

CHARACTERISTICS

ODYSSEUS is characterized by its good resistances against common scab, rhizoctonia and second growth. It is also resilient against growing cracks and hollow heart.



Plant

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

Yield and quality

Market segment	Crisps
Yield	Very high
Share oversize	Medium
Share undersize	Low
Dry matter content	Medium, High
Crisp quality after harvest	Very good
Crisp quality after long-term storage	Very good

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Round-oval
Flesh colour	Yellow, Light yellow
Eye depth	Shallow
Skin colour	Yellow
Skin appearance	Netted

Resistances

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

Odysseus



medium late crisps variety
best suitable for cold-storage



ODYSSEUS is a medium late crisps variety with very high yields. Crisp-colours after green top harvest aswell as after cold-storage are convincing.

Location

- avoid grounds with bad soil structure
- avoid soil compaction and water logging

Preparation of seed and planting

- dormancy should be broken by warm storage immediately before planting
- avoid desprouting the tubers
- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	22 - 23 cm	18 - 19 cm	58.000 - 61.000
35/55	32 - 34 cm	27 - 29 cm	39.000 - 41.000
55/60	36 - 38 cm	30 - 32 cm	35.000 - 37.000

- 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	80 %	50 %	50 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O	100 %	100 %	-

* in comparison to other crisp varieties

- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- if the location is at risk of droughts, give N as one gift before planting
- to maximize the yield, give at least 2 times 6 - 10 kg N/ha as leaf fertiliser with the phytophthora applications after flowering
- irrigation around tuberset can be advantageous
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- use insecticides to secure high yields

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- blow the tubers dry before storage
- cool down efficient and fast and store at constant temperature
- do not move the tubers much in storage

