



**A field trial investigating the resistance and tolerance  
characteristics of nine potato varieties to *Globodera pallida* in  
Scotland (Year 3).**

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# Contents

Introduction .....	2
Field Trial Setup.....	3
Varieties .....	3
Assessments.....	4
Results .....	5
Crop Emergence and Ground Cover.....	5
Number of plants, stems, rots, dry matter, and density .....	9
Internal Defects – Spraing, Hollow Heart, and Internal Rust Spot (IRS) .....	11
Initial PCN Population ( $P_i$ ) and Population After Harvest ( $P_f$ ) .....	14
Yield and Tuber Numbers.....	20
Tuber blemish diseases.....	31
Discussion.....	34
Acknowledgements.....	35
Appendix.....	36
Photographs of the PCN Field trials at Barnyards farm 2024.....	36

## Introduction

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of August 2024, the open day for the third and final year of field trials for the PCN Action Scotland project was held. For more information on the PCN Action Scotland project, please visit: [www.pcnhub.ac.uk](http://www.pcnhub.ac.uk). This field trial is part of a multi-year project to provide data on the integrated control of *Globodera pallida* (Work package 7) and to continue with knowledge exchange between the project and wider potato industry (Work package 8). The field trials are also an excellent opportunity to gather data for both work package 2 (Decision Support System) and work package 5 (Tolerance). Over 120 growers, agronomists, and potato breeders attended the open day for the 2024 field trial. At this event attendees also engaged with other work package leaders and outputs. This report combines the data and analysis from this trial. This research expands on the 2022 and 2023 trials by testing PCN resistant potato varieties with the application of two chemical actives, Velum Prime and Nemathorin.

The third year of the trial had variable weather conditions which may have contributed to differences in data. The 2024 spring was wet and cold leading to a delay in planting the trial until the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May. For comparison the 2023 trial was planted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May. There was a general lack of solar radiation in the 2024 growing season with many days being overcast. As with any field trial, we advise caution is taken when extrapolating data from a single year.

**All statistical analysis were carried out using ANOVA tests. A copy of the following data including ad hoc statistics attached is available on request.**

## Field Trial Setup

The field trial was planted at Barnyards Farm (Grid reference 463 574) on 22/05/2024 – a location with a moderate to high PCN population (36.8 eggs/juveniles per gram of soil pre-planting of trial). The trial included nine potato varieties. Replicates of each variety were planted and treated with either Nemathorin 10G (30 kg/ha, a.i. fosthiazate), Velum Prime (0.625 L/ha in furrow a.i. fluopyram) or left untreated. All seed was treated with Rhino DSG (2 kg/t) prior to planting. All inputs into the trial were applied by the host grower and followed standard practice for ware crops in the region. The trial was flailed on 21/08/24 and treated with Spotlight plus (1.0 l/ha) on 27/08/2024 before harvest on 03/10/24.

## Varieties

Details of the varieties including breeder, parentage, maturity, and the seed spacing used in this trial are given in Table 1. All varieties selected were the same as those used in the 2023 field trial with additions of Olivia and Bruar. Olivia and Bruar were selected to replace Lanorma for the last year of testing. The variety characteristics, including resistance to both main species of PCN, which have been taken from multiple sources including the [potato variety database](#) and information held by breeders is available in Table 2. The resistances of the trialled varieties to other prominent potato diseases have also been included.

Table 1 – Trial varieties, breeder, parentage, maturity, and seed tube spacing used.

Variety	Breeder	Parentage	Maturity	Seed spacing
<b>Maris Piper</b>	PBI Cambridge	(CPC 1673 x Ulster Knight) x (Arran Cairn x Herald)	Main crop	44 cm
<b>Elland</b>	Cygenet	Golden Millenium x Innovator	Early maincrop	32 cm
<b>Eurostar</b>	Stet	Victoria x Innovator	Main crop	31 cm
<b>Buster</b>	IPM	Innovator x ET5838/8	Late Maincrop	29 cm
<b>Amanda</b>	Solana	Epoka x SV66 123	Medium early	43 cm
<b>Karelia</b>	Europoint (Greenvale)	III 61659230 x Wentow 58 7 49	Medium early	25 cm
<b>Bruar</b>	Grampian Growers	Harmony x Valor	Early maincrop	30 cm
<b>Olivia</b>	Europoint (Albert Bartlett)	W 72 22 489 x VK 69 491	Medium Early	38 cm
<b>Paradox</b>	IPM	Amanda x Orla	Late maincrop	40 cm

Table 2 – Pest and disease resistance of varieties (Data from range of sources). 1: Highly susceptible – 9: Highly Resistant, S – Susceptible, R – Resistant.

