted with small white buds.



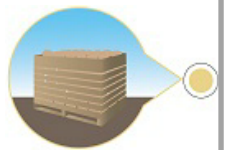
Growing attention points

- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- SYLVANA has a good drought tolerance.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- In general, SYLVANA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- SYLVANA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.



Storage

- SYLVANA has a long dormancy and has good storability.
- SYLVANA is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Don't store at lower temperature than 5°C.
- Storage at too low temperature results in advanced ageing of the tubers.
- Grade with care, the variety seems sensitive to hairline cracking