

Project Report

Alberta Potato Variety Development 2025 Lethbridge Polytechnic, AB

Fresh Market Potatoes

Prepared for:
Funding agencies and industry sponsors

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Introduction

In Alberta, potato industry stakeholders are looking for replacement varieties that use less nitrogen, less water, less pesticide, yet yield superior processing or culinary quality and tonnage. An ideal fresh market variety would produce a good yield of medium sized tubers, be relatively tolerant of environmental fluctuations, have few defects, and have an attractive appearance. Tubers with a good skin set that store well are very desirable. Varieties from breeding programs in Canada, Europe and the United States are often being assessed. Many breeding programs target disease resistance, nitrogen use efficiency and excellent storage potential in addition to increased yield. Tuber yield potential and nutritional requirements are impacted by variety characteristics and by environmental characteristics such as the length of the growing season (Westerman, 1993). As noted by Love *et al.* (2003), the full potential of a new variety may not be realized until proper management is implemented. There is increasing pressure on potato producers to utilize best management practices to reduce the environmental footprint for potatoes. The costs of such shifts in production practices will be borne primarily by producers.

The purpose of this project was to pool resources to evaluate potential varieties from a range of sources, using a cooperative approach. This trial was established to collect local agronomic data on varieties from breeding programs in Canada, the U.S. and elsewhere. The varieties were planted in replicated plots at the Lethbridge College Research Farm, AB and were provided with 170 kg/ha N (**Moderate N** rate) and 150kg/ha (**Low N** rate). Alberta data is essential when selecting varieties appropriate for our climate, our customers and industry stakeholders.

Objectives

- a. To evaluate potential new varieties for fresh market production.
- b. To provide the potato industry an opportunity to assess varieties grown under local conditions; and
- c. To compare varieties from several breeding programs (including AAFC) under Alberta conditions, and
- d. To determine the response of new fresh market varieties of nitrogen fertilizer rates.

Materials and Methods

The trials were conducted at the Lethbridge Polytechnic Research Farm (LPRF) near Lethbridge, Alberta (49.687084, -112.756393) on brown Chernozem soils under center pivot irrigation.

Fertility for the Low N plots (150 kg/ha) was achieved through a combination of soil fertility (50 kg/ha N; 32 kg/ha P; 353 kg/ha K) and blend (100 kg/ha N; 100 kg/ha P) incorporated on May 1 prior to planting. **Low N** plots did not receive any additional top-dressing at the hilling. Moderate N plots (170 kg/ha) received an additional 20 kg /ha of 46-0-0 incorporated on May 30 prior to hilling. Within each level of fertility, varieties were planted in four replicate rows in a randomized complete block design along with standard varieties (Norland and Yukon Gold). Each block was planted adjacent to guard rows to reduce any edge effects (see plot plans, Appendix A).

Prism at 24 g/ac and Sencor at 150 g/ac were applied on the plots on June 26, 2025, at 10.5 Gal/ac post emergence to control weeds. Seed of standard cultivars was provided by Edmonton Potato Growers and seed of test entries was provided by sponsors. Potatoes were planted on May 28 and May 29 approximately 12 to 15 cm deep using a two-row tuber unit planter. Seed was planted at 30 cm spacing in 6 m rows spaced 90 cm apart. Plots were hilled May 30 with a power hiller. The plots were irrigated to maintain

soil moisture close to 70%. Foliar fungicides were applied during the growing season to prevent early and late blight from developing (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Foliar fungicides applied to potato crops in 2025 to prevent early and late blight development.

<i>Date of Application</i>	<i>Fungicide</i>	<i>Rate</i>
27 May	Zidua SC	97 mL/ac
11 July	Luna Tranquility and Manzate	324 mL/ac and 0.93 kg/ac
24 July	Bravo ZN	1L/ac
8 August	Bravo ZN	1L/ac
22 August	Bravo ZN	1 L/ac



Figure 1: Variety evaluation trial at Lethbridge Polytechnic Research Farm, AB July 18, 2025.

Reglone Ion was applied (1.4 L/ac) on 29 August and (1.4 L/ac) on 5 September to the Low N and Medium N plots. Potatoes were harvested on September 17 and September 18 using a 1-row Grimme harvester.

