Rare potato varieties and speciality potatoes for keen gardeners

Dispatch: End of February to beginning of May
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Accent
NL 1990, ultra early, high yielding variety that is fairly firm on cooking, has a white skin and yellow flesh. The tubers are round to oval with shallow to medium deep eyes.

Ackersegen
A classic amongst tubers! Bred in Germany in 1929 from the varieties “Hindenburg” x “Allerfrüheste Gelbe” it was widely available until the sixties. The skin is ochre with light netting and fairly shallow eyes. The tubers are round to oval in shape and medium to large in size and have a good storing stability. This is a high yielding variety with good nutritional value and strong aromatic flavour. It is fairly firm on cooking and suitable for boiling, roasting or steaming and served in their skins with butter. It has abundant white flowers, very late maturity (not before October) and should be allowed to mature thoroughly. Resistant to common scab and potato wart disease, fairly resistant to late blight on foliage and tubers.

Adretta
Germany (GDR) 1975, one parent: Axilia. A second to first early variety that has round to oval medium sized tubers with netted ochre skin and pale yellow to yellow flesh, floury texture with delicious flavour. Resistant to potato wart disease (D1), high resistance to leaf roll virus and very high resistance to virus A and Y. Stores quite well due to extended dormancy period.

Æggeblomme
A late maincrop firm potato variety originating from the Danish island Lange-land producing high yields of round deep eyed yellow tubers with egg-like yellow flesh, hence the name Æggeblomme. Unfortunately it is susceptible to a variety of diseases but its good flavour makes this potato worth growing.

Afra
Oval to round, a late maincrop floury German variety from 1974 with yellow, netted skin and deep yellow flesh.

Agila
Germany, 2006, early high yielding variety for culinary use firm on cooking and average susceptibility to blight on foliage and common scab disease. Tubers are of long oval shape with yellow skin and pale yellow flesh.

Agria
A second early, high yielding variety suitable for culinary uses as well as grafting. It is eminently suitable for chipping and combines quality with economical suitability such as maximum yields in extensive production. Agria does not discolour, either raw or cooked. The tubers are large and of a regular oval to long oval shape with deep yellow flesh.

Altesse
Originates in France dating back to 1999. Variety is firm on cooking. Tubers are of very regular long oval shape with smooth shallow eyed skin and have significant extended dormancy capabilities. The flesh is also yellow. This is a very early to early maturing crop, which is also known as the „early Nicola“. „Nicola“ is indeed on parent of the extremely delicious variety. Very good use for salads Altesse is extremely high yielding.

Amandine
Typical French firm salad potato, from 1994. A very early and matures within 55 days in ideal growing conditions but usually matures after 90 days. Produces high yields of tubers of even long oval shape.
with pale yellow skin and yellow flesh. „Charlotte“ is one parent of Amandine. Amandine is a very popular potato variety in Switzerland.

**Amazone**

NL 1983, „Civa“ x „Provita“. Floury, second early variety with good resistance to viral diseases, medium resistance to eelworm and potato wart disease. The tubers are oval with shallow eyes and yellow flesh. This variety requires a lot of fertilizer.

**Ambo**

Irish variety bred in 1993, the tubers are round to oval in shape with white skin partially mottled with attractive large red spots. The flesh is yellow and floury on cooking. The variety matures second early and, with a great proportion of large tubers, produces very high yields.

**Anoe**

A French 1st early from 2003. Firm on cooking and of very high culinary value suitable equally well for salads and steamed potato. Tubers are of even long oval shape with pale yellow skin and yellow flesh. Due to limited suitability for storage this potato should be consumed sooner rather than later.

**Amouschkha**

An new 1st early variety originating in Germany dating back to 2004. This variety is particularly appreciated for its suitability as salad potato being firm on cooking and its attractive yellow flesh. The eyes are shallow. Due to its significantly extended dormancy period prechitting is recommended to encourage germination (sprouting). With an average to high demand on growing conditions regarding soil quality and moister content this variety achieves medium to high yields.

**Arran Pilot**

GB 1930, a floury favourite amongst UK amateur gardeners. This variety is a ultra early salad potato with a delicate aroma with white skin and flesh and oval tubers.

**Arran Victory**

Old variety (1912) from the Scottish island of Arran. The tubers are round to pear shaped with one side slightly flattened. The peel is deep violet in colour, smooth and contrasts well with the white flesh, which is floury on cooking. The potato plants have white flowers and grow sturdy foliage with large leaves. Arran Victory is an early maincrop variety with good storage stability and resistance to potato wart disease. The variety is particularly popular in Ireland and Scotland where there is a good chance it can be found on the menu of good hotels and restaurants.

**Asparages**

Danish asparagus potato that was well known and widely distributed in its country of origin since before 1900. The finger shaped variety with yellow skin and flesh is firm on cooking, high yielding but slightly susceptible to blight on foliage. Its shape and size probably contributed to its naming.

**Augusta**

A new 1st early variety originating in Germany and dates back to 2004. Robust tubers of long oval shape with red eyed yellow skin and pale yellow flesh. The variety is resistant to nematodes (PCN or cyst eelworm), if an average to high demand on growing conditions is satisfied. A high yielding floury potato, which is well suited for storing.

**Baccara**

Originally from Germany, 2006. An early variety firm when cooked, the tubers are of a
long — oval shape, the colour of skin and flesh are yellow and the skin is smooth with shallow eyes. *Baccara* is characterised by a significant dormancy period and requires a temperature boost of 3-4 days prior to planting. It has a good resistance to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4, minimal to medium susceptibility to common scab and powdery scab.

### Bamberger Hörnchen

Some farmers in the Bamberg region still grow this old variety, which originates from about 1870. Unfortunately this variety is not officially listed and may thus be sold for culinary purposes only. The fairly straight finger-shaped potatoes are firm on cooking with an aromatic flavour. They can be distinguished from *La Ratte* by their pale pink coloured skin and the white flowers while *La Ratte* has pale pink flowers and white skin.

### Bambino

Great Britain, 2005, firm when cooked, high yielding variety, round and smooth skinned tubers with pale yellow flesh and pale skin. High resistance to eelworm Ro1 and Common Scab and medium susceptibility to foliage and tuber blight.

### Belana

This German first early high quality salad potato from 2000 is prized as the successor of the famous *Linda*. The oval tubers have yellow skin and a smooth to netted skin with shallow eyes. The variety has a high storing stability and should certainly be pre-germinated. It needs medium to good quality soil with reasonably consistent water supply. *Belana* is eelworm resistant (Ro1 and Ro4) but has a very slight susceptibility to black spot.

