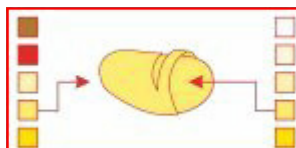


## General production advice ware potatoes

- \* Very early
- \* Bold tubers
- \* Uniform size
- \* Robust variety
- \* Early harvest of bold tubers



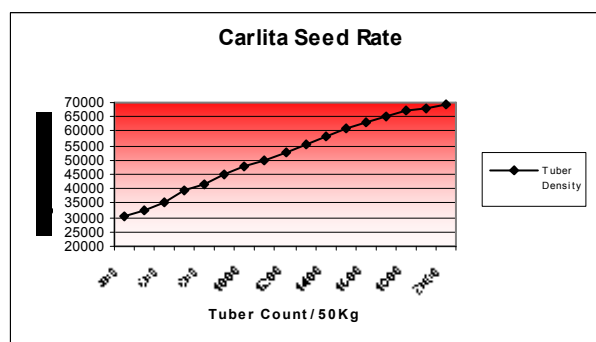
<b>Maturity</b>	<b>Early</b>
<b>Tuber Size</b>	<b>Large</b>
<b>Tuber Shape</b>	<b>Round Oval/Oval</b>
<b>Numbers of Tubers</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Flesh Colour</b>	<b>Yellow</b>
<b>Skin Colour</b>	<b>Yellow</b>
<b>Berries</b>	<b>Few</b>

<b>Dormancy</b>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Emergence</b>	<b>Good</b>
<b>Sencorex Sensitivity</b>	<b>Pre emergence only</b>
<b>Foliage Development</b>	<b>Strong</b>
<b>Dry Matter</b>	<b>18.5%</b>

<b>Foliage Blight</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Tuber Blight</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Blackleg</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Common Scab</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Powdery Scab</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Gangrene</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Potato Leaf Roll Virus</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Potato Virus Y</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PVYn</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Yntn Tuber Tolerance</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Spraing</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Black Scurf</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Dry Rot</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Slugs</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Internal Bruising</b>	<b>2 (1=Low, 20=Sensitive)</b>
<b>Little Potato Disorder</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>PCN R01,4</b>	<b>Resistant</b>
<b>PCN Pa2 Pa3</b>	<b>Susceptible</b>

(1=Susceptible, 9=Resistant)

### Plant Population



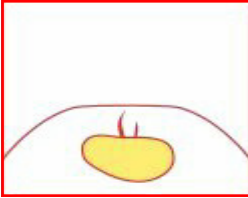
Click on Density chart for full size

### Fertiliser

**Recommend 200kg N/ha including soil supply, with best results obtained with all N applied at or near to planting time.**

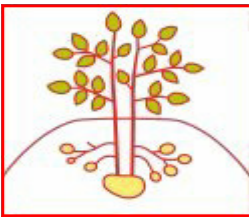
**Phosphate and Potassium to RB209**

## Pre-treatment and planting



Carlita is slightly susceptible to Little Potato Disorder, manage the seed accordingly to minimise excessive temperature fluctuation and uncontrolled sprouting.  
The crop bulks early and therefore does not need to be planted early to produce an early crop.  
Treatment against Rhizoctonia is recommended  
A good formation of the ridge is recommended to help prevent greening.  
Encourage the seed to break dormancy in cooler condition to encourage the seed to produce multiple sprouts

## Growing attention points



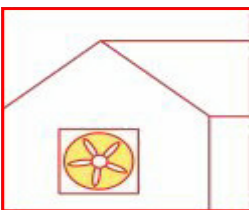
The initial development of Carlita is slow, which can be help by early application of Nitrogen, followed by a medium high plant with good cover.  
Tubers numbers can be low, correct field selection and irrigation may help improve tuber numbers. The use of more readily available source of Potassium may also help improve tuber numbers.  
Good drought resistance

## Haulm killing and harvest



The variety can bulk very quickly, manage the timing of haulm killing to prevent too large tubers which can become misshapen.  
Large tubers can become susceptible to mechanical damage, the variety has good resistance to bruising.

## Storage



Carlita has good dormancy and has no known issues with storage.