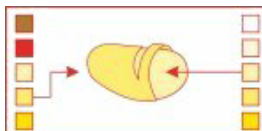


General production advice ware potatoes

version 2009 -01

- * **High yield**
- * **Bold tubers**
- * **Uniform tubers**
- * **Good resistance to drought**
- * **Suitable for long term storage**



Characteristics

Cooking type	B - Slightly mealy
Maturity	Late
Yield mature	Moderate high
Tuber size	Large
Tuber shape	Oval / Long-oval
Number of tubers	6-8
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Berries	Few berries
Dormancy period	Long
Emergence	Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	Sensitive
Foliage development	Strong
Internal bruising	Sensitive
Little Potato disorder	Moderately sensitive
Dry matter content	20.8
UWW	383
PCN Resistance	Resistant: Ro1,4 Susceptible: Ro2/3,5 Pa2
Wart disease	Resistant: fysio 1 Susceptible: fysio 2
Spraing	Resistant
Foliage Blight	Slightly susceptible
Tuber Blight	Slightly susceptible
Common scab	Very susceptible
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
PVYn	Resistant
Yntn tuber tolerance	Very susceptible

Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.
Plant depth: normal.
Planting density by 75 cm row.

28/35 mm-approx. 53.000 pl./ha. Plant. dens. ± 25 cm.
35/50 mm-approx. 41.500 pl./ha. Plant. dens. ± 32 cm.
50/55 mm-approx. 36.000 pl./ha. Plant. dens. ± 37 cm.

Large seed potatoes should not be cut, but planted whole.

Fertilizer

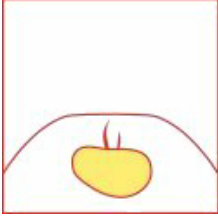
100% N-fertilisation compared to other medium late varieties.
Advise N: about 225 kg. N/ha, inclusive of soil supply, largely at the beginning of the crop.

Phosphate according to soil analysis.

Potassium: 200 kg/ha (no chlorine fertilizer) before planting and 250 kg/ha after tuberisation.
This improves the quality and decreases the susceptibility to bruising.
Organic fertilizers are advised against, except in the event of deficiencies towards the end of the crop.

General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



- Do not store seed potatoes under 5°C. Warm sufficiently before planting.
- Do not plant in too cold soil in relation to risk of irregular emergence.
- Do not grow on soils that are susceptible to common scab.
- Caesar has less eyes per tuber, so do not cut the seed potatoes to prevent blind tuber parts.
- Planting with small white sprouts is essential.

Growing attentionpoints



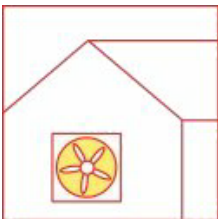
- The emergence is rather slow, but the tuberisation is early.
- Foliage is open in the beginning, and later on has vigorous high cover.
- The variety has a good resistance to Phytophthora.
- Treatment against Rhizoctonia is advisable.
- Prevent tubers gaining too high under water weight (dry matter) to reduce susceptibility to bruising.

Haulmkillling and harvest



- Before harvesting the tubers should be hardened off sufficiently for a better skin finish.
- Caesar is susceptible to bruising and mechanical damage.
- Haulm killing should take place somewhat earlier than full maturity to prevent a too high under water weight and thus susceptibility to bruising.

Storage



- Maintain a small difference between cooling- and product temperature to limit loss of weight.
- Cooling regime of 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, to a stable temperature of not lower than 5°C.