

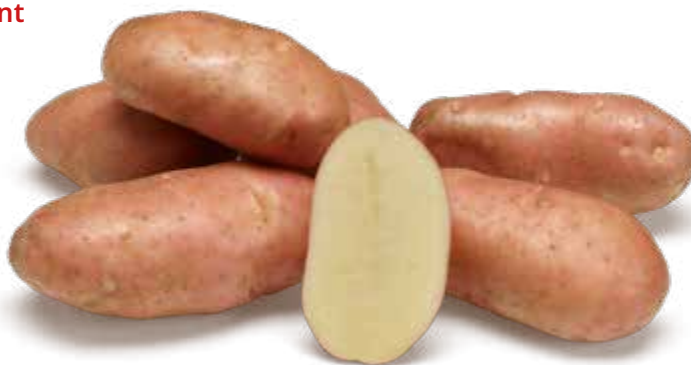
Kondor.

MARKET SEGMENT



An early maincrop ware variety with a red skin, good heat tolerance and a very high yield.

- ▶ Large tubers
- ▶ Relatively high dry matter content
- ▶ Good storability



CHARACTERISTICS

General characteristics

Breeder: Konst Research B.V.
Crossing: KO 61-0333 x WILJA
Seedling: KO 67-0593
Breeder rights: Expired

Plant and tuber characteristics

Maturity: early maincrop / 6
Light sprout colour: red violet
Flower colour: purple
Number of berries: below average / 5
Foliage: - initial development: quite fast / 7
Foliage: - final development: quite good / 7,5
Foliage: - selectability: average / 6
Foliage: - plant firmness: quite firm / 7

Flesh colour: light yellow / 6
Skin colour: red
Skin finish: average / 6
Tuber size: large / 8
Tuber shape: long oval
Regularity of tuber shape: quite irregular / 5,5
Tuberisation: quite low / 5
Regularity size: regular / 7

Sensitivity and quality

Dormancy: quite long / 7
Metribuzin: slightly sensitive / 7
Bentazon: - / -
Ethylene: - / -

Secondary growth: quite sensitive / 6
Growth cracks: quite sensitive / 6
Black spot (internal bruising): slightly to not sensitive / 8
Harvest damage: quite sensitive / 6

Underwater weight: 385
Dry matter content: 20,9%
Dry matter distribution: - / -
TGA - level: 3,2

Crisping quality: unsuitable / 4
Fries quality: unsuitable / 5
Cooking type: rather floury / B
Raw discolouration: - / -
Discolouration after cooking: sensitive / 5



www.agrico.nl/en/kondor

HOW TO GROW

Fertilization¹

Nitrogen: standard advice - 10%. Preferably as split application, second treatment shortly after tuberization.

Phosphate: standard advice.

Potassium: standard advice + 10%.

¹ Level of fertilization is based on soil analysis

Seed treatment

Desprouting more than once can have a negative impact on yield and size regularity. Proper pre-sprouting after taking off the top sprout can give a positive result on the tuber set.

Planting distance

28/35 mm: 22 cm (60,500 plants/ha)

35/55 mm: 27 cm (50,000 plants/ha)

Weeds

After emerge, a standard use of metribuzin (Sencor) can give some foliage reaction, but rarely any yield reduction.

Fungicides

A strict preventive spraying schedule against late blight is necessary.

Harvest

Due to its sensitivity scores for black spot and/or harvest damage, wait at least three weeks after haulm killing before harvest.

Storage

Preferred storage temperature is 5 °C. Suitable for long term storage.



Say potato,
say **Agrico.**

Resistances

Golden nematode Ro 1/4: - / -

Golden nematode Ro 2/3: - / -

White nematode Pa 2: - / -

White nematode Pa 3: - / -

Late blight-foilage: slightly susceptible / 6

Late blight-tuber: slightly susceptible / 7

Common scab: very susceptible / 4,5

Powdery scab: very susceptible / 4,5

Fusarium: slightly susceptible / 7,5

Erwinia: very susceptible / 3

Black dot: - / -

Spraing: very susceptible / 4,5

Virus - Leaf Roll: slightly susceptible / 6

Virus - A: slightly to not susceptible / 9

Virus - X: slightly susceptible / 6,5

Virus - Yn: susceptible / 5,5

Virus - Yntn: slightly to not susceptible / 8

Wart disease F1: resistant / 10

Wart disease F6: moderate susceptible / 8

Wart disease F18: - / -