Variety	Disease/Pest resistance (scale 1 - 9)							
	G. <i>rostochiensis</i>	G. <i>pallida</i>	Powdery scab	Blackleg	Common scab	Foliar Late Blight	Leafroll Virus	PVY <sup>O</sup>
Maris Piper	9	2	3	5	1	4	4	2
Elland	3	9	4	6	6	4	5	3
Eurosta r	9	9	4	4	5	S	-	S
Buster	9	9	4	6	7	6	-	S
Amanda	9	8	7	6	7	3	-	4
Karelia	8	8	-	High	High	-	-	-
Bruar	9	6	7	6	6	-	4	3
Olivia	9	8	Low	-	Low	-	-	-
Paradox	2	7	5	6	4	6	-	6

## Assessments

Assessments were made before planting, during emergence and ground cover development, at harvest, and post-harvest.

Initial PCN population (Pi) at planting: Soil (500 g) was sampled from each individual plot before planting. These were assessed by FERA on 22/05/2024 to determine the initial number of cysts and eggs present and expressed as number of viable cysts and eggs per gram of soil.

Crop emergence: The emergence of each plot was assessed on 03/06/2024, 10/06/2024, and 17/06/2024 and expressed as the number of plants per 5 m of drill.

Foliage groundcover: The ground cover in each plot was assessed visually on 17/06/2024, 24/06/2024, 20/07/2024, 10/07/2024, 15/07/2024, 22/07/2024, and 29/07/2024. Results are expressed as a percentage (%).

Number of plants and stems: After haulm destruction a count was taken of the number of plants and stems present in 3 m drill lengths of each plot. This was assessed on the 03/10/2024. The results were expressed as number of plants and stems per 3 m length.

Dry matter and density: This was assessed by hygrometer for tuber samples from each plot and results were expressed as a percentage for dry matter and relative density. This was assessed on the 01/11/2024.

Post harvest PCN population (Pf): Soil (500 g) was sampled from each individual plot after harvest. These samples were assessed by FERA on 03/10/2024 to determine the number of cysts and eggs present and expressed as number of viable cysts and eggs per gram of soil.

Tuber yield and number: The central two drills of each plot were harvested. The harvested tubers were graded into different size fractions on 22/10/2024 (<25mm, 25–30mm, 30–35mm, 35–40mm, 40–45mm, 45–50mm, 50–55mm, 55–60mm, 60–65mm, 65–70mm, 70–75mm, 75–80mm, 80–85mm, and >85mm) using a ‘smartgrader’ with the yield and

tuber number in each size fraction determined. Results were expressed as tonnes/ha and tubers per ha. Total yield and tuber number was determined.

Internal defects (Rots, Spraing, Hollow heart, Internal rust spot, and watery wound rot): Samples of fifty tubers per variety were sliced to record the frequency of internal defects by Scottish Agronomy on 11/11/2024. Results are expressed as percentage of tubers with internal disease present.

Tuber skin finish and surface disease: Samples of fifty tubers per variety were retained in an ambient store and assessed on 11/11/2024. The tubers were washed and assessed for the presence of common scab (*Streptomyces scabies* spp.), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*), Silver scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*) and black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*). Tubers were also assessed for splits and netting. Results are expressed as the percentage of tubers with infection (% incidence) and the average severity scores (scale of 0-3).

## Results

### Crop Emergence and Ground Cover

Generally there was an increase in emergence for plots treated with either Nemathorin or Velum Prime when compared to the untreated plots. On the first assessment date (03/06/24) Velum Prime treated plots had a statistically significant increase in number of plants per 5 m emerged. Velum Prime treated plots continued to be significantly increased compared to the untreated control for the second assessment date. By the third assessment date all treatments had reached equivalence.

