

General production advice ware potatoes

- Big size tubers
- Very attractive bright skin
- High dry matter content



Morphology

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	60 Medium late
Yield mature	115 Very high
Tuber size	86 Very large
Tuber shape	Round oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Light yellow
Skin colour	Yellow

Tolerances

Dormancy period	66 Medium
Metribuzin sensitivity	67 Sensitive
Foliage development	72 Strong
Internal bruising	5 Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	66 Little sensitive
Dry matter content	20,4
UWW	374

Resistances

Spraing	Resistant
Foliage Blight	Susceptible
Tuber Blight	Susceptible
Common scab	Slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
PVYn	Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	Tolerant

PCN Resistance

Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
9	3	1	

Wart disease			
F1	F2	F6	F18
10	7	2	1

Fertilizer

- Nitrogen (N): approx. 200 kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilisation as standard advice.

TYSON



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Pre-treatment and planting

- TYSON has a short dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- TYSON can be grown on all soil types.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.

Plant populations

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
- 28/35	55.000	24	20
- 35/55	40.000	33	28
- 50/60	34.000	39	33

- Plant depth: Normal.



Growing attentionpoints

- Emergence is uniform, with a good foliage development.
- TYSON has a good tolerance to metribuzin (Sencor).

Haulmkillling and harvest

- Tubers are big. Harvest and store with care to avoid damage and bruising.

Storage

- Dry quick and keep it dry to avoid Silver scurf
- Stable temperature during storage prevents Silver scurf development.