Fresh Market tubers were stored at 15°C until graded. Tubers were graded into size categories (less than 48 mm, 48 – 88 mm, over 88 mm and deformed). A sample of twenty tubers (48 – 88 mm) from each replicate was used to determine specific gravity using a digital potato hydrometer (Martin Lishman Ltd, Roman Bank, UK). These tubers were examined for external blemishes and cut longitudinally to assess internal defects.

The data presented here have been statistically analyzed using ANOVA and Tukey’s Multiple Comparison Test; SPSS; $p \leq 0.05$). Statistical summaries are available upon request. T-tests were used to compare results for varieties planted at different levels of Nitrogen.

Results and Discussion – Fresh Market

Sample hills of each fresh market variety were dug for a field day at Lethbridge Polytechnic Research Farm August 21, 2025. Photos of these varieties are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Fresh market varieties at Lethbridge Polytechnic Research Farm, field day August 21, 2025: (a) AG1540, (b) Alliston, (c) Colomba, (d) Constance, (e) Dark Red Norland, (f) Kennebec, (g) Yukon Gold

The estimated total yield and specific gravity of yellow fresh market potato varieties grown under 150 kg/ha (Low N) and 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) nitrogen rates are shown in **Table 2**. Significant differences in total yield were observed among varieties at both nitrogen levels. Under both Low N and Moderate N, Constance produced the highest total yield, while Yukon Gold produced the lowest. However, at Low N, Constance was not significantly different from Colomba and Kennebec.

Specific gravity differed significantly among varieties at both nitrogen levels. Yukon Gold had the highest specific gravity, while Colomba had the lowest. Nitrogen rates have a statistically significant effect on specific gravity within varieties.

In 2025, yellow fresh market potato varieties were evaluated under two nitrogen regimes to assess yield performance and tuber quality. Constance consistently ranked among the highest yielding varieties across both fertility levels, whereas Yukon Gold remained at the lower end of the yield range. Differences in specific gravity among varieties were relatively small, with Yukon Gold tending toward higher values and Colomba toward lower values. Overall, nitrogen statistically significant meaningful change in specific gravity within individual varieties.

Table 2: Estimated total yield (ton/acre) and specific gravity for each **yellow** fresh market.

LPRF	Yield (ton/ac)	SG
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>		
Alliston	23.99 a	1.076 ab
Colomba	35.07 ab	1.063 a
Constance	37.33 b	1.083 b
Kennebec	30.61 ab	1.084 b
Yukon Gold	23.16 a	1.085 b
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>		
Alliston	17.58 pqr	1.088 qr
Colomba	26.18 qrs	1.069 p
Constance	32.14 t	1.084 qr
Kennebec	27.00 qrs	1.087 qr
Yukon Gold	16.26 pq	1.091 r

Data shown is the mean of four replicates. Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

The estimated total yield and specific gravity for red-skinned varieties grown at 150 kg/ha (Low N) and 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) are shown in Table 3. At 150 kg/ha (Low N), and 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) there was no significant difference in total yield between AG1540 and Norland.

Norland had higher specific gravity than AG1540 under both nitrogen levels, indicating higher dry matter content, but there was no statistically significant response of specific gravity to nitrogen.

In 2025, both varieties were grown at two levels of nitrogen. No significant differences in total yield were observed for AG1540 or Norland between Low N and Moderate N plots. There was also no statistically significant response of specific gravity to nitrogen.

Table 3: Estimated total yield (ton/acre) and specific gravity for each **red-skinned** fresh market variety.

LPRF	Yield (ton/ac)	SG
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>		
AG1540	28.68 ab	1.075 ab
Norland	30.27 ab	1.083 b
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>		
AG1540	24.56 pqrs	1.078 pq
Norland	23.32 pqrs	1.082 qr

Data shown is the mean of four replicates. Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

The estimated tuber size distribution for yellow varieties grown at 150 kg/ha (Low N) and 170 kg/ha (Mod N) is shown in **Table 4**. Under the 150 kg/ha Low N, Constance had the highest percentage of mid-sized (48–88 mm) tubers, while Yukon Gold and Kennebec were similar. Yukon Gold produced the highest percentage of large (>88 mm) tubers, which was statistically significant. No variety showed any deformed tubers under Low N.

Under the 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) treatment, most varieties produced similar proportions of mid-sized (48–88 mm) tubers, while Kennebec was numerically lower. Yukon Gold had a higher percentage of mid-sized tubers compared to other varieties, while Kennebec and Constance produced a higher percentage of large (>88 mm) tubers. Additionally, a small proportion of deformed tubers was observed under Moderate N, particularly in Kennebec; however, differences among varieties were not statistically significant.

