

## Mesa Russet

(Clonal Designation: CO94035-15RU)

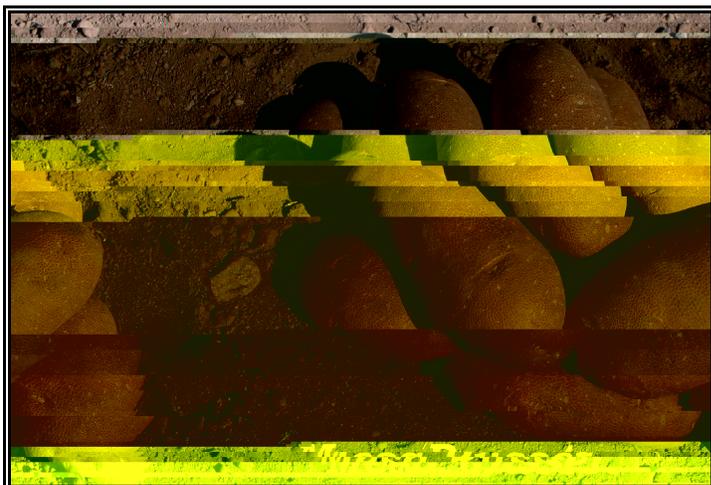
**Parentage:** AO80432-1 x Silverton Russet

**Developer(s):** Colorado State University

**Plant Variety Protection:** Applied For

### Incentives for Production

- ★ Yield potential
- ★ High percentage of US #1 tubers
- ★ Good tuber size profile
- ★ Attractive tuber type
- ★ Resistance to internal and external grade defects



### Field Management (continued)

To gain early plant vigor, apply 85 to 90 lb available N/A (residual soil N + well water N + applied N) pre-plant or at planting

Begin in-season N application after tuber formation. Apply the remaining N rate requirement (60 lb N/A) in three equal split applications at approximately seven days intervals during the growing season. End in-season N application by the end of July in the San Luis Valley. Finishing N application earlier in the season is preferred.

Petiole nitrate N concentration should range from 17,000 ppm at about 57 days after planting (DAP), down to 10,000 ppm at 78 DAP.

Vines should be killed at approximately 115 DAP to allow tubers to mature and to avoid tuber skinning and bruising at harvest.

### **Disease Considerations**

Mesa Russet is very resistant to powdery scab with no tuber symptoms and extremely low levels of root galling. Tubers are moderately resistant to *Fusarium* dry rot and *Pectobacterium carotovora* subsp. and moderately susceptible to *Alternaria solani* dry rot. It is susceptible to bacterial ring rot, PLRV and PVY. Ring rot symptoms express within 90 days of planting with typical symptom expression (early plant dwarfing and rosette, interveinal chlorosis and necrosis, leaf wilt and margin necrosis, and a positive stem squeeze for the presence of bacteria). Tuber symptoms may occur, but generally not in high numbers. While susceptible to PLRV and PVY, Mesa Russet has a low to medium level of in-field spread and disease expression is good. Mesa Russet is also susceptible to black dot caused by *Colletotrichum coccodes* so a good early season fungicide program is important. While susceptible to most other primary potato diseases, it has not shown any significant problems in research or grower trials.

Results from the Western Regional Trials from 2004-2006 indicated that Mesa Russet had no notable weakness and had resistance to *Verticillium wilt* and *Pectobacterium carotovora* subsp.