

General production advice ware potatoes

- Moderately late variety
- High yield
- Early maturity and tuberization
- Large size



Characteristics

Market	Table potato
Cooking type	A (rm)
Maturity	Moderate late
Yield	High
Tuber size	Large
Tuber shape	Long oval
Number of tubers	10-12
Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Flesh after cooking	No discoloration
Shallowness of eyes	hallow eyes
Berries	No berries
Dormancy period	Moderately long dormancy
Emergence	Slow
Metribuzin sensitivity	Sensitive
Foliage development	Good
Internal bruising	Moderate sensitive
Little potato disorder	Moderate sensitive
Dry matter content	20,5 %
UWW	375
Drought resistance	8

Planting populations

Plant depth Planting distance		Normal Row distance 75 cm
Size	Plants/ha	Distance
28/35	58.000	23 cm
35/45	45.000	30 cm

Depending of cultivation purpose.

We advise to always check the tuber number for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage blight	4,5
Tuber blight	7
Common scab	7,5
PVY	8,5
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
Spraing	Slightly susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	Sensitive
PCN Resistance Ro1 & Ro4	Resistant
Wart disease Fysio 1	Resistant

Fertilization

- Adapt fertilization based on soil analysis.
- Nitrogen: 220 kg N/ha. Inclusive of soil supply.
- Phosphate according to standard advice.
- Potassium according to standard advice.
- Preferably in 2 doses.

Pre-treatment and planting

- A heat treatment is necessary to open the eyes gradually, this advances the crop.
- Pre sprouting is not necessary, variety can be planted with small white buds.
- Tubers and or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia.
- Nicola is suitable for all soil types, take care for a good soil structure, especially on more heavy soils.

Growing attention points

- The initial development is good, with a moderately developing and good covering.
- The use of Sencor is recommended pre-emergence. In case of post-emergence, use the low doses system.
- Nitrogen applied in several doses is recommended, to avoid too much foliage growth at the start.
- Nicola has a good heat and dry resistance

Haulm killing and harvest

- The tubers should be fully skin set before harvest.
- Harvest with care to prevent damage.
- Nicola has a good resistance to harvest damage.
- Nicola is somewhat sensitive to bruising. Take care of harden o the tubers before harvesting.
- Reduce drop heights to avoid mechanical damage and bruising.

Storage

- Be sure of good attention to drying and wound healing
- Start to dry directly after harvesting, to avoid condensation.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, results in early sprouting and a high risk of Silverscurf.
- Nicola is suitable for a moderately long term storage.