



EUROPLANT

# VARIETIES





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## EUROPLANT - COMPETENT & RELIABLE

# TODAY AND IN FUTURE

EUROPLANT is one of the leading companies in potato breeding. Based in Europe, we provide the global market with quality seed potatoes. We are focused on the research and development of new potato varieties. Our range consists of more than 100 registered potato varieties for all marketing purposes and of all maturity groups.

### **Breeding a new variety is the basis of the success of our potatoes**

Healthy and efficient seed potatoes are the basis of quality potato production. We match these needs with adequate solutions. In close collaboration with our customers we aim to optimize and accelerate our breeding work through permanent exchange of experiences. Modern methods of biotechnology and molecular biology have been a vital element of our potato breeding and multiplying for years. Accordingly, in-vitro-culture forms the principal item of the maintenance and rapid multiplication of our varieties.

### **Global network**

With our 14 subsidiaries, we are represented in the most important European potato cultivating countries. Additionally, our customers can always rely on our worldwide network of partners and representations.

Our staff of about 400 colleagues brings in their know-how of long standing and is committed to your and thus to our success. We propagate our prebasic seed potatoes exclusively on our own farms. Through our European subsidiaries we also produce seed potatoes in favoured regions of the neighbouring European countries.





## EUROPLANT VARIETIES INNOVATIV UND DIVERSE

For many years now, the focus of our varieties development has been on improving natural *resistance* to potato diseases and pests, increasing *resilience* to environmental factors and enhancing cultivation *efficiency* combined with stable varietal characteristics in terms of taste and appearance.

### Large portfolio of tolerant, resistant varieties

Pests and diseases have a significant impact on potato quality and yield. As such, a focal point of our breeding work has been on increasing natural resistance to nematodes, potato wart and viral diseases.

### Varieties with above-average resistance against late blight

We are proud that our targeted breeding work has produced many varieties with an above-average resistance to blight. They naturally combat pathogens, thus securing long-term stability in the haulm. This saves plant protection products and promotes reliable growth.



### Comprehensive range of heat and drought-tolerant varieties

More frequent and prolonged hot spells that are often accompanied by extreme drought have direct consequences for potato cultivation. Through our breeding programme, we have developed a range of varieties that are more tolerant to high temperatures and a lack of water due to low precipitation.



### Special varieties for low input production

Our innovative varieties for low input production are very efficient at acquiring and converting nutrients, enabling them to achieve a high yield of consistent quality with a reduced supply of nutrients.



### Varieties suitable for long-term storage

We offer a wide range of dormant varieties that can be stored over the springtime and beyond without the need to apply sprout inhibitors.





Variety	Maturity				skin colour	cooking type	ECO-cultivation	Market segments					
	very early	early	medium early	medium late to late				ware potatoes	convenience	french fries	flakes	crisps	starch
Albertine	👉				y	B		👍	👍				
Alexandra	👉				y	A		👍	👍				
Anuschka	👉				y	AB	👍	👍	👍				
Bellarosa	👉				r	B		👍	👍				
Corinna	👉				y	B	👍	👍	👍				
Filipa	👉				y	B	👍	👍	👍				
Finka	👉				y	B	👍	👍	👍				
Geraldine	👉				y	B		👍	👍				
Glorietta	👉				y	A	👍	👍	👍				
Leyla	👉				y	B	👍	👍	👍				
Melissa	👉				y	B		👍	👍				
Nandina	👉				y	B		👍	👍				
Osira	👉				y	C		👍			👍	👍	
Red Sonia	👉				r	B	👍	👍			👍		
Sanibel	👉				r	B		👍	👍				
Belana		👍			y	AB	👍	👍	👍				
Cilena		👍			y	A		👍	👍				
Coronada		👍			y	B		👍					
Elfe		👍			y	B		👍	👍				
Fabricia		👍			y	B		👍	👍				
Florentina		👍			y	B		👍					
Franca		👍			y	B		👍					
Gunda		👍			y	BC	👍	👍					
Isabelia		👍			y	AB		👍	👍				
Julinka		👍			y	B		👍	👍				
Larissa		👍			y	B		👍	👍				
Madison		👍			y						👍	👍	
Marabel		👍			y	B	👍	👍	👍				
Marion		👍			y	AB		👍	👍				
Monique		👍			y	AB		👍					
Nevadina		👍			y	C		👍		👍			
Priska		👍			y						👍	👍	
Tomensa		👍			y						👍	👍	
Venezia		👍			y	AB		👍	👍				
Vindika		👍			y	AB		👍	👍				
Vineta		👍			y	B		👍	👍				
Afra			👍		y	B	👍	👍			👍		
Agria			👍		y	B	👍	👍		👍	👍		
Allians			👍		y	A	👍	👍	👍				
Annalena			👍		y	AB	👍	👍	👍				
Antonia			👍		y	AB	👍	👍	👍				
Bellinda			👍		y	A	👍	👍	👍				
Bernina			👍		y	A	👍	👍	👍				
Calisto			👍		y						👍	👍	
Captiva			👍		y	B		👍					
Columbia			👍		y	B		👍					
Concordia			👍		y	B		👍	👍				
Danina			👍		y	B		👍	👍				
Donata			👍		y	C		👍		👍	👍		
Eldena			👍		y						👍	👍	