### Belle de Fontenay

First early, classic French variety from 1935 that has blue flowers and long oval tubers. The skin is yellow, the flesh is yellow to dark yellow, firm on cooking and aromatic.

### B.F. 15

The rather uninspiring name B.F.15 refers to one of the parents of this French variety: *Belle de Fontenay*, which was crossed with the German variety *Flava* in 1947 in the breeding station of *d’Amélioration* near Versailles. The firm textured very tasty B.F.15 has got oval to oblong tubers, shallow eyes, smooth yellow skin and yellow flesh. It represents an improved form of *Belle de Fontenay*. The variety is resistant to potato wart disease but susceptible to late blight on foliage.

### Bintje

The variety was bred in 1905 by the botanist *Kornelis Lieuwes de Vries* from the varieties „Munstersen“ x „Fransen“ and was marketed from 1910. *Bintje* belongs to the second earlies. The tubers, which are oval to oblong in shape with thin skin and shallow eyes, have pale yellow flesh that is fairly firm on cooking. The variety is very high yielding and was therefore used as a yardstick to measure other varieties performance. Unfortunately the variety is not very resistant to common scab and late potato blight on foliage. Starting from Holland *Bintje* became extremely popular throughout west-European countries and in the 1950’s was the variety particularly with BeNeLux-countries and northern France where it took more that 50% of the market share. However, because of a change of consumer preference for „clean“ washed potatoes that do not soil the shop counters (a procedure that is disadvantageous to *Bintje*) its market share has considerably diminished. Its main market is now in Belgium and to some extent in other west European countries as far as Finland.

### Blaue St. Galler

Switzerland, 2004. Finally a Swiss variety in our range! The *Blue Swede („Blaue Schwede“)* is one of the parent varieties used when breeding. The other is the Swiss early potato „Prattigau“. The tubers are long oval in shape. The skin is dark blue and the flesh is purple in colour. This variety mainly firm when cooked, is also excellent as fried potatoes. It has a good resistance to foliage and tuber blight.

### Bleue d’Auvergne

This variety is also called *Violette d’Auvergne* and originates from the Auvergne mountains in France. The round to pear
shaped tubers have a pale purple skin that fades on cooking. The eyes are deep set. The white flesh is floury on cooking. The plants are attractive with their dark green foliage and abundant purple flowers and look good in ornamental vegetable gardens. On high demand this old country variety has been selectively freed from viral diseases and was recently registered with the French potato variety certification authorities, which means it is by now available as a certified seed potato.

**Blue Congo**

This variety, also known as „Blaue Kongo“ or „Blau Schweden“, is being grown as a vegetable in Scandinavia. Its true origins are unknown. The tubers are oval and medium to large in size, the eyes are shallow, the skin is dark-blue, the flesh blue with a white brim. It is a very high yielding early maincrop variety with a floury texture and better than Vitelotte.

**Bonnotte de Noirmoutier**

This is a legendary French potato, which has traditionally been produced on the Island of Noirmoutier. Due to the influence of the warming Gulf stream (which passes the region) the potatoes can be planted there as soon as early February. The plants are fed with seaweed, harvested at the beginning of May and command a very high price. The tubers are fairly round, with dark yellow skin and medium deep eyes. This second early, fairly firm variety has a creamy flavour and is suitable for boiling, for steamed potatoes in their skins and as salad potatoes. In France it is considered the rarest and most expensive variety of all.

**British Queen**

The variety, which dates back to 1894, was very popular in England, Scotland and Ireland right from the beginning of the 20th century up until the 1950s. In 1916 in Ireland alone the market share was about 8,3%. It is still produced today and commercially sold under the name of „Queens“. The tubers are oval in shape with a cream-coloured skin and yellow flesh that is floury on cooking. This maincrop variety is suitable for all purposes, produces very high yields and with its abundant foliage helps to protect the soil from drying out.

**Cara**

GB 1976, late maincrop variety with pale yellow flesh that is floury on cooking. The tubers are round to oval in shape and the peel is white with shallow red eyes. The variety is high yielding and has good resistance to eelworm and to late blight on foliage and tubers.

**Catriona**

Produces oval to oblong tubers often with attractive blue-violet eyes. The pale yellow flesh is of high quality. This second early variety was introduced in 1920 by the successful English plant breeder Findlay. Due to their size they are particularly suitable for baking.

**Charlotte**

Typical summer potato that is excellent for salads. This very high yielding French variety from 1981 is long to oval in shape with yellow skin and delicate, yellow, exceptionally delicious flesh.

**Cherie**

What a name for a red skinned potato variety. It can only originate in France. Registered in 1997 its mother was the famous „Roseval“ (father was VK 76.199.3). It is a first early that has perfect long to oval even shaped tubers with yellow flesh and remains firm on cocking. The freshly harvested potatoes can be eaten with the skin and look stunning as potatoes in their skins. Do not hesitate to serve the first „Cherie“ to your darling!

**Cheyenne**

Red-skinned French variety from 2011. A second early variety producing up to very good yields. Tubers are long oval in shape, yellow in colour and are firm when cooked with a fine flavour.
**Christa**
Germany (GDR) 1975, ultra early culinary potato that is fairly firm on cooking. It produces large amounts of well shaped long to oval tubers with yellow flesh. The skin is smooth and yellow with shallow eyes. The variety is resistant to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4 and potato wart disease pathotype1 and very resistant to tobacco rattle virus.

**Cilena**
A variety that matures early and is resistant to golden eelworm (Ro1). A high quality culinary potato that is firm on cooking. The tubers are oblong with shallow eyes and deep yellow flesh. The peel is light netted. The seed potatoes should be put 3-4 cm deeper in the soil than usual since the network of new tubers is attached to the stem fairly high up. The tubers store well and remain firm on cooking until well into spring.

**Claret**
GB 1998. Bred by Scottish Crop Research Institute (SCRI) a main crop variety producing high yields and shows a good resistance to common scab and blight on foliage and tubers. Oval tubers with shallow eyed light red skin and pale yellow flesh are firm on cooking. Caret has an extended dormancy period and is suitable for organic farming.

**Colleen**
Irish variety from 1996 has, similar to Orla, very high resistance to late blight on foliage and tubers and high resistance to common scab. This first early variety produces high yields. The tubers are round to oval with yellow skin and yellow flesh that remains fairly firm on cooking.

