1971
OHIO POTATO VARIETY TRIALS

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OHIO POTATO VARIETY TRIALS -- 1971

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The 1971 Ohio Potato Variety Trials were conducted on the farms of six cooperating growers. The purpose of these trials was to determine the characteristics and yielding ability of new varieties under Ohio growing conditions as compared to standard varieties now grown in the state. This testing program provides information to guide Ohio growers in evaluating new introductions for possible inclusion in their production programs. Furthermore, the information generated by these trials aids growers in providing the consumer an appealing, nutritious product.

Thirteen varieties were evaluated in 1971:

Season of Maturity	
Early	Midseason to Late
New Haig	Abnaki
Alamo	Shurchip
Superior	Norchip
Monona	MS 503
Wauseon	NY 41
Iopride	Peconic
	Katahdin

Superior and Katahdin were included for purposes of comparison, Table 1.

In addition to the above varieties, a number of new selections were compared in a replicated secondary (observation) study. The purpose of this study was to find promising new material for more extensive testing in the main (standard) study in the future. Thirty-two varieties and selections were evaluated in this phase of the testing program.

METHODS

Main study.-- Plots consisted of double 40-foot rows of 50 seed pieces each. Seed were cut and dusted with Polyram immediately prior to planting. Spacing of seed pieces and row width varied with location but averaged 10 and 34 inches, respectively. Individual growers used their customary cultural and spray practices (Table 2). Stand, vigor and the incidence of disease were evaluated during the growing season.

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Table 1. Source, Origin, Recognized Disease Resistance, Season and Principal Characteristics of Varieties Listed in Order of Maturity. Ohio Potato Variety Trials--1971.

Variety	Seed Source	Origin	Year Released	Resistant To	Outstanding Charateristics (Claimed & Observed)
New Haig	Jim Leet	Nebr.	1957	Scab, Virus X.	Claimed to set lighter and be slightly later than Haig.
Alamo (B5066-3)	Maine	USDA & Texas	1967	Late blight, scab, mild mosaic, net necrosis.	Shallow eyes; smooth, early. Widely adapted.
Superior (Ag. 29)	Maine	Wisc.	1961	Late blight, scab	Kennebec X Merrimack. Smooth. Shallow eyes. Good chipper.
Iopride (Iowa 6413)	Iowa	Iowa	1970	Probably mod. res't to late blight, scab, Virus X.	Smooth, uniform. Good yields.
Monona	Maine	USDA & Frito-Lay	1964	Vert. wilt, Virus X.	Katahdin X Chippewa. Good chipper. Reconditions well.
Abnaki (B54156)	Maine	USDA & Me. & N.Y.	1971	Res't to Vert., leaf roll mild mosaic. Susc. to L. B.	High yields. Compares with Kennebec & Katahdin.
MS 503	Michigan	Michigan	- -	- - - - - - -	Attractive processor.
Peconic	New York	New York	1966	Golden Nematode.	Sets heavily. Susc.to drouth. Uniform. Chips well. High Sp. grav.
Shurchip	Nebraska	Nebraska	1968	Scab. Tolerant to Fusarium and Verticillium wilts.	Shallow eyes. Attractive. Susceptible to late blight.
Norchip (N.D. 5899-1)	Wisconsin	N. Dakota	1968	Scab, some insects.	Smooth, Attractive. Shallow eyes. Good chipper. Drouth resistant.
Katahdin	Maine	USDA	1935	Leafroll mosaic. Y. dwarf.	Widely adapted. Same parentage as Chippewa. Good chipper. Shallow set.
Wauseon	Maine	USDA	1967	Late blight, scab, mosaic, Golden Nem., net necrosis.	Katahdin cross. Reconditions. Good chipper and dicer.
N.Y. 41	New York	New York	- -	- - - - - - -	High yields. Replaces N.Y. 30.

Table 2. Details of Cultural Practices by Farm, Ohio Potato Variety Trials--1971.