Variety	Maturity				skin colour	cooking type	ECO-cultivation	Market segments					
	very early	early	medium early	medium late to late				ware potato	convenience	french fries	flakes	crisps	starch
Elise			✓		y	B		✓	✓				
Emiliana			✓		y	AB		✓	✓				
Eurodelta			✓		y								✓
Favola			✓		y						✓	✓	
Floridana			✓		y	B		✓					
Georgina			✓		y	B		✓					
Honorata			✓		y	C		✓			✓	✓	
Islara			✓		y	C		✓			✓	✓	
Juventa			✓		y	B	✓	✓	✓				
Karelia			✓		y	BC	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Laura			✓		r	B	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Madeira			✓		y	B	✓	✓	✓				
Marlie			✓		y	B		✓					
Melanie			✓		y	BC				✓			
Milva			✓		y	B		✓	✓				
Montana			✓		y	AB	✓	✓	✓				
Olivia			✓		y	B		✓	✓				
Omega			✓		y	C		✓			✓	✓	
Otolia			✓		y	B	✓						
Ottawa			✓		y					✓	✓		
Ramona			✓		r	AB		✓	✓				
Red Fantasy			✓		r	B		✓	✓				
Regina			✓		y	A	✓	✓	✓				
Ricarda			✓		r	B		✓					
Rilana			✓		y	B		✓					
Rumba			✓		y	C	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Simonetta			✓		y	AB	✓	✓	✓				
Sorentina			✓		y						✓	✓	
Taormina			✓		y	B		✓					
Thalessa			✓		y						✓	✓	
Theresa			✓		y	BC	✓	✓			✓		
Torenia			✓		y	AB	✓	✓	✓				
Valery			✓		r	AB		✓					
Varuna			✓		y						✓	✓	
Ventana			✓		y						✓	✓	
Zusanna			✓		y						✓		✓
Amado				✓	y								✓
Etana				✓	y	C		✓		✓			
Eurogrande				✓	y								✓
Europura				✓	y								✓
Euroresa				✓	y								✓
Eurostarch				✓	y								✓
Eurotina				✓	y								✓
Eurotonda				✓	y								✓
Euroviva				✓	y								✓
Euroflora				✓	y								✓
Jelly				✓	y	B	✓	✓	✓				
Kuras				✓	y								✓
Saratoga Russet				✓	y					✓			
Virginia				✓	y	BC		✓		✓			


y = yellow | r = red | A = firm cooking | B = mainly firm cooking | C = floury cooking



## medium early premium quality salad potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ nice longoval tuber shape
- ✓ attractive skin
- ✓ high quality after cooking

ALLIANS - attractive tubers with smooth skin and excellent culinary quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to scab should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended		
Harvest		sensitive tuber shape, therefore slightly prone to damage; raise gently		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval shallow deep yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type		A		
Consumption quality		firm cooking salad variety; fine structure and excellent flavour		
Yield		high marketable yield, medium sized tubers, uniform grading	Resistances  PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1, Ro4 1 (a)
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	medium - high low low low - medium
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

(a) low sensitivities

All particulars are based on official variety trials and/or our own experience. However, as potatoes are natural products we cannot undertake any liability for these details. (07/2023)

# ANNALENA




## medium early, firm cooking ware variety

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high culinary quality
- ✓ very attractive tuber shape
- ✓ Low-Input variety

# ANNALENA

ANNALENA - Low-Input variety with high yield potential and excellent culinary quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the post-emergence; avoid use		
Foliage		good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics	longoval shallow yellow yellow smooth - netted medium - high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking, aromatic flavour		
Yield		high marketable yield with uniform grading	Resistances	Ro1, Ro4
Youth development		rapid	Sensitivities	low medium low low - medium
Dormancy		good dormancy		

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# ANTONIA




## medium early quality salad potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ firm cooking
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ very attractive tuber shape

# ANTONIA

ANTONIA - the attractive tuber shape combined with excellent culinary quality ensures a leading position among the pre-packing varieties

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm		23-25 cm
	Planting depth		standard	
	Seed preparation		has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial	
	Seed dressing		seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients	
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended		
Harvest		timely and gentle harvesting after achieving skin stability		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared with local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early		Tuber characteristics
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking salad quality; no discolouration after cooking		
Yield		high tuber and marketable yield		Resistances
Youth development		rapid		PCN
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		Sensitivities
				Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage
				low low low low - medium

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## very early, firm cooking quality salad potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive smooth skin with shallow eyes
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ stable shape

ANUSCHKA - early consumption quality, attractive skin and shallow eyes are strength for pre-packaging; good drought tolerance and good resistance to secondary growth

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided			
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; a temperature shock before setting up for pregermination or before planting is particularly important		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest	timely and gentle harvesting after achieving skin stability			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	325-245 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)			
Magnesium (MgO)	60 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	very early to early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		oval very shallow - shallow yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type	A - B			
Consumption quality	firm cooking; good consumption quality			
Yield	uniform, medium sized tubers with few undersizes	Resistances PCN		Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		low - medium medium low medium
Dormancy	good dormancy			


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## early premium salad potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ high quality after cooking
- ✓ suitable for long-term storage

BELANA - most favorite salad variety in Germany - tasteful around the year!

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest, should be completely dry before washing		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		early to medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval very shallow - shallow yellow yellow smooth - netted high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		stable firm cooking ware quality with appealing yellow flesh colour, no discolouration after cooking	Resistances PCN	Ro1, Ro4
Yield		good, uniform grading; high marketable yield	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low low low medium
Youth development		hesitant		
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

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# BELLAROSA




## very early, red skinned, mainly firm cooking table variety

- ✓ light yellow - yellow flesh colour
- ✓ early high yield
- ✓ large tuber sizes
- ✓ robust variety with high drought tolerance

# BELLAROSA

BELLAROSA - achieves very large, oval tubers with a stable internal quality at an early stage

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	no special requirements in terms of location			
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable			
Harvest	ensure gentle harvest			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	325-245 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)			
Magnesium (MgO)	60 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	very early to early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		oval medium light yellow - yellow red netted low - medium
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking, good consumption quality and medium dry matter content	Resistances  PCN Potato wart disease		Ro1, Ro4 1
Yield	early bulking lots; high amount oversizes	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		low medium - high low - medium medium
Youth development	rapid			
Dormancy	good dormancy			


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## medium early, firm cooking quality salad potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ longoval tuber shape
- ✓ large sized marketable yield
- ✓ Low-Input variety

BERNINA - salad variety with high yield; longoval tuber shape and smooth skin

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	for large seed sizes +2 cm			
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	no special preparation necessary		
Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients			
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	<div>Tuber characteristics</div> <div>Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers</div>	longoval very shallow - shallow deep yellow yellow smooth high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking; very stable, very low discolouration after cooking, good peeling ability	<div>Resistances</div> <div>PCN Potato wart disease</div>	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) 1
Yield		very high tuber yield with high marketable share; large growing tubers	<div>Sensitivities</div> <div>Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage</div>	very low - low low very low - low low
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		