**Coquine**
A French variety from 2008, is mostly firm on cooking. 2nd early potato with a good extended dormancy period. Yellow tubers are long oval in shape shallow eyed and yellow flesh darkens slightly on cooking. The variety shows good resistance to mildew.

**Daifla**
White eyed, 2nd early French variety from 2004 is mostly firm on cooking. White tubers are long oval in shape, shallow eyed and the yellow flesh slightly darkens on cooking. Daifla shows a very good resistance to nematodes RO 1-4 and Virus A & X.

**Dalida**
France, 2007. A variety of large round oval tubers is firm when cooked. The skin is red with yellow flesh. The numerous tubers maturing mid early. Parentage can be traced to time-tested varieties such as Nicola, Francine and Desire, also Duke of York dating back to 1891.

**Desirée**
Second early Dutch variety from 1962. The tubers are oval to round and fairly large in size with bright red skin, shallow eyes and pale yellow flesh that is fairly firm on cooking. The potato plants have pink flowers and are very resistant to potato wart disease. In Europe it is the most widespread red skinned variety.

**Ditta**
Second early, firm on cooking salad potato that is high yielding. The tubers have a long oval shape, smooth skin and shallow eyes. Ditta grows best on medium soil with an even water and nutrient supply. The tubers have a high storing stability and due to their extended dormancy retain a high quality well into spring.

**Donella**
Germany 1990. Mid-late season variety of round tubers with yellow, netted skin and yellow
flesh is mostly firm on cooking. Due to its good resistance to blight on foliage and tubers, common scab, nematodes (PCN) this healthy variety is well suited to organic farming. The flowers are purple. Due to long dormancy period Donella should be pre-chitted.

**Duke of York (= Eersteling, Erstling)**

GB 1891 bred by W. Sim from Fyvie in Scotland it is an ultra early variety that is fairly firm on cooking, has oval tubers with pale yellow flesh and shallow eyes. The variety has a good tasty flavour but needs to be harvested and eaten early otherwise it will become too mealy.

**Dunbar Rover**

GB 1936, rare variety that has been selected by Charles T. Spence in 1936 in Dunbar, Scotland. The tubers are oval with pale ochre skin, brilliantly white flesh and shallow to medium deep eyes. The potato is floury on cooking with a tasty pleasant flavour, suitable for roasting, baking, steaming and mashing.

**Dunbar Standard**

GB 1936, was, just like Dunbar Rover, selected by Charles T. Spence, this variety is however fairly firm on cooking. It has oval tubers with shallow eyes and is particularly suited to heavy soils. The foliage is very vigorous and quickly suppresses any weeds. Suitable for many culinary purposes.

**Edzell Blue**

This is a second early Scottish variety that was bred before 1915 (some sources seem to suggest 1890) has a blue to violet skin that contrasts well with its white flesh. The fairly round tubers have quite deep set eyes and are floury on cooking. Overall the variety is very similar to Arran Victory and has the same white flowers. It is suitable for mashing, chipping and baking.

**Eigenheimer**

NL 1885. Bred by Veenhuizen a very popular dutch 1st early very floury potato variety, which is best eaten soon after harvesting. Tubers are oval with yellow skin, eyes mid deep and yellow flesh. The variety shows good resistance to leaf curl virus.

**Epicure**

The name of this ultra early fairly firm to floury potato which translates as „gourmet“ says it all. Dating back to the year 1897, today it is still commercially grown in Scotland on several hundred hectares, maybe partly due to the fact that it recovers well from light frost damage. In England and Wales, however, Epicure has been replaced by varieties such as Arran Pilot and Home Guard. The tubers are fairly round with deep set slanted eyes, white peel and flesh. The flowers are white.

**Estima**

NL 1973, second early variety that is mainly firm on cooking. The oval tubers have pale yellow flesh, yellow skin and shallow eyes. This slug resistant potato yields very highly and has a good storing stability. It is particularly suitable for baking and chipping.

**Exempla**

Germany 1997. Exempla characterized by long oval tubers, very smooth skin and flat eyes. It is an early potato and firm on cooking. Exempla is a good cropper with a very high resistance to common scab, good resistance to viruses, and low susceptibility to blight on foliage and tubers. It is well suited to heavy soils.

**Finka**

Germany 2001. A new 1st early maturing very early variety producing large oval tubers with shallow eyes and netted skin. Finka is resistant to nematodes (PCN)
but prone to blight on foliage. It is recommended to use pre-chitted seed potatoes. Requires good growing conditions as regards to soil quality and sufficient water supply. *Finka* is suitable for organic farming.

**Fleur de Pêcher**

France, 1895. This old French variety develops large tubers and has a long dormancy period. It is well suited to light soils. The skin of these round tubers is pale red and the flesh is white. It is a mid to late maturing main crop variety.

**Florette**

France 1989. Floury yet mostly firm on cooking a variety producing high yields of large round oval tubers yellow inside and out with shallow eyes. Resistance to blight on tubers and cancer but prone to leaf curl disease. Flowers are purple.

**Foremost**

GB 1954, ultra early, high yielding variety that is fairly firm on cooking, has a good flavour and is slug resistant. The round to oval tubers have white flesh and peel with shallow to medium deep eyes.

**Fortyfold**

British variety bred in 1836 or earlier and one of the oldest varieties still available. The tubers are round to slightly oval in shape with medium to deep set eyes and a purple skin with pale stripes. The flesh is white to pale yellow and has a lovely nutty aroma which is quite different to modern varieties.

**Freya**

Germany 1999. Mostly floury on cooking this early variety produces mid to high yields of oval tubers with yellow netted skin, shallow eyes and yellow flesh. It is particularly suitable for making chips.

**Frieslander**

NL 1990. A 1st early and early maturing variety best consumed soon after harvesting. Large oval tubers are yellow inside and out with mid deep eyes. This potato is mostly firm on cooking and particularly suited for making chips. Good overall resistance to diseases except for blight on foliage, which should not be an issue due to early maturing characteristics.

**Frühgold**

New German promising variety (2004), ultra early, mainly firm on cooking culinary potato with long oval tubers, very shallow eyes, pale yellow flesh and smooth skin. The variety grows best on medium soils that warm easily. A good nutrient and water supply is vital. The tubers should be intensively pre-germinated and are best covered with plastic sheeting or fleece after planting.

