



Solana
HOLLAND



Variety Book



Our Culture

Since our establishment in 1937, we have grown into an international trading company that supplies seed potatoes of the highest and constant quality. Still, we're only at the beginning. The ambition to continuously improve our potato varieties is in our DNA and we will always keep them. What binds us together is the way we work together on a daily basis, our culture.

GROWING
Innovation.

solanaholland.nl

Core values

QUALITY

Together we go for the highest possible result. This applies not only to our seed potatoes but also to our connections. We believe that a good product starts with a good relationship.

INNOVATION

By responding to the wishes of producer, customer and consumer, we can optimize our potato varieties for local conditions. This is how we achieve the best results.

FLEXIBLE

We are open, honest and always developing. By listening to each other, we give room for improvement and offer producer, customer and consumer the most connecting and sustainable potato.

DEDICATED

We are happy to go for the extra mile. Not because you have to, but because we can. We bring out the best in each other so that everyone can do their job well and with pleasure.

SOBER

We do what we say and say what we do, stand with both feet on the ground, love a joke and have a great dose of relativism.

7 FOUR 7



Table variety

- ✓ Medium early white flesh variety
- ✓ Uniform long oval tubers
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Nice skin finish
- ✓ Suitable for washing
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Light yellow
Flesh colour	White
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	67%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	8
Maturity	6,8
Dormancy	6
Storability	6
Bruising index (0-50)	2
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	113
Dry matter content (UWW)	17,1% (307)
Cooking type	AB
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	4
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight	3,7
Tuber blight	7,7
Common scab	6,7
Powdery scab	7
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Wart fl (D1)	10
Spraing (TRV)	6,1
Aardappel Y-virus	4

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.300	24-26
35/45 mm	2.300	28-30
45/50 mm	3.400	31-33
35/50 mm	2.700	29-31
50/60 mm gesneden	2.800	29-31

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	2/4	1/4	1/4
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	110	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against silverscab is advised.
- Planting at normal height in de ridge.
- Do not use K-chloride as potassium source in spring.
- Does not seem susceptible to Metribuzin.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Second application with N-fertilizer when plants start with tuberization.
- Start spraying against Alternaria in time.
- Third application with N fertilizer around flowering.
- Start spraying against tuber blight in time.
- After haulm killing, allow tuber skins to mature in the field before harvesting.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry.



French fries and crisps potato

- ✓ Medium early variety
- ✓ Cooking type C with good taste
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1,4 and Pa2,3)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1 and f6)
- ✓ Suitable for French fries, crisps and dried products



Characteristics

Fysiologie

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval to oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 50+	69%
Tubers per plant	16
Eye depth	7
Maturity	6,2
Dormancy	7
Storability	5
Bruising index (0-50)	20
Mechanical damage	8
Hollow hearts	7

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	101
Dry matter content (UWW)	23,5% (436)
Cooking type	C
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	8
Frying colour after storage	7

Resistances

Foliage blight		3,3
Tuber blight		8
Common scab		6,3
Powdery scab		4
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Globodera Pa 2	(D)	8
Globodera Pa 3	(E)	9
Wart f1	(D1)	10
Wart f6	(O1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	3,3
Virus Y		4

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.100	26-28
35/45 mm	1.900	32-34
45/50 mm	2.700	36-38
35/50 mm	2.200	33-35
50/60 mm cut	2.200	33-35

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	110	2/4	1/4	1/4
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	110	4/4		



- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Susceptible to spraing (Tobacco Rattle Virus).
- Do not use K-chloride as potassium source in spring.
- Little susceptible to Metribuzin. Use max 250gr. before emergence.
- Planting at normal height in the ridge.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Second application with N-fertilizer when plants start with tuberization.
- Start spraying against Alternaria in time.
- Third application with N-fertilizer around flowering.
- Start spraying against tuber blight in time.
- After haulm killing, allow tuber skins to mature in the field before harvesting.
- Medium susceptible to bruising.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 6-7°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium late yellow flesh variety
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Resistant to Phytophthora
- ✓ Resistant to PVY
- ✓ Low input
- ✓ Strong against scab



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	79%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	7
Maturity	5,5
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	6
Mechanical damage	7

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	115
Dry matter content (UWW)	20,9% (385)
Cooking type	BC
After cooking discoloration	5
Frying colour after harvest	4
Frying colour after storage	4

Resistances

Foliage blight		8,6
Tuber blight		9,1
Common scab		7
Powdery scab		7
Wart fl	(DI)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	8,1
Virus Y		9