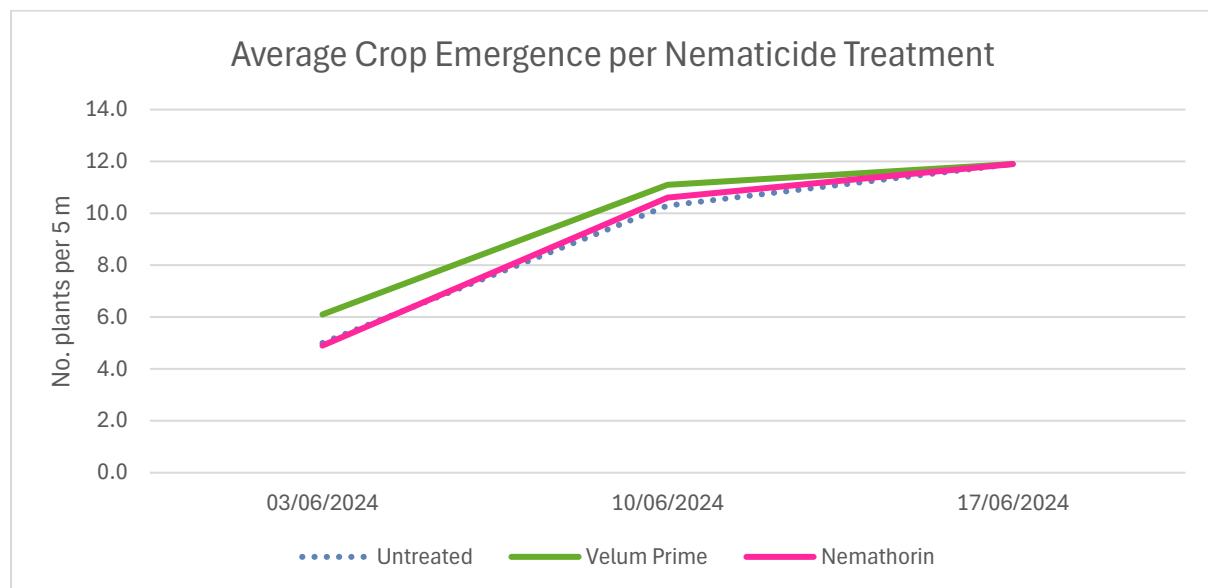


Figure 1 - Average crop emergence by nematicide treatment. Emergence counts were conducted 3 times over a two-week period.

When looking at the varieties on an individual basis, treatment with either Nemathorin or Velum prime has improved emergence and ground cover. It would reason that these treatments are allowing the crop to begin rooting with protection from nematode feeding damage early on. Comparisons between varietal emergence is not advised using this data given genotype-specific characteristics.

Table 3 – Crop emergence and ground cover. (U) Untreated, (V) Velm Prime treated, (N) Nemathorin treated.