**Gala**

Germany, 2002. Gala is a 1st early, mainly firm when cooked variety. The tubers are of round oval shape, skin yellow with light netting, shallow eyed and yellow flesh. 2010 it was voted the potato of the year „Kartoffel des Jahres“ in Thuringia. Gala has a high resistance to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4 as well as low susceptibility to scab, tuber blight, black leg and powdery scab and has a medium susceptibility to foliage blight. The seed potatoes should be planted 2 cm lower than normal so that the compact nest of tubers is slightly raised. The optimal distance between the seed potatoes is 33 cm and distance between rows is 75 cm earthing up to 35 cm.
**Gloria**

An ultra early fairly firm on cooking variety with long oval tubers, yellow flesh, netted skin and shallow to medium deep eyes. It is resistant to eelworm (Ro1). *Gloria* provides an excellent quality very early with high yields. Pre-germination is recommended to ensure early harvest.

**Golden Wonder**

*Golden Wonder* is a late maincrop, brown, rough skinned potato, which was bred by *John Brown* in Scotland in 1906 with *Langworthy* being one parent. The flesh is pale yellow to white and flowery on cooking. The tubers store very well and develop their best flavour after some time. *Golden Wonder* is only suitable for good soils where it grows vigorously. In Ireland the variety is still fairly widespread.

The variety is a peculiarity in the plant world, because it is what is called a periclinal chimera. A chimera is a plant that is composed of genetically different layers. In the case of the *Golden Wonder* the outer skin contains the genetic material of Golden Wonder while the flesh contains the genetic material of *Langworthy*. For that reason it may happen when planting the variety that single potatoes do not have the typical rough brown skin but instead a very pale smooth skin depending on which part of the tissue the potato develops out of. This may be proven in a little experiment: cut a tuber in two halves, pre-germinate one half as usual, remove all eyes from the second half and only leave those shoots to grow that develop out of the flesh. Plant out both halves as usual and compare the tubers of both plants in autumn. You will find that you have harvested two different varieties.

**Granola**

*Granola* is a rough skinned potato with yellow to deep yellow flesh that is fairly firm on cooking. This variety is unusual in that it remains firm on cooking initially but with extended cooking becomes floury. It is therefore suitable for all purposes. It is a superb, well storing, late maincrop variety that is ideally consumed between January and June. *Granola*, which requires pre-germination, was first introduced to the market in 1975 by the company „*Pflanzenzucht Saka GbR*“. The variety is resistant to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4, has good resistance against rhizoctonia cancer (black scurf), common scab and mechanical damage

**Hansa**

Bred by the „*Vereinigte Saatzucht Ebstorf*“ in 1956 it is, like *Grata*, a very popular German variety. The second early Hansa has long oval tubers with smooth yellow skin and yellow flesh. It is firm on cooking, stores well but needs good soil, an extensive nitrogen supply and irrigation facility if possible.

**Heideniere**

Germany 1954, firm on cooking, 2nd early variety producing long yellow tubers inside and out with delicious flavour . Resistance to cancer but prone to nematodes (PCN), leaf curl virus and potato virus M.

**Highland Burgundy Red (Red Cardinal)**

The Scots are busy plant breeders and have brought about several curiosity varieties including *Highland Burgundy Red* (also sold under the name of *Red Cardinal*). A first maincrop variety that is the only potato with red flesh. Although it never took off commercially it is highly rated with keen gardeners and collectors alike who favour it as the show variety. The peel is a lovely burgundy red ranging from smooth to scabby. Its true beauty, however, is revealed on cutting the potato in half when it exposes the red flesh with a white brim— ideal for making three coloured potato salad together with blue and yellow fleshed varieties. The red colour is caused by the presence of the plant colorant pelargonidin, which is also present in red currents and pelargoniums. The stems of the potato plants which appear in a dark red hue also contain the colourant, the white flowers, however, are not very abundant.

**Home Guard**

Bred in the UK in 1942, this first early variety was widespread in England during the war, which led to its name. It is a floury variety with oval tubers, white flesh, pale yellow skin and shallow eyes.
Institut de Beauvais

Very late maincrop French variety that has yellow to nearly white skin and pink spots around the eyes. It is floury on cooking and produces many large bread roll shaped tubers. In France it is called the „Queen of mashed potatoes“ since it gives rise to a lovely, fine, white purée.

International Kidney - Jersey Royal

Bred in Scotland in 1879 by Robert Fenn (1816-1912) it was widely grown in the UK until about 1900 when it was replaced by other varieties. However, it is still the most important potato on the channel island of Jersey where it is called Royal or Royals. The tubers are harvested early in the year (they become flowery if left late) and sold in England where they are served as „new potatoes“ in their skins. The variety is firm on cooking and has kidney shaped tubers with pale yellow to white peel and pale yellow to nearly white flesh.

Isabel

Tasty firm French variety dating back to 1999, long oval tubers with yellow smooth skin and dark yellow flesh. Variety relating to „Nicola“ maturing very early and producing high yields. It is only susceptible to blight on foliage.

Isle of Jura

GB 2003, a second early, floury, very high yielding variety with oval tubers, pale yellow flesh, white skin and shallow eyes and with good overall pest and disease resistance.

Jelly

Germany 2002. A main crop variety maturing in mid to late season. It produces high yields of average size tubers, which are oval in shape with yellow skin colour and shallow eyes. It is mostly firm when cooked.

Requires average growing conditions in relation to soil quality and sufficient water supply and shows high resistance to nematodes (PCN).

Kerpondy

France 1949. A French variety mostly firm on cooking matures in mid to late season and produces large tubers of an even elongated oval shape and yellow colour inside and out and shallow eyes. This variety produces high yields and stores well. It is prone to late frost but tolerant of drought.

Kerr’s Pink

A late maincrop Scottish variety of 1917 that was very popular after the war and among the top ten English potatoes for about 50 years. In recent years it experienced a revival amongst enthusiasts due to its delicious flavour and the fact that it yields very highly on nearly all soils. The tubers are fairly round with slightly pink skin, fairly deep set eyes and white flesh that is floury on cooking. The market share in Ireland is today more than 20% where the tubers are harvested very early and sold as „new potatoes“.

Kepplestone Kidney

An old early variety from England dating back to 1919 producing elongated oval tubers also known as „Bockshoerner“. Variety with blue skin and pale yellow flesh is particularly known for its delicious flavour.

