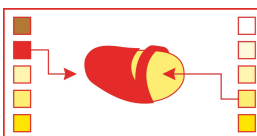


General production advice ware potatoes

- * **Uniform tuber size and shape**
- * **Good bruising tolerance**
- * **Good cooking quality**
- * **Good common and powdery scab resistance**
- * **Good storability**



Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	56 Medium late
Yield mature	101 Moderate high
Tuber size	81 Large
Tuber shape	Oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Red
Berries	No berries
Dormancy period	64 Medium
Emergence	61 Slow
Metribuzin sensitivity	76 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	68 Strong
Internal bruising	4 Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	83 Not sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	20,1% / 14,2%
UWW / Specific gravity	367 / 1,078

Spraying	71 Susceptible
Foliage Blight	64 Slightly susceptible
Tuber Blight	74 Slightly susceptible
Alternaria	76 Moderate resistant
Common scab	72 Resistant
Powdery scab	67 Moderate resistant
PVY	83 Resistant
Yntn tuber tolerance	99 Tolerant

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	9	1		
Wart disease	Fysio	F1	F2	F6	F18
	Value	9	3		

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

- Market: 40-65 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
- 28/35	80.000	17	14
- 35/45	66.000	20	17
- 45/50	52.000	26	21
- 45/55	44.000	30	25

- Plant depth: normal.

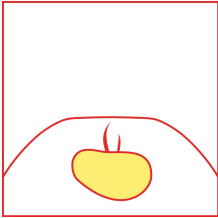
- Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Pay attention to the timing of fertilization to ensure a naturally matured crop.
- Apply nitrogen all at once.
- Late availability of nitrogen will delay senescence and results in poor cooking quality.
- Nitrogen (N): 60% in comparison to other medium late varieties.
- Do not apply potassium chloride (KCl) less than 6 weeks before planting, as late applications could induce lower dry matter.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.

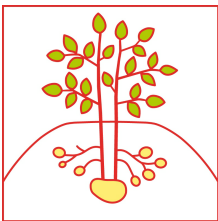
General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



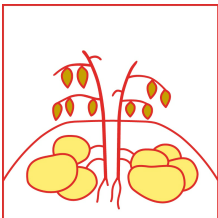
- Avoid condensation in order to prevent contamination with bacteria.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- For long term storage tuber treatments are advised to control silver scab. Azoxystrobin or Penmcycuron can be used.
- MOZART can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant seed free from condensation to prevent disease contamination.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.

Growing attention points



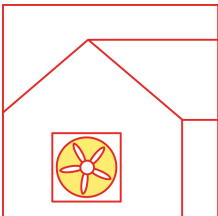
- MOZART has a slow emergence but foliage develops strongly at a later stage.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.

Haulm killing and harvest



- Aim for a dry matter content of 19,5 %.
- Start to measure the dry matter content about 3 weeks before the expected harvest date.
- Use chemicals with a strong effect on stems to encourage easy tuber detachment.
- Only a mature crop will give a good storable product.
- Ensure enough time between haulm killing and harvest to have a better skin set.
- MOZART has a thin skin, pay extra attention to skin set.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- Prevent mechanical damage to improve storability.

Storage



- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- **REFRIGERATED STORAGE**
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- 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.
- Avoid condensation during storage.