

BRICATA KWS



General production advice ware potatoes

- Very attractive bright skin
- Good yield
- Suitable to make (home) fries
- Good resistance to spraing



Morphology

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	65 Medium early
Yield mature	106 High
Tuber size	79 Medium
Tuber shape	Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers	12-14
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow

Tolerances

Dormancy period	65 Medium
Metribuzin sensitivity	55 Sensitive
Foliage development	78 Strong
Internal bruising	13 Quite sensitive
Little Potato disorder	90 Not sensitive
Dry matter content	21,0
UWW	386

Resistances

Spraing	Highly resistant
Foliage Blight	Slightly susceptible
Common scab	Susceptible
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
PVYn	Susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	Tolerant

PCN Resistance

Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
9	1		
Wart disease			
F1	F2	F6	F18
10			

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilisation to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): approx. 110% in comparison to medium early varieties. (indication 275 kg N inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 4/5 before planting and 1/5 as top dressing.
- First top dressing (of nitrogen) directly after tuber initiation.
- Phosphate fertilisation according to standard advice.
- To prevent bruising, use fresh potassium
- Organic manure will help to maintain crop vigour.
- BRICATA KWS is susceptible to mineral deficiencies, therefore fertilise with trace elements.

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Pre-treatment and planting

- BRICATA KWS has a medium dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- Always treat BRICATA KWS seeds and soil against Rhizoctonia.
- BRICATA KWS can be grown on all soil types.

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
-45/55	38.000	35	29
-50/60 cut seed	40.000	33	28

-Plant depth: Normal.

-Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.



Growing attentionpoints

- The use of metribuzin is recommended pre-emergence. In case of post-emergence, use the low doses system.
- Use robust Phytophthora protection program, due to high susceptibility to foliage blight.
- BRICATA KWS sensitive for Alternaria, specially on the stems.

Haulm-killing and harvest

- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm-killing.
- Harvest BRICATA KWS with care, at higher dry matters it can be sensitive to bruising.

Storage

- Take care of the wound healing period
- Store at a stable temperature of 6°C.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, can result in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver scurf.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.