	Emergence (Nº/5m)				Ground Cover (%)															
	03/06/2024	10/06/2024	17/06/2024	17/06/2024	24/06/2024	02/07/2024	10/07/2024	15/07/2024	22/07/2024	29/07/2024										
	Maris Piper (U)	1.5	efg	9.8	gh	10.0	f	7.8	f-j	13.8	cde	22.5	f-j	38.8	efg	52.5	e-h	62.5	ghi	72.5
Maris Piper (V)	1.0	fg	10.0	fg	10.0	f	8.5	e-i	15.0	bcd	32.5	c-f	48.8	cde	60.0	c-f	71.3	d-h	82.5	cde
Maris Piper (N)	0.5	fg	9.0	ghi	10.0	f	9.3	e-h	12.5	def	30.0	c-g	58.8	bcd	70.0	bc	78.8	b-e	97.5	abc
Elland (U)	0.3	fg	8.3	hi	10.3	ef	5.3	jk	7.3	hi	10.0	k	16.3	h	25.0	l	37.5	l	36.3	l
Elland (V)	2.3	ef	9.0	ghi	10.0	f	6.0	ij	8.5	ghi	12.5	jk	25.0	gh	26.3	l	47.5	jkl	45.0	kl
Elland (N)	1.8	efg	9.3	gh	9.8	fg	6.5	hij	7.8	ghi	15.0	ijk	27.5	gh	33.8	jkl	55.0	ijk	81.3	def
Eurostar (U)	9.8	cd	12.8	cd	13.0	c	15.0	ab	17.5	b	40.0	bc	70.0	ab	71.3	bc	77.5	b-f	83.8	b-e
Eurostar (V)	11.0	bcd	12.5	cd	12.8	cd	15.0	ab	21.3	a	50.0	ab	72.5	ab	71.3	bc	80.0	b-e	86.3	a-e
Eurostar (N)	9.8	cd	12.8	cd	12.8	cd	17.5	a	22.5	a	60.0	a	81.3	a	86.3	a	95.0	a	100.0	a
Buster (U)	0	g	1.5	k	8.0	i	3.0	k	5.5	i	12.5	jk	17.5	h	30.0	kl	45.0	kl	51.3	i-l
Buster (V)	0.8	fg	6.3	j	8.5	hi	5.0	jk	9.3	fg	20.0	g-k	35.0	efg	51.3	f-i	62.5	ghi	72.5	e-h
Buster (N)	0	g	6.0	j	9.0	gh	6.0	ij	10.0	fg	27.5	d-h	46.3	cde	63.8	cde	76.3	b-g	88.8	a-d
Amanda (U)	10.5	cd	12.0	de	13.0	c	11.3	cde	13.8	cde	22.5	f-j	37.5	efg	42.5	hij	51.3	i-l	60.0	h-k
Amanda (V)	10.5	cd	12.5	cd	12.8	cd	12.5	bcd	15.0	bcd	31.3	c-f	47.5	cde	50.0	f-i	63.8	f-i	66.3	f-i
Amanda (N)	10.8	cd	11.8	def	12.8	cd	13.8	bc	16.3	bc	36.3	cd	61.3	bc	68.8	bcd	81.3	a-e	88.8	a-d
Karelia (U)	11.8	abc	16.0	a	15.8	a	11.3	cde	12.5	def	17.5	h-k	30.0	fg	40.0	ijk	47.5	jkl	57.5	h-k
Karelia (V)	13.3	a	15.3	ab	15.5	ab	11.3	cde	17.5	b	31.3	c-f	45.0	def	52.5	e-h	60.0	hij	63.8	ghi
Karelia (N)	9.5	d	14.3	abc	15.5	ab	13.8	bc	16.3	bc	38.8	c	67.5	ab	68.8	bcd	85.0	a-d	92.5	a-d
Paradox (U)	2.0	efg	9.3	gh	10.5	ef	6.8	hij	9.0	f-i	16.3	ijk	26.3	gh	32.5	jkl	46.3	jkl	46.3	jkl
Paradox (V)	3.3	e	10.5	efg	11.0	e	7.8	f-j	10.5	e-h	22.5	f-j	37.5	efg	46.3	ghi	53.8	ijk	63.8	ghi
Paradox (N)	1.0	fg	7.3	ij	9.8	fg	7.3	g-j	9.3	fg	27.5	d-h	43.8	def	57.5	d-g	75.0	c-g	86.3	a-e
Olivia (U)	0	g	8.8	ghi	12.0	d	6.0	ij	11.3	efg	22.5	f-j	43.8	def	52.5	e-h	70.0	e-h	78.8	d-g
Olivia (V)	0	g	9.0	ghi	12.0	d	8.5	e-i	11.3	efg	31.3	c-f	57.5	bcd	68.8	bcd	77.5	b-f	91.3	a-d
Olivia (N)	0.5	fg	10.0	fg	12.3	cd	10.0	d-g	13.8	cde	35.0	cde	68.8	ab	77.5	ab	90.0	ab	98.8	ab
Bruar (U)	9.5	d	14.0	bc	14.8	b	10.5	def	13.8	cde	25.0	e-i	46.3	cde	48.8	f-i	55.0	ijk	61.3	hij
Bruar (V)	13.0	ab	15.3	ab	15.0	ab	11.3	cde	15.0	bcd	30.0	c-g	48.8	cde	60.0	c-f	73.8	c-h	78.8	d-g
Bruar (N)	10.0	cd	15.3	ab	15.3	ab	12.5	bcd	15.0	bcd	37.5	cd	66.3	ab	71.3	bc	86.3	abc	98.8	ab
LSD P=.05	2.13		1.86		0.98		2.87		3.67		10.18		15.22		12.05		14.45		15.65	
Standard Deviation	1.51		1.32		0.70		2.04		2.61		7.23		10.81		8.56		10.27		11.11	
CV	28.38		12.41		5.86		21.27		20.07		25.77		23.08		15.63		15.36		14.78	

## Number of plants, stems, rots, dry matter, and density

The number of plants in each plot was a factor of the initial planting rate with the number of stems in each 3 m of drill length being dependent upon the planting density and the characteristics of the variety. There was no significant effect of Nemathorin or Velum Prime application on the number of plants. There was a significant difference between the number of stems on plants between the average of Velum Prime and Nemathorin treated plots, 34.1 and 30.7 stems respectively.

