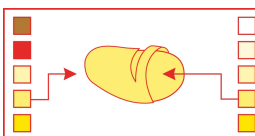


General production advice ware potatoes

- * **Firm cooking**
- * **Very attractive bright skin**
- * **Good yield**
- * **Very high tuber number**
- * **Early maturing**



Characteristics

Cooking type	A - Firm
Maturity	76 Early
Yield mature	99 Moderate high
Tuber size	74 Medium
Tuber shape	Long oval / Long
Number of tubers	18-20
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Dormancy period	38 Short
Emergence	68 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	71 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	65 Moderate
Internal bruising	2 Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	70 Little sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	17,4% / 11,6%
UWW / Specific gravity	314 / 1,066

Spraing	96 Resistant
Foliage Blight	41 Susceptible
Tuber Blight	55 Susceptible
Common scab	61 Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	54 Susceptible
PVY	30 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	98 Tolerant

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	9	4		
Wart disease	Fysio	F1	F2	F6	F18
	Value	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	3	<u>3</u>

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

- Market: 35-55 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
- 28/35	65.000	21	17
- 35/45	58.000	23	19
- 35/50	50.000	27	22
- 45/50	44.000	30	25

- Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.

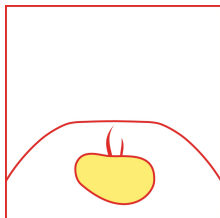
- Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- Organic manure will help to maintain crop vitality
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.
- Keep the foliage vital.

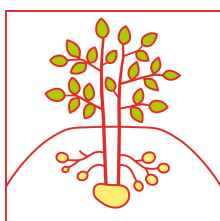
General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



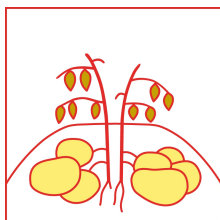
- LEONTINE has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent apical dominance.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, silver scab and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- Don't plant on light soils, to avoid long tubers.
- Plant LEONTINE 3 cm deeper to obtain for a stronger root system and nutrient uptake.

Growing attention points



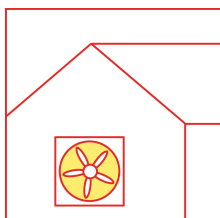
- Emergence is normal.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- With risk of common scab, irrigate the crop at tuber initiation.
- Irrigation results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.
- Dry and hot conditions can result in heat sprouts.

Haulm killing and harvest



- Aim for a dry matter content of 18 %.
- In general, LEONTINE has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- Only a mature crop will give a good storable product.
- If melaine hydrazyde is used, it should be applied when the smallest tuber is 28 mm and canopy is still green.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.

Storage



- LEONTINE 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.
- Because of the short dormancy extra attention should be paid to storage.
- 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 4°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 scab.