Factor	Farm Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Planting Date	April 28	April 30	May 5	May 11	May 13	May 22
Harvest Date	September 24	October 18	October 22	September 28	October 9	October 5
Crop in 1970	Potatoes	Wheat	Potatoes	Wheat	Potatoes	Hay
Crop Plowed Down	Rye	Rye Grass	Rye	Timothy & Clover	None	Timothy
Fertilizer per acre	300 lbs urea + 900 lbs 12-24-24	1,000 lbs 17-17-17	1,400 lbs 10-20-20	1,200 lbs 10-20-20	54 lbs N, 184 lbs P, 180 K	1,000 lbs 10-20-20
Herbicide per Acre	50 lbs gran. Eptam	1 gal. 6% Eptam	Lorox on A reps Sencor on B reps	50 lbs gran. Eptam	Dinitro	50 lbs gran. Eptam
Systemic Insect. per Acre	Thimet 25 lbs	Thimet 30 lbs	Disyston 20 lbs	Disyston 25 lbs	Disyston 18 lbs	Disyston 20 lbs
Spacing, inches	9.5 X 34	9.5 X 32	9 X 34	11 X 34	9 X 34	11 X 34
Soil Type	Sandy Loam	Canfield Silt Loam	Oakley Silt Loam	Silt Loam	Clayey Silt Loam	Wooster Silt Loam

Immediately after harvest, tubers were graded into two size categories, A = tubers over 2" in diameter; B = tubers less than 2". Tubers showing external defects or rots were separated and classified as culls. Samples of A-size tubers were taken for tests of stem-end discoloration and specific gravity and chipping quality.

Secondary study.-- The observation type studies were conducted on farms 1 and 2. Plots consisted of double 20-foot rows of 25 seed pieces each. Entries were subjectively evaluated for disease and appearance in the field. Yield and tuber size and defects were recorded as in the standard or main study. Samples of A-size tubers were taken for chipping and specific gravity tests.

Weather conditions.-- Rainfall data were taken throughout the season (Table 3). Farms No. 1 and 4 were irrigated. Total moisture as recorded includes both rainfall and irrigation water. Plantings on Farm No. 5 may have suffered from lack of rainfall while those on Farm No. 3 may have been too wet for best performance. The soil on Farm No. 1 was light and sandy in nature and was deficient in moisture despite having received heavier rainfall than some other locations. Farm No. 2 was dry in June but unusually wet in July with the result that the incidence of misshapen tubers was increased.

In general, temperatures were about normal during the season. However, night temperatures in June and July were slightly below normal. Most varieties were mature before the first killing frost.

RESULTS

Percent stand.-- The percent of seed pieces producing plants varied from 79.5 to 92.1 percent among all farms. The average percent stand was 84.8. MS 503 produced the lowest stand 75 percent, while Iopride had the highest stand, 90 percent, table 4. Conversely, in 1970 Iopride produced very low stands and Superior, which formed above average stands in 1971, ranked second lowest. These results indicate that multiple tests over a number of years and at different locations are essential for accurate varietal evaluation. The average stand for all varieties was 82 percent in 1970 and 88 percent in 1969.

In the secondary or observation study, the average stand was 73.5 percent with a range of 61 to 98 percent, table 7. Most of the named varieties gave satisfactory stands with the exception of Oromonte, which had an average stand of 67.3 percent. Several USDA selections formed very poor stands.

Disease and vigor.-- The incidence and severity of disease and plant vigor were subjectively evaluated at weekly intervals on Farms No. 4 and 6. With the exception of a mild mosaic in Cascade in the observation study, very little virus disease of any type was noted. Vigor was generally good to very good. Occasional verticillium and/or Fusarium wilt symptoms were noted but their effects were not severe. Three percent or more of the plants of Abnaki, Superior and Wauseon showed wilt symptoms on Farms No. 4 and 6.

Wilt was also found in the selections B6741-3 and Cascade in the observation study; a slight amount was found in Alaska Russet, Bake King, B6743-3 and B6741-11.

Table 3. Moisture Received During the Season by Farm, Ohio Potato Variety Trials--1971.

Factor	Farm Number					
	1*	2	3	4*	5	6
Planting Date	April 28	April 30	May 5	May 11	May 13	May 22
Harvest Date	September 24	October 18	October 22	September 28	October 9	October 5
Total Moisture, Inches						
May	3.63	3.80	3.60	1.35	1.50	- -
June	4.12	1.45	5.70	2.30	1.60	- -
July	4.83	5.65	3.70	6.90	1.20	- -
August	2.16	0.50	5.10	2.95	1.10	- -
September	2.55	3.30	4.60	3.65	3.10	- -
Total	14.79	14.70	22.70	14.65	8.50	- -

* Irrigated.

