



ALTURAS

High Yields and Good Disease Resistance



SUMMARY

- High Yields and Solids
- Disease Resistance
- Specific Gravity
- Cold Sweetening Resistance
- Requires Less Nitrogen
- Culinary Qualities
- A77182-1 x A75188-3

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.

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.

DISEASE RATINGS

RESISTANT

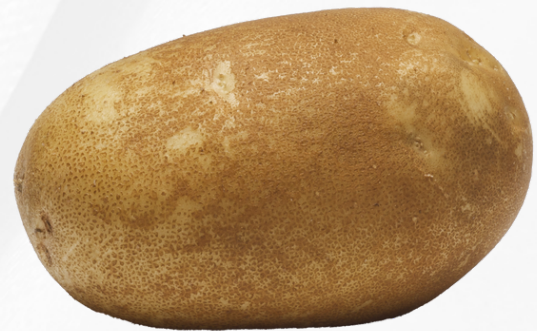
- Verticillium

MODERATELY RESISTANT

- Net Necrosis
- Scab

MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE

- Late Blight Foliar



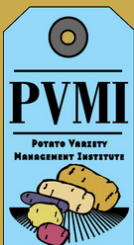
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Irrigation: Irrigation requirements are 15-20% higher than Russet Burbank and significant yield reductions will occur if water deficits occur, particularly late in the growing season. Maintain soil moisture at 60—80% throughout the season. Increased 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.