In the 2025 trials, nitrogen levels resulted in statistically significant differences in tuber size distribution, with Moderate N (170 kg/ha) leading to slightly higher mid-sized tuber production in Yukon Gold and a marginal increase in large (>88 mm) tubers for Constance and Kennebec. However, a small percentage of deformed tubers was observed under Moderate N, suggesting that higher nitrogen levels could impact tuber quality. These findings emphasize the importance of optimizing nitrogen management to balance yield and tuber size distribution in fresh market yellow varieties.

Table 4: Percentage of total tuber number in each size category (< 48 mm, 48-88 mm, > 88 mm and deformed) for each fresh market **yellow** variety.

LPRF				
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>	< 48 mm	48 – 88 mm	> 88 mm	Deformed
Alliston	23.37 bc	75.72 b	0.81 a	0.00 a
Colomba	32.58 c	64.23 a	2.74 ab	0.00 a
Constance	9.42 a	83.32 b	6.86 ab	0.00 a
Kennebec	14.43 ab	78.31 b	7.10 ab	0.00 a
Yukon Gold	10.99 a	78.65 b	10.08 c	0.00 a
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>				
Alliston	29.31p	69.79 pq	0.75 a	0.38 p
Colomba	28.74 p	68.56 pq	2.00 a	0.44 p
Constance	12.29 p	78.84 pq	8.42 b	0.45 p
Kennebec	35.24 p	52.72 p	9.25 b	2.75 p
Yukon Gold	12.62 p	80.01 pq	7.50 b	0.00 p

Data shown is the mean of four replicates. Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

The estimated tuber size distribution for red-skinned varieties grown at 150 kg/ha (Low N) and 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) is shown in Table 5. Under 150 kg/ha (Low N), AG 1540 and Norland produced comparable tuber size distributions, with most tubers falling within the 48–88 mm size category. Norland produced a greater proportion of large tubers (>88 mm) than AG 1540, and this difference was statistically significant. Both varieties showed no deformed tubers, indicating good tuber quality under low nitrogen conditions.

Under the 170 kg/ha (Moderate N) treatment, AG 1540 produced a higher proportion of mid-sized tubers (48–88 mm) compared to Norland. Norland maintained a more distributed size profile, with a noticeable proportion of both small (<48 mm) and large (>88 mm) tubers. No deformed tubers were observed in either variety, suggesting that the higher nitrogen levels did not negatively affect tuber shape or quality under these growing conditions.

In the 2025 trials, nitrogen levels resulted in some statistically significant differences in tuber size distribution. Under moderate nitrogen, AG 1540 showed a significant increase in the proportion of mid-sized tubers (48–88 mm) compared to the low nitrogen treatment. Norland produced a higher proportion of large tubers (>88 mm) than AG 1540 at both nitrogen levels, although the percentage of large tubers decreased numerically under moderate nitrogen. No deformities were observed in either variety at either nitrogen level, indicating that increased nitrogen did not negatively affect tuber shape or quality in fresh market red-skinned varieties.

Table 5: Percentage of total tuber number in each size category (< 48 mm, 48-88 mm, > 88 mm and deformed) for each fresh market **red-skinned**.

LPRF	< 48 mm	48 – 88 mm	> 88 mm	Deformed
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>				
AG 1540	23.78 bc	75.16 ab	0.84 a	0.00 a
Norland	15.35 ab	74.26 ab	10.39 c	0.00 a
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>				
AG 1540	14.16 p	84.79 p	1.05 p	0.00 p
Norland	19.72 p	72.99 pq	7.30 q	0.00 p

Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

Table 6 summarizes the estimated yield distribution of fresh market yellow varieties under Low N (150 kg/ha) and Moderate N (170 kg/ha). Under Low N (150 kg/ha), all varieties produced the highest yield in the mid-sized (48–88 mm) tuber category, although the proportion of yield in this category varied among varieties, while Constance and Kennebec produced comparatively higher yields of large tubers (>88 mm) compared to Alliston. Deformed tuber yield was minimal across all varieties under Low N, indicating good market quality at the lower nitrogen rate.