Table 4. Summary of Average Percent Stand, Major Tuber Defects, Tuber Size Distribution and Yields of Culls and Marketable Tubers in Cwt./Acre. Ohio Potato Variety Trials--1971

Variety*	Percent Stand	Weight of 40 Tubers, lbs.	Percent Size "B"	Percent Culls	Major Defects@	Percent Marketable	Mkt. Yield, Cwt./Acre
New Haig	84	14.7	5.6	4.6	CrSh	89.6	310
Alamo	82	11.6	6.2	14.8	ShGr	79.0	277
Superior	87	17.1	3.4	10.2	Sh	86.4	275
Iopride	90	15.4	9.2	10.2	ShGr	80.4	302
Monona	83	19.5	2.0	9.8	Sh	88.4	300
Abnaki	84	20.4	2.2	11.0	Sh	86.9	319
MS 503	75	15.9	7.6	9.2	ShGr	83.2	276
Peconic	89	14.7	6.4	8.6	ScShGr	85.0	290
Shurchip	89	14.3	5.4	8.0	Sh	86.6	335
Norchip	89	14.7	8.6	17.6	ShCrGr	73.8	294
Katahdin	85	17.7	4.0	6.0	Gr	90.2	285
Wauseon	84	17.6	3.4	12.0	ShGr	84.6	270
NY 41	79	21.4	2.0	8.8	Sh	89.4	347
Average	85	16.5	5.1	10.0	- -	84.9	298

* Varieties ranked according to approximate season of maturity.
@ Sh = rough shape; Gr = sun-greening; Sc = scab.

Conditions apparently were not favorable for scab at any of the locations. However, Peconic showed a slight amount of scab at all locations. A minor incidence of scab was observed in Abnaki, NY 41, BR6617-2, Cobbler, Platte, Raritan, MS 709, Bake King and B6558-16.

Tuber grades and defects.-- The term "marketable yield" as used throughout this report is essentially synonymous with U.S. No. 1 grade tubers. However, Marketable Yield was used due to the lack of time to precisely determine the classification for borderline tubers.

The principal tuber defects observed were sun-greening, misshapen tubers, growth cracks, surface scab and tuber rots (Tables 4 and 7). In the main study in 1971, 85 percent of the tubers were graded as marketable while 91 percent were classified as marketable in 1970. Katahdin produced the highest percentage of marketable tubers, 90.2 percent, and NY 41 ranked second, 89.4 percent. Conversely, Norchip and Alamo yielded the lowest percentage of marketable tubers 79.0 and 73.8 percent. On an annual basis, the average percentages of marketable tubers in the main study were 85.8 in 1969, 87.2 in 1968 and 91.5 percent in 1967.

Five percent of the tubers were graded as size "B" (less than 2") in 1971 with values ranging from 2 to 9.2 percent depending on the variety. By variety percent cullage ranged from 4.6 percent for New Haig and 6.0 percent for Katahdin to 14.8 percent for Alamo and 17.6 percent for Norchip.

Stem end discoloration.-- Samples of ten tubers each were taken from each farm for laboratory evaluation of stem end discoloration. Tuber tissues were cultured to determine the presence of Verticillium and Fusarium wilt organisms. In general, Monona, Wauseon and Shurchip showed the highest percentage of vascular discoloration while Katahdin, Peconic, Superior and Norchip ranked in a slightly lower category. NY 41 showed the lowest incidence of discoloration. Tests of tuber tissues by Dr. Robert Partyka, Extension Pathologist, indicated that many tubers showing dark vascular rings did not contain wilt organisms. Furthermore, verticillium appeared to be slightly more prevalent than Fusarium in the tubers.

Yield.-- The early varieties should be compared with Superior and the later types with Katahdin (Table 4, 5, and 6). NY 41 produced the highest average yield in 1971 with 347 cwt/A. However, seed for this variety were not available on Farms No. 1 and 2. Shurchip ranked second in yield with 335 cwt/A. Abnaki, which was tested for the first time in 1971, ranked third with a yield of 319 cwt/A of marketable potatoes and looks very promising. The Haig strain used in 1971 (New Haig) was much better than that used in years past. Haig has not been a satisfactory variety in Ohio due to small tuber size and low yields. Eight of the thirteen varieties produced higher yields than Katahdin in 1971.