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## mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ medium early maturity
- ✓ smooth skin and shallow eyes
- ✓ very high marketable yield

CAPTIVA - large sized and attractive tubers

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	<div>Tuber characteristics</div> <div>Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers</div> <div>oval shallow light yellow yellow smooth low - medium</div>	
Cooking type		B - A		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; low discolouration after cooking; good flavour		
Yield		uniform, high tuber yield with high share of marketable yield > 50 mm	<div>Resistances</div> <div>PCN  Potato wart disease</div> <div>Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (9), Ro4 (9), Ro5 (9) 1</div>	
Youth development		rapid	<div>Sensitivities</div> <div>Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage</div> <div>low medium low low - medium</div>	
Dormancy		good dormancy		

All particulars are based on official variety trials and/or our own experience. However, as potatoes are natural products we cannot undertake any liability for these details. (06/2021)

# CONCORDIA




## medium early, mainly firm cooking quality ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive oval tuber shape with smooth skin
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ suitable for storage

# CONCORDIA

CONCORDIA - sets new standards with attractive stable tuber shape, washability and good ware quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth		standard	
	Seed preparation		has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)	
Seed dressing		dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible, on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth medium
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking; good peeling ability	Resistances  PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1, Ro4 1 (a)
Yield		medium to high yield with regular grading	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium low low low - medium
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		

(a) low sensitivities

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# CORINNA




## very early, mainly firm cooking connection variety

- ✓ light yellow to yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive, stable tuber shape
- ✓ early skin set
- ✓ suitable to store

# CORINNA

CORINNA - early skin set, suitable for washing and prepacking

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		preferably grown on medium soils with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; a temperature shock before setting up for pregermination or before planting is particularly important		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		timely and gentle harvesting after achieving skin stability		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (at planting, water soluble phosphate)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350 - 270 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances preferably sulphate potassium)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	very early to early	Tuber characteristics Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval very shallow - shallow yellow yellow smooth medium - high	
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking; low discolouration after cooking			
Yield	medium to high marketable yield with attractive and uniform grading	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)	
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium low very low - low low	
Dormancy	good dormancy			


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## medium early, French fries variety with excellent processing quality

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ perfect suitability for French fries
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ long-term storage

DONATA - excellent grading size and very suitable for long-term storage

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		34-36 cm	28-30 cm	38,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later) + 2x N leaf fertilization (max. 5 kg N/ha) after flowering		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval shallow - medium light yellow yellow smooth - netted medium - high	
Cooking type	B - C			
Consumption quality	low discolouration after cooking			
Processing quality	stable colour with high product demand and quality after storage	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) 1	
Yield	good, large sized tuber yield; safe dry matter content	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low high low - medium low - medium	
Youth development	rapid			
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

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# EMILIANA




## medium early, firm cooking premium salad potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ awarded culinary quality
- ✓ good dormancy

# EMILIANA

EMILIANA - first class salad quality for long-term storage

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		timely and gentle harvesting after skin set		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible, on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow deep yellow yellow smooth - netted medium - high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		very low discoloration after cooking; first class culinary		
Yield		high yield with uniform grading; high marketable yield	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9) 1, 18 (a)
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium low - medium very low very low
Dormancy		good dormancy		

(a) low sensitivities


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## medium late, high PCN resistant and tolerant French fries variety

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ longoval tuber shape
- ✓ shape retaining
- ✓ high product quality


ETANA - the beginning of a sustainable cultivation of processing potatoes

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		34-36 cm	28-30 cm	38,000
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		250-190 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium late	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval very shallow - shallow light yellow yellow netted low
Cooking type		C		
Consumption quality		floury cooking ware potato		
Processing quality		stable in colour with high yield and high product quality after storage	Resistances PCN  Nematode tolerance	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) Pa2 (9), Pa3 (8) tolerant
Yield		good, large sized yields; safe dry matter contents	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium high very low - low medium
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

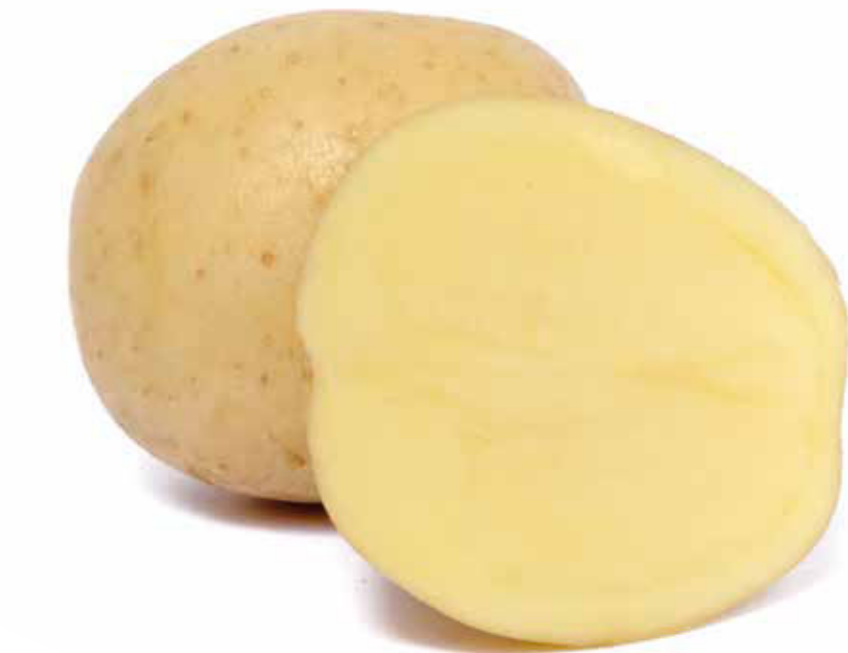
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FAVOLA - considerable yield and reliable crisps quality