A small number of soft rots were present at harvest and at the time of grading. There was no overall significant effect of Nemathorin or Velum Prime treatment on the development of rots. The small number of rots recorded across different varieties and treatments were not considered to be of importance. The dry matter (and related assessment of density) was, as expected, found to vary significantly between varieties and not statistically affected by nematicide treatment.

Table 4 - Number of plants and stems at the end of the season, Dry matter content, soft rots and density.

Variety	Soft Rots 22/10/2024 Nº/3m	Plants 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Stems 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Dry Matter 01/11/2024 %	Density 01/11/2024 1.065-1.110	
Maris Piper	0.2	ab	6.3	de	18.3	b
Elland	0.3	ab	6.2	e	17.1	d
Eurostar	0.2	ab	8.2	c	17.9	c
Buster	0.4	ab	5.8	e	17.0	d
Amanda	0	b	8.3	c	19.8	a
Karelia	0	b	10.4	a	17.0	d
Paradox	0.7	a	6.8	d	17.9	c
Olivia	0	b	8.0	c	17.1	d
Bruar	0	b	9.3	b	18.2	bc
LSD P=.05		0.56		4.64		0.002
Standard Deviation		0.68		5.71		0.002
CV		351.36		17.70		0.225

Treatment	Soft Rots 22/10/2024 Nº/3m	Plants 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Stems 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Dry Matter 01/11/2024 %	Density 01/11/2024 1.065-1.110	
Untreated	0	a	7.7	ab	17.8	ab
Velum Prime	0.3	a	7.7	a	18.0	a
Nemathorin	0.3	a	7.7	a	17.6	b
LSD P=.05		0.32		2.68		0.001
Standard Deviation		0.68		5.71		0.002
CV		351.36		17.70		0.225