Kerkovske Rohlicky

Czechoslovakia 1995, a second early, firm on cooking variety that has long oval tubers with yellow skin and yellow flesh and a piquant, aromatic flavour. It is eminently suitable for boiling and potatoes in their skins. Do not mistake Kerkovske Rohlicky with Kerkauer Kipfler (from 1941).
**Kestrel**
GB 1992, a fairly firm on cooking, second early variety with pale yellow flesh, white skin and blue to violet shallow eyes that is more aromatic than most varieties. It yields highly and is characterised by a good resistance to diseases and slugs.

**King Edward**
A very popular variety that was, in the first half of the 20th century, the most favoured variety of all. The long oval tubers are fairly firm on cooking, have pale yellow flesh and an ochre skin. Red King Edward is a mutation of King Edward with red skin and yellow flesh.

**Königspurpur**
*Königspurpur* is one of the oldest German country varieties and dates back to 1860. It is very similar in appearance to the Scottish variety *Highland Burgundy Red*, with its red skin and the very rarely seen red flesh, yet in the centre of the tuber the flesh appears yellow. The skin is smooth with shallow eyes. It is mainly firm when cooked with intensive nutty flavour.

**Koopmans Blauwe**
NL 1937. A variety with blue skin, pale yellow very tasty flesh mid deep eyes and round oval tubers. This 2nd early floury variety shows resistance to cancer, very good resistance to blight on tubers but susceptible to foliage blight, various viruses and nematodes (PCN). It has a good extended dormancy period.

**Krone**
Germany 2002, bred in the South of Germany. *Krone* is a 2nd early variety and mainly firm when cooked. Tubers are resistant to damage. Tubers are oval to long oval in shape, the golden yellow skin is smooth with shallow eyes and yellow flesh. The yields are consistently high and this variety also copes on light and relatively dry soils. It has a good resistance to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4.

The susceptibility to tuber blight and scab is low and resistance to foliage blight is good.

**La Ratte**
One of the most famous French varieties that has found its way into the delicatessen of large department stores in recent years. This is not surprising since this firm on cooking finger shaped salad potato (also suitable for boiling) has a superb nutty flavour. Some producers or even retailers in Germany try to increase their turnover by selling it under the name of local Bamberger Hörnle, despite the differences between the two. *La Ratte* is a second early variety with pink flowers, yellow skin and yellow flesh.

**Lady Balfour**
A late maincrop variety from 2001 which has become important for organic production in particular due to its high resistance to mildew, common scab and eelworm. Even on rather poor soils it provides a good yield and is excellent for storing. The skin of the oval tubers has pink to red spots which are particularly abundant around the medium deep eyes. The flesh is white.

**Lady Christl**
NL 1996, ultra early variety that is a fairly firm on cooking good salad potato. The oval tubers have pale yellow flesh, yellow peel and shallow eyes.

**Laura**
Germany 1998. Resistance to PCN (Ro1 to 5). A variety for culinary and general use with red skin, shallow eyed round to oval tubers firm when cooked. *Laura* has average to high demands on growing conditions in terms of soil quality, cultivation and water supply. Due to its strong growth characteristics a minimum distance between rows is recommended.

**Leyla**
Germany 1988. *Leyla* is very popular in the Rhineland due to its extraordinary good flavour, deep yellow flesh and the excellent peeling capabilities of the very
smooth, shallow eyed elongated oval tubers. *Leyla* matures early and is firm on cooking. Average demands on growing conditions in terms of soil quality yet requires watering during periods of drought. The flowers are purple. Due to an extended dormancy period pre-chitting is recommended. Like a lot of early varieties *Leyla* will benefit from covering with appropriate sheeting encouraging growth development. *Leyla* is susceptible to foliage blight.

**Linda**

*Linda* is a well known second early variety that was introduced to the market in 1974 by the „Kartoffelzuch Böhmm“. The oval tubers with smooth yellow skin and deep yellow flesh have an excellent aromatic flavour, store well and are resistant to late blight on foliage.

**Linzer Delikatess**

Firm on cooking, long oval to pear shaped early variety from Austria that was bred in 1975 with *Sieglinde* as one parent. It is a fine salad potato with a good flavour. *Linzer Delikatess* is very resistant to potato wart disease and not very susceptible to late blight on foliage. It has become a great Austrian export success and is now produced in the whole of Europe.

**Madame Pompadour**

Fairly new, firm on cooking, early maincrop variety from France that was bred in 1992 from two successful parent varieties (*Roseval x B.F.15*). It has long to long oval tubers with smooth yellow skin, yellow flesh and is very resistant to potato wart disease.

**Marabel**

A first early, high yielding, good quality culinary potato with oval tubers, shallow eyes and yellow flesh that is firm on cooking. *Marabel* is resistant to eelworm (*Ro1 and Ro4*). It does however grow best on good soils where water supply is assured.

**Marena**

Germany 1995. *Marena* is a high yielding mid to late season maincrop variety producing round to oval tubers with pale yellow flesh, yellow skin and shallow eyes. Tubers show low production of exterior defects following mechanical damage. Average demands on growing conditions as regards to soil and water supply.

**Maris Bard**

Ultra early, popular British variety which was bred in 1972. The long oval tubers with smooth pale skin and pale flesh are fairly firm and do not darken on cooking.

**Maris Peer**

Before its privatisation the formerly state owned British potato breeding station *Maris Lane* in Cambridge introduced several potato varieties to the market whose names begin with *Maris*: *Maris Bard*, 1972, *Maris Piper*, 1963 and in 1962 *Maris Peer*. *Maris Peer* has oval tubers with yellow skin and flesh, is fairly firm on cooking and has an excellent flavour. It is a high yielding variety but suffers when water supply is insufficient.

**Maxine**

A second early, high yielding eelworm resistant British variety from 1994 with oval tubers, pale red skin, shallow eyes and white flesh that is firm on cooking.

**Mayan Kartoffeln**

Our popular potatoe varieties such as *Cilena*, *Linda*, *Hansa* and *King Edward* can be traced back to the peruvian species *Solanum tuberosum ssp.andigena* imported to Spain in 1565 and *Solanum tuberosum ssp tuberosum* originated in South of Chile.

