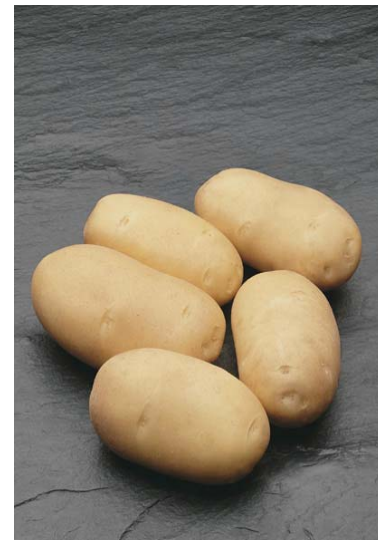
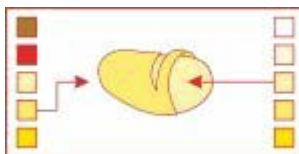
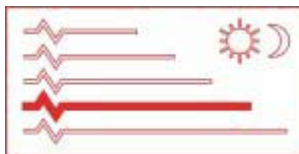


General production advice ware potatoes

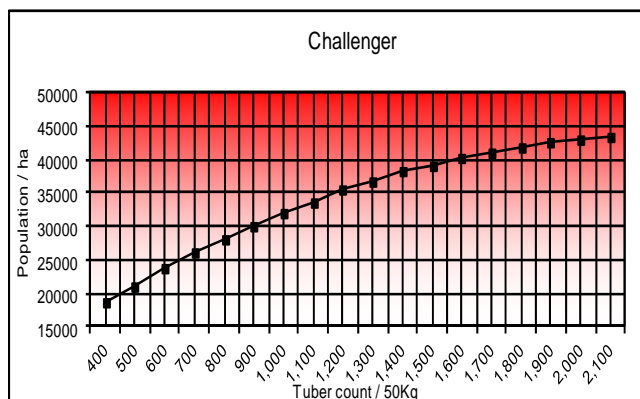
- * **Suitable for all Chipping Markets**
- * **High yield potential**
- * **Suitable for long term storage**
- * **Low seed rate needed**
- * **Good common scab resistance**
- * **Multi functional**
- * **Recognised in the market**



Maturity	Maincrop
Tuber Size	Medium
Tuber Shape	Long Oval
Numbers of Tubers	18-20
Flesh Colour	Light Yellow
Skin Colour	Yellow
Berries	Few
Dormancy	Average
Emergence	Normal
Sencorex Sensitivity	Pre Emergence only
Foliage Development	Good
Dry Matter (At Maturity)	20-22%

Foliage Blight	5
Tuber Blight	8
Alternaria	7
Blackleg	4
Common Scab	6
Powdery Scab	5
Gangrene	-
Potato Leaf Roll Virus	-
PVYn	6
Yntn Tuber Tolerance	9
Spraing	4
Black Scurf	5
Dry Rot	4
Slugs	5
Internal Bruising	6 *(1=Low, 20=Sensitive)
Little Potato Disorder	7
PCN R01,4	No Resistance
PCN Pa2 Pa3	No Resistance
* NL Data	
(1=Susceptible, 9=Resistant)	

Plant Population



Click on density chart for full size

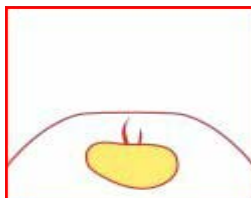
Fertiliser

Nitrogen requirement comparable to a high yielding Maris Piper Crop. Apply 2/3 planting 1/3 as top dressing.

Phosphate and Potassium use RB209 recommended rates

General production advice ware potatoes

Seed Management and Site Selection



Storing Challenger seed below 3.8 degrees may have an adverse effect on germination. Challenger seed should be stored at about 4°C if it is not to be pre-sprouted. Challenger will benefit from pre-sprouting (Chitting).

Challenger is best grown on fertile high yielding sites in the absence of PCN and Free Living Nematodes. Challenger has no resistance to PCN and very little tolerance to PCN.

Challenger is a high tuber number variety, pay special attention to the seed rate.

Growing attention points



Challenger has a moderate resistance to foliage blight, use a robust blight programme.

Early blight (*Alternaria*) is becoming more widespread in the UK, Challenger is likely to benefit from prophylactic approach to *Alternaria* control.

Haulm killing and harvest



Maturity at burn off will maximise the storage potential of the variety.

Haulm desiccation should not cause any problems, tubers separate from stolons easily, reducing damage and bruising.

Skin set must be fully complete before attempting to harvest, failure to do so may result in poor storage quality.

Storage



High volume forced air ventilation in the days immediately following harvest is a vital part of a good curing regime for Challenger.

Challenger is particularly well suited to long term storage with its excellent sugar stability. Storage at 7°C is advised and ventilate regularly with outside air to refresh the store. CO₂ build up in stores is associated with Grey Centres and Black Heart in late stored potatoes.