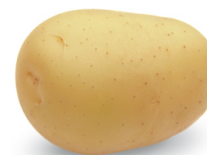




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Very suitable for early harvest
- Big size tubers
- Very attractive bright skin
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Early maturing



Agronomic characters

Maturity	77	Early
Dormancy	56	Medium
Yield mature	99	Moderate 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		17% / 11,2%
UWW/Specific gravity		304 / 1,064
Internal bruising	10	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	65	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	41	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Market: 40-65 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	67.000	20	17
35/45	56.000	24	20
35/55	50.000	27	22
50/55	43.000	31	26
55/65	40.000	33	28

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Cutting large tubers is not advised.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	50	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	68	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	65	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	60	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	59	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	70	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	13	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	98	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	*8	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3		● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F2	*1	● ● ● ● ●
F6		● ● ● ● ●
F18	*1	● ● ● ● ●

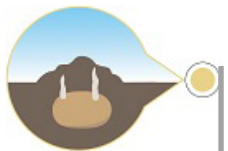
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- CARRERA is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.
- On lighter soils an extra application of boron is advised.
- Ensure a constant availability of water and nutrients. Stagnation followed by rapid growth could lead to growth cracks.



Production advice ware potatoes **TRADITIONAL FRESH**



Pre-treatment and planting

- CARRERA has a medium dormancy.
- If an apical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- Warm up correctly the seed and plant it with small white sprouts.
- Tuber treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- When planted on heavier soil, a good structure is crucial.
- Plant CARRERA 3 cm deeper to avoid greening.



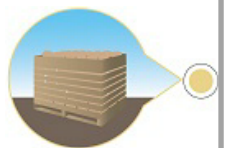
Growing attention points

- Weak foliage development, apply high initial dose of nitrogen.
- 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.
- Regular irrigation minimizes the risk of growth cracks.
- In order to secure skin set, limit irrigation in second part of the season.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- CARRERA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.



Haulm killing and harvest

- CARRERA is quite early maturing, haulm killing shouldn't give any problems.
- CARRERA has a good tuber detachment.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.



Storage

- CARRERA is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 5 months after harvest.
- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value, not lower than 5°C.
- 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.