

# Pondus

Early and high yielding ware potato with excellent skin finish



## Variety description

Pondus is an early ripening ware potato for packing and peeling for the fresh market. Flesh colour is light yellow and the variety presents itself fantastically with outstanding skin finish and attractive tuber shape. High tuber quality ensures high marketable yield and the variety distinguishes itself by having good resistance towards internal defects. Pondus performs well in the Nordic markets, but also excels in warmer climates.

### Characteristics

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • Usage:              | Consumption & packing |
| • Maturity:           | Early                 |
| • Yield:              | High                  |
| • Foliage:            | Covering              |
| • Tuber size:         | Medium                |
| • Tuber shape:        | Oval                  |
| • Number of tubers:   | 13-17                 |
| • Skin:               | Yellow, very smooth   |
| • Flesh colour:       | Light yellow          |
| • Cooking type:       | AB                    |
| • Dry matter content: | Medium (17-18)        |
| • Dormancy period:    | Long                  |
| • Nematodes:          | Resistance; RO1, RO4  |
| • Wart disease:       | Resistance; W1        |
| • Foliage blight:     | Medium resistance     |
| • Tuber blight:       | Medium resistance     |
| • Common scab:        | Good resistance       |
| • Virus Y:            | Medium resistance     |
| • Internal defects:   | High resistance       |



## Growing advice

Pondus should not be preheated before planting. It should be taken out from storage, and heated up slowly to settle with the outside temperature.

Pondus is quick in emergence and sets tubers early, which is why early irrigation can be necessary to keep the soil moist during tuber setting.

Always plant in good weather and in good soil conditions. The soil temperature must be at least 8-10°C. Depending on the seed potato size, tubers should be planted in 12-18 cm's depth - the biggest tubers should go deepest.

Only apply fertilizer one time, and preferably at planting. Furthermore ensure that the potassium level in the soil is high enough to avoid discoloration after cooking, but also to improve the storability.

To keep the tubers suitable for consumption during the season, they should be kept in the dark to avoid greening.

Storage of seed potatoes: ≈ 4-5 °C

Storage of ware potatoes: ≈ 6-8 °C