Growing recommendations					
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha	
		75 cm	90 cm		
			32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	standard			
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)			
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended				
Herbicides		when used correctly, no sensitivity to Metribuzin is known in the pre-emergence and a medium sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence			
Foliage		good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest		standard			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level					
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		250-190 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics					
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics	roundoval shallow - medium light yellow yellow smooth - netted medium	
Processing quality		stable in colour with high yield, low content of reducing sugars, safe dry matter contents; processing to crisps at > 6 °C	Resistances		Ro1 (9)
Yield		high yields, uniform grading, high marketable yields	Sensitivities		very low - low low low - medium medium
Youth development		rapid			
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

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## medium early, processing variety for crisps and flakes

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high yielding
- ✓ stable in colour
- ✓ long-term storage

# GEORGINA




## medium early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ very high tuber yield
- ✓ attractive round oval tuber shape
- ✓ shallow eyes, smooth skin

# GEORGINA

GEORGINA - achieves very attractive, smooth-skinned tubers with a good culinary quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot and scab should be avoided			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
		for large tuber sizes + 2 cm		
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest	ensure gentle harvest			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth high	
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking; good flavour			
Yield	very high tuber yield; high marketable yield	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (8), Ro4 (9)	
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	medium - high low - medium very low low - medium	
Dormancy	good dormancy			

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# GLORIETTA




## very early to early, firm cooking premium ware potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ salad shape
- ✓ smooth skin and shallow eyes
- ✓ excellent potato flavour

# GLORIETTA


GLORIETTA - nice salad shape, smooth skin with shallow eyes and excellent flavour

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	plant higher tuber nest 2 cm deeper if necessary (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		timely and gentle harvesting after achieving skin stability		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		325-245 kg/ha (to ensure the rapid storage of substances; preferably sulphate potassium, up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible)		
Magnesium (MgO)		60 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		very early to early	Tuber characteristics	longoval very shallow - shallow deep yellow yellow smooth medium
Cooking type		A		
Consumption quality		firm cooking, no discolouration after cooking; excellent potato flavour	Resistances	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) 1
Yield		medium yield with high amount of packing sizes	Sensitivities	low medium - high low low
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		

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ISABELIA - culinary quality in perfection!

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to scab should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active substances		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow deep yellow yellow smooth high	
Cooking type	A - B			
Consumption quality	firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking			
Yield	high yield with a fine marketable grading	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)	
Youth development	initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	medium - high very low very low very low - low	
Dormancy	good dormacy			

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## early, firm cooking premium ware variety


- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive tubers with shallow eyes
- ✓ very tasteful
- ✓ good storability



## medium late, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive tubers with stable shape
- ✓ very high marketable yield
- ✓ perfect adaptability to all climate conditions

JELLY - combines very high market yields, uniform medium to large grading size, good drought tolerance and resistance to secondary growth with good culinary quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		no special requirements in terms of location		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
		for large tuber sizes + 4 cm		
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium late	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth - netted medium	
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking, high consumption quality and low discolouration after cooking, suitability for processing to French fries	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1, Ro2/3, Ro 4, Ro5 1, 2 (a), 6 (a)	
Yield	very high marketable yield, medium to large sized tubers, uniform grading	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low low low low - medium	
Youth development	rapid			
Dormancy	good dormancy			

(a) low sensitivities


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## early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ early high marketable yield
- ✓ smooth skin, shallow eyes
- ✓ early good washability

JULINKA - washed, brushed or fresh, always a good solution

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required			
Harvest	ensure gentle harvest			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		oval shallow yellow yellow smooth medium
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking; very stable in colour			
Yield	medium to high yield in a tight packing grading	Resistances PCN		Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)
Youth development	initially hesitant; later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		low low low low - medium
Dormancy	good dormancy			

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## medium early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ very attractive tubers
- ✓ broad PCN resistance
- ✓ very good storability

JUVENTA - high yielding variety with broad PCN resistance for a sustainable potato production

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		needs approx. one week longer to achieve skin stability; classic storage variety, should be completely dry before washing		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics	Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow - medium yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking, low discolouration after cooking, good flavour			
Yield	high yields with attractive and uniform grading, high marketable yield	Resistances	PCN  Nematode tolerance	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (9), Ro5 (9) Pa2 (8), Pa3 (8) tolerant
Youth development	initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities	Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	very low - low very low very low - low low - medium
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			


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## medium early, floury cooking ware potato

- ✓ light yellow to yellow flesh colour
- ✓ very uniform grading sizes
- ✓ very high marketable yields
- ✓ broad PCN resistance

KARELIA - floury cooking ware potato combined with broad PCN resistance and tolerance

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	no special requirements in terms of location			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required			
Harvest	standard			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	roundoval shallow - medium light yellow yellow netted high	
Cooking type	B - C			
Consumption quality	floury cooking, good potato flavour			
Yield	high yields with a uniform and medium sized grading, high marketable yield	Resistances  PCN  Nematode tolerance Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) Pa2 (8), Pa3 (8) tolerant 1, 2 (a), 6 (a)	
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	very low - low low low low - medium	
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

(a) low sensitivities


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## early to medium early quality ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ good potato flavor
- ✓ premium quality variety for packing
- ✓ good storability

LARISSA - premium packing variety

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		timely and gentle harvesting after achieving skin stability		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	early to medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth medium	
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking			
Yield	medium to high marketable yield with uniform grading for packing	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (9), Ro5 (9)	
Youth development	initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low low - medium low low - medium	
Dormancy	good dormancy			

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## medium early, red skinned, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ longoval, true to shape tuber with shallow eyes
- ✓ aromatic taste
- ✓ good storability

LAURA - the "queen of red skin" with deep yellow flesh colour and high culinary quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
	Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients		
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence; avoid use		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		needs app. one week longer to achieve skin stability; classic storage variety, should be completely dry before washing		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	<div>Tuber characteristics</div> <div>Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers</div> <div>oval shallow deep yellow red smooth medium</div>	
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; excellent flavour		
Yield		medium to high tuber yield and uniform marketable yields	<div>Resistances</div> <div>PCN Potato wart disease</div> <div>Ro1, Ro2/3, Ro4, Ro5 1 (a)</div>	
Youth development		rapid	<div>Sensitivities</div> <div>Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage</div> <div>low - medium low - medium low medium</div>	
Dormancy		good dormancy		

