

## MILVA

### Background

Milva is a high yielding, yellow fleshed table potato. It was created in 1970 from a cross between two European cultivars (Nena and Dunja). Milva was protected under Plant Breeders Rights in Canada in 2007.

### Appearance

Milva has an intermediate size canopy of semi-upright stems. Flowers are white and fruit are rare. Milva produces a large number of uniform-sized oval to tear-drop shaped tubers, with uniform dark yellow flesh. Tubers are smooth with small eyes and minimal eyebrows. Defects in tuber shape are rare leading to a high pack out. Tuber dormancy is medium-long.

### Agronomy

Emergence of Milva is uniform and fairly early. It is tolerant of metribuzin. Soil nitrogen requirements for Milva are low. Yields of Milva are superior to most commonly grown cultivars at both 90 days and 120 days after planting. Milva shows exceptional tolerance of late blight (Fig.1) and it is also moderately tolerant of common scab.

### Usage

Milva potatoes have a waxy texture, making them well suited for use as a salad potato or for other fresh market applications. Consumer panels rated the tuber appearance, flesh color and flavour of Milva as superior to Yukon Gold.

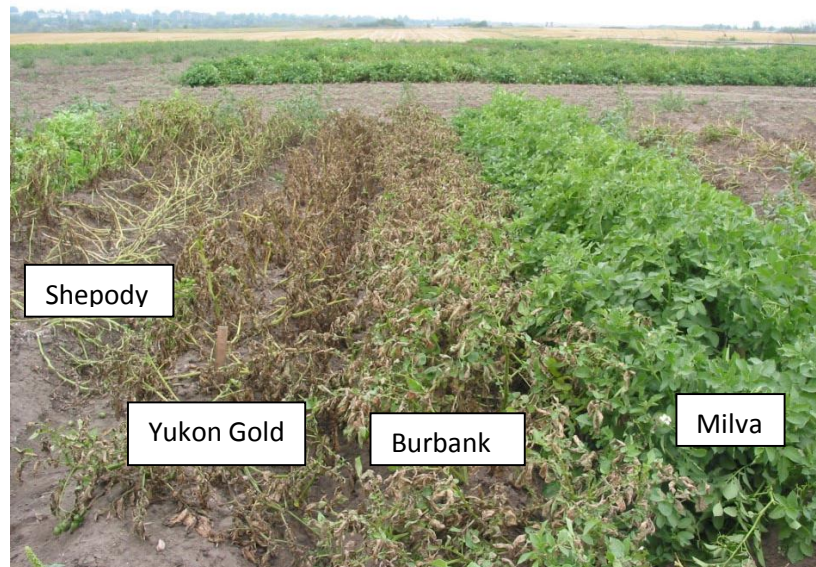


Figure 1. Canopy vigour four weeks after arrival of Late Blight (2010).

