

LADY ALICIA

PIROL x PIKE



Building on potential

Added value of the variety

- Robust plant, tolerant to climatic stress.
- Gives high yields from all soil types.
- Good crisping quality after long term storage.
- Uniform tuber size with high marketable yield
- Variety with high dry matter content.



Characteristics

Shape of tuber	RO	
Av. Tuber length (Ø 50-60 mm)	7,0 cm	
Maturity (9=early, 4=late)	6,4	
Colour of skin	DY	
Colour of flesh	7,0	
Suitability for cooking	B	

Soil adaptability

	Sandy	Light	Heavy
Yield (Relative)	80	94	79
DM (%)	23,7	25,3	25,3
UWW	441	474	473
Tuber size (Ø mm)	50	56	61

Ro1	9	
Ro2/3	1	
Ro5	6	
Pa2	2	
Pa3	1	
wz 1 (D1)	4	
wz 2 (G1)	4	
wz 6 (O1)	4	
wz 18 (T1)	4	
TRV	7	
Moptop virus	Tolerant	

Climate adaptability

Drought tolerance	Rather tolerant
Secondary growth	7

Fertiliser requirement

	N	P	K	Mg	B	Ca	Mn
Quantity	Average	Average	High (+25%)	Average	Average	Average	Average
No. applications	1	1	1	6	1	1	1

Chemical requirement

Foliar late blight	3
Tuber late blight	Rather susceptible
Early blight	Tolerant
Y-virus	7
Yntn-virus	8
Leafroll virus	Rather tolerant
Black dot	Rather tolerant
Silver scurf	Rather tolerant
Metribuzin pre-emergence	Rather tolerant
Metribuzin post-emergence	Rather tolerant

Storability

Dormancy* (2=short; 8=long)	4,1
Pressure spots	Rather susceptible
Fusarium	6
Frying/crisping colour in October*	7,6
Frying/crisping colour in February*	7,5
Frying/crisping colour in May*	5,5

*Potatoes stored at 8°C without sprout inhibitors

Marketable yield

Bruising index (0-50)	14
Washability	6
Common scab	8
Powdery scab	8
% IRS	0
% Hollow heart	1
Mechanical Damage	Rather susceptible

LADY ALICIA



Planting

For a better tuberset, delay planting until eyes are open.

Don't de-sprout the seeds before planting.

Plant in warm soils in order to avoid rhizoctonia.

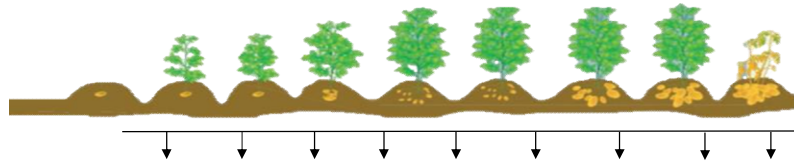
Plant at a normal depth.

Size	75 cm	90 cm	Plant/ha
30/40	29 cm	24 cm	46000
40/50	34 cm	28 cm	39200
30/50	31 cm	26 cm	43000
50/60	37 cm	31 cm	36000



Fertiliser input (kg/ha):

Depending on the soil supply and applicable national legislation; total amount required by the variety.



Nitrogen:	(N)	200	--
Phosphate:	(P2O5)	110	200
Potassium:	(K2O)	350	110
			350

To prevent mineral deficiencies, apply these elements in time (B, Mg, Mn, Ca)

Apply all of the Nitrogen at planting, do not split, to allow the crop to mature ahead of harvest.



Crop protection

Start late blight control in time.

Maleic Hydrazide can help to take sprouting pressure off.

Make sure the crop reaches good maturity for good fry colour.



Harvest and storage

Can be used for early green harvest, for direct processing, 10 days later than L Rosetta.

The tuber bulking takes place during foliar senescence.

Short dormancy; after harvest and wound healing cool down quickly,

keep the temperature stable and start with sprout control.

A decrease of 0,25°C/day (maximum) helps limit the formation of sugars during cooling of LADY ALICIA.



Storage:

8 °C

8 months

Key advice to succeed this variety:

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Plant in warm soils in order to avoid rhizoctonia.

Apply all of the Nitrogen at planting, do not split, to allow the crop to mature ahead of harvest.

A decrease of 0,25°C/day (maximum) helps limit the formation of sugars during cooling of LADY ALICIA.

Stable
temperature
ensures good
crisping quality

