

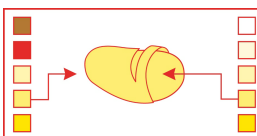
LUCINDA

VIVALDI X CARRERA



General production advice ware potatoes

- * **Big size tubers**
- * **Very attractive bright skin**
- * **High yield**
- * **Broad adaptation**
- * **Good storability**



Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	65 Medium early
Yield mature	109 High
Tuber size	84 Large
Tuber shape	Oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow

Dormancy period	64 Medium
Emergence	67 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	87 Not sensitive
Foliage development	75 Strong
Internal bruising	10 Little sensitive
Little Potato disorder	44 Quite Sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	17,2% / 11,4%
UWW / Specific gravity	308 / 1,065

Spraing	86 Highly resistant
Foliage Blight	56 Slightly susceptible
Tuber Blight	77 Resistant
Alternaria	52 Susceptible
Common scab	55 Susceptible
Powdery scab	49 Very susceptible
PVY	24 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	99 Tolerant

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	9	4		<u>2</u>
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	50.000	27	22
-35/50	42.000	32	26
-50/60	38.000	35	29

- Plant depth: normal.

- Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 230 kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Split application is advisable to keep foliage vigorous, resulting in bigger tubers.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.

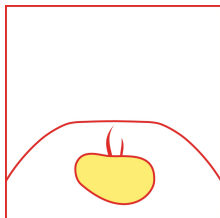
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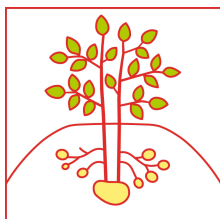
General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



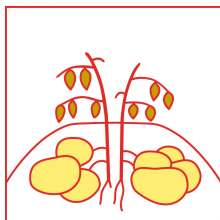
- LUCINDA has a long dormancy.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- De-sprouting will increase the risk of little potato disorder.
- LUCINDA can be grown on all soil types.
- Avoid soils with high powdery scab risk.
- LUCINDA can be planted early but avoid planting in cold conditions.
- The desired size at harvest can be influenced by varying planting distance and time of haulm killing.

Growing attention points



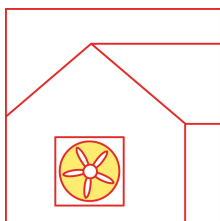
- Emergence is normal.
- LUCINDA has a good tolerance to metribuzin (Sencor).
- Too much irrigation late in the season increases the dominance of lenticels.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- LUCINDA is susceptible to Alternaria. Start treatments at flowering time.
- Use products that have an effect on Alternaria solani and Alternaria alternata.
- Ensure regular growth and avoid (heat)stress as it can result in flesh deficiencies.

Haulm killing and harvest



- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing. Make sure the tubers are fully skin set before harvesting.
- Ensure the crop is naturally mature before haulm killing.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- LUCINDA is moderately susceptible to bruising. Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage.

Storage



- LUCINDA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Don't store tubers too cold when they are used for second (autumn/winter) crop.