(a) low sensitivities


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## medium early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ very attractive oval tubers
- ✓ very high marketable yield
- ✓ excellent suitability for packing

MADEIRA - smooth, nice and suitable for packing combined with very high marketable yields

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to scab should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the post-emergence; avoid to use the active substance		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	<div>Tuber characteristics</div> <div>Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers</div>	<div>roundoval very shallow - shallow yellow yellow smooth medium - high</div>
Cooking type		B - A		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; very stable flesh colour after cooking; good flavour		
Yield		very high tuber yield with high marketable yield for packing	<div>Resistances</div> <div>PCN Potato wart disease</div>	<div>Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) 1</div>
Youth development		rapid	<div>Sensitivities</div> <div>Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage</div>	<div>medium very low low very low - low</div>
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

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# MARABEL




## early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ nice, attractive tuber shape
- ✓ good culinary quality
- ✓ excellent suitability for pre-packing

# MARABEL

MARABEL - attractive tubers with good taste for pre-packing

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		good, average leaf health		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; no discolouration after cooking; suitable for peeling and convenience products	Resistances  PCN	Ro1, Ro4
Yield		high tuber yield with uniform large sized grading	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium low - medium low medium
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		

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## medium early, mainly firm cooking export variety

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ large sized tubers
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ good storability

MARLIE - uniform large lots with longoval tuber shape

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly*		
Foliage		good, average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg /ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval shallow yellow yellow smooth medium
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		low discolouration after cooking; good taste		
Yield		very high yield with large grading	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9)
Youth development		rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low low - medium very low low - medium
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

\* preliminary

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# MONIQUE




## early, firm cooking quality ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ long tuber shape
- ✓ very attractive smooth and light yellow skin
- ✓ long-term storage variety

# MONIQUE

MONIQUE - shallow eyes, nice, long tuber shape and strong, smooth skin

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active substances			
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest	standard			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	35-270 kg/ha (preferably as sulphate; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		longoval very shallow - shallow yellow yellow smooth high
Cooking type	A - B			
Consumption quality	quality ware potato; no discolouration after cooking			
Yield	medium to high yields with a fine grading size suitable for packing	Resistances PCN		Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)
Youth development	hesitant	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		very low - low low very low - low very low - low
Dormancy	good dormancy			

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# MONTANA




## medium early, firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow to deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high tuber yields with high marketable yields
- ✓ storage variety
- ✓ suitable for lower carb

# MONTANA

MONTANA - firm cooking ware potato for storage and packing

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	plant higher tuber nest 2 cm deeper if necessary (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients		
Herbicides		exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (preferably as sulphate; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow - deep yellow yellow smooth high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking; stable yellow flesh colour after cooking; no discolouration	Resistances  PCN  Potato wart disease	Ro1 (8), Ro2/3 (8), Ro4 (7), Ro5 (8) 1 (a)
Yield		high tuber yield with uniform grading; high marketable yield	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	very low - low very low very low - low low - medium
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		very dormant; suitable for long-term storage		

(a) low sensitivities | Special advice for lower carb production available.

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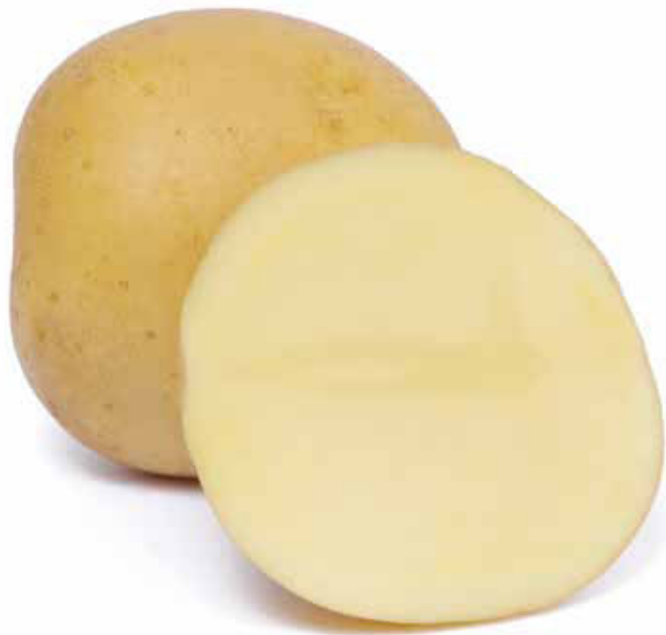
## medium early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ oval, attractive tuber shape
- ✓ broad potato wart resistance
- ✓ good storability

OTOLIA - culinary quality with healthy foliage and extensive potato wart resistance

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	for smaller packing size -2-4 cm			
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	no special preparation necessary		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		very good leaf health (late blight), slightly sensitive to early blight		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	<div>Tuber characteristics</div> <div>Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers</div> <div>oval shallow - medium yellow yellow netted medium</div>	
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking		
Yield		medium yields with uniform packing grading	<div>Resistances</div> <div>PCN Potato wart disease</div> <div>Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (8) 1, 6, 8, 18</div>	
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid	<div>Sensitivities</div> <div>Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage</div> <div>low medium low medium</div>	
Dormancy		good dormancy		


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## early processing variety for crisps and flakes

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ early yields
- ✓ early dry matter content
- ✓ early quality

PRISKA - for early yield and crisps quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	Location prone to uneven water and nutrient supply should be avoided - risk of hollow-hearts increased			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides	when used correctly, no sensitivity to Metribuzin is known in the pre-emergence and a medium sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable			
Harvest	standard			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	250-190 kg/ha			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		roundoval shallow - medium light yellow yellow smooth - netted medium
Processing quality	stable frying colour; early dry matter content; stable starch content; processing to crisps at > 8 °C			
Yield	high yields; uniform grading; high marketable yields	Resistances PCN		Ro1 (9)
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		low low medium low - medium
Dormancy	good dormancy			