There are further varieties of interest in South America such as *Solanum phureja* growing in the foothills of the Bolivian Andes. Following years of breeding with *Solanum phureja* the Scottish Crop Research Institute (SCRI) has been able to develop varieties which are suited to the growing conditions of the european climate such as Mayan-Varieties: *Mayan Gold*, *Mayan Twilight* and *Mayan Queen*. 
**Mayan Gold**

*Mayan Gold* has attractive yellow-skinned long oval tubers with golden flesh revealing a unique nutty flavour and an extremely creamy but dry texture on cooking. It is superb when cooked in its skin, roast and mashed. The unusual foliage and an abundance of violet flowers add to the appearance of the potato garden. *Mayan Gold* is a high yield early main crop.

**Mayan Queen**

*Mayan Queen* dazzles with its red eyes on yellow skin and deeply yellow flesh. It is known for its extraordinary mouthwatering nutty flavour and is creamy yet dry in texture. An intermediate variety with a yield just below that of *Mayan Gold*.

**Mayan Twilight**

*Mayan Twilight* attracts both with its twin colour appearance and contemporary flavours. A firm texture and a robust flavour reveal a hint of marcipan. Obvious are the distinctive red markings on deep yellow skin through to partially red skin. An intermediate variety with a yield below that of *Mayan Gold*.

**Mehliger Mühlviertel**

From Austria but date of origin not known. As the name already suggests it is a floury potato developing a creamy taste. It produces a mid to late season main-crop of round tubers with yellow skin and flesh. Suitable for boiling, mash and roast potato. The tubers offered are not certified seed potatoes but from crop conservation farming.

**Melina**

Germany, 1999. This 2nd early high yielding potato with yellow flesh is firm when cooked. The tubers are round oval in shape and have netted yellow skin with shallow eyes. *Melina* has a high resistance to eelworm Ro1 and Ro4 and has a low susceptibility to Y-Virus, Blackleg, powdery scab, tuber blight and medium susceptibility to foliage blight.

**Monalisa**

A dutch variety firm on cooking, dating back to 1979. *Monalisa*, a high yielding intermediate crop produces even round-oval tubers with an extended dormancy period. *Monalisa* is very popular in the Mediterranean countries in particular France and Spain.

**Mr. Little’s Yetholm Gipsy**

Scotland, before 1899, in the little village of Yetholm, called the “gypsy capital” at the Scottish / English border this unique variety had been selected by the Little Brothers and to this day is being farmed by the Little family. *Mr Little’s Yetholm Gipsy* is a unique variety showing red, white and blue colours in the skin. The flesh is cream, fairly dry for all culinary uses does not loose its skin colour when cooked. An early main-crop variety with medium size long oval tubers.

**Nadine**

GB 1987, first early, floury variety with oval tubers, pale yellow flesh, white skin and shallow to medium deep eyes. The variety is very high yielding and has excellent pest and disease resistance.
**Naglerner Kipfler**
Firm on cooking second early fingerling with pink flowers from Austria (1956) that has, similar to La Ratte and Asparges, yellow skin and yellow flesh. Unfortunately the variety is susceptible to late blight on foliage.

**Nicola**
Versatile, firm on cooking, German variety from 1973 that is suitable for salads, boiling or steamed potatoes in their skins. The long oval tubers have deep yellow flesh, shallow eyes and have an excellent storage stability.

**Odenwälder Blaue**
Germany, a variety selected by Georg Friedrich Böhm from Groß Bieberau in the Odenwald before 1908. A mid to late maincrop variety with round to oval often a bit oddly shaped tubers, which have a blue-violet colour skin with deeply indented eyes. The flesh appears light to mid yellow and is floury when cooked developing a moreish flavour. Suitable for boiling, peeled and with skin and as salad potato.

**Orla**
Brand new first early Irish variety that is very resistant to foliage and tuber blight and also to common scab. The long oval tubers have a pale skin and pale yellow flesh that is floury on cooking. Versatile in use, excellent for salads.

**Pentland Crown**
British (1958) early to late maincrop variety with pale yellow flesh and skin, oval tubers and shallow eyes. It is resistant to draught and many diseases.

**Pentland Javelin**
British (1967) first early to early maincrop variety with round to oval tubers, shallow eyes white flesh and peel that is resistant to common scab. The variety is fairly firm to floury on cooking which makes it suitable for boiling and chipping.

**Picasso**
Dutch early maincrop, high yielding variety from 1992 with oval tubers, pale yellow flesh, white skin and red, shallow eyes. Excellent for baking and boiling.

**Pink Fir Apple**
The earliest records of this late maincrop British variety date back to before 1850 and it is certainly one of the oldest varieties that is still produced commercially in England and particularly Scotland. Apart from the UK the fingerling (finger shaped potato) is well known in Belgium (where it is called Corne du Gatte meaning horns of a goat) and Germany (here: Rosa Tannenzapfen – pink fir cone). The tubers have a pink skin and tend to grow in couplets. The firm on cooking potatoes taste best if used right away, for example, for potatoes in their skins, and are delicious salad potatoes.

**Princess**
First early firm on cooking salad potato from Germany (1998) with oval tubers, yellow skin and deep yellow flesh. The variety is resistant to late blight on foliage, rhizoctonia canker (black scurf), common scab, tobacco rattle virus and mechanical damage.

**Puikula (Mandelkartoffel)**
The origin of this gourmet variety is unknown. However, today it is cultivated as a late maincrop culinary variety in the northern regions of Finland (Lapland). The
long oval slightly curved tubers with yellow flesh and rough skin are very floury on cooking and store very well. However the plants are somewhat sensitive and not too easy to grow.

**Purple Eyed Seedling**
This purple eyed potato variety bred in Wales about 1970 has attractive light yellow skin with violet spotty marks around the eyes. The flesh is pale yellow.

**Quarta**
This second early German variety from 1979 was bred by „Kartoffelzucht Böhm“ from *Clivia x Aurelia*. It has round to oval tubers with yellow flesh and red, shallow eyes. The variety is floury on cooking with a good strong flavour. Its extended dormancy period has helped to make *Quarta* a popular variety.

