



**DE NIJS**

# Agria

Quarta x Semlo

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## General production advice ware potatoes



Variety with a good taste

Usable for Fries and convenience

Very good Fries quality

Good dormancy

Less nitrogen usage

### Variety characteristics

Maturity	5	late
Emergence	5,5	moderate
Foliage development	7	strong
Berries	7	many
Skin colour	3	yellow
Flesh colour	7	pale yellow
Tuber shape	10	long oval
Depth of eyes	7	shallow
Tuber uniformity	8	good
Size of tubers	8	large
Grading	7	good
Tuber count	8-11	low

### Qualities of the variety

Dormancy	8	long
UWW	400	
Dry matter %	21,67	
Starch %	15,73	
Cooking type	B - BC	rather firm - rather floury
Discolouration	8	none
Fries	8	good
Crisps	-	does not apply

### Use



### Resistances / tolerances

Potato Nematodes	Ro1, Ro4	AF
Wart disease	-	none
Little potato disorder	-	unknown
Sencorex sensitivity	2	use pre-emergence
Foliage blight	5	susceptible
Tuber blight	7	slightly susceptible
Alternaria	5	susceptible
Erwinia	5,5	moderate sensitive
Secondary growth	6,5	moderate sensitive
Drought tolerance	7	little sensitive
Heat tolerance	6	moderate sensitive

### Resistances / tolerances

Y-virus	7,5	resistant
Yntn-virus	7	moderate sensitive
Spraing	6,5	slightly susceptible
Mechanical damage	4,5	sensitive
Internal bruising	6-10	little sensitive
Fusarium	7	slightly susceptible
Silvery scurf	-	unknown
Common scab	5	susceptible
Powdery scab	3,5	very susceptible



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### Pre-treatment seed potatoes and the planting

- Agria has got a long dormancy and produces a moderate amount of stems. 3 weeks before planting give the seeds a heat shot of 18-20°C, to release the sprouts. After this drop the temperature again.
- On sandy soils problems may arise with scab, hollow hearts, a low UWW and problems with storability caused by the sensitivity of mechanical damage.
- Don't plant the seeds in cold soil, 1-2 cm below ground level en treat them against *Rhizoctonia*.

### Plant spacing

\*On heavy soils use the smallest plant spacing.

Size of the seeds	28/35	35/55	55/65	55/65 cutted
Plant spacing	23-27 cm	28-33 cm	36-40 cm	24-28 cm

### Fertilizing (including the soil supply)

- N ± 230 kg Including N-mineral  
Agria needs a tight on N to optimize the UWW. On sandy soil the first application is 130-160 kg and at tuberisation the second 50-70 kg. On heavy soils forget the second application.
- P Normal According to soil analysis
- P Normal According to soil analysis, 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

- For ridging take care for a full good ridge. Use Sencorex pre-emergence.
- Using irrigation, while tuberisation, reduces scab and produces more tubers per plant.
- In the beginning normal late blight treatments, later on in the season use fungicides which gives the tubers a better tuber protection against late blight. Protection against early blight is recommendable.

### Haulm killing, harvest and storage

- Needed a natural matured crop for a good UWW and to prevent mechanical damage, ±3 weeks hardened.
- Agria is little sensitive to mechanical damage, so be careful with harvesting and storing.
- 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 5-7°C. Prevent condensation in the top layer.
- Be careful with the very big tubers, when you are supplying, these are more sensitive for damaging.