RESEARCH REPORT

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Selected Red/Yellow Skin Varieties Appearance and Quality After Storage, Washing, and Polishing

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Introduction:

Red and specialty type potatoes are an expanding segment of the Klamath Basin potato industry. Red and yellow skin potatoes are increasing in popularity with consumers, and growers are always looking for new varieties to fill a niche or match industry preferences. IREC has evaluated red, yellow, and specialty potatoes in variety tests for more than 20 years, and we've collected a lot of information on agronomic traits at harvest. However, little information is collected on the varieties appearance and quality after storage and commercial washing and polishing. This study examined external appearance of multiple red- and a yellow-skinned variety following storage and commercial polishing to identify varieties resistant to skinning and external blemishes.

Trial Information

Location: IREC, Tulelake, CA

Soil Type: Tulebasin mucky silty clay loam

Planting Date: May 14th, 2015

Harvest Date: September 23, 2015

Harvest Pulp Temperature: 59

Irrigation: Solid-set sprinklers

Plot Size: 2 rows (6 ft) wide by 20 ft long

In-Row Seed Spacing: 10 inches

Number of Replications: 4

Fertilizer per Acre: 204.6 N, 104 P205, 100 K, 36 S

Seed Treatment: Fir Bark Dust, Maxim 4FS

Weed Control: Prowl H₂0 & Roundup (pre-emergence), Outlook, Matrix

Insecticides: Admire Pro (in-furrow), Vydate

Fungicides: Quadris, Endura, Omega, Bravo Weatherstick, Tanos, Tattoo, Curzate

Vine Kill Method: Rolling vine, Reglone

Methods

Plots were harvested by laying potatoes up on top of the beds with a single row digger. Two ten-tuber sub-samples were collected off the primary chain, and then put into climate-controlled storage at 50°F. The rest of the plot was dug and run across the potato grade line. Two ten-tuber samples were pulled after the grade line and stored with the digger samples. One set of each, digger and gradeline subsamples, were washed then evaluated for internal/external defects. After 90 days the remaining samples were washed, allowed to warm at 65°F for 24 hours, and then polished using commercial equipment. 10 tuber sub-samples of washed and polished tubers were evaluated separately one day after polishing.

Results

Varieties differed mainly in their Lenticel scarring, sheen, and appearance merit at harvest (Figures 2,4, and 5). Peppermint and A05182-7Y had a high amount of skinning after storage compared to most other varieties in the trial. Chieftan had noticeably less sheen than all other varieties. NDA0502378-1R had a significantly higher appearance and sheen rating than all other red varieties.

Black dot was not severe for all varieties except Yukon Gold. Lenticel scarring was moderately severe on most varieties except NDTX5438-11R, Modoc, and Chieftain which had little incidence.

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Table 1. Harvest Evaluation and Yield Results

	Total Yield	Culls ¹	Avg. Tuber Size	Tubers Per Plant	Early Die Rating ²	Early Season Vine Vigor 6/10/15 ³	Specific	Knobs	Growth Crack	Irregular Shape
Variety	CWT/A	%	ounces	#	A.U.D.P.C	1-10	Gravity	%	%	%
NDTX5438-11R	499	5	6.1	7.9	291	6.8	1.068	0.5	2.5	0.1
Modoc	521	19	5.4	10.0	597	7.6	1.065	2.2	7.1	0.0
Chieftain	558	13	6.9	7.8	301	7.8	1.073	1.6	4.5	0.2
Red Luna	504	13	5.7	8.6	74	8.0	1.078	1.5	4.7	2.1
Colorado Rose	528	15	6.8	7.9	269	7.5	1.075	3.3	4.5	0.9
Peppermint	297	26	7.9	7.0	58	8.3	1.075	3.2	6.2	0.0
95% Conf. Interval	33	3	0.3	0.5	73	0.4	0.004	1.0	1.6	1.1

¹ Percent of total tubers.

Table 2. Additional Varieties from Western Regional Trial

Variety	Total Yield CWT/A	Culls ¹	Avg. Tuber Size Ounces	Tubers Per Plant #	Early Die Rating ² A.U.D.P.C	Specific Gravity	Knobs ¹	Growth Crack ¹	Irregular Shape ¹
NDA050237B-1R	506	2	5.3	8.8	65	1.064	0.1	0.8	0.1
Yukon Gold	435	3	7.3	6.0	505	1.076	1.4	0.8	1.4
A05182-7Y	464	2	3.9	11.2	68	1.079	0.5	0.1	0.5
NDA081451CB-1CY	624	9	5.5	10.7	106	1.086	0.1	2.1	0.6

¹ Percent of total tubers.

