

CHARACTERISTICS

VERDI is very resilient against phytophthora, rhizoctonia and black leg.



Plant

Maturity	Medium early
Plant type	Intermediate
Growth habit	Semi-upright
Colour of flower	Red-violet
Foliage development	Rapid, Medium
Number of tubers	Medium
Dormancy	Very high

Yield and quality

Market segment	Crisps
Yield	Medium
Share oversize	Low, Medium
Share undersize	Low
Dry matter content	High
Crisp quality after harvest	Very high
Crisp quality after long-term storage	Very high

Tuber characteristics

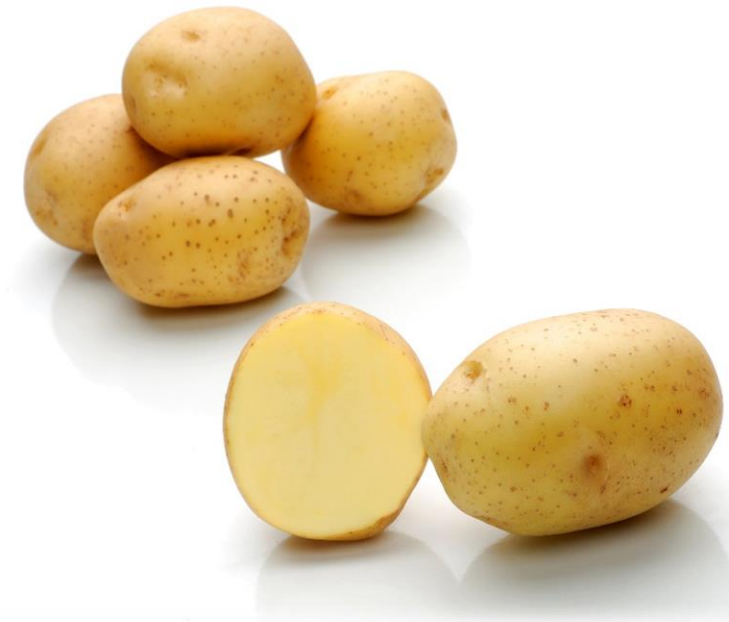
Tuber shape	Round-oval
Flesh colour	Cream
Eye depth	Medium, Deep
Skin colour	Yellow
Skin appearance	Netted

Resistances

Nematodes	Ro 1, Ro 4
Potato wart disease	Pathotype 1*
Leaf blight	High
Tuber blight	Medium, High
Rhizoctonia	High
Black leg	High
Common scab	Medium, High
Internal rust spot	Medium, High
Second growth	High
Mechanical damages	Low, Medium
Bruising	Low, Medium
PVY	Medium
PVY^{NTN}	Low, Medium

* found to be resistant in an EU-country

Verdi



medium early crisps variety
predestined for cold- and long-term storage



VERDI is a medium early processing variety, which is best suitable for the production of crisps. It is predestined for cold- and long-term storage. Verdi can also be used for the production of flakes.

Location

- irrigation is advisable, especially on light soils

Preparation of seed and planting

- dormancy should be broken by warm storage immediately before planting
- break the apical sprout to receive a better development of the plants
- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	20 - 22 cm	17 - 19 cm	60.000 - 64.000
35/45	26 - 30 cm	22 - 25 cm	45.000 - 51.000
45/55	31 - 33 cm	26 - 28 cm	39.000 - 43.000
35/55	29 - 32 cm	24 - 26 cm	42.000 - 46.000
55/60	36 - 38 cm	30 - 32 cm	35.000 - 37.000

- the lighter the soil, the wider the planting distance
- without irrigation or when the location is at risk of droughts, plant a little bit wider
- always count tubers for optimal planting density

The above information has been prepared to the best of our knowledge and belief, but since potatoes are natural products, we cannot accept any liability for this information. They only serve as an orientation for decision making. For advice adapted to your region and for general questions about growing, please contact the growing consultant in your region. You can find the contact details at www.solana.de.

Last updated: December 2020

Crop management

	quantity*	1 st application	2 nd application
N	100 %	33 %	67 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O	120 %	50 %	50 %

* in comparison to other crisp varieties

- 1/3 as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- 2/3 as ammonia fertiliser when plants are around 15 cm high
- to maximize the yield, give at least 2 times 6 - 10 kg N/ha as leaf fertiliser with the phytophthora applications after flowering
- if number of stems per plant is below 4, give additional P as leaf fertiliser right before tuberset + look for sufficient water supply during tuberset
- use chloride-based potassium and add 60 kg/ha of magnesium!

Alternative: underground fertilisation

- ½ P₂O₅ before planting
- ½ P₂O₅ as DAP during planting → take the included amount of N into account for the first N-application
- K₂O splitting: 2/5 before or during planting, 3/5 before tuberset

- irrigation around tuberset can be advantageous
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- use insecticides to secure high yields

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- do not harvest when it is too cold
- blow the tubers dry before storage