Under Moderate N (170 kg/ha), most varieties exhibited similar yield patterns, with most of the yield predominantly distributed in the mid-sized (48–88 mm) tuber category. Constance and Kennebec produced the highest yields of large tubers (>88 mm), and Yukon Gold has lowest yield resulting in slightly more spread-out size distributions. A marked increase in deformed tuber yield was observed in Kennebec, whereas deformities remained minimal for the other varieties, indicating that higher nitrogen may increase tuber defects in specific varieties.

In the 2025 trials, nitrogen application resulted in statistically significant differences in yield distribution. Moderate nitrogen slightly increased the yield of large tubers in Constance and Kennebec. A marked increase in deformed tuber yield was observed in Kennebec under moderate nitrogen, whereas deformities remained minimal for the other varieties. These results reinforce the need for careful nitrogen management to optimize both total yield and marketable tuber quality in fresh market yellow varieties.

Table 6: Estimated yield (ton/ac) in each size category (< 48 mm, 48-88 mm, > 88 mm and deformed) for each fresh market **yellow** variety.

CDCS	< 48 mm	48 – 88 mm	> 88 mm	Deformed
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>				
Alliston	2.63 c	19.10 a	0.59 a	0.12 a
Colomba	3.19 c	25.85 ab	2.81 abc	0.22 a
Constance	0.77 ab	30.09 b	5.72 c	0.20 a
Kennebec	0.91 ab	23.73 ab	5.15 c	0.07 a
Yukon Gold	0.55 a	16.77 a	4.76 bc	0.04 a
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>				
Alliston	2.41 t	13.93 pqr	0.29 p	0.00 p
Colomba	1.68 qrs	21.22 pqrs	1.95 pqr	0.13 p
Constance	0.72 pqr	23.92 pqrs	6.17 t	0.19 p
Kennebec	0.98 pqr	18.06 pqrs	5.25 rs	1.76 p
Yukon Gold	1.88 rs	13.43 pqr	0.20 p	0.00 p

Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. † Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

Table 7 presents the estimated yield distribution for AG1540 and Norland under Low N (150 kg/ha) and Moderate N (170 kg/ha). Under Low Nitrogen (150 kg/ha), AG1540 and Norland exhibited similar yield patterns, with most of the production occurring in the mid-sized (48–88 mm) tuber category. Norland produced a significantly higher yield of large tubers (>88 mm) compared to AG1540, while yields of small tubers (<48 mm) were relatively low for both varieties. No deformed tubers were observed, indicating good tuber quality under lower nitrogen conditions.

Under Moderate N (170 kg/ha), yield for both AG1540 and Norland was predominantly represented by the mid-sized (48–88 mm) tuber category. Norland maintained a higher yield of large tubers (>88 mm) than AG 1540, although large tuber yield decreased numerically for both varieties compared to the Low N treatment. No deformed tubers were observed in either variety under Moderate N, indicating that increased nitrogen did not negatively affect tuber shape or market quality.

In the 2025 trials, nitrogen application resulted statistically significant differences in yield distribution among size classes. Moderate nitrogen slightly reduced mid-sized tuber yields in Norland while maintaining similar proportions in AG1540. Large tuber yields decreased numerically for both varieties, and no deformed tubers was observed, indicating that nitrogen had minimal impact on tuber quality.

Table 7: Estimated yield (ton/ac) in each size category (< 48 mm, 48–88 mm, > 88 mm and deformed) for each fresh market **red-skinned** variety.

LPRF	< 48 mm	48 – 88 mm	> 88 mm	Deformed
<i>Low N - main harvest</i>				
AG 1540	2.02 bc	24.45 ab	0.94 ab	0.00 a
Norland	0.89 ab	21.10 ab	6.47 c	0.00 a
<i>Moderate N – main harvest</i>				
AG 1540	0.84 pqr	22.45 qrs	0.65 p	0.00 p
Norland	0.82 pqr	17.57 pqrs	4.04 qrs	0.00 p

Data followed by the same letter in each column of the table are not significantly different at the $p < 0.05$ level. † Data between Low N and Moderate N plots were statistically different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level.

The evaluation of internal defects in SG tuber samples revealed that the severity and occurrence of defects varied among potato varieties. Overall, most cultivars exhibited minimal internal defects, particularly under low and moderate nitrogen (N) conditions. Dry rot was the most disease observed, occurring across all varieties. Hollow heart (HH) was observed occasionally in Alliston, Yukon Gold, and AG1540 tubers, while brown center (BC) occurred sporadically in Dark Red Norland and Kennebec. Stem end discoloration (SED) was present at low levels, particularly in Dark Red Norland, Alliston, and AG1540. While no seed treatments were applied and samples were not tested for wilt organisms, vascular discoloration (VD) was minimal, with low levels noted in Columba and occasional occurrences in other varieties. Overall, the findings indicate that internal defects were limited, with dry rot disease being the most prevalent, while other defects, including HH, BC, SED, remained minor.