² Area Under Disease Progress Curve based on foliar early-dying ratings. Higher value is more susceptible.

³ Vine vigor based on 1-10; 10 being the most vigorous

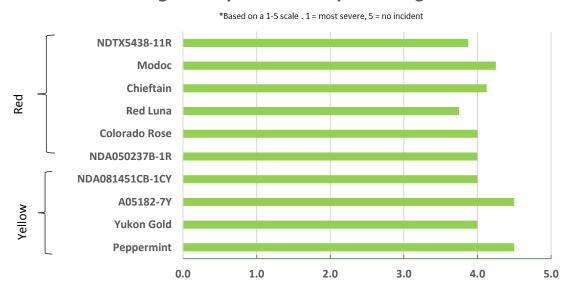
² Area Under Disease Progress Curve based on foliar early-dying ratings. Higher value is more susceptible.

Table 3. Summary Notes for Varieties (Regional Trial Entries Included)

Variety	Notes					
NDTX5438-11R	Low cull percentage, similar to Modoc in appearance					
Modoc	High cull percentage					
Chieftain	Low tuber skin sheen when polished					
Red Luna	Pointy, pear shaped, resistant to early dying					
Colorado Rose						
Peppermint	Inconsistent skin coloring, high cull percentage, resistant to early dying, low total yield					
NDA050237B-1R	Resistant to early dying, high sheen when polished					
Yukon Gold	Large average tuber size, high incidence to black dot on tuber surface					
A05182-7Y	Resistant to early dying , small tubers, deep yellow coloring					
NDA081451CB-1CY	High total yield, looks like Yukon					

Figure 1.

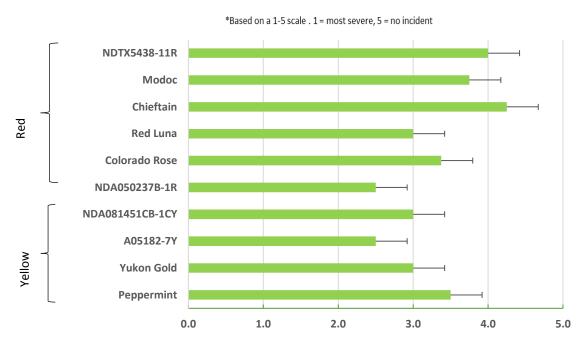
Skinning Severity After 104 Days in Storage



Treatments were not statistically different.

Figure 2.

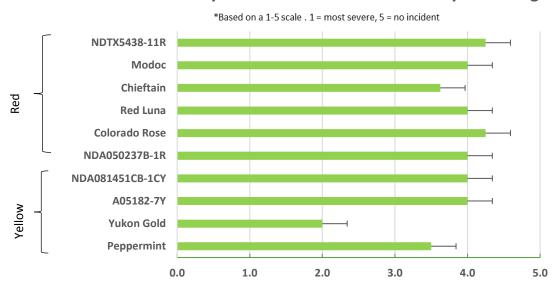
Lenticel Scarring Severity After 104 Days in Storage



Error bars indicate a 95% confidence interval.

Figure 3.

Black Dot Severity On Tuber Suface After 104 Days in Storage



Error bars indicate a 95% confidence interval.

Figure 4.

Sheen Intensity of Tuber Skin After 104 Days in Storage

*Based on a 1-5 scale. 1=dull, 5=shiny

NDTX5438-11R

Modoc

Chieftain

Red Luna

Colorado Rose

NDA050237B-1R

NDA081451CB-1CY

A05182-7Y

Yukon Gold

Peppermint

1.0

Error bars indicate a 95% confidence interval.

0.0

Figure 5.

Appearance Merit Score After 104 Days in Storage

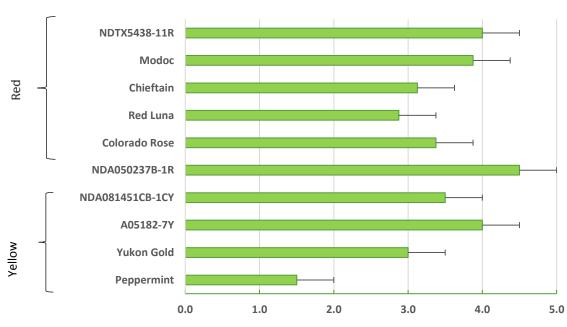
2.0

3.0

4.0

5.0

*Based on a 1-5 scale. 1 = least appealing, 5 = most appealing



Error bars indicate a 95% confidence interval.



