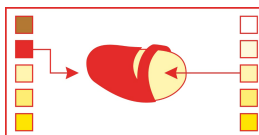


General production advice ware potatoes

- * **High yield**
- * **Strong foliage**
- * **High dry matter content**
- * **Suitable to make (home) fries**
- * **Multi-purpose variety**



Characteristics

Cooking type	B - Slightly mealy
Maturity	54 Late
Yield mature	109 High
Tuber size	80 Large
Tuber shape	Long oval
Number of tubers	12-14
Flesh after cooking	Light yellow
Skin colour	Red
Berries	Few berries

Dormancy period	49 Moderate short
Emergence	77 Fast
Metribuzin sensitivity	63 Sensitive
Foliage development	80 Very strong
Internal bruising	13 Quite sensitive
Little Potato disorder	85 Not sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	23,3% / 17,3%
UWW / Specific gravity	432 / 1,094

Spraying	73 Resistant
Foliage Blight	41 Susceptible
Tuber Blight	68 Slightly susceptible
Alternaria	77 Resistant
Common scab	56 Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	59 Slightly susceptible
PVY	55 Susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	88 Slightly sensitive

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

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

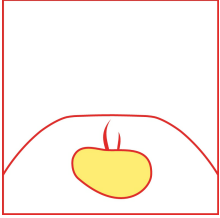
Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
-28/35	45.000	30	25
-35/50	35.000	38	32
-50/60	33.000	40	33
-50/60 cut seed	36.000	37	31

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- On soils poor in potassium, apply chlorine (KCl) based fertilizer just before planting to improve bruising tolerance.
- To avoid high dry matter an extra application of potassium after tuber initiation is needed.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- Phosphate fertilization according to standard advice.
- Pay attention to the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.

General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



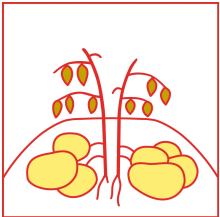
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- ASTERIX can be grown on all soil types.
- When planted on heavier soil, a good structure is crucial.
- Can be planted with small white buds but good pre-sprouting can advance the crop.

Growing attention points



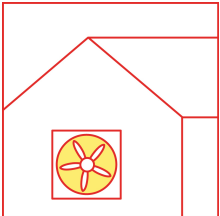
- Foliage development is strong, keep nitrogen low.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.

Haulm killing and harvest



- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Tubers are big size. Harvest and store with care to prevent damage and bruising.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.

Storage



- ASTERIX is suitable for long term storage.
- Good curing is essential as ASTERIX is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- ASTERIX is slightly susceptible to Phoma, pay attention to skin curing. A fast drop of temperature will increase the risk of Phoma.
- Store at a stable 6°C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Do not use sprout inhibitor, ASTERIX is susceptible to skin burning.