

ELECTRA

Agronomic Highlights – Irrigated

Electra is a high yielding late Maincrop (105-110) variety that has a light yellow flesh. Electra produces a uniform, medium to large profile of oval shaped tubers with a smooth skin finish and a faint pink eye. It is tolerant to heat and drought stresses.

SEED MANAGEMENT:

Electra has a medium-long dormancy. Maintain seed dormancy until just prior to cutting and planting. Ensure seed is > 42 F when handling. Tubers should be showing signs of “**pip**ing” just in advance of planting and avoid de-sprouting the variety. Seed should be cut to a target seed size distribution of 75-85 % between 1.5 – 3.0 ounces and minimize seed piece less than 1.5 oz. in weight. Average seed piece weight targets should not be targeted as it is highly dependent upon the mother seed lot size.

The use of a drying agent at seed cutting is highly recommended.

Electra can be successfully pre-cut .

Minimize bruising during handling.

Electra can be pre-cut and suberized.

Use of a seed piece treatment that gives excellent control of Rhizoctonia, **Fusarium**, Silver scurf is highly recommended.

The use of an in-furrow fungicide is recommended.

IN ROW SPACING:

[Irrigated Spacing: [9.5-10.5 inch]

This is based on linear row planting, not bed plantings.

. Electra can produce a high percentage of tubers > 3.0 inch diameter if the in-row spacing is > than 10.5 inch

STRENGTHS:

Heat and drought tolerance, Common scab, Hollow Heart, Rhizoctonia, Silver Scurf, Secondary Growth, Mechanical damage, good smooth skin finish.

FERTILITY

P, K, Mg and micros nutrients are to be based on local soil tests results, crop yield estimates and nutrient removal rate. Yield targets of 600-650 cwt/acre should be used.

Electra does not require a larger amount of N compared to other Yellow flesh type varieties.

Excessive N rates will delay maturity and skin set and may cause tubers to stick to stolons at harvest

A total N rate of 160-170 lb/acre is common for commercial production on irrigated mineral soil types, ideally 50-60% of the total N should be split between pre plant and planter, up to 100 lb/acre N and the balance applied at or post tuber initiation. The balance weekly, not exceeding 12-15 lb/acre N per week

Allow soil or rotation N credits in the total N amount.

Compensate N for high C:N rotation crops (corn, sudan grass....)

Sandy soils (CEC 5-8) may require 20-25% more total N. Monitor N levels using petiole N sampling on a weekly basis beginning after 40-45 DAP.

Ideally when possible, the use of potassium sulfate should be considered as a substitute for potassium chloride or minimize the usage of chloride based sources

COMMENTS:

Electra sets ~12-15 tubers per plant.

Electra produces 2.5-3.5 stems per plant

Electra produces a vigorous vine.

Minimize field conditions that would allow for standing water.

It can require up to 21 days from top-kill to harvest. Ensure tubers are mature before harvest.

Avoid harvesting in dry soil conditions.

Harvest tubers when the tuber temperature is > 45 F or < 60 F to prevent black spot bruising.

Avoid mechanical damages.

Electra can be successfully stored long term with minimal pressure bruise

If Electra is to be stored for long term, use of a post-harvest fungicide is suggested.

Electra can be successfully grown organically

Avoid over irrigating late in the growth cycle

DISEASE(S):

Electra requires a standard Late Blight and Early Blight fungicide program that is typical in the production area.

Avoid fields with a known history of compaction, poor drainage and powdery scab.