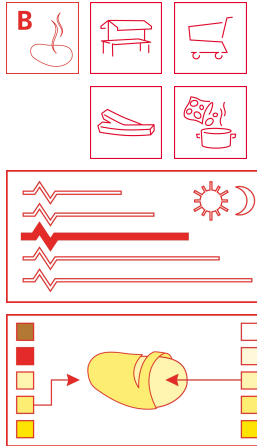


## General production advice ware potatoes

- \* Early maturity and tuberisation
- \* High yield
- \* Very good taste
- \* Good dry matter content
- \* Multi-purpose variety



### Characteristics

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Cooking type        | B - Slightly mealy |
| Maturity            | 65 Medium early    |
| Yield mature        | 109 High           |
| Tuber size          | 84 Large           |
| Tuber shape         | Oval / Long oval   |
| Number of tubers    | 9-11               |
| Flesh after cooking | Light yellow       |
| Skin colour         | Yellow             |
| Berries             | No berries         |

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Dormancy period           | 54 Moderate short |
| Emergence                 | 78 Fast           |
| Metribuzin sensitivity    | 58 Sensitive      |
| Foliage development       | 74 Strong         |
| Internal bruising         | 5 Not sensitive   |
| Little Potato disorder    | 33 Sensitive      |
| Dry matter content/Starch | 21,2% / 15,3%     |
| UWW / Specific gravity    | 390 / 1,084       |

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Spraing              | 90 Slightly susceptible |
| Foliage Blight       | 42 Susceptible          |
| Tuber Blight         | 65 Slightly susceptible |
| Alternaria           | 62 Slightly susceptible |
| Common scab          | 57 Slightly susceptible |
| Powdery scab         | 66 Moderate resistant   |
| PVY                  | 98 Highly resistant     |
| Yntn tuber tolerance | 99 Tolerant             |

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

*Italic: own analysis/no official analysis*

### Plant populations

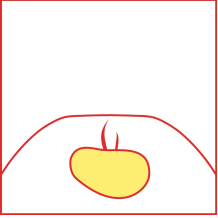
| Seed size                               | Plant population/ha | Row distance |       |
|---|---------------------|--------------|-------|
|   |                     | 75 cm        | 90 cm |
| -28/35                                  | 50.000              | 27           | 22    |
| -35/50                                  | 38.000              | 35           | 29    |
| -35/55                                  | 36.000              | 37           | 31    |
| -50/60                                  | 32.000              | 42           | 35    |
| -50/60 cut seed                         | 40.000              | 33           | 28    |
| - Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal. |                     |              |       |

### 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.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.

## General production advice ware potatoes

### Pre-treatment and planting



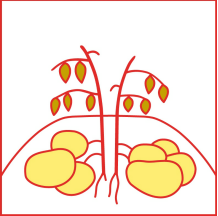
- SAGITTA has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- Always treat SAGITTA seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- The best results are obtained on lighter soils.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.
- SAGITTA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.

### Growing attention points



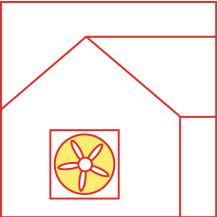
- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- SAGITTA is quite sensitive to metribuzin (Sencor), only use it pre-emergence.
- SAGITTA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- SAGITTA is fairly resistant to spraing.

### Haulm killing and harvest



- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.

### Storage



- SAGITTA is not suitable for long term storage.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Store at a stable 7 °C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Use the highest dose of sprout inhibitor at the first application.