Conclusions

The 2025 variety trial evaluated yellow and red-skinned potato cultivars for fresh market potential under different nitrogen rates in southern Alberta. Norland and Yukon Gold served as check varieties to compare performance across treatments.

Among the yellow varieties, Constance demonstrated the highest yield potential under both nitrogen rates, along with high specific gravity, making it well suited for fresh market opportunities. Kennebec also produced strong yields with similarly high specific gravity. Yukon Gold, while lower in overall yield, exhibited the highest specific gravity across treatments, offering potential for quality-focused production.

For the red-skinned varieties, Norland produced slightly higher total yields than AG1540 under Low N, largely due to a greater proportion of large tubers (>88 mm), while yields were similar between the two varieties under Moderate N. Norland consistently maintained higher specific gravity across nitrogen treatments. Nitrogen application had minimal effect on overall yield and tuber quality, although moderate nitrogen slightly reduced mid-sized yields in Norland and decreased large tuber yields numerically in both varieties.

Overall, tuber size distribution remained consistent among varieties, with most tubers falling in the mid-sized (48–88 mm) category. Larger tubers were more prominent in Constance and Kennebec among yellow varieties and in Norland in red-skinned varieties, while small and deformed tubers contributed

minimally to total yield. Future research optimizing agronomic practices may further enhance yield and quality for fresh market production.

The trial was designed to provide regional data for a wide range of potato cultivars. Addressing the agronomic needs of each variety may well result in improvements to yield and size profiles when compared to the results in this year of the trial.

Recommendations

- Varieties should be grown in southern Alberta for at least 3 years, and these results need to be compiled to ensure a reasonable evaluation.
- To establish better estimates of yield potential and size profile for the varieties, each variety should be grown under optimal agronomic conditions (fertility, plant density, etc.).
- Since nitrogen levels did not significantly affect yield or tuber size distribution, it may be cost-effective for growers to apply nitrogen within the Low N range (150 kg/ha). Reducing nitrogen input could potentially lower production costs and environmental impact while maintaining productivity.
- Constance is well suited for growers targeting high total yield and strong production of mid-sized tubers, making it a reliable option for fresh market production under both nitrogen rates.
- Kennebec produces strong yields with high proportions of large tubers and high specific gravity, suitable for both fresh market and processing opportunities.
- Norland may be preferred where higher specific gravity and a greater proportion of large tubers are desired, while AG 1540 is better suited for producing a higher share of mid-sized tubers with consistent quality.

