General production advice ware potatoes

- Very suitable for early harvest
- Big size tubers
- Good yield
- Good dry matter content
- Good common and powdery scab resistance

### Agronomic characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormancy</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield mature</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber size</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuber shape</td>
<td>Oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tubers</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin colour</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh after cooking</td>
<td>Light yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking type</td>
<td>B - Slightly mealy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter content/Starch</td>
<td>18.6% / 12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UWW/Specific gravity</td>
<td>338 / 1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal bruising</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metribuzin sensitivity</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Potato disorder</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plant populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed size</th>
<th>Plant population/ha</th>
<th>Row distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28/35</td>
<td>55.000</td>
<td>75 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/50</td>
<td>46.000</td>
<td>90 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/60</td>
<td>42.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal. Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

- Foliage Blight: 39
- Tuber Blight: 78
- Common scab: 67
- Powdery scab: 62
- Spraying: 68
- PVY: 35
- Yntn tuber tolerance: 99

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 200 kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply.
- 100% of the nitrogen should be given at planting in one dose. This will help advance the crop.
- On soils poor in potassium, apply chlorine (KCl) based fertilizer just before planting to improve bruising tolerance.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.
- To be able to harvest early, organic manure is not advised.

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Pre-treatment and planting
- HERMOSA has a medium dormancy.
- Pre-sprouting helps to advance the growth.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- Seed should be removed from the cold store in time before planting.
- HERMOSA can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant HERMOSA 3 cm deeper to avoid greening.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- HERMOSA is tolerant to little potato disorder, planting can take place early.
- When used for autumn/winter crop a treatment against Rhizoctonia is advised.
- Apply a soil treatment against Rhizoctonia on sensitive soils.

Growing attention points
- The tuberisation is early.
- HERMOSA grows high in the ridge.
- Tuber number is quite low and tubers easily get too big.
- Regular irrigation minimizes the risk of growth cracks.
- HERMOSA is susceptible to Phytophthora, but due to the early maturity this is normally not a problem.

Haulm killing and harvest
- HERMOSA is quite early maturing, haulm killing shouldn’t give any problems.
- Ensure a sufficient matured crop before haulm killing. This promotes a higher dry matter content.
- HERMOSA can be harvested after 90-100 days.
- To avoid insect damage of the tuber, keep the soil cool and ridges closed by irrigating small quantities after haulm killing. Ridge rolling is also beneficial.
- HERMOSA grows high in the ridge therefore has a higher risk of greening after haulm killing. Pay attention to the time between haulm killing and harvest.

Storage
- HERMOSA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Take care of the wound healing period.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Don’t store tubers too cold when they are used for second (autumn/winter) crop.
- Avoid condensation during storage.

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