

# Alturas/A82360-7

- **High Yields & Solids**
- **Disease Resistance**
- **Specific Gravity**
- **Cold Sweetening Resistance**
- **Requires less N**
- **Culinary Qualities**
- **A77182-1 x A75188-3**

POTATO VARIETY  
MANAGEMENT  
INSTITUTE

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Released in 2002, *Alturas* was fifth and seventh in acreage in Idaho and the U.S. in 2006, respectively. *Alturas* is used primarily for processing, with its light russeting limiting its use for fresh-pack; however, it has been rated highly for its culinary quality. It is notable for its high yields and solids, and cold-sweetening resistance. *Alturas* has resistance to Verticillium wilt and early blight. Weaknesses include short tuber dormancy (see post-harvest and storage section), late maturity in areas with short growing seasons and higher water requirements than Russet Burbank. A release article for *Alturas* was published in the American Journal of Potato Research in 2003, volume 80.

## Management

### Seed & Planting:

Cut seed to 1.5 to 2.5 oz size. Optimal plant spacing for *Alturas* for commercial production in southeast Idaho is 13 to 15 inches in 36-inch wide rows. Plant 5—7 inches deep and provide a broad shallow hill to minimize greening.

## DISEASE

Verticillium	resistant
Scab	mod resistant
PVY	mod susceptible
Net Necrosis	mod resistant
Late Blight Foliar	mod susceptible
Late Blight Tuber	mod susceptible

### Fertility:

The nitrogen requirement for *Alturas* is about 60-70% of Russet Burbank. In south-east Idaho, this is equivalent to about 120 to 150 lb N/acre. In short season areas, all N should be applied pre-plant to allow tubers to mature by harvest. In longer season areas, split N applications can be used but all N should be applied before July 31 to avoid delaying tuber maturity. Planting *Alturas* the year after alfalfa can delay tuber maturation and can make vine kill more difficult.

### Irrigation:

Irrigation requirements are 15-20% higher than Russet Burbank and significant yield reductions will occur if water deficits occur, particularly late in the growing season. Maintain soil moisture at 60—80% throughout the season. Increased demand can be met using more frequent applications or greater amounts during each irrigation.

### Storage:

- Short dormancy potato – get CIPC on before 75 – 100 days after harvest
- Cure 55°F, then ramp to storage temp-  
42°F for dehy processing  
45 - 48°F for frozen processing

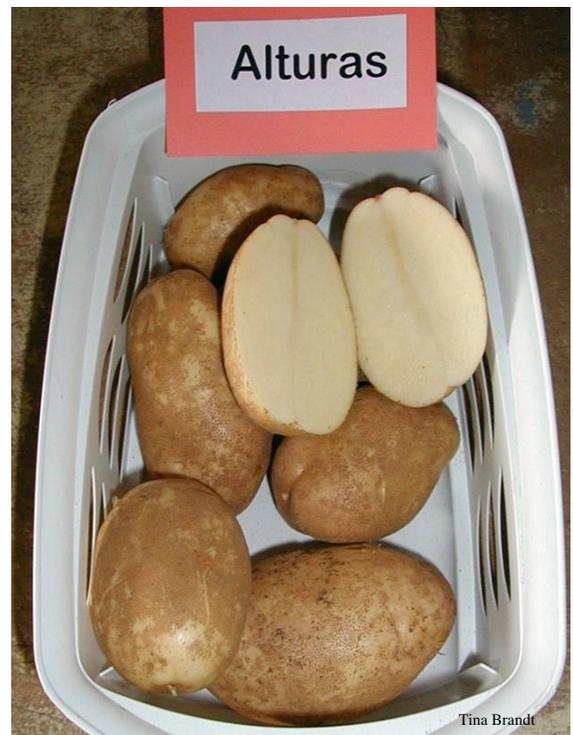
### Weaknesses:

- Small size
- Late maturity
- Light russeting
- 15-20% greater water requirement than Russet Burbank
- Shorter dormancy
- Sensitive to over fertilization with N

### Other Notes:

Metribuzin resistance for *Alturas* is good at normal application rates.

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The information contained within this flyer was supplied by researchers of the Northwest Potato Variety Development Program and their collaborators.

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