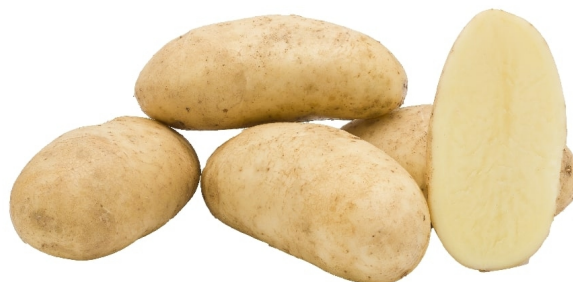


SANTANA



General production advice ware potatoes

- High dry matter content
- Big size tubers
- High yield
- Good storability



Morphology

Maturity	61	Medium late
Yield mature	96	Good
Tuber size	82	Large
Tuber shape		Long oval / Long
Number of tubers		12-14
Flesh after cooking		Light yellow
Skin colour		Yellow

Tolerances

Dormancy period	50	Moderate short
Emergence	73	Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	60	Sensitive
Foliage development	72	Strong
Internal bruising	21	Sensitive
Little Potato disorder	90	Not sensitive
Dry matter content		22,6
UWW		419

Resistances

Spraing	54	Susceptible
Foliage Blight	32	Very susceptible
Tuber Blight	42	Susceptible
Common scab	47	Susceptible
Powdery scab	45	Susceptible
PVYn	17	Susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	95	Slightly sensitive

PCN Resistance

Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3	
9	+7	+2		+ No official analysis / Stet own analysis
Wart disease				
F1	F2	F6	F18	
10				

Fertilizer

- Nitrogen (N): approx. 110% in comparison to medium early varieties. (indication 275 kg N inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Potassium (K): approx. 200 kg K/ha before planting and 250 kg K/ha after tuberisation improves quality
- Phosphate fertilisation according to standard advice.
- Pay attention on the amount of organic fertilizer to avoid later mineralisation.
- Manganese and magnesium will encourage a strong foliage and prevent premature senescence.

SANTANA



General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting

- SANTANA has a medium dormancy.
- If an apical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- Cutting of seed is not advised due to sensitivity to rotting.
- SANTANA can be grown on all soil types.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- Plant into warm soils, don't plant too early.
- On heavy soils a good structure is needed to avoid misshapen tubers.
- Plant seed free from condensation to prevent disease contamination.
- Prevent breaking of sprouts during planting.

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
-28/35	50.000	27	22
-35/45	42.000	32	26
-35/50	40.000	33	28
-35/55	36.000	37	31
-45/50	36.000	37	31
-50/60	30.000	44	37
-50/60 cut seed	40.000	33	28

-Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.

Growing attentionpoints

- SANTANA has a slow emergence , later the foliage will develop into a strong plant.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended pre-emergence. In case of post-emergence, use the low doses system.
- Irrigation is advised under dry circumstances.
- Ensure regular growth and avoid (heat)stress as it can result in flesh deficiencies.

Haulmkillling and harvest

- Make sure the crop is matured at haulm killing.
- SANTANA grows throughout the ridge, take care at harvest.
- Pay special attention to avoid mechanical damage to prevent later Fusarium infection.
- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.

Storage

- Good curing is essential as SANTANA is slightly susceptible to Fusarium.
- Store at a stable temperature of 6°C.