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# RED FANTASY




**medium early, red skinned, mainly firm  
cooking quality ware potato**

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ very high marketable yield
- ✓ large sized grading
- ✓ good storability

# RED FANTASY

RED FANTASY - red skinned ware potato with large tubers for long-term storage

Growing recommendations					
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha	
		75 cm	90 cm		
			28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth		standard		
	Seed preparation		has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing		dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence; avoid use			
Foliage		good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest		needs app. one week longer to achieve skin stability; classic storage variety, should be completely dry before washing			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level					
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics					
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow deep yellow red smooth medium	
Cooking type		B			
Consumption quality		nice potato flavour			
Yield		very high tuber and marketable yields; large sized grading	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1, Ro4 1	
Youth development		rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low medium very low - low low - medium	
Dormancy		good dormancy			

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## medium early, firm cooking quality ware potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ smooth skin and shallow eyes
- ✓ premium culinary quality
- ✓ long-term storage variety

REGINA – excels by an enduring and homogenous tuber quality

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to scab should be avoided			
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	planted 2 cm deeper for high-yielding locations (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	seek advice; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients			
Herbicides	is sensitive to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence; avoid use			
Foliage	good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest	needs app. one week longer to achieve skin stability; classic storage variety, should be completely dry before washing			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (preferably as sulphate; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow - deep yellow yellow smooth high	
Cooking type	A			
Consumption quality	salad potato; no discolouration after cooking; premium culinary quality	Resistances  PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9) 1	
Yield	medium to high yields with a uniform and fine grading	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	high very low very low - low low	
Youth development	hesitant			
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

Special advice for REGINA production available.


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## medium early, red skinned, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ white flesh colour
- ✓ very stable tuber shape
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ good storability

RICARDA - white flesh with red skin colour

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to rust spot should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	exhibits average sensitivity to Metribuzin in the pre-emergence; is sensitive to Metribuzin in the post-emergence; avoid use			
Foliage	good, average leaf health; however, regular use of fungicides is recommended			
Harvest	ensure gentle harvest			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (whole amount at planting)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow - medium white red smooth - netted medium - high	
Cooking type	B			
Consumption quality	mainly firm cooking; good taste			
Yield	medium to high tuber yields with high marketable yields	Resistances PCN  Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (5), Ro4 (9) 1	
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium medium - high very low - low medium	
Dormancy	good dormancy			


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## medium early, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ broad PCN resistance and tolerance
- ✓ high marketable yield
- ✓ good taste

RILANA - mainly firm cooking ware potato with broad PCN resistance and tolerance

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	23-25 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly*		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard, (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible, on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow yellow yellow smooth - netted high
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; low discolouration after cooking; good taste		
Yield		high yield, large size	Resistances PCN  Nematode tolerance Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (9), Ro5 (9) Pa2 (8), Pa3 (6) tolerant 1*
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		
			Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	very low - low very low low very low - low

\*preliminary

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## medium early processing variety for crisps and flakes

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high yields
- ✓ drought tolerant
- ✓ stable in storage

RUMBA - very wide ecological spread; achieves stable, medium sized grading of high marketable yields at all locations

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	44,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		low - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		250-190 kg/ha (preferably as sulphate; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	roundoval shallow - medium light yellow yellow smooth - netted medium - high
Cooking type		C		
Processing quality		perfect tuber shape; processing to crisps at 9 °C and to flakes 7 °C		
Yield		medium to high yields	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1, Ro4 1, 2 (a)
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low low low low - medium

(a) low sensitivities


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## very early, red skinned, mainly firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ light yellow flesh colour
- ✓ early high marketable yield
- ✓ smooth skin with shallow eyes
- ✓ very tasteful

SANIBEL - completes the very early, red skin variety segment with a very attractive, large tuber shape

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth		standard	
	Seed preparation		germinating variety; keep cool until seed preparation	
Seed dressing		dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence; avoid use		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		325-245 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		60 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		very early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow light yellow red smooth medium
Cooking type		B		
Consumption quality		mainly firm cooking; very low discolouration after cooking		
Yield		high; early large size tuber yield	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9) 1
Youth development		rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	very low - low medium very low - low low - medium
Dormancy		germinating variety		

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## medium early, firm cooking premium ware potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high yield
- ✓ uniform grading for packing
- ✓ good storability



SIMONETTA - a combination of best characteristics

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
			28-30 cm	23-25 cm
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	when used correctly, no sensitivity to Metribuzin is known in the pre-emergence and a medium sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required			
Harvest	sensitive tuber shape, therefore slightly susceptible to damage; harvest gently			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	low - compared to local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate for planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible, on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		longoval shallow deep yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type	A - B			
Consumption quality	very low discolouration after cooking; excellent taste			
Yield	high yield with attractive, uniform grading; high marketable yield	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease		Ro1 (9) 2 (a), 18 (a)
Youth development	initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		very low - low very low - low very low - low medium
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

(a) low sensitivities

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## medium early processing variety for crisps and flakes

- ✓ yellow flesh colour
- ✓ high tuber yields
- ✓ stable dry matter content
- ✓ suitable for cold storage

SORENTINA - yellow processing variety with good suitability for cold storage

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements	prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients; stony and chalky sites that encourage damage should be avoided			
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides	no sensitivities are known when used properly			
Foliage	average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides also against Alternaria is recommended			
Harvest	ensure gentle harvest			
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)	medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later) + 2x N leaf fertilization (max. 5 kg N/ha) after flowering			
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)			
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)			
Magnesium (MgO)	70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)			
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers		round medium yellow yellow netted medium - high
Processing quality	colour stability; suitability for processing to crisps > 6 °C and flakes > 4 °C			
Yield	good yield; stable starch content	Resistances PCN Potato wart disease		Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9) 1
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage		very low - low low medium - high medium
Dormancy	very dormant, suitable for long-term storage			