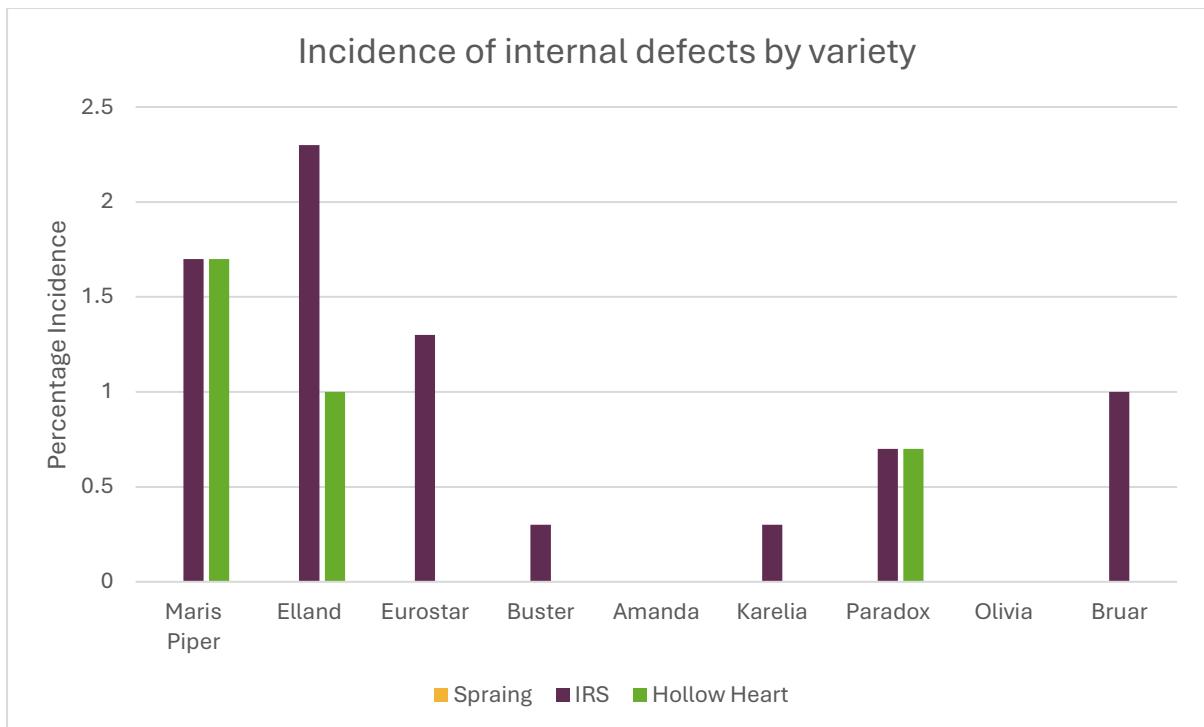
	Soft Rots 22/10/2024 Nº/3m	Plants 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Stems 03/10/2024 Nº/3m	Dry Matter 01/11/2024 %	Density 01/11/2024 1.065-1.110	
Maris Piper (U)	0	c	6.3	ghi	18.6	c
Maris Piper (V)	0.5	bc	6.3	ghi	18.2	cd
Maris Piper (N)	0	c	6.5	ghi	18.2	cd
Elland (U)	0	c	6.5	ghi	17.0	g
Elland (V)	0	c	6.0	hi	17.2	g
Elland (N)	1.0	ab	6.0	hi	17.2	g
Eurostar (U)	0	c	8.0	e	17.4	efg
Eurostar (V)	0	c	8.5	de	18.6	c
Eurostar (N)	0.5	bc	8.0	e	17.6	d-g
Buster (U)	0	c	5.8	i	17.0	g
Buster (V)	0.5	bc	5.8	i	17.0	g
Buster (N)	0.8	bc	6.0	hi	17.0	g
Amanda (U)	0	c	8.5	de	19.6	b
Amanda (V)	0	c	8.5	de	20.4	a
Amanda (N)	0	c	7.8	ef	19.4	b
Karelia (U)	0	c	10.8	a	17.0	g
Karelia (V)	0	c	10.3	ab	17.0	g
Karelia (N)	0	c	10.3	ab	17.0	g
Paradox (U)	0.3	bc	6.8	gh	18.1	cde
Paradox (V)	1.8	a	6.8	gh	18.2	cd
Paradox (N)	0	c	7.0	fg	17.3	fg
Olivia (U)	0	c	8.0	e	17.1	g
Olivia (V)	0	c	8.0	e	17.3	fg
Olivia (N)	0	c	8.0	e	17.0	g
Bruar (U)	0	c	9.0	cd	18.4	c
Bruar (V)	0	c	9.3	cd	18.2	cd
Bruar (N)	0	c	9.5	bc	18.0	c-f
LSD P=.05		0.96		8.04		0.003
Standard Deviation		0.68		5.71		0.002
CV		351.36		17.70		0.225

## Internal Defects – Spraing, Hollow Heart, and Internal Rust Spot (IRS)

No spraing symptoms were observed in any of the varieties tested this year. There were no statistically significant differences between incidence rate of Internal Rust Spot or Hollow heart by treatment. This suggests differences are more likely due to individual variety susceptibilities. Elland had the highest percentage incidence of IRS with Maris Piper second (Figure 2). Maris Piper had the highest percentage incidence of hollow heart with Elland following second highest.

	Spraing 11/11/2024		IRS 11/11/2024		Hollow Heart 11/11/2024	
	%		%		%	
Maris Piper	0	na	1.7	ab	1.7	a
Elland	0	na	2.3	a	1.0	ab
Eurostar	0	na	1.3	abc	0	b
Buster	0	na	0.3	bc	0	b
Amanda	0	na	0	c	0	b
Karelia	0	na	0.3	bc	0	b
Paradox	0	na	0.7	bc	0.7	ab
Olivia	0	na	0	c	0	b
Bruar	0	na	1.0	abc	0	b
LSD P=.05		.		1.34		1.20
Standard Deviation		0		1.59		1.43
CV		0		186.93		386.70
<hr/>						
	Spraing 11/11/2024		IRS 11/11/2024		Hollow Heart 11/11/2024	
	%		%		%	
Untreated	0		0.6	a	0.7	a
Velum Prime	0		0.8	a	0.1	a
Nemathorin	0		1.2	a	0.3	a
LSD P=.05		.		0.77		0.69
Standard Deviation		0		1.59		1.43
CV		0		186.93		386.70