Shurchip has produced the highest average yields during the three years it has been tested (Table 5). NY 41 ranked second for the one year tested. In 1971, Abnaki which was being tested for the first time in Ohio, ranked third among all the varieties still being tested.

Table 5. Average Yields of Marketable Potatoes For Varieties Grown in 1971 and For Those Grown More Than Two Years in Nine Years of Testing. Ohio Potato Variety Trials--1971.

Variety	Years Tested									Avg. Yield, Cwt./Acre
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Early										
Haig	-	-	-	204	254	233	-	-	310	250
Cobbler	213	244	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Alamo	-	-	-	-	-	298	286	308	277	292
Superior	213	261	289	255	283	269	308	269	275	269
Iopride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	302	312
Medium Early										
Snowflake	246	276	285	195	-	-	-	-	-	250
Norgold Russet	-	263	259	221	-	-	-	-	-	248
LaChipper	252	316	326	282	325	272	301	-	-	296
Platte	-	-	-	-	315	273	302	-	-	296
Monona	-	-	-	229	288	231	284	274	300	276
Wauseon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	270	284
Abnaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	319
Midseason										
Peconic	-	-	-	-	-	305	297	349	290	310
Arenac	261	257	332	202	-	-	-	-	-	265
Penobscott	-	-	-	222	-	307	425	-	-	318
Shurchip	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	382	335	367
Norchip	-	-	-	-	-	307	282	355	294	309
MS 503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	276	276
NY 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	347
Katahdin	297	218	405	270	347	284	290	344	285	304
Kennebec	273	253	394	290	386	-	-	-	-	319
Lenape	-	-	-	-	326	363	274	-	-	321
Late										
Sebago	242	268	374	225	299	-	-	-	-	282
Ona	279	247	402	234	350	319	-	-	-	305

Table 6. Average Yields of Marketable Potatoes by Variety, Cwt./Acre. Ohio Potato Variety Trials - 1971.

Farm Number												Average All Farms[2]	
1		2		3[1]		4		5		6			
Shurchip	245	Peconic	451	Shurchip	454	N. Y. 41	418	Shurchip	247	N. Y. 41	404	N. Y. 41	347
Iopride	210	Katahdin	414	New Haig	436	New Haig*	405	Katahdin	237	Shurchip	394	Shurchip	335
New Haig	189	Shurchip	405	N. Y. 41	428	Shurchip	383	Abnaki	233	Norchip	335	Abnaki	319
Superior	188	New Haig*	401	Norchip	399	MS 503	376	Alamo	223	New Haig*	334	New Haig	310
Norchip	172	Monona	401	MS 503	345	Peconic	374	New Haig*	220	Superior	323	Iopride	302
MS 503	170	Iopride	399	Abnaki	340	Iopride	371	N. Y. 41	220	Iopride	315	Monona	300
Peconic	166	Abnaki	391	Peconic	336	Norchip	363	Iopride	216	Abnaki	312	Norchip	294
Katahdin	142	Superior	363	Katahdin	335	Abnaki	342	Superior	212	Katahdin	300	Peconic	290
- - - -		MS 503	358	Superior	311	Alamo	334	Peconic	203	MS 503*	289	Katahdin	285
- - - -		Norchip	329	Alamo	308	Katahdin	332	Monona	198	Alamo	288	Alamo	277
- - - -		Wauseon	322	Iopride	284	Monona	321	Norchip	194	Wauseon	281	MS 503	276
- - - -		Alamo	263	Monona	283	Wauseon	308	MS 503	184	Monona	280	Superior	275
- - - -		- - - -	-	Wauseon	235	Superior	287	Wauseon	171	Peconic	256	Wauseon	270
Average	186		375		345		355		212		318		298

(1) Total Yield (2) Not including Farm No. 3 (*) One replicate Only.

Table 7. Average Percent Stand, Marketable Yield, Major Defects and Characteristics of Varieties Used in the Secondary Study (Listed in Order of Marketable Yield). Ohio Potato Variety Trials - 1971.