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## medium early, floury cooking quality ware potato

- ✓ light yellow to yellow flesh colour
- ✓ stable culinary quality
- ✓ attractive tuber skin and shape
- ✓ high yield



THERESA - visual attractive, high yielding and floury cooking ware potato

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		28-30 cm	25-27 cm	46,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		ensure gentle harvest		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (preferably as sulphate; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity	medium early	Tuber characteristics Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	oval shallow light yellow - yellow yellow smooth - netted medium	
Cooking type	C - B			
Consumption quality	very low discolouration after cooking, balanced potato flavour			
Yield	medium high yields with medium sized tuber grading, good marketable yield	Resistances PCN	Ro1 (9), Ro4 (9)	
Youth development	rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low - medium medium low - medium medium - high	
Dormancy	good dormancy			


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## early, firm cooking salad potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ attractive smooth skin
- ✓ oval to longoval tuber shape with shallow eyes
- ✓ excellent taste

VENEZIA - award-winning culinary quality with attractive skin

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		average to better soil conditions; locations susceptible to scab should be avoided		
<div>Planting</div> <div></div>	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		32-34 cm	27-28 cm	40,400
	Planting depth	plant higher tuber nest 2 cm deeper if necessary (max. 17 cm soil cover)		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended; may be sensitive to individual active ingredients			
Herbicides		is sensitive to Metribuzin in the pre- and post-emergence; avoid use		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		early	Tuber characteristics Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval very shallow - shallow deep yellow yellow smooth high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking quality ware potato with aromatic potato flavour		
Yield		early high marketable yield for packing sizes 40/60 mm	Resistances PCN	Ro1, Ro4
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid	Sensitivities Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	medium very low - low very low - low low
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-term storage		

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## early, firm cooking ware potato

- ✓ deep yellow flesh colour
- ✓ excellent taste
- ✓ smooth skin, attractive tubers
- ✓ broad PCN resistance and tolerance

VINDIKA - attractive and tasteful salad variety with broad PCN resistance and tolerance

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		30-32 cm	25-27 cm	43,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has good dormancy; sensitive to sprout breaking; a temperature shock briefly before planting (3-4 days) is beneficial		
Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended			
Herbicides		no sensitivities are known when used properly*		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is advisable		
Harvest		sensitive tuber shape, therefore slightly susceptible to damage; harvest gently		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate for planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 80 kg/ha chloride possible, on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		early	Tuber characteristics  Tuber shape Eye depth Flesh colour Skin colour Skin Number of tubers	longoval very shallow - shallow deep yellow yellow smooth medium - high
Cooking type		A - B		
Consumption quality		firm cooking salad variety; very low discolouration after cooking; excellent taste	Resistances  PCN  Potato wart disease	Ro1 (9), Ro2/3 (9), Ro5 (9) Pa2 (8), Pa3 (8) 1 (a)
Yield		high yield with a fine and uniform grading; high marketable yield	Sensitivities  Common scab Spraing Bruising Mechanical damage	low very low - low very low - low medium
Youth development		rapid		
Dormancy		good dormancy		

\* preliminary | (a) low sensitivities


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## medium late French fries variety

- ✓ creamy flesh colour
- ✓ high yields
- ✓ stable in colour
- ✓ long-term storage variety

VIRGINIA - long-term storage variety for French fries

Growing recommendations				
Site requirements		prefers average to better soil conditions with uniform supply of water and nutrients		
<div>Planting</div> 	Seed material sorting 35/55	Row width		Tubers/ha
		75 cm	90 cm	
		34-36 cm	28-30 cm	38,000
	Planting depth	standard		
	Seed preparation	has a good dormancy; sprout stimulation evenly before planting (7-10 days)		
	Seed dressing	dressing against Rhizoctonia solani recommended		
Herbicides		when used correctly, no sensitivity to Metribuzin is known in the pre-emergence and a medium sensitivity to Metribuzin in the post-emergence		
Foliage		average leaf health; timely and regular use of fungicides against late blight is required		
Harvest		standard		
Fertilization incl. return of previous crop at medium supply level				
Nitrogen (N)		medium - compared to the local standard (2/3 before planting and 1/3 later)		
Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		100 kg/ha (water soluble phosphate at planting)		
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)		350-270 kg/ha (up to 150 kg/ha chloride possible; on lighter soils split doses)		
Magnesium (MgO)		70 kg/ha (for yield and quality assurance)		
Variety characteristics				
Maturity		medium late	Tuber characteristics	longoval shallow cream yellow smooth medium
Cooking type		B - C		
Processing quality		low content of reducing sugars, very stable in frying and colour; processing suitability frites > 6 °C	Resistances	Ro1 (9) 1
Yield		high yields; large sized grading; high marketable yield	Sensitivities	
Youth development		initially hesitant, later rapid		
Dormancy		very dormant, suitable for long-time storage		

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# CONTACT



**Jörg Eggers**  
*Managing Director*

Phone +49 4131 7480 501  
Mobil +49 171 6513796  
joerg.eggert@europlant.biz



**Jörg Renatus**  
*Managing Director*

Phone +49 4131 7480 503  
Mobil +49 171 7453431  
joerg.renatus@europlant.biz



**Thomas Bottner**  
*Sales Director East / Southeast Europe*

Phone +49 4131 7480552  
Mobil +49 171 4839307  
thomas.bottner@europlant.biz



**Daniel Probst - Prokurist**  
*Sales Director Alpine Region*

Phone +49 9452 9336710  
Mobil +49 151 14286761  
daniel.probst@europlant.biz



**Christian Krahn**  
*Sales Manager Export*

Phone +49 4131 7480553  
Mobil +49 171 7423211  
christian.krahn@europlant.biz



**Jan Janse**  
*Managing Director EPA*

Phone +31 513 641345  
Mobil +31 631 687240  
jan.janse@europlant.biz



**Kamal Smid**  
*Sales Manager Export*

Phone +31 513 641340  
Mobil +31 613 380695  
kamal.smid@europlant.biz



**Werner Menke**  
*Head of Product Management*

Phone +49 4131 7480550  
Mobil +49 171 9927329  
werner.menke@europlant.biz



**Hans Georg Trumpf**  
*Product Management*

Phone +49 4131 7480534  
Mobil +49 175 5950277  
hans-georg.trumpf@europlant.biz



# CONTACT

**EUROPLANT**  
**Pflanzenzucht GmbH**  
Wulf-Werum-Straße 1  
21337 Lüneburg  
GERMANY



Phone +49 4131 748005  
Fax +49 4131 7480580  
Mail [info@europlant.biz](mailto:info@europlant.biz)  
[www.europlant.biz](http://www.europlant.biz)