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.000	26-28
35/45 mm	1.800	30-32
45/50 mm	2.800	33-35
35/50 mm	2.200	31-33
50/60 mm cut	2.300	31-33

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	80	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Growing rather deep. Planting a bit above normal height in the ridge.
- Do not plant in cold soil.
- Needs less nitrogen than most varieties.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Has a good resistance to Phytophthora and is suitable for organic cultivation.
- Has a good foliage development and covers soil quickly.
- Second application with fertilizers is under normal circumstances not necessary.
- Check the sizes of the tubers at the end of the season.
- Pay sufficient attention to the haulm-killing.
- Do not harvest until the skin is fully matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium late yellow flesh variety
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Resistent to Phytophthora
- ✓ Resistent to PVY
- ✓ Low input
- ✓ Strong against scab



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	79%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	7
Maturity	5,5
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	6
Mechanical damage	7

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	115
Dry matter content (UWW)	20,9% (385)
Cooking type	BC
After cooking discoloration	5
Frying colour after harvest	4
Frying colour after storage	4

Resistances

Foliage blight		8,6
Tuber blight		9,1
Common scab		7
Powdery scab		7
Wart fl	(DI)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	8,1
Virus Y		9

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.000	26-28
35/45 mm	1.800	30-32
45/50 mm	2.800	33-35
35/50 mm	2.200	31-33
50/60 mm cut	2.300	31-33

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	80	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Growing rather deep. Planting a little bit above normal height in the ridge.
- Do not plant in cold soil.
- Needs less nitrogen than most varieties.

- Has a good resistance to Phytophthora and is suitable for organic cultivation.
- Has a good foliage development and can produce enough canopy.

- Check the sizes of the tubers at the end of the season. Pay sufficient attention to the haulm killing.

- Do not harvest until the skin is fully matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Early variety
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Good tolerance to heat and drought
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Light Yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval to oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	70%
Tubers per plant	11
Eye depth	7
Maturity	7,6
Dormancy	8
Bruising index (0-50)	1
Mechanical damage	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	107
Dry matter content (UWW)	16,8% (300)
Cooking type	A
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	3
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight	5,2
Tuber blight	9
Common scab	6
Powdery scab	7
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Wart fl (D1)	10
Spraing (TRV)	8,3
Virus Y	6

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.000	26-28
35/45 mm	1.700	31-33
45/50 mm	2.250	35-37
35/50 mm	2.000	33-35
50/60 mm cut	2.100	33-35

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	110	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Best results when planting in the white, very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against silverscab is advised.
- Treatment against Rhizoctonia during planting is desired.
- Prevent condensation before and during planting to avoid contamination.
- Plant 1 cm below surface.

- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.

- Gives no problems around haulm-killing.

- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



French fries variety

- ✓ Medium early
- ✓ High yield and good storability
- ✓ Good results under dry conditions
- ✓ Strong against PVY
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 50+	85%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	7
Maturity	6,1
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	8
Mechanical damage	6
Hollow hearts	8

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	117
Dry matter content (UWW)	21,4% (395)
Cooking type	B
After cooking discoloration	6
Frying colour after harvest	8
Frying colour after storage	8

Resistances

Foliage blight	4,8
Tuber blight	6
Common scab	7
Powdery scab	9
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Wart fl (D1)	10
Spraing (TRV)	7
Virus Y	7,5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.350	25-27
35/45 mm	2.500	31-33
45/50 mm	3.600	35-37
35/50 mm	2.800	33-35
50/60 mm cut	2.900	33-35

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	110	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Long dormancy. Store seed not below 5°C.
- Use physiological young seed.
- On sandy soils: use manure for a maximum of 50% of the total N-supply.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage. Do not plant too early.
- Plant 2 cm below surface. Take care of good ridge build-up.
- Always use tuber/soil treatment against Rhizoctonia.
- Light sensitive to Metribuzin.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Keep a strict spraying scheme against late blight, even when the pressure is low.
- Second application with N-fertilizer.
- Start spraying against tuber blight in time.
- Start spraying against Altenaria.
- Start haulm-killing when foliage is senesced enough.
- Do not harvest when soil temperature is high.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 6-7°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium late yellow flesh variety
- ✓ Uniform size distribution
- ✓ Cooking type A
- ✓ Strong against PVY
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1, Ro2/3)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1 and f6)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval to oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	61%
Tubers per plant	10
Eye depth	6
Maturity	5,8
Dormancy	8
Storability	8
Bruising index (0-50)	3
Mechanical damage	6
Hollow hearts	8