Selection	Season	Percent Stand	Percent Marketable	Mkt. Yield Cwt./Acre	Major Defects[1]	Notes
BR6316-7*	Late	93.5	84.9	402	Sh Gr	Too late. Lg. tubers, hollow heart
Raritan* (F5459)	Late	79.5	85.5	374	Sh Gr Sc	Lg. tubers, hollow heart. Res't to Vert. Chips well. Res't to Virus A.
Bake King	Midseason	82.0	87.6	355	Gr Sh Sc	No disease resist, Poor chipper.
Cascade* (48-1)	Midseason	91.5	80.8	342	Sh Gr	Fries well, chips poorly. High yields. Res't. leaf roll, V. wilt, scab, Rhiz.
B6692-5*	Midseason	76.0	89.8	341	Gr Sh	- - - - - - - -
Katahdin*	Midseason	85.7	89.6	332	Gr	Res't. leaf roll, mild mosaic. Std. var. Keeps shape well; greens badly.
B6741-16*	Midseason	64.5	83.6	329	Sh Sc	Susc. to scab. Poor stand.
B6558-16*	Midseason	64.5	80.6	328	Sh Gr Cr Sc	Poor stand.
91.57-H18*	Midseason	84.5	83.6	322	Gr Sh	Russet. Lg tubers, hollow heart
B6743-3	Midseason	60.0	83.1	318	Gr Sh Cr	Poor stand.
Kennebec*	Midseason	79.0	76.9	310	Gr Sh	Good Chipper, cooker. Res't. late blight net necrosis. Susc. to wilts, spindle tuber. High yields, low grades.
BR6448-7*	Midseason	77.5	80.9	310	Cr Sh Gr	Growth cracks, hollow heart.
Oromonte	Late	67.3	87.0	309	Sh	Yellow flesh. Too late, poor stand. Chips well, reconditions. Wilt res't.

Table 7. Average Percent Stand, Marketable Yield, Major Defects and Characteristics of Varieties Used in the Secondary Study (Listed in Order of Marketable Yield). Ohio Potato Variety Trials - 1971. (Cont.)

Selection	Season	Percent Stand	Percent Marketable	Mkt. Yield Cwt./Acre	Major Defects[1]	Notes
Oromonte	Late	67.3	87.0	309	Sh	Yellow flesh. Too late, poor stand. Chips well, reconditions. Wilt res't.
FL 310	Midseason	85.0	77.1	308	Gr Sh	- - - - - - - -
BR6617-2	Early	75.0	79.4	308	Sh Gr Sc	Poor stand. Susc. to scab
Cobbler	Early	90.5	78.6	306	Gr Sc Sh	Deep eyes, susc. to scab. Res't to wart and mild mosaic.
York*	Early	66.0	84.5	301	Gr	Res't to blight. Low stand.
MS 709*	Midseason	78.1	83.3	301	Gr	Smooth, shallow eyes. Attractive. Good yields in prior years.
B6529-12	Midseason	79.5	73.5	296	Cr Gr Sh	Growth cracks. Lg. tubers, low grades.
93.55-16*	Early	90.0	85.3	293	Gr Cr	Res't Fus. & Vert., scab. Chips well. Shallow eyes, russet.
Platte	Early	86.5	89.4	289	Sh Sc Gr	Res't scab, Fus. Tol. to Vert. Susc. to drouth, early blight. Chips well.
B6741-2	Midseason	76.5	86.0	279	Gr Sh Cr	Moderate Cracking.
Seminole* (B4469-7 & F1282)	Early	93.5	82.2	277	Gr Sh	Mod. res't. to Vert., mild mosaic. Claimed good chipper. Adapted to South.
Alaska Russet*	Early	87.0	82.8	270	Gr Sh	Attractive. High Sp. gravity.
B6741-23	Midseason	73.0	80.0	269	Gr Cr Sh	Low stand. growth cracks.

Table 7. Average Percent Stand, Marketable Yield, Major Defects and Characteristics of Varieties Used in the Secondary Study (Listed in Order of Marketable Yield). Ohio Potato Variety Trials - 1971. (Cont.)