**EUROPLANT**  
**Polska Sp. z o.o.**  
Laski Koszalinские 3 a  
76-039 Biesiekierz  
POLAND



Phone +48 602 606233  
Fax +48 94 3473462  
Mail [ehz@europlant.biz](mailto:ehz@europlant.biz)  
[www.europlant.biz/pl](http://www.europlant.biz/pl)

**EUROPLANT**  
**France S.A.R.L**  
80, Avenue de Suffren  
75015 Paris  
FRANCE



Phone +33 1 53584938  
Fax +33 1 43061201  
Mail [europlantfrance@europlant.fr](mailto:europlantfrance@europlant.fr)  
[www.europlant.biz/fr](http://www.europlant.biz/fr)

**EUROPLANT**  
**Aardappel B.V.**  
Pluto 7  
8448 CM Heerenveen  
THE NETHERLANDS



Phone +31 513 641340  
Fax +31 513 650108  
Mail [epa@europlant.biz](mailto:epa@europlant.biz)  
[www.europlant.biz/nl](http://www.europlant.biz/nl)

**EURO SOL Kft.**  
Irsai út 10  
2735 Dánszentmiklós  
HUNGARY



Phone +36 70 436 0520  
Mail [eurosol@eurosol-potato.hu](mailto:eurosol@eurosol-potato.hu)  
[www.eurosolpotato.hu](http://www.eurosolpotato.hu)

**KARMARK Int. A/S**  
Nordre Dokkaj 1  
6700 Esbjerg  
DENMARK



Phone +45 75 12 2226  
Mail [peerkarmark@me.com](mailto:peerkarmark@me.com)  
[www.karmark.net](http://www.karmark.net)

**AO RusEUROPLANT**  
Goljanskaja 96 b  
Zavjalovo  
Udmurtien  
427000  
RUSSIA



Phone +7 3412 621335  
Fax +7 3412 622851  
Mail [roseuroplant@yandex.ru](mailto:roseuroplant@yandex.ru)  
[www.roseuroplant.ru](http://www.roseuroplant.ru)

**EUROPLANT**  
**šlechtitelská spol. s r. o.**  
Lhotská 2221/32  
Horní Počernice  
19300 Praha 9  
CZECH REPUBLIC



Phone +420 281 923901  
Fax +420 281 923900  
Mail [info@europlant.cz](mailto:info@europlant.cz)  
[www.europlant.cz](http://www.europlant.cz)

**EUROPLANT**  
**šľ'achtitel'ská spol. s r.o.**  
Priemyselné centrum 4004  
05801 Poprad Stráže  
SLOVAKIA



Phone +421 52 7731322  
Fax +421 52 7731281  
Mail [info@europlant.sk](mailto:info@europlant.sk)  
[www.europlant.sk](http://www.europlant.sk)

**LIZ Landwirtschaftliches**  
**Innovationszentrum GmbH**  
Am Murboden 1  
8741 Weißkirchen  
AUSTRIA



Phone +43 699 15301506  
Mail [office@murbodenbauer.at](mailto:office@murbodenbauer.at)  
[www.murbodenbauer.at](http://www.murbodenbauer.at)

**SunRain Varieties L.L.C.**  
5466 West 49th South  
Idaho Falls  
Idaho 83402  
USA



Phone +1 208 5523096  
Mail [bwhite@sunrainvarieties.com](mailto:bwhite@sunrainvarieties.com)  
[www.sunrainseed.com](http://www.sunrainseed.com)

**AR TARIM TOHUMCULUK**  
**SAN ve TİC A.Ş.**  
Barbaros Mh.,  
Ziya Sok., No:2  
Boğaziçi Plaza, B Blok, Kat: 4  
38040 Kocasinan/Kayseri  
TURKEY



Phone +90 352 3303032  
Fax +90 352 3363032  
Mail [info@artarim.com](mailto:info@artarim.com)  
[www.artarim.com](http://www.artarim.com)

**S.C. EUROPLANT S.R.L.**  
Str. Campului Nr. 1 A  
555 200 Avrighi  
Jud. Sibiu  
ROMANIA



Phone +40 269 523174  
Fax +40 269 523 113  
Mail +40 722 202969

**FINPOM Oy**  
Leppiojantie 7  
91800 Tyrväjä  
FINLAND



Phone +358 41 544 201  
Mail [info@finpom.com](mailto:info@finpom.com)  
[www.finpom.com](http://www.finpom.com)

**MENARINI Patate Srl**  
Via San Donato 191  
40057 Granarolo  
Dell'Emilia, Bologna  
ITALIA



Phone +39 51 6056883  
Mail [info@menarinipatate.it](mailto:info@menarinipatate.it)  
[www.menarinipatate.it](http://www.menarinipatate.it)

**EUROPLANT**  
**ESPAÑA Semillas S.L.**  
C/Manufactura, 2 local 3  
Mairena del Aljarafe - 41927  
Sevilla  
SPAIN



Phone +34 954 733477  
Fax +34 954 733477  
Mail [info@europlant.es](mailto:info@europlant.es)  
[www.europlant.es](http://www.europlant.es)

[illegible]

## **EUROPLANT PFLANZENZUCHT GMBH**

Wulf-Werum-Str. 1 · 21337 Lüneburg, GERMANY

Phone +49 4131 748005 · [info@europant.biz](mailto:info@europant.biz)

[www.europant.biz](http://www.europant.biz)

(07/2023)

