

Northwest Norkotah 90 Management Guidelines

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Store seed @ 38-40°F until seed cutting

Optimal seed size = 2.0 to 2.5 oz

Seed spacing:

NWN 90: 9-10 inches (about 27-30 cwt/acre)

Nitrogen fertilizer recommendations for NWN 90

Soil test N ¹ (0-12 inch) ppm (NO ₃ -N + NH ₄ -N)	NWN 90		
	Yield Goal (cwt/acre)		
	400	500	600
	lbs N/acre ²		
0	160	190	220
5	140	170	200
10	120	150	180
15	100	130	160
20	80	110	140
25	60	90	120

¹Soil test N = Nitrate-N + Ammonium N

²Following grain or corn, add 15 lbs N/acre for each ton of straw or stalks up to a total of 60 lbs N/acre

If the field has not been fumigated or has not been out of potatoes for at least 4 years, apply an additional 40-50 lbs N/acre

Nitrogen timing for NWN 90:

Apply 50-60% of total seasonal N preplant with 75% applied by row closure. The remaining N applications made during tuber bulking should be guided by petiole nitrate-N tests and should be completed by early August.

Petiole Nitrate Concentrations for NWN 90:

Tuber set: 18,000 to 20,000 ppm

Early tuber bulking: 16,000 to 18,000 ppm

Late tuber bulking: 14,000 to 16,000 ppm

Maturation: 8,000 to 10,000 ppm

Phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients: Follow recommendations for Russet Burbank.

Irrigation: The water use pattern for NWN 90 is similar to Russet Burbank. Maintain available soil moisture above 65-70% throughout tuber bulking but adjust water application amounts later in the season as the plants start to senesce.

Late season irrigation needs to be closely monitored to avoid overwatering that can produce enlarged lenticels and increased disease problems.

Diseases: As with other Norkotah line selections, NWN 90 is susceptible to PVY, early blight and late blight, so follow standard management practices for these diseases.

Vine Kill:

NWN 90 tubers mature later in the season so kill vines 16-21 days before harvest for adequate maturity.

Note: It is important to use the recommended 9-10 inch seed piece spacing and the nitrogen fertilizer application rates listed above to produce the optimal tuber size profile and minimize the possibility of hollow heart development.