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	100
Dry matter content (UWW)	19,7% (359)
Cooking type	A
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	4
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight	5,8
Tuber blight	8,3
Common scab	6,2
Powdery scab	8
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Globodera Ro 23 (BC)	9
Wart f1 (D1)	10
Wart f6 (O1)	9
Spraing (TRV)	6,2
Virus Y	8

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.200	23-25
35/45 mm	2.200	27-29
45/50 mm	3.100	31-33
35/50 mm	2.500	28-30
50/60 mm cut	2.600	28-30

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Avoid soils where scab can cause problems.
- Best results when planting in the white, very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against Rhizoctonia during planting is desired.
- Prevent condensation before and during planting to avoid contamination.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Gives no problems around haulm killing.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium late yellow flesh table variety
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Suitable for growing at higher altitudes
- ✓ Strong against common scab
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Round to round oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	88%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	7
Maturity	6,1
Dormancy	8
Storability	8
Bruising index (0-50)	11
Mechanical damage	8

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	106
Dry matter content (UWW)	20% (366)
Cooking type	B
After cooking discoloration	6
Frying colour after harvest	3
Frying colour after storage	4

Resistances

Foliage blight	7
Tuber blight	6
Common scab	6,9
Powdery scab	7
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Spraing (TRV)	9
Virus Y	8

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.000	25-27
35/45 mm	1.900	29-31
45/50 mm	2.700	33-35
35/50 mm	2.200	30-32
50/60 mm cut	2.300	30-32

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	80	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Does not need a lot of N-fertilizer.
- Do not grow this variety on heavy soils.
- Planting at normal height in the ridge.



- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Has a good leaf development and produces enough foliage.



- Has a good resistance to Phytophthora, but preventive spraying is recommended.



- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.

KING RUSSET



French fries variety

- ✓ Medium early , white flesh
- ✓ QSR quality
- ✓ Good storable
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1, Ro2/3, Pa2 and Pa3)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1 and f6)
- ✓ Good tolerance to internal defects



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Brown
Flesh colour	White
Tuber shape	Long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 50+	87%
Tubers per plant	7
Eye depth	8
Maturity	6,2
Dormancy	7
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	9
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	8

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	99
Dry matter content (UWW)	22,8% (423)
Cooking type	BC
After cooking discoloration	6
Frying colour after harvest	8
Frying colour after storage	8

Resistances

Foliage blight		6,1
Tuber blight		9
Common scab		7,8
Powdery scab		8
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Globodera Ro 23	(BC)	9
Globodera Pa 2	(D)	9
Globodera Pa 3	(E)	9
Wart f1	(D1)	10
Wart f6	(O1)	8
Wart f18	(T1)	6
Spraing	(TRV)	7,2
Virus Y		5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.500	22-24
35/45 mm	2.700	29-31
45/50 mm	3.900	32-34
35/50 mm	3.000	30-32
50/60 mm cut	3.200	30-32

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	120	2/4	1/4	1/4
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	110	4/5	1/5	

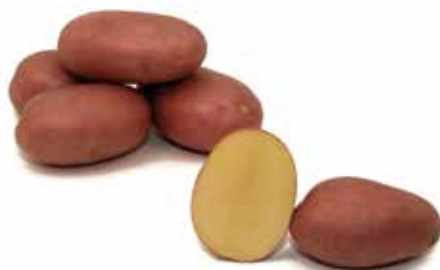


- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Remove top sprout and plant in white sprout stage. Use physiological young seed.
- Always preventive soil/tuber treatment against Rhizoctonia.
- Planting depth 2-3 cm below surface.
- Narrow planting (King Russet has a low tubernumber per plant).
- Do not use Metribuzin after emergence.
- Boron (Bo) and Zinc (Zn) gift can be done same time as spraying against weed.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Start irrigation when necessary.
- Second gift K-fertilizer at tuberization (not later).
- Second gift N-fertilizer
- Application Magnesium (MgSO₄) and manganese (Mn) fertilizer early in the season has a positive effect.
- When disease pressure (late blight) is low, maintain strict scheme with lower dose.
- Third gift N-fertilizer
- Start spraying against Alternaria.
- From Juli on use Phytophthora pesticides in which tuber blight control is included.
- Haulm killing only when crop has ripened enough: check UWW.
- Do not harvest at high soil temperature.
- Be carefull at harvest; prevent mechanical damage.
- Use sprout inhibitors.
- During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 6.0-6.5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium early yellow flesh variety
- ✓ High yielding
- ✓ Bright red skin
- ✓ Good dormancy
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Red
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	84%
Tubers per plant	14
Eye depth	8
Maturity	6,9
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	5
Mechanical damage	7

