

CHARACTERISTICS

JULE is characterized by very good resistances against second growth, common scab, silver scurf, rhizoctonia and internal defects.



Plant

Maturity	Medium early
Plant type	Intermediate
Growth habit	Semi-upright
Colour of flower	White
Foliage development	Rapid
Number of tubers	High
Dormancy	High

Yield and quality

Market segment	Table, Packing, Direct marketing, Organic, Premium
Yield	High
Share oversize	Very low
Share undersize	Medium
Cooking type	A (Firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Very low
Discolouration (raw)	Low
Dry matter content	Medium

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Oval
Flesh colour	Yellow
Eye depth	Shallow
Skin colour	Yellow
Skin appearance	Smooth

Resistances

Nematodes	Ro 1
Potato wart disease	Pathotype 1
Leaf blight	High
Tuber blight	High
Rhizoctonia	High
Black leg	High
Common scab	Very high
Internal rust spot	Very high
Second growth	High, Very high
Silver scurf	Very high
Mechanical damages	High
Bruising	High, Very high
PVY	High
PVY^{NTN}	Very high

Jule



medium early, firm cooking table potato
excellent table quality
suitable for long-term storage



JULE is a medium early, firm cooking table potato for the premium market. It is also well suitable for long-term storage.

Location

- locations with irrigation are advisable

Preparation of seed and planting

- prewarm the seed tubers before planting → plant with small white sprouts
- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable
- the use of azoxystrobin is recommended

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	25 cm	21 cm	53.000
35/55	33 - 35 cm	27 - 29 cm	38.000 - 40.000
55/60	37 - 39 cm	31 - 33 cm	34.000 - 36.000

recommended planting densities for max. yield of 40/60 mm grading

- plant Jule 2 cm deeper
- the lighter the soil, the wider the planting distance
- without irrigation or when the location is at risk of droughts, plant a little bit wider
- always count tubers for optimal planting density

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

Last updated: December 2020

Crop management

	quantity*	1 st application	2 nd application
N	90 %	50 %	50 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O	100 %	100 %	-

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- alternatively you can use stabilised N-fertiliser
- when the location is at risk of droughts, give N as one gift before planting
- split the potassium gift similar to N on light soils with irrigation
- slightly sensitive to metribuzin post-emergence
- ensure steady water supply - irrigate often, but little
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- start desiccation only after natural ripening started

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently soon after skinset
- blow the tubers dry before storage
- to maintain the high quality of the tubers, storage with mechanical cooling are advisable

