# PRADA



## Table variety

- Very early, yellow flesh variety
- Smooth and bright yellow skin
- Suitable for home fries production
- Good resistance to Virus Y
- PCN resistance (Ro1)
- Wart resistance (f1)

### **Characteristics**

#### Physiology

Skin colour	Light yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	79%
Tubers per plant	9
Eye depth	8
Maturity	8,4
Dormancy	8
Storability	6
Bruising index (0-50)	3
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9



This information has been prepared to the best of our knowledge and belief and serves for orientation and decision-making
Since the potato is a natural product, we are not liable for any deviations.

**Yield - Ovality** 

Dry matter content (UWW)

After cooking discoloration

Frying colour after harvest

Frying colour after storage

Relative vield

Cooking type

Resistances

Foliage blight

Common scab

Powdery scab

Wart f1

Spraing

Virus Y

Globodera Ro 1

Tuber blight

For questions or advice, please contact your cultivation supervisor or email info@denhartigh-potato.nl ocroBER 2022 VERSIO

Sec.			
1	1		
	-		

89

AB

7

6

3

3,1

6

6

8

10

4,1

9

(A)

(D1)

(TRV)

6.5

18,1% (328)

## Growing advice (ware crop)

#### Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.400	23-25
35/45 mm	2.800	27-29
45/50 mm	4.200	30-32
35/50 mm	3.400	28-30
50/60 mm cut	3.400	28-30

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>t</sup>		3 <sup>th</sup>
Ν	100	3/4	1/4	
$P_2O_5$	100	4/4		
K <sub>2</sub> O	100	4/4		

- Avoid soils with free-living nematodes. When in doubt, use granules for nematode control.
- Do not use K-chloride as potassium source in spring.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Little sensible for Metribuzin. Use only directly after building up the ridges. Do not use shortly before emergence.
- Application of Magnesium and Manganese fertilizer early in the season has a positive effect.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Second application of N-fertilizer around tuberization.
- Start spraying against tuber blight in time.
- Start preventive spraying against Alternaria in time.
- Gives no problems around haulmkilling.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Susceptible to Fusarium and Silver scurf. After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry.