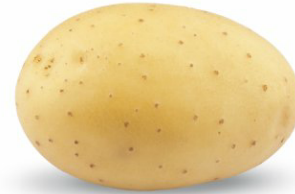
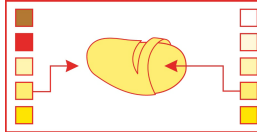


Production advice ware potatoes Nederland

- * **First early, dark yellow flesh**
- * **Uniform tuber size and shape**
- * **Good bruising tolerance**
- * **Suitable to make (home) fries**
- * **Good resistance to spraing**



Characteristics

Cooking type	B - Slightly mealy
Maturity	81 Early
Yield mature	96 Good
Tuber size	82 Large
Tuber shape	Oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow

Dormancy period	63 Medium
Emergence	69 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	57 Sensitive
Foliage development	67 Moderate
Internal bruising	3 Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	72 Little sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	18,4% / 12,6%
UWW / Specific gravity	333 / 1,071

Spraing	93 Resistant
Foliage Blight	32 Susceptible
Tuber Blight	68 Slightly susceptible
Alternaria	40 Susceptible
Common scab	63 Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	56 Slightly susceptible
PVY	46 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	99 Tolerant

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

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

- Market: 28-55 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
-28/35	90.000	15	12
-35/45	52.000	26	21
-45/55	40.000	33	28
-50/60	64.000	21	17

- Plant depth: normal.

- Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.

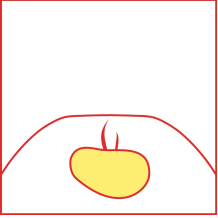
- Apply nitrogen all at once.

- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other early varieties.

- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.

Production advice ware potatoes Nederland

Pre-treatment and planting



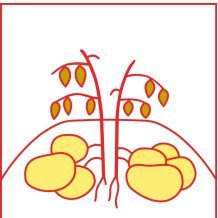
- SUNITA has a good dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- Do not store the seed potatoes lower than 5°C. Warm them up sufficiently before planting.
- SUNITA can be grown on all soil types.

Growing attention points



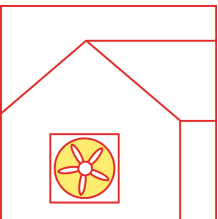
- Emergence is somewhat slow, later on foliage develops well.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- Irrigation can substantially increase the tuber number.
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Excessive nitrogen will increase the risk of late blight.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.

Haulm killing and harvest



- Aim for a dry matter content of 18 %.
- Tuber growth can be very fast at the end of the cycle, check regularly.
- SUNITA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- Harvest preferably when soil temperature is below 25°C to avoid high risk of rot.
- When temperatures are above 25°C; harvest early in the morning / by night is preferred.

Storage



- SUNITA is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 2 months after harvest.
- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- SUNITA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- **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.