References

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Appendix A Plot Plan

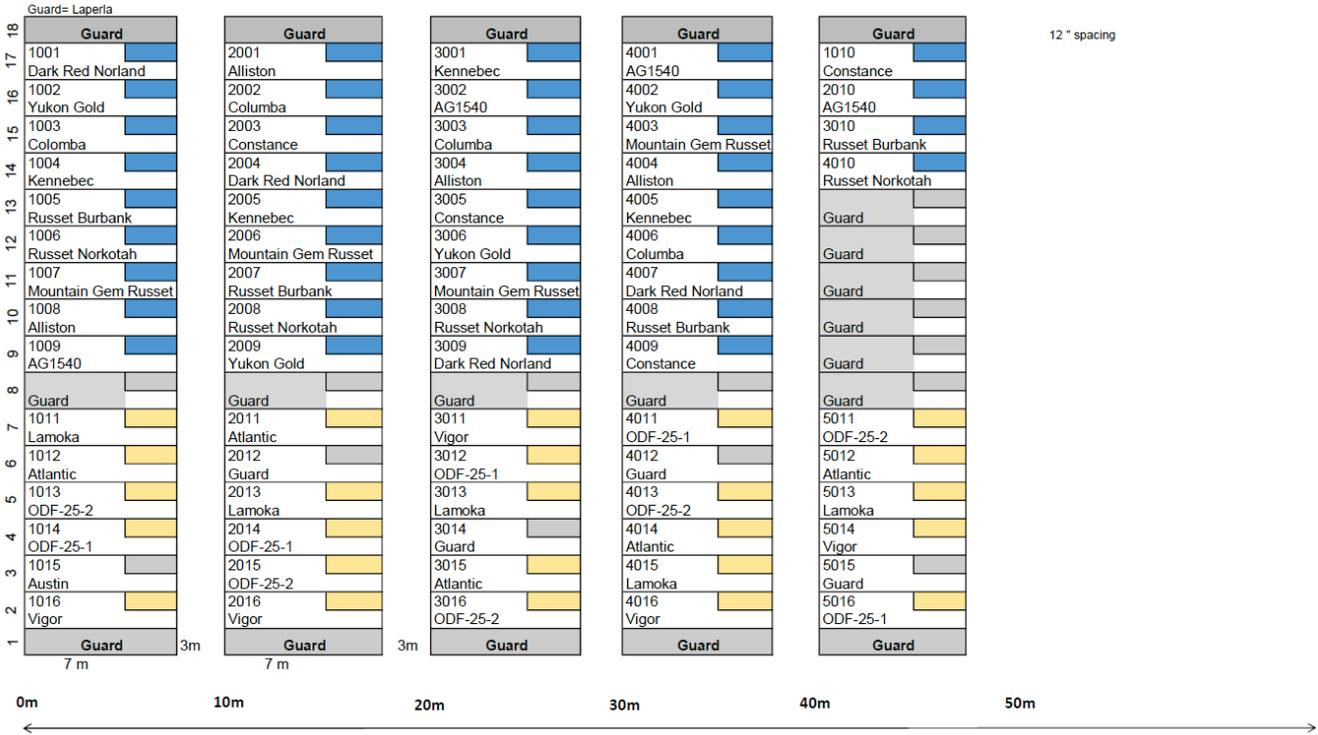
Low N - 2025 - Lethbridge
20 Seed pieces per row

Planted:

N

18 x 50 = 900 m²

12" spacing



Fresh Market

- 1001 Dark Red Norland
- 1002 Yukon Gold
- 1003 Columba
- 1004 Kennebec
- 1005 Russet Burbank
- 1006 Russet Norkotah
- 1007 Mountain Gem Russet
- 1008 Alliston
- 1009 AG1540
- 1010 Constance

Fresh Market

- 2001 Alliston
- 2002 Columba
- 2003 Constance
- 2004 Dark Red Norland
- 2005 Kennebec
- 2006 Mountain Gem Russet
- 2007 Russet Burbank
- 2008 Russet Norkotah
- 2009 Yukon Gold
- 2010 AG1540

Fresh Market

- 3001 Kennebec
- 3002 AG1540
- 3003 Columba
- 3004 Alliston
- 3005 Constance
- 3006 Yukon Gold
- 3007 Mountain Gem Russet
- 3008 Russet Norkotah
- 3009 Dark Red Norland
- 3010 Russet Burbank

