



A vigorous, highly productive variety with relatively early tuberization, producing large, regular, elongated tubers. Spunta adapts to a wide range of environments. It has a good aptitude for second planting, as well as good resistance to heat and drought.

## Why SPUNTA ?



Large-sized tubers



High yield potential



Good resistance to heat and water stress



Good for winter replanting

## DESCRIPTIVES CHARACTERS

### Tuber

Shape	Long oval
Regularity	Regular
Eye depth	Shallow
Skin	Yellow
Flesh	Yellow

### Lightsprout

Purplish red

### Flower

White

### Flowering

Fairly abundant

## GROWING AND USE-RELATED

### Yield

Good - 111% Bintje

### Caliber

High proportion of large tubers  
Tubers numbers / feet : 8-10

### Quality

Taste quality	Good
Cooking resistance	Good
Blackening after cooking	None
Culinary group	B
Dry matter content	20%

### Physiological characters

Rust spots	Moderately susceptibility (6/9)
Hollow heart	Moderately susceptibility (6/9)
Cracks	Low susceptibility (7/9)

### Susceptibility to diseases

Leaf blight	Moderately susceptible (5/9)
Tuber blight	Moderately susceptible (5/9)
Virus Y	Slightly susceptible (6/9)
Virus X	None
Virus PLRV	Susceptible (3/9)
Common scab	Fairly susceptible (4/9)
Nématode RO1-4	Resistant

### Susceptibility to bruising

Fairly susceptible (4/9)

### Susceptibility to desprouting

Slightly susceptible (6/9)

### Storage ability

Good (7/9)





# SPUNTA

BEA X USDA 96 56



Mid early



Table potato

## Planting

Do not germinate to avoid any risk of bolting.

Warm up plants in time to ensure sufficient stems per plant.

Make sure you have strong sprouts to avoid bolting.

SPUNTA responds well to large-size cutting. It is advisable to cut 3-4 weeks before planting.

SPUNTA can be grown on all types of soil. In heavy soils, ensure good soil structure to avoid misshapen tubers. SPUNTA can be planted early, but avoid planting in excessively cold conditions.

## Tubers and density :

Size Planting density Buttes 75cm Buttes 90cm

28/35 45000 plants/ha 30 25

35/55 40,000 plants/ha 33 30

55/65 35000 plants/ha 36 33

## Planting depth: normal.

Always check the number of tubers/kg for a more precise planting density.

## Fertilization and requirements :

Adapt fertilization according to soil analysis.

Nitrogen fractioning helps avoid excessive foliage development.

Nitrogen (N): 250 kg N/ha, including residues.

Phosphate-potassium fertilization according to soil analysis.

Organic fertilizer increases yield potential.

## Cultivation :

Tuberization is early. The number of tubers per plant is low, so tubers can be very large. Use a high-end protection program to prevent blight on leaf and tubers.

## Unrooting and harvesting:

In general, SPUNTA has rapid skin formation and easy runner detachment.

SPUNTA is fairly susceptible to bruising and mechanical damage.

Reduce dropping height and avoid mechanical damage.

Avoid mechanical damage to improve tuber storage life.

## Storage :

SPUNTA is suitable for storage, even for long periods.

Good healing is essential, as SPUNTA is quite sensitive to Fusarium.

