

# General production advice ware potatoes

Table potato

A (firm) Moderate late

High

Large

10-12 Yellow

Yellow

Slow

Good

20,5 %

375

8

4,5

Sensitive

No discoloration

Moderate sensitive

Moderate sensitive

Moderately long dormancy

Shallow eyes

No berries

Long oval

- Moderately late variety
- High yield
- Early maturity and tuberization
- Large size

Characteristics

Market Cooking type

Maturity Yield

Tuber size

Tuber shape

Skin colour

Flesh colour

Emergence

Berries

UŴW

Number of tubers

Flesh after cooking

Shallowness of eyes

Metribuzin sensitivity

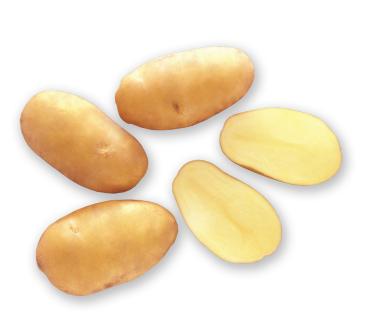
Foliage development

Dry matter content

Drought resistance

Internal bruising Little potato disorder

Dormancy period



# **Planting populations**

Plant depth Planting distance		Normal Row distance 75 cm
Size	Plants/ha	Distance
28/35	58.000	23 cm
35/45	45.000	30 cm

Depending of cultivation purpose.

We advise to always check the tuber number for an accurate calculation.



### Resistances

Foliage blight Tuber blight Common scab PVY Powdery scab Spraing Yntn tuber tolerance PCN Resistance Ro1 & Ro4 Wart disease Fysio 1

7 7,5 8,5 Slightly susceptible Slightly susceptible Sensitive Resistant Resistant

#### Fertilization

- Adapt fertilization based on soil analysis.
- Nitrogen: 220 kg N/ha. Inclusive of soil supply.
- Phosphate according to standard advice.
- Potassium according to standard advice.
- Preferably in 2 doses.









## **Pre-treatment and planting**

- A heat treatment is necessary to open the eyes gradually, this advances the crop.
- Pre sprouting is not necessary, variety can be planted with small white buds.
- Tubers and or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia.
- Nicola is suitable for all soil types, take care for a good soil structure, especially on more heavy soils.

### **Growing attention points**

- The initial development is good, with a moderately developing and good covering.
- The use of Sencor is recommended pre-emergence. In case of post-emergence, use the low doses system.
- Nitrogen applied in several doses is recommended, to avoid too much foliage growth at the start.
- Nicola has a good heat and dry resistance.

### Haulm killing and harvest

- The tubers should be fully skin set before harvest.
- Harvest with care to prevent damage.
- Nicola has a good resistance to harvest damage.
- Nicola is somewhat sensitive to bruising. Take care of harden off the tubers before harvesting.
- Reduce drop heights to avoid mechanical damage and bruising.

#### Storage

- Be sure of good attention to drying and wound healing
- Start to dry directly after harvesting, to avoid condensation.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, results in early sprouting and a high risk of Silverscurf.
- · Nicola is suitable for a moderately long term storage.



Agroplant seeks to ensure that the information above is up to date and accurate. Use of this information will be for the risk of the user. Agroplant cannot be held responsible for direct or indirect damage resulting from the use of this information.