**Raja**

**Record**
_Early maincrop Dutch variety from 1932 with floury yellow flesh, pale yellow skin and oval tubers with shallow to medium deep eyes. The variety stores well and is particularly suited to making crisps and chips._

**Red Duke of York**
_First early Scottish potato from 1942 which is sometimes sold under the name of Rode Eersteling, Roter Erstling or Holländischer Erstling in other European countries. The tubers are long to oval with dark red netted skin and yellow flesh that is firm on cooking. The foliage with its red sprouting shoots has got a certain ornamental value. It is however susceptible to late blight on foliage. The pink flowers are not very abundant._

**Red King Edward VII**
*Red King Edward VII* from 1916 is a mutation of the variety *King Edward VII* which was introduced by John Butler in 1902. Both have been very popular in the UK since their emergence a hundred years ago. The only difference between the two is the much higher proportion of red pigment in the skin of this variety. *Red King Edward VII* is a fairly firm on cooking early maincrop variety with large oval to pear shaped tubers and shallow eyes. Its size makes it ideal for jacket potatoes. Both varieties require a good nutrient supply and irrigation facilities.

**Reichskanzler**
_Germany 1885. A a late maturing maincrop variety. Tubers are round to oval in shape with pink to red smooth skin medium deep eyed. The white flesh with high starch content turns floury on cooking. This variety has a high resistance to common scab, good on cancer but unfortunately is susceptible to nematodes (PCN)._ 

**Remarka**
_Dutch variety from 1991 which is particularly suited to organic production due to its high yields and its generally high resistance to viruses, late blight on tubers, black spot and eelworm (pathotype A). The large to very large oval tubers have a yellow skin with shallow eyes and yellow flesh. The variety, which is fairly firm on cooking, is suitable for baking and chipping and for dishes that require raw potatoes. The potato plants flower abundantly in white._
Robinta
Dutch variety from 1978. Out of all red skinned varieties this is the one with the highest resistance to pests and diseases. It produces very many large to very large round to oval tubers with red to purple skin and white to pale yellow flesh that is floury on cooking. Particularly suited to organic production.

Rocket
Ultra early, high yielding British variety (1987) that is firm on cooking and has round tubers with white flesh, white skin and shallow eyes. It is fairly disease and eelworm resistant.

Romano
NL 1978; slug resistant, second early, floury variety with oval tubers, pale yellow flesh, red skin and shallow to medium deep eyes. A good all-rounder in the kitchen.

Rosamunda
Sweden 1977; [„Robusta“ x „Dr McIntosh“] x „Ginoke“, early maincrop floury culinary variety that is particularly suitable for boiling and mashing. The tubers are large and red skinned. This variety is fairly resistant to many potato diseases.

Rosara
German variety from 1990 with oval to long oval tubers that have a smooth, thin, red skin, shallow eyes and yellow flesh that is fairly firm on cooking. The variety is very resistant to potato wart disease and resistant to common scab. It is an excellent first early variety suitable for boiling and roasting.

Roseval
Roseval is a second early, high yielding red skinned french variety from 1950 that is fairly firm on cooking and suited to roasting and boiling. The tubers are long to oval with thin, smooth skin and yellow flesh.

Rote Emmalie
Germany, 2012. The „RoteEmmalie“ formerly known as „Rote Emma“ originates from Carsten Ellenberg. The long oval shaped tubers with shallow eyes not only have got red skin but also red flesh, they are a 2nd early variety and firm when cooked.

Royal Kidney
One of the many varieties which the Scotsman Archibald Findlay (1841 - 1921) in his long life brought onto the market. Bred in 1899 the Royal Kidney was very popular in the early 20th century due to its great flavour. It is a second early, quite high yielding variety that is firm on cooking with fairly pale skin, pale yellow flesh and comparatively deep set eyes.

Salad Blue
A vigorous, second early Scottish variety that appeared before 1900 with blue to black skin and blue flesh that has a thin white rim just beneath the skin. The colour is retained on cooking. The flowers are pale blue with a green middle.

Salome
Germany 2001. First early salad potato with all round good „gourmee“ characteristics such as yellow flesh and skin colour, shallow eyes and oval tubers. It is a high yielding variety and is suitable as a second early crop due to its extended dormancy period. It shows good resistance to nematodes Ro1,4, black leg, powdery scab and blight on foliage also a satisfactory resistance to blight on tubers.
**Santé**
*Santé* is a second early to early maincrop variety from the Netherlands (1971) that is fairly firm to floury on cooking. The tubers are round to oval, large in size with pale yellow flesh, yellow peel and shallow eyes. The variety produces very high yields, is very resistant to potato wart disease and resistant to various viruses. It is, however, susceptible to late blight on foliage. *Santé* is suitable for dishes that require raw potatoes.

**Sarpo Mira**

**Sava**
Denmark, 1981. High yielding 2nd early culinary variety, firm when cooked, with yellow colour of skin and flesh. Parentage is traced back to the wellknown *Clivia* and amongst others *Ackersegen*. It is recommended to plant *Sava* on only good soils with a lesser distance between seed potatoes and the possibility of irrigation.

**Saxon**
GB 1992; very high yielding, floury, second early variety with oval tubers, pale yellow flesh, white skin, shallow to medium deep eyes. It has a lovely creamy flavour.

**Selma**
Germany, 1972. A 2nd early variety, firm when cooked and ideal as salad potato with smooth skin deep golden flesh and long oval tubers. In inclement weather conditions the potatoes tend to turn into odd shapes, but this does not have an influence on its taste. *Selma* is best suited on nutritious sandy to loamy soils.

**Senna**
Denmark, 2007. A 2nd early “northern” type of potato with red skin and yellow flesh and long oval shaped tubers. Its parentage is rooted in well-known varieties such as *Rosella, Agría, Quarta, Clivia* and *Bintje*.

**Setanta**
Ireland. A 2nd early variety of oval red skinned tubers with shallow eyes and yellow flesh has a high resistance to foliage and tuber blight as well as scab. Therefore *Setana* is also suitable for the organic growing sector.

**Sharpe’s Express**
GB 1900; bred by Charles Sharpe from Lincolnshire this old ultra early to first early variety with pale skin and yellow flesh is floury on cooking and has a wonderful delicate flavour. The tubers are generally of a long oval to slight pear shape. It tastes best cooked or steamed in the skin and served with butter or cold as a salad potato.

**Shetland Black**
The parentage of this second early variety from the Shetlands is unknown. The bean shaped tubers with oval pointed ends have a smooth black-purple skin and interesting white-yellow flesh with a purple brim on the outside. The creamy flesh has a good flavour.

**Sieglinde**
Old German, first early, variety that was introduced in 1935 by the company *Kartoffelzucht Böhlm* from the Lüneburger heath. *Sieglinde* flowers white and has
long oval to kidney shaped tubers with smooth, yellow skin and yellow flesh that is firm on cooking and has a high nutritional value. It certainly is a variety worth growing in a private garden. Sieglinde is the oldest variety registered on the variety list of the German potato register.

