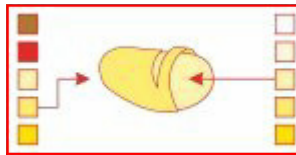


General production advice ware potatoes

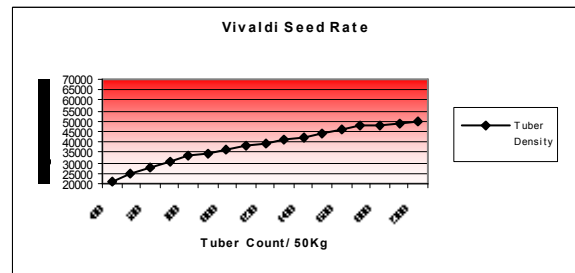
- * High yield
- * Medium early maturity
- * Uniform tuber size and shape
- * Good cooking quality
- * Good storage qualities
- * Bright skin finish



Maturity	Medium early
Tuber Size	Large
Tuber Shape	Oval
Numbers of Tubers	9-11
Flesh Colour	Light Yellow
Skin Colour	Yellow
Berries	No
Dormancy	Medium
Emergence	Normal
Sencorex Sensitivity	Pre emergence only
Foliage Development	Strong
Dry Matter	18.8 %
Foliage Blight	5
Tuber Blight	7
Blackleg	7
Common Scab	5
Powdery Scab	5
Gangrene	-
Potato Leaf Roll Virus	-
Potato Virus Y	-
PVYn	9
Yntn Tuber Tolerance	4
Spraing	8
Black Scurf	5
Dry Rot	-
Slugs	-
Internal Bruising	10(1=Low, 20=Sensitive)
Little Potato Disorder	7
PCN R01,4	No Resistant
PCN Pa2 Pa3	No Resistant

(1=Susceptible, 9=Resistant)

Plant Population



Click on density chart for full size

Fertiliser

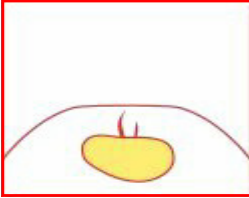
Vivaldi requires 15-20% more nitrogen than medium early varieties.

Apply 2/3 before planting and a 1/3 in applications after tuber imitation.

Phosphate to RB209. Extra Potassium is needed and benefits will be gained to application during the growing season which will help reduce bruising.

General production advice ware potatoes

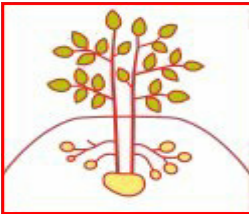
Pre-treatment and planting



Vivaldi is best grown on medium bodied soil with a good soil structure to help achieve bright skin and a good tuber shape.

Tuber and or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia and other soil borne skin diseases.

Growing attention points



Vivaldi is sensitive to Magnesium and Manganese deficiency. Field and foliar applications should be made to help maintain canopy during the growing season. Vivaldi is susceptible to Alternaria, recommend the preventive treatment to help control the disease.

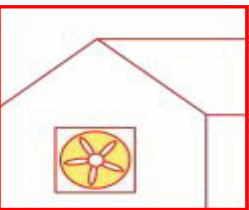
Haulm killing and harvest



Vivaldi is slightly susceptible to bruising and harvester damage, manage the variety according to minimise any issues.

Desiccants with an effect on stolon detachment will also help to minimise tuber damage. A senescing canopy and robust desiccant programme will help achieve a good skin set, minimising any potential storage issues

Storage



Vivaldi has a medium dormancy, and can be stored long term with no issues.

Cool with a low temperature differential to limit weight loss in the variety

A cooling regime of 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, to a final holding temperature of 4-5 degrees is advisable.

Storage temperatures lower than the advice could result in undesired increased sweetening.