	Sprang 11/11/2024	IRS 11/11/2024		Hollow Heart 11/11/2024	
	%	%	%	%	
Maris Piper (U)	0	1.0	bc	5.0	a
Maris Piper (V)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Maris Piper (N)	0	3.0	ab	0	b
Elland (U)	0	0	c	0	b
Elland (V)	0	4.0	a	1.0	b
Elland (N)	0	3.0	ab	2.0	b
Eurostar (U)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Eurostar (V)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Eurostar (N)	0	2.0	abc	0	b
Buster (U)	0	0	c	0	b
Buster (V)	0	0	c	0	b
Buster (N)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Amanda (U)	0	0	c	0	b
Amanda (V)	0	0	c	0	b
Amanda (N)	0	0	c	0	b
Karelia (U)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Karelia (V)	0	0	c	0	b
Karelia (N)	0	0	c	0	b
Paradox (U)	0	0	c	1.0	b
Paradox (V)	0	0	c	0	b
Paradox (N)	0	2.0	abc	1.0	b
Olivia (U)	0	0	c	0	b
Olivia (V)	0	0	c	0	b
Olivia (N)	0	0	c	0	b
Bruar (U)	0	2.0	abc	0	b
Bruar (V)	0	1.0	bc	0	b
Bruar (N)	0	0	c	0	b
LSD P=.05	.		2.31		2.08
Standard Deviation	0		1.59		1.43
CV	0		186.93		386.70



*Figure 2 – Percentage occurrence of internal defects (Spraining, Internal rust spot, and hollow heart) by variety in 50 tuber samples (Average observed across untreated, Velum Prime, and Nemathorin treated plots).*

## Initial PCN Population (Pi) and Population After Harvest (Pf)

The initial population (Pi) was determined for each plot and *G. pallida* was the only species detected. Samples to determine Pi were taken on 22/05/24. There was variation across plots however this field was classified as having a moderate-high PCN population with an average of 39.6 eggs/juveniles g/soil across the plots tested. The lowest average Pi was recorded in the Olivia plots (16.5 eggs/juveniles g/soil each) and the highest in Eurostar plots (73.3 eggs/juveniles g/soil).