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	103
Dry matter content (UWW)	19,3% (351)
Cooking type	B
After cooking discoloration	6
Frying colour after harvest	6
Frying colour after storage	4

Resistances

Foliage blight		2,8
Tuber blight		7
Common scab		6,4
Powdery scab		7
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	8
Virus Y		6

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.200	26-28
35/45 mm	2.300	30-32
45/50 mm	3.300	33-35
35/50 mm	2.600	31-33
50/60 mm cut	2.700	31-33

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	110	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soils.
- Planting on normal height in the ridge.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against silverscab is advised.
- Prevent condensation before and during planting to avoid contamination.
- Does not seem sensible to Metribuzin.
- Weed control preferably before emergence.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Early application of magnesium and manganese fertilizer has a positive effect.
- Second application of N-fertilizer during tuberization.
- Start spraying against Alternaria in time.
- Haulm killing after 110 days is advised.
Lengthening the season by skipping haulm killing may cause a rough skin.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry.
During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down.



Table variety

- ✓ Very early variety
- ✓ Light yellow smooth skin
- ✓ High yield in early areas
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Light yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	51%
Tubers per plant	9
Eye depth	7
Maturity	7,6
Dormancy	6
Storability	6
Bruising index (0-50)	3
Mechanical damage	6
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	120
Dry matter content (UWW)	15,3% (271)
Cooking type	A
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	2
Frying colour after storage	2

Resistances

Foliage blight	4,3
Tuber blight	9
Common scab	4,7
Powdery scab	6
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Wart fl (D1)	10
Spraing (TRV)	7
Virus Y	4,5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.100	23-25
35/45 mm	1.900	28-30
45/50 mm	2.800	31-33
35/50 mm	2.300	29-31
50/60 mm cut	2.300	29-31

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	4/4		
P ₂ O ₅	110	4/4		
K ₂ O	110	4/4		



- Avoid soils where scab can cause problems.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Use physiological young seed.
- Tuber treatment against Rhizoctonia enhances regularity of tuber sizes.
- Sensible to Metribuzin.

- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Has a slow canopy development, but tuberization starts early.

- Start preventive treatment against Alternaria in time.

- Has an early maturity. Haulm killing gives no problems.
- Skinfinish is slow.

- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- Drying the tubers is important to get a good skin quality.
- Bring down storage temperature gradually.



French fries variety

- ✓ Early yellow flesh variety
- ✓ Long oval tubers
- ✓ Suitable for early processing to French fries
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 50+	76%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	8
Maturity	7,5
Dormancy	7
Storability	5
Bruising index (0-50)	8
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	90
Dry matter content (UWW)	21,2% (390)
Cooking type	BC
After cooking discoloration	8
Frying colour after harvest	7
Frying colour after storage	7

Resistances

Foliage blight		2,1
Tuber blight		9
Common scab		5,6
Powdery scab		4
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	6,3
Virus Y		7

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.200	25-27
35/45 mm	2.200	31-33
45/50 mm	3.100	35-37
35/50 mm	2.400	32-34
50/60 mm cut	2.500	32-34

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	110	4/4		



- Avoid soils with with free-living nematodes. When in doubt, use granules for nematode control.
- Abundant use of manure can cause too low dry matter content for French fries industry.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Plant a little under surface.
- Weed control before emergence is recommended.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Magnesium and Manganese application early in the season has a positive effect.
- 2e application with N around tuberset
- Susceptible to Alternaria. Start preventive Alternaria treatment in time.
- Start spraying against tuberblight.
- Haulm-killing is important to prevent decline of dry matter content (even when foliage is mostly dead).
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 6-7°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Organic table variety

- ✓ Medium early organic variety
- ✓ Firm cooking, dark yellow flesh
- ✓ High resistance to Phytophthora
- ✓ Very good storable and long shelflife
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Dark yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	92%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	7
Maturity	6,5
Dormancy	9
Bruising index (0-50)	2
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	7

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	87
Dry matter content (UWW)	19,5 %(355)
Cooking type	A
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	4
Frying colour after storage	4

