

Frieslander

Gloria x 74 A3

General production advice ware potatoes



Early variety, high yielding

Suitable for French Fries

Tasteful table potato

Very bright skincolour

Washable

Variety characteristics

Maturity	8	early
Emergence	7	normal
Foliage development	6,5	moderate
Berries	0	none
Skin colour	3	yellow
Flesh colour	7	pale yellow
Tuber shape	0	oval
Depth of eyes	7	shallow
Tuber uniformity	7	good
Size of tubers	7	large
Grading	7	good
Tuber count	11-15	average

Qualities of the variety

Dormancy	7	long
UWW	380	
Dry matter %	20,68	
Starch %	14,78	
Cookingtype	A - AB	firm - rather firm
Discolouration	8	none
Fries	8	good
Crisps	-	does not apply

Use



Resistances / tolerances

Potato Nematodes	Ro1, Ro4	AF
Wart disease	1	immune
Little potato disorder	8	not sensitive
Sencorex sensitivity	3	very sensitive
Foliage blight	4,5	susceptible
Tuber blight	6,5	slightly susceptible
Alternaria	7,5	resistant
Erwinia	8	slightly sensitive
Secondary growth	7,5	little sensitive
Drought tolerance	4	sensitive
Heat tolerance	4	sensitive

Resistances / tolerances

Y-virus	7	slightly susceptible
Yntn-virus	-	unknown
Spraing	7,5	resistant
Mechanical damage	5	sensitive
Internal bruising	0-5	not sensitive
Fusarium	5,5	susceptible
Silver scurf	7	slightly susceptible
Common scab	6	slightly susceptible
Powdery scab	-	unknown

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Pre-treatment seed potatoes and the planting

- Pre-sprouting is advisable, at this way you can harvest more early. The sprouts are attached very well on the seeds. Planting the seeds when the eyes are just opening is also a possibility.
- Plant the seeds at ground level, when the soil temperature is warm enough and soil structure is good.
- Soil or tuber treatment against *Rhizoctonia* is recommendable.

Plant spacing

*On heavy soils use the smallest plant spacing.

Size of the seeds	28/35	35/55	55/65
Plant spacing	20-24 cm	32-36 cm	36-38 cm

Fertilizing (including the soil supply)

N	± 225 - 250 kg	Including N-mineral (2/3 before planting, 1/3 as top dressing)
P	Normal	According to soil analysis, a good phosphate supply has a positive effect and tuberisation
P	± 300 kg	Don't use Chlorine-containing Potassium, because it influences the UWW negatively
Mg, Mn, Ca, Bo		Give these micro elements, if necessary, as a liquid fertilizer. They are stimulating the growth and have a positive effect on the quality.

Be careful with the use of organic manure, this can affect the maturity of the crop.

Cultivation

- Check your lot on wireworms and if necessary fight them, the crop eventually can be refused/rejected.
- Grow on light to moderate heavy clay soils, not on scab sensitive soils.
- For ridging take care for a full good ridge.
- The variety is very sensitive to Sencorex (Metribuzin). Don't use it!!
- The foliage breaks easily, because of this it is more susceptible for late blight. Adjust the blight treatments to this, later on in the season use fungicides which give a better tuber protection against late blight.

Haulm killing, harvest and storage

- Make sure that there is enough time between haulm killing and harvest, look at the foliage maturity.
- Frieslander is sensitive for mechanical damaging, so be careful with harvesting and storing (dropheights).
- Provide rapid drying to prevent silver scurf (if necessary use heaters). Take good care for curing!
- After curing and drying, slowly drop the temperature to 6°C. Prevent condensation in the top layer.