Selection	Season	Percent Stand	Percent Marketable	Mkt. Yield Cwt./Acre	Major Defects[1]	Notes
B6741-11	Midseason	78.3	70.9	256	Gr Cr Sh	Growth cracks. Hollow heart. Low grades.
B635-10	Early	76.5	70.3	239	Sh	Rough shape, elongated. Low grades.
B6599-1	Early	72.0	73.6	236	Cr Gr Sh	Cracks, low grades. Low stand.
B6741-3	Early	80.5	81.8	233	Sh Gr Cr	Growth cracks.
B6547-7	Midseason	71.5	57.3	233	Cr Gr Sh	Low stands. Cracks. Low grades.
B6741-22	Midseason	75.0	74.5	214	Gr Sh	Low grades, yields.
B6597-20	Midseason	64.5	39.0	129	Gr Sh Cr	Low grades & yields. Low stand. Lg. tubers.

* To be tested further in 1972

1 Sh = misshapen; Gr = sun green; Cr = growth cracks; Sc = scab.

SUMMARY

Main study.-- Thirteen potato varieties were evaluated in a replicated study on each of six farms. Superior and Katahdin were used as check varieties. Varieties used were: early = Alamo, Haig, Superior, Monona, Wauseon and Iopride; midseason to late = Abnaki, Shurchip, Norchip, MS 503, NY 41, Peconic and Katahdin.

Varietal information.-- NY 41 is a high-yielding variety which has replaced NY 30. Both NY 30 and NY 41 have produced higher yields than all other varieties in the last three years of testing. Shurchip is a very promising russet from Nebraska which is resistant to scab and is tolerant to Fusarium and Verticillium wilts. Norchip is an outstanding new variety from North Dakota which appears to hold considerable promise as a "muck" variety; it may require wider than normal spacing for best results in Ohio.

Iopride (formerly Iowa 6413) which is a high-yielding, early variety appears to be worthy of further testing; it is resistant to scab Virus X and probably has some resistance to late blight. Alamo matures as early as Cobbler and often outyields Superior; it is resistant to late blight, scab, mild mosaic and leaf roll necrosis and will be tested further. Abnaki is resistant to Verticillium wilt and leaf roll and looks very promising.

Stand.-- Stands varied from 79 to 92 percent and averaged 85 percent. Varieties forming the highest stands were Iopride (90 percent) and Shurchip, Norchip and Peconic (89 percent each). MS 503 produced the lowest stand, 75 percent, followed by NY 41, 79 percent.

Tuber size grades.-- The percentage of tubers grades as U. S. No. 1 ranged from a low of 74 percent for Norchip and 79 for Alamo to a high of 90 percent for Katahdin.

Yield.-- The mean yield of marketable potatoes in 1971 was 298 cwt/A, about average. By variety, yields ranged from 347 cwt/A for NY 41 to 270 cwt/A for Wauseon. Shurchip and Abnaki also produced high yields (335 and 319 cwt/A). Haig, Iopride and Monona lead the early varieties with yields of 310, 302, and 300 cwt/A, respectively while Alamo, Superior and Wauseon produced 277, 275 and 270 cwt/A. NY 41 lead the midseason and late varieties with an average of 347 cwt/A while Peconic, Norchip, Katahdin and MS 503 yielded 290, 294, 284, and 276 cwt/A in succession.

Secondary (observation) study.-- Ten of the 32 selections were regarded as early, 19 as midseason and 3 were regarded as late types. Two of the late selections, BR6316-7 and Raritan, lead in average yield. However, the former was still green at harvest and apparently matures too late for Ohio.

Approximately one-third to one-half of the varieties tested in 1971 are worthy of further trials. Among the most promising are Raritan, Bake King, Cascade and possibly York because of its extreme earliness. Among the seedlings, the most promising appear to be B6692-5, 91.57-H18, FL 310 and possibly BR6316-7, MS 709 and 93.55-16.

Acknowledgments

Cooperating Growers:

Donald Becker, Tuscarawas County--No. 1
Robert Husted, Defiance County--No. 5
Douglas Michael, Champaign County--No. 3
Ivan and Galen Moomaw, Wayne County--No. 2
Harold Thompson, Columbiana County--No. 4
Ernst Tritten, Columbiana County--No. 6

Mr. Mark Jameson, Agricultural Technician, in Horticulture at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and Mr. David Kelly, Manager of Ohio Potato Growers Association, assisted in harvesting and size-grading the tubers. Dr. Robert Partyka, Extension Pathologist, performed laboratory tests for vascular disorders associated with Verticillium and Fusarium wilts.