Resistances

Foliage blight		9,5
Common scab		5,5
Powdery scab		7
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	7,2
Virus Y		5,5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.150	21-23
35/45 mm	2.250	25-27
45/50 mm	3.200	28-30
35/50 mm	2.500	26-28
50/60 mm cut	2.600	26-28

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Long dormancy. Store seed not below 6°C. Get the tubers out of the cold store early.
- Avoid scab-prone and Rhizoctonia sensitive soils.
- Pre sprouting gives best results.
- Prevent condensation before and during planting to avoid contamination.
- Use irrigation to prevent scab.
- 2e application with N around tuberset.
- Gives no problems around haulm-killing.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Early variety with long oval tubers
- ✓ Attractive bright and smooth skin
- ✓ Suitable for washing and pre-packing
- ✓ Strong against scab
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (fl)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Light yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	87%
Tubers per plant	13
Eye depth	8
Maturity	7,5
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	2
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	100
Dry matter content (UWW)	19,4% (354)
Cooking type	AB
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	6
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight		4
Tuber blight		8,3
Common scab		6,8
Powdery scab		6
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	6,8
Virus Y		5,8

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.200	26-28
35/45 mm	2.300	30-32
45/50 mm	3.400	33-35
35/50 mm	2.700	31-33
50/60 mm gesneden	2.800	31-33

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	110	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Can be grown on all soil types.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against Rhizoctonia during planting is desired.
- Prevent condensation before and during planting to avoid contamination.
- Does not seem to be sensible for Metribuzin.

- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Second application of N-fertilizer around tuberization.

- Gives no problems around haulm-killing.

- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Very early, yellow flesh variety
- ✓ Smooth and bright yellow skin
- ✓ Suitable for home fries production
- ✓ Good resistance to Virus Y
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Light yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	7
% 35/65	79%
Tubers per plant	9
Eye depth	8
Maturity	8,4
Dormancy	8
Storability	6
Bruising index (0-50)	3
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	89
Dry matter content (UWW)	18,1% (328)
Cooking type	AB
After cooking discoloration	7
Frying colour after harvest	6
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight		3,1
Tuber blight		6
Common scab		6,5
Powdery scab		6
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	8
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	4,1
Virus Y		9

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.400	23-25
35/45 mm	2.800	27-29
45/50 mm	4.200	30-32
35/50 mm	3.400	28-30
50/60 mm cut	3.400	28-30

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Avoid soils with free-living nematodes. When in doubt, use granules for nematode control.
- Do not use K-chloride as potassium source in spring.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Little sensible for Metribuzin. Use only directly after building up the ridges. Do not use shortly before emergence.
- Application of Magnesium and Manganese fertilizer early in the season has a positive effect.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- Second application of N-fertilizer around tuberization.
- Start spraying against tuber blight in time.
- Start preventive spraying against Alternaria in time.
- Gives no problems around haulm-killing.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- Be careful with mother tubers and prevent damage during harvest.
- Susceptible to Fusarium and Silver scurf. After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium early variety
- ✓ Very high yielding
- ✓ Uniform size distribution
- ✓ Attractive bright and smooth skin
- ✓ Suitable for washing and pre-packing
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Yellow
Tuber shape	Round oval to oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	69%
Tubers per plant	14
Eye depth	7
Maturity	6,2
Dormancy	8
Storability	7
Bruising index (0-50)	5
Mechanical damage	7
Hollow hearts	9

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	121
Dry matter content (UWW)	17,8% (321)
Cooking type	AB
After cooking discoloration	6
Frying colour after harvest	3
Frying colour after storage	3

Resistances

Foliage blight	4,7
Tuber blight	8
Common scab	4,7
Powdery scab	5
Globodera Ro 1 (A)	9
Spraing (TRV)	7,2
Virus Y	4,5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.200	24-26
35/45 mm	2.200	28-30
45/50 mm	3.100	32-34
35/50 mm	2.500	29-31
50/60 mm cut	2.600	29-31

Always count the amount of tubers! Heavier soils require a closer planting distance.

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	100	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Avoid scab-prone soils.
- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Treatment against silverscab is disired.
- Do not plant too early. Soil temperature >10°C.
- Not sensible for Metribuzin.

- Second application of N-fertilizer around tuberization.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- To avoid scab, start irrigation in time.

- Not susceptible to Alternaria and deficiency diseases.

- Gives no problems with haulm killing.

- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry. During long storage regular ventilation and gradually cooling down to 4-5°C. Before transport gradually warming up to 12-15°C.



