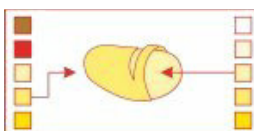


General production advice warepotatoes

version 2009 - 01



- * High yield
- * Rather early
- * Uniform tubersize and shape
- * Good cooking quality
- * Good storage qualities

Characteristics

Cooking type	AB
Maturity	Middle early
Yield mature	Rather high
Tuber size	Large sized
Tuber shape	Oval
Number of tubers	Average
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Berries	No berries
Dormancy period	Average
Emergence	Normal
Sencor sensitivity	Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	Good
Internal bruising	Moderate sensitive
Little Potato disorder	Moderate sensitive
Dry matter content	18,8
UWW	342
PCN Resistance	Susceptible: Ro1,2/3,4,5 Pa3
Wart disease	Resistant: fysio 1 Susceptible: fysio 2
Spraing	Resistant
Foliage Blight	Susceptible
Tuber Blight	Slightly susceptible
Common scab	Susceptible
Powdery scab	Susceptible
PVYn	Resistant
Yntn tuber tolerance	Very susceptible

Plant populations

Advise planting distances (75 cm. row distance):

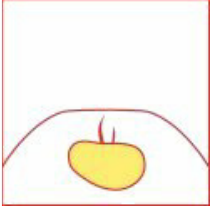
- 28/35 mm - ca. 60.000 pl./ha. Plant. distance ± 23 cm.
- 35/50 mm - ca. 47.000 pl./ha. Plant. distance ± 28 cm.
- 50/55 mm - ca. 44.000 pl./ha. Plant. distance ± 30 cm.

Fertilizer

Advise Nitrogen fertilisation: 275 kg N/ha. Including soil supply. (10-15% higher than Monalisa/Spunta). On more poor soil fertilisation should be split in 2/3 before planting, 1/3 just after tuberisation. Vivaldi is susceptible to lack of micro elements. Magnesium and Manganese should be applied to stimulate a strong and healthy plant. Apply Manganese before flowering, and Magnesium after. A liquid application can be given together with the Late Blight treatments. In case high dry matters are easily reached, extra application of Potassium is needed to limit the susceptibility to bruising. Especially in the second part of the growing season this will have a positive effect.

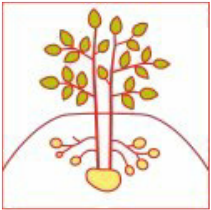
General production advice warepotatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



- Vivaldi can be grown on all soil types.
- However the best quality will be given on rich and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- Let the seed acclimate for to the local circumstances sufficient before planting.
- If a topical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- Use an application of fungicide before planting, to avoid RHIZOCTONIA.

Growing attentionpoints



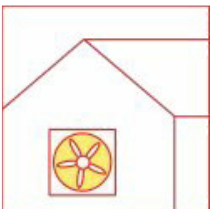
- Usage of Metribizin by preference only application before emerge, or with low doses system.
- Adapt the doses to weather circumstances, because the affectivity can depend strong on it.
- Foliage develops smoothly and is tall, with rather many stems.
- Early phytophthora treatments are advised.
- Start early in the development, just before flowering, specific fungicides for prevention of ALTERNARIA.
- Irrigation: apply in limited quantities to obtain for a regular tuberisation and size distribution.
- Check the soil on humidity before irrigation.
- IRRIGATE ALWAYS IN LIMITED QUANTITIES to avoid dominant lenticells.

Haulmkillling and harvest



- Use chemicals with strong effect on the stems, to encourage easy tuber detachment.
- Take care that foliage is 100% killed, this to encourage a better skin set.
- When there is a risk of damage due to insects, irrigate the soil in small quantities to keep it cool and the rows closed.
- Let tubers cure sufficiently before harvest.
- Be careful to avoid mechanical damage during harvesting and reduce dropping heights as much as possible.
- Later infection of FUSARIUM can be avoided by proper harvest without damage.
- On temperature levels above 25 degrees do not harvest due to high risk of rot.
- Before packing, check if the potatoes are sufficiently dry.
- The bags should have extra ventilation stripes.

Storage



- Vivaldi has a good storability. Dry directly after harvest to avoid Silver scurf.
- This variety is slightly susceptible to Fusarium.
- Cooling and drying is the most effective when this is done in steps of 0.5 - 0.7°C per day.
- A stable storage temperature avoids condensation and extra dehydration.
- Regular, short ventilation should be done to avoid condensation and accumulation of CO2
- Store at 3 - 4°C.