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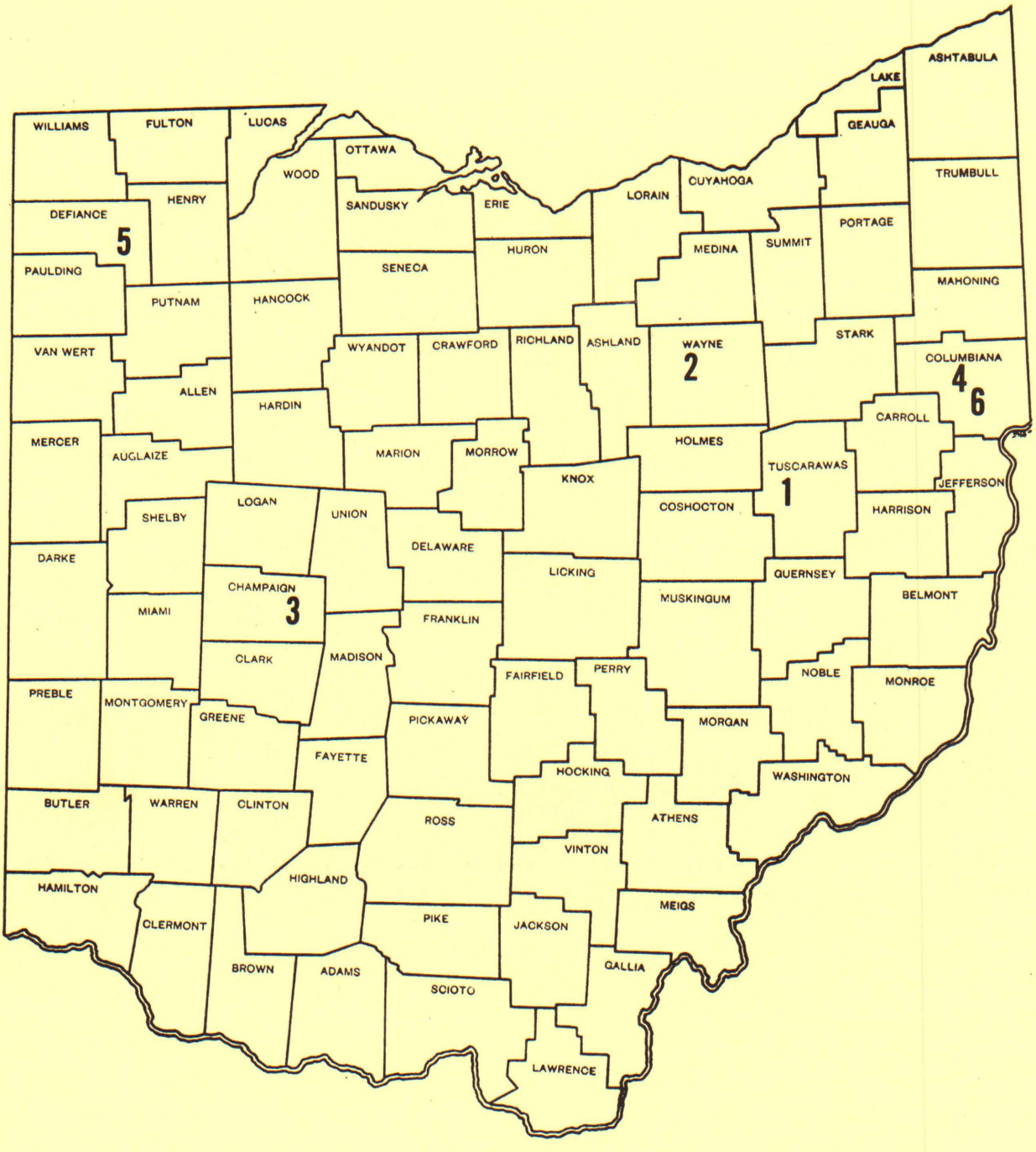

COOPERATING GROWERS, 1971
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