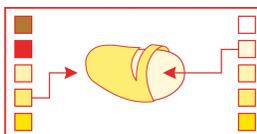


General production advice ware potatoes

- * **Big size tubers**
- * **Good yield**
- * **Broad adaptation**
- * **Good dry matter content**
- * **Good common and powdery scab resistance**



Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	67 Medium early
Yield mature	109 High
Tuber size	83 Large
Tuber shape	Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Cream
Skin colour	Yellow
Dormancy period	66 Medium
Emergence	74 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	72 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	75 Strong
Internal bruising	7 Little sensitive
Little Potato disorder	25 Sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	18,9% / 13%
UWW / Specific gravity	343 / 1,073

Spraing	91 Highly resistant
Foliage Blight	48 Susceptible
Tuber Blight	71 Slightly susceptible
Common scab	57 Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	59 Slightly susceptible
PVY	15 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	96 Tolerant

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

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

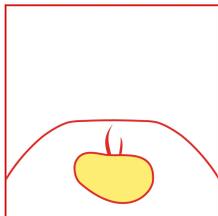
		Row distance	
Seed size	Plant population/ha	75 cm	90 cm
-28/35	47.500	28	23
-35/50	42.000	32	26
-50/60	37.000	36	30

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 230 kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply.
- EVORA is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilize with trace elements.
- Liquid fertilizer with trace elements can be combined with late blight fungicides.
- Apply magnesium fertilization preferably just before flowering.

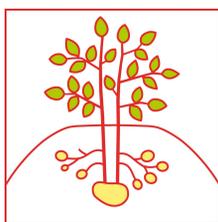
General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



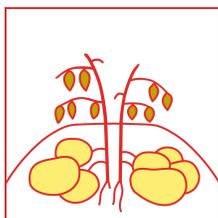
- EVORA has a long dormancy.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- EVORA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- When potatoes from spring crop are used as seed for autumn/winter crop, this seed should not be stored cold.

Growing attention points



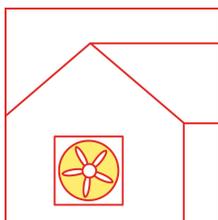
- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- EVORA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage blight.
- Preventive spraying against Phytophthora is advised.

Haulm killing and harvest



- In general, EVORA has a good stolon detachment and early skin set.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.

Storage



- Good curing is essential as EVORA is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- Dry quickly after harvest and keep dry to help prevent silver scurf.
- EVORA has a moderate resistance to Phoma and Fusarium.
- Don't store tubers too cold when they are used for second (autumn/winter) crop.
- Avoid condensation during storage.