Table variety

- ✓ Medium early variety
- ✓ High yielding, big size tubers
- ✓ Suitable for long storage
- ✓ PCN resistance (Ro1)
- ✓ Wart resistance (f1)



Characteristics

Physiology

Skin colour	Yellow
Flesh colour	Light yellow
Tuber shape	Oval to long oval
Tuber shape uniformity	6
% 35/65	42%
Tubers per plant	10
Eye depth	8
Maturity	6,2
Dormancy	8
Storability	8
Bruising index (0-50)	9
Mechanical damage	8

Yield - Quality

Relative yield	90
Dry matter content (UWW)	21,2% (390)
Cooking type	BC
After cooking discoloration	8
Frying colour after harvest	7
Frying colour after storage	7

Resistances

Foliage blight		5
Tuber blight		8
Common scab		6,4
Powdery scab		4
Globodera Ro 1	(A)	9
Wart fl	(D1)	10
Spraing	(TRV)	6,3
Virus Y		6,5

Growing advice (ware crop)

Seed quantities and plant distance - Fertilizing

Size	kg/ha	75 cm ridge
28/35 mm	1.400	21-23
35/45 mm	2.800	25-27
45/50 mm	4.100	29-31
35/50 mm	3.300	27-29
50/60 mm cut	3.400	27-29

Fertilizer	% compared to standard	Application		
		1 st	2 nd	3 th
N	95	3/4	1/4	
P ₂ O ₅	100	4/4		
K ₂ O	100	4/4		



- Best results when planting in the white very small sprouts stage.
- Little sensible for Metribuzin. Use only far before emergence and with low dosis.
- Second application of N-fertilizer around tuberization.
- Start spraying against Phytophthora at 80% emergence.
- To avoid scab, start irrigation in time.
- Start preventive spraying to Alternaria in time.
- Gives no problems with haulm-killing.
- Wait with harvest until the skin is matured.
- Harvest carefully to prevent damage during harvest, bruising and problems during storage.
- After harvest take care of good ventilation in storage until potatoes are dry.

Summery of varietal properties

(Based on Dutch conditions)

Explanation

PCN-resistance

ACBDE = pathotype
 S = susceptible
 · = part.resistant

Wart resistance

R = resistant
 S = susceptible

Colour of skin

Y = yellow
 LY = light-yellow
 R = red
 B = brown

Colour of flesh

W = white
 C = crème
 PY = pale-yellow
 Y = yellow
 DY = dark-yellow

Shape of tubers

R = round
 O = oval
 L = long

	7 FOUR 7	Amanda	Connect	Dior	Edison	Gaya	Granola	King Russet	Labella	Laperla	Miranda	Nola	Octa	Prada	Taisiya	Ultra
PCN-resistance	A	ADE	S	A	A	ABC	A	ABCDE	A	Ad*	A	A	A	Ad*	A	A
Wart resistance	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	S
Maturity	6,8	6,2	5,5	7,6	6,1	5,8	6,1	6,2	6,9	7,6	7,5	6,5	7,5	8,4	6,2	6,2
Foliage development	7	8	8	6	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7
Colour of skin	LY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	B	R	LY	Y	Y	Y	LY	LY	Y
Colour of flesh	W	LY	Y	LY	LY	DY	Y	W	Y	LY	Y	DY	LY	Y	Y	LY
Shape of tubers	LO	RO	RO	RO	LO	RO	R	LO	LO	RO	LO	LO	LO	LO	RO	LO
Shallowness of eyes	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Tubers per plant	13	16	13	11	13	10	13	7	14	9	13	13	13	9	14	10
Size of tubers	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8
Yield	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	6	7	7	9	8
Dry matter content	17	24	21	17	21,4	20	20	23	19	15	21	20	19	18	18	21
Dormancy	6	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	6	6	7	9	8	8	8	8
Y-virus	4	4	9	6	8	8	8	5	6	5	7	5	6	9	5	7
Leaf blight	4	4	8	5	5	6	7	6	3	4	3	9	4	3	5	5
Tuber blight	8	8	8	8	6	8	6	7	7	7	7	9	8	6	8	8
Common scab	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	8	8	5	6	5	7	6	5	6
Bruising (0-50)	2	20	6	1	8	3	11	9	5	3	8	2	2	3	5	9
Mechanical damage	7	6	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	8



Solana 

Produktieweg 2, 8304 AV Emmeloord

the Netherlands

Tel: +31 (0)527-298000

info@solanaholland.nl

solanaholland.nl