Fresh Market

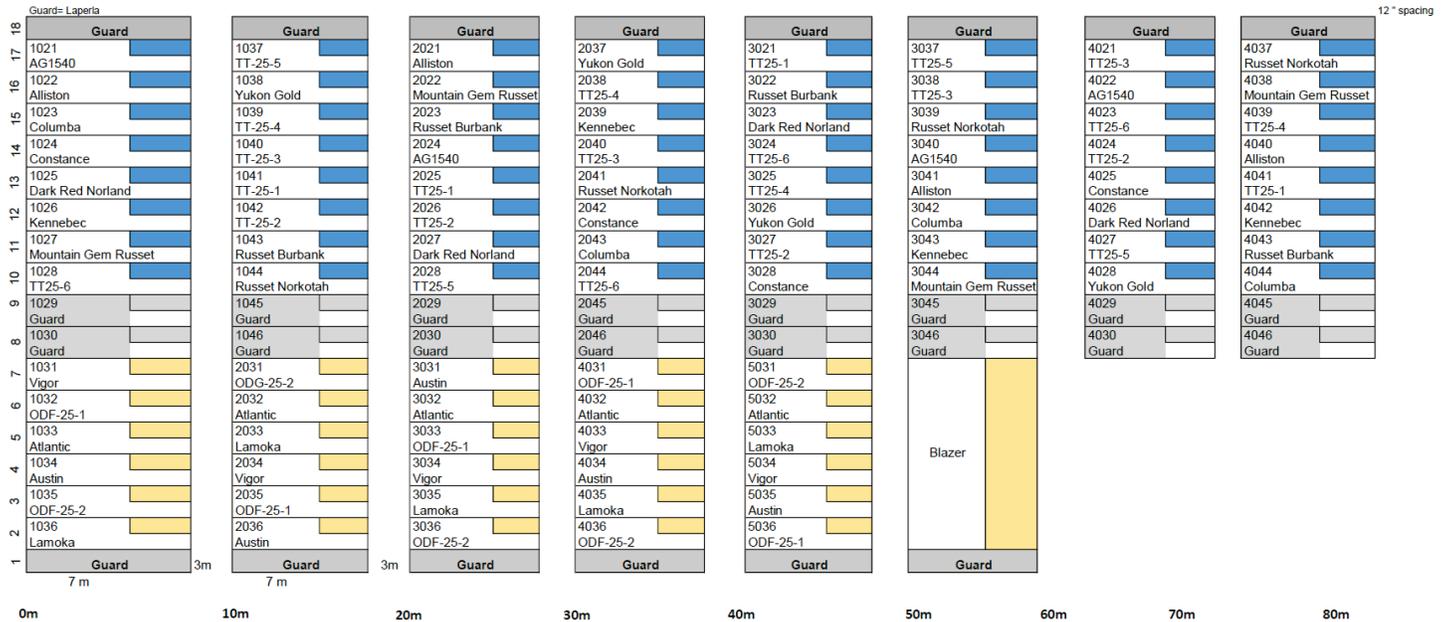
- 4001 AG1540
- 4002 Yukon Gold
- 4003 Mountain Gem Russet
- 4004 Alliston
- 4005 Kennebec
- 4006 Columba
- 4007 Dark Red Norland
- 4008 Russet Burbank
- 4009 Constance
- 4010 Russet Norkotah

Moderate N - 2025 - Lethbridge

20 Seed pieces per row

Planted:

18 x 80 = 1440 m²



1021	1037	2021	2037	3021	3037	4021	4037
AG1540	TT25-5	Alliston	Yukon Gold	TT25-1	TT25-5	TT25-3	Russet Norkotah
1022	1038	2022	2038	3022	3038	4022	4038
Alliston	Yukon Gold	Mountain Gem Russet	TT25-4	Russet Burbank	TT25-3	AG1540	Mountain Gem Russet
1023	1039	2023	2039	3023	3039	4023	4039
Columba	TT25-4	Russet Burbank	Kennebec	Dark Red Norland	Russet Norkotah	TT25-6	TT25-4
1024	1040	2024	2040	3024	3040	4024	4040
Constance	TT25-3	AG1540	TT25-3	TT25-6	AG1540	TT25-2	Alliston
1025	1041	2025	2041	3025	3041	4025	4041
Dark Red Norland	TT25-1	TT25-1	Russet Norkotah	TT25-4	Alliston	Constance	TT25-1
1026	1042	2026	2042	3026	3042	4026	4042
Kennebec	TT25-2	TT25-2	Constance	Yukon Gold	Columba	Dark Red Norland	Kennebec
1027	1043	2027	2043	3027	3043	4027	4043
Mountain Gem Russet	Russet Burbank	Dark Red Norland	Columba	TT25-2	Kennebec	TT25-5	Russet Burbank
1028	1044	2028	2044	3028	3044	4028	4044
TT25-6	Russet Norkotah	TT25-5	TT25-6	Constance	Mountain Gem Russet	Yukon Gold	Russet Burbank
1029	1045	2029	2045	3029	3045	4029	4045
Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard
1030	1046	2030	2046	3030	3046	4030	4046
Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard	Guard
1031	1031	3031	4031	5031	6031	7031	8031
Vigor	ODG-25-2	Austin	ODF-25-1	ODF-25-2	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer
1032	1032	3032	4032	5032	6032	7032	8032
ODF-25-1	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Atlantic	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer
1033	1033	3033	4033	5033	6033	7033	8033
Atlantic	Lamoka	ODF-25-1	Vigor	Lamoka	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer
1034	1034	3034	4034	5034	6034	7034	8034
Austin	Vigor	Vigor	Austin	Vigor	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer
1035	1035	3035	4035	5035	6035	7035	8035
ODF-25-2	Lamoka	Lamoka	Lamoka	Austin	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer
1036	1036	3036	4036	5036	6036	7036	8036
Lamoka	ODF-25-2	ODF-25-2	ODF-25-2	ODF-25-1	Blazer	Blazer	Blazer