**Sirtema**
Dutch variety dating back to 1949. High yielding variety producing evenly shaped round oval tubers with yellow skin and light yellow flesh firm on cooking. The tubers have a low storing stability due to their short dormancy period.

**Skerry Blue**
Old Irish late maincrop variety dating back to before 1846. Known as the only variety sufficiently blight resistant to be planted during the years of the Great Potato Famine. Dark violet skinned tubers with pale yellow flesh, floury when cooked.

**Solist**
An ultra early, fairly firm cooking, culinary potato from Germany (1999). The tubers are round with pale yellow, netted skin, shallow eyes and very tasty flesh. If the tubers are pre-germinated and grown under fleece they can be harvested from the middle of June onwards.

**Spunta**
Second early Dutch variety from 1968 by J. Oldenburger from Assen with long, often large tubers with pale skin and shallow eyes. Spunta is fairly firm on cooking and stores well. It is commercially produced mainly in the Mediterranean, Cyprus in particular. Nicola seems to be gradually replacing Spunta in commercial production.

**Swift**
GB 1994; fairly firm on cooking, ultra early variety with white flesh, white peel, oval tubers and shallow eyes. Swift matures very quickly, produces very high yields and is ideal for growing in pots.

**Toluca**
Netherlands, 2007. Predominantly firm when cooked, Toluca is a 2nd early variety with a high resistance to foliage blight similar to Sapo Mira, yet susceptible to scab. Seed potatoes should definitely be pre-chitted prior to planting. The oval tubers have yellow skin, shallow eyes and yellow flesh.

**Trixie**
Scotland, 2010. Trixie is a cross between Mayan Gold and Charlotte. The mid early to mid latematuring variety has a pale yellow skin with purple spots. The flesh is yellow and turns floury when cooked. Trixie is susceptible to scab and only has a medium resistance to foliage blight.

**Up to date**
Very late, Scottish variety with ochre skin and very pale flesh that is fairly firm on cooking. As it was introduced in 1894 it is hardly an Up-to-date variety, but it is nevertheless still quite popular with enthusiasts. It is suitable for boiling, baking and potatoes au gratin. The slender but vigorous plants have red to violet flowers.

**Vales Emerald**
GB 2003. Early maturing developed by SORI with a up to 25% higher yield compared to other early varieties. Evenly shaped round/oval tubers shallow eyed, cream skin and pale yellow flesh ripen 10 days earlier than Maris Peer. Good common scab and black leg resistance.
**Vales Everest**

GB 2005. Floury, drought resistant mid to late main crop variety. Light pink shallow eyed, pale skinned tubers with pale yellow flesh. It stores well and shows a satisfactory all-round resistance to a variety of diseases.

**Vales Sovereign**


**Valfi**

Czech, unknown date. Tubers are round oval with blue skin and lilac coloured flesh developing a mild flavour when cooked suitable for potato au gratin and boiled potate.

**Valor**

Modern British (1993) disease resistant and very high yielding variety with oval tubers, yellow flesh, white skin and shallow eyes.

**Verity**

Late maincrop English variety from 1998 with high resistance to many diseases including foliage blight and common scab which makes it a viable option for organic production. The tubers are oval with white skin and purple eyes and are fairly firm to floury on cooking.

**Vienna**

Germany 2004. A new early crop variety producing high yields in average soil conditions and sufficient water supply. Tubers are long oval in shape with shallow eyes on a smooth slightly netted skin and pale yellow flesh firm with fine texture when cooked. Use of pre-chitted tubers recommended.

**Vitelotte**

A late variety with many names, Negresse, Truffle de Chine, Blue French Truffle Potato, that originates from 1850 France. It has long oval, small to medium sized tubers with thick blue/black skin and blue/purple flesh with white marbling effect. Unfortunately, the variety is not very productive. However, this drawback is far outweighed by its superb flavour and texture similar to chestnuts and its good storage stability. It is one of the finest culinary varieties amongst the blue-fleshed varieties. It is firm on cooking, very well suited to steaming the potatoes in their skins and for use in salads. Tuber size improves if the plants are irrigated in July/August during periods of draught. Vitelotte’s appearance is caused by a high content of the natural colourant Anthocyan.

**Wilja**

Early, fairly firm on cooking Dutch variety from 1967 that produces many large long oval tubers with pale yellow flesh, yellow skin and shallow eyes.

**Yukon Gold**

Early to second early Canadian variety from 1981 with oval to round, slightly flattened tubers with pale yellow skin and shallow pink eyes. Yukon Gold was bred by the University of Guelf, Ontario, Canada in 1966 (Norgleam x W5279-4) and certified in 1981.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Origin / Year</th>
<th>Cooking type</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Colour of flesh</th>
<th>Colour of skin</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Eye depth</th>
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Prices, availability and online ordering: [www.garden-shopping.de](http://www.garden-shopping.de)
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|                     | very early | early | intermediate | intermediate | late | very late |

| Prices, availability and online ordering: www.garden-shopping.de | naturwuchs |
## Price list potatoes 2014

All prices are incl. VAT. As long as in stock.

All prices are per kg.

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</tbody>
</table>
* This variety is only available as a ware potato, as this species is either not entered in a list of varieties of the EU or not currently certified seed is available. All other varieties are available as certified seed.

**Planting advice**

Seed potatoes are sorted according to size. The smaller the tubers the more tubers you get per kg. The distance between rows is usually about 65-70 cm (2 to 2½ feet) and the distance between tubers in each row is about 30-35 cm (1 foot). That means that an average of 100 tubers per 20 m² are required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>1 kg</th>
<th>5 kg</th>
<th>25 kg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25/32 mm</td>
<td>42 tubers  ≈ 8,4 m²</td>
<td>211 ≈ 42,2 m²</td>
<td>1059 ≈ 211 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>32/35 mm</td>
<td>23 tubers  ≈ 4,6 m²</td>
<td>116 ≈ 23,2 m²</td>
<td>578 ≈ 115 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>32/40 mm</td>
<td>18 tubers  ≈ 3,6 m²</td>
<td>93 ≈ 18,6 m²</td>
<td>463 ≈ 92,6 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>35/55 mm</td>
<td>14 tubers  ≈ 2,8 m²</td>
<td>70 ≈ 14,0 m²</td>
<td>349 ≈ 69,8 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(We cannot guarantee the accuracy of any information provided)