

CHARACTERISTICS

MERLE is resistant against PCN Ro 1, Ro 3 and Ro 5. It is also very resilient against silver scurf, mechanical damages and bruising.



Plant

Maturity	Medium early, Medium late
Plant type	Intermediate
Growth habit	Semi-upright
Colour of flower	Red-violet
Foliage development	Medium
Number of tubers	High
Dormancy	Medium, High

Yield and quality

Market segment	Table, Packing
Yield	Very high
Share oversize	Low, Medium
Share undersize	Low
Cooking type	B (fairly firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Very low
Discolouration (raw)	Very low
Dry matter content	Medium

Tuber characteristics

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

Resistances

Nematodes	Ro 1, Ro 3, Ro 5
Potato wart disease	-
Leaf blight	High
Tuber blight	High
Rhizoctonia	Medium, High
Black leg	High
Common scab	Medium, High
Internal rust spot	High
Second growth	Medium, High
Silver scurf	Very high
Mechanical damages	High
Bruising	High
PVY	Medium
PVY^{NTN}	Medium, High

Merle



medium early table variety
very high yields
nice tuber appearance



MERLE is a medium early to medium late table variety with a high tuberset. It grows robust plants and very high yields of nice looking tubers.

Location

- so far known, Merle can be grown on nearly all potato grounds
- avoid locations with high risk of scab
- irrigation is advisable

Preparation of seed and planting

- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	23 - 25	19 - 21	54.000 - 58.000
35/55	32 - 34	26 - 28	48.000 - 51.000
55/60	34 - 36	29 - 30	44.000 - 46.000

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

- 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: February 2021

Crop management

	quantity*	1 st application	2 nd application
N	100 %	60 %	40 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O*	120 %	100 %	-

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- 60 % N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- 40 % N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- split the potassium-applications on light soils with irrigation (50:50)
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- Merle grows robust plants → watch for desired tuber grading

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently soon after skinset
- blow the tubers dry before storage

