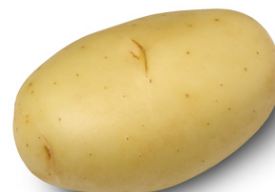
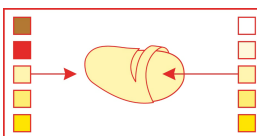


## General production advice ware potatoes

- \* **Very suitable for early harvest**
- \* **Big size tubers**
- \* **Good yield**
- \* **Uniform tuber size and shape**
- \* **Resistant to *Globodera pallida***



### Characteristics

Cooking type	B - Slightly mealy
Maturity	75 Medium early
Yield mature	92 Good
Tuber size	84 Large
Tuber shape	Oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Light yellow
Skin colour	Light yellow
Berries	No berries

Dormancy period	70 Long
Emergence	68 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	78 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	65 Moderate
Internal bruising	8 Little sensitive
Little Potato disorder	45 Quite Sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	18,8% / 13%
UWW / Specific gravity	342 / 1,073

Spraying	79 Susceptible
Foliage Blight	31 Susceptible
Tuber Blight	81 Moderate resistant
Alternaria	90 Resistant
Common scab	63 Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	56 Slightly susceptible
PVY	30 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	99 Tolerant

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	2	<u>1</u>	8	8
Wart disease	Fysio	F1	F2	F6	F18
	Value	9	3	3	<u>1</u>

*Italic: own analysis/no official analysis*

### Plant populations

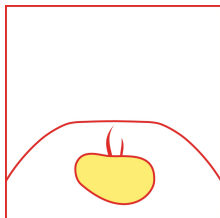
Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
-28/35	53.000	25	21
-35/45	50.000	27	22
-45/50	42.000	32	26
-50/60	40.000	33	28

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 100% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- 100% of the nitrogen should be given at planting in one dose. This will help advance the crop.
- PANTHER is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.
- Liquid fertilizer with trace elements can be combined with late blight fungicides.

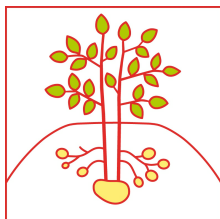
## General production advice ware potatoes

### Pre-treatment and planting



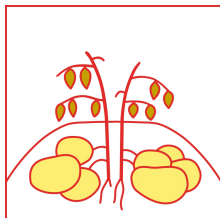
- PANTHER has a good dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent apical dominance.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, silver scab and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- PANTHER can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant large seed deeper to avoid greening.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.

### Growing attention points



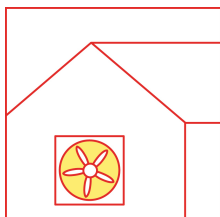
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Regular irrigation minimizes the risk of growth cracks.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Use later in the season products with strong tuber protection against tuber blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.

### Haulm killing and harvest



- For optimum dormancy, ensure the crop is senescing before killing the haulm.
- Use chemicals with a strong effect on stems to encourage easy tuber detachment.
- Ensure enough time between haulm killing and harvest to have a better skin set.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- PANTHER is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.

### Storage



- PANTHER has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Good curing is essential as PANTHER is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- For storage period longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.
- 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 scab.