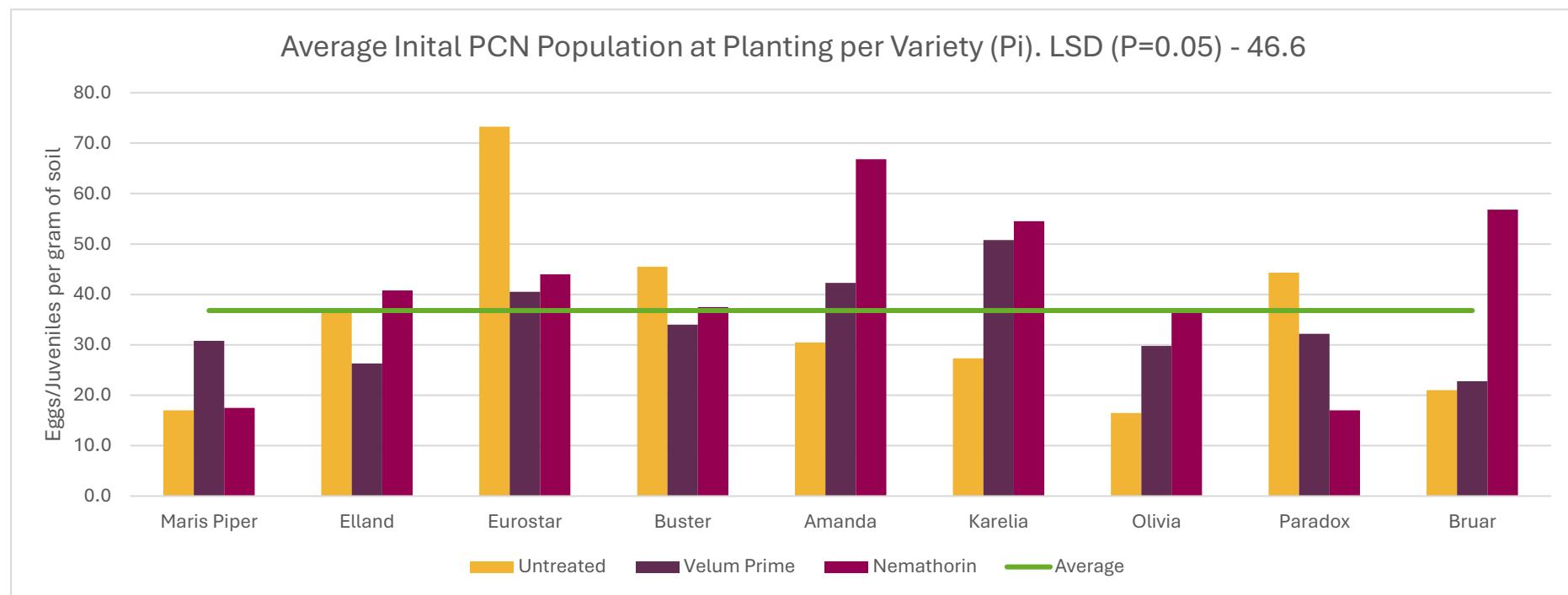


Figure 3 – PCN population (eggs/juveniles per gram of soil) (Pi) at planting for each variety by treatment. Pi represented as averages across four replicate plots. Green bar – Average number of eggs/juveniles per gram across field site (36.8 eggs/juveniles g/soil). LSD – Least significant difference.

Table 5 – Analysis of Initial PCN population (Pi) (22/05/2024) and after harvest (Pf) (03/10/2024) expressed as eggs/juveniles and viable cysts per gram of soil, per 400 g of soil, and Pf/Pi ratios.

	Viable Cysts						Eggs/Juveniles								
	Pi /400g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /400g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /400g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil						
Maris Piper	30.7	ab	0.08	ab	250.9	a	0.63	a	8.17	7.84	21.8	a	434.1	a	19.91
Elland	32.5	ab	0.08	ab	17.5	b	0.04	b	0.54	0.55	34.7	a	18.9	b	0.54
Eurostar	52.5	a	0.13	a	16.6	b	0.04	b	0.32	0.32	52.6	a	22.3	b	0.42
Buster	41.8	ab	0.10	ab	18.6	b	0.05	b	0.44	0.46	39.0	a	15.6	b	0.40
Amanda	51.9	a	0.13	a	26.5	b	0.07	b	0.51	0.51	46.5	a	13.9	b	0.30
Karelia	48.9	a	0.12	a	31.8	b	0.08	b	0.65	0.66	44.2	a	16.9	b	0.38
Paradox	30.7	ab	0.08	ab	41.8	b	0.10	b	1.36	1.31	31.2	a	30.4	b	0.97
Olivia	19.7	b	0.05	b	25.9	b	0.06	b	1.31	1.30	27.6	a	20.3	b	0.73
Bruar	27.4	ab	0.07	ab	37.8	b	0.09	b	1.38	1.35	33.5	a	36.8	b	1.10
LSD P=.05	26.91		0.07		34.31		0.09		.	.	31.34		68.11		.
Standard Deviation	33.10		0.08		42.22		0.11		.	.	38.56		83.79		.
CV	88.65		88.65		81.28		81.28		.	.	104.86		123.82		.

	Viable Cysts						Eggs/Juveniles								
	Pi /400g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /400g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /400g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil						
Untreated	39.3	a	0.10	a	53.9	a	0.13	a	1.37	1.35	34.7	a	71.6	a	2.06
Velum Prime	36.9	a	0.09	a	53.3	a	0.13	a	1.44	1.48	34.4	a	70.6	a	2.05
Nemathorin	35.8	a	0.09	a	48.7	a	0.12	a	1.36	1.35	41.3	a	60.8	a	1.47
LSD P=.05	15.53		0.04		19.81		0.05		.	.	18.09		39.33		.
Standard Deviation	33.10		0.08		42.22		0.11		.	.	38.56		83.79		.
CV	88.65		88.65		81.28		81.28		.	.	104.86		123.82		.

	Viable Cysts							Eggs/Juveniles							
	Pi /400g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /400g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /400g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil	Pi /g soil	Pf /g soil	Pf/Pi /g soil						
Maris Piper (U)	36.8	b	0.09	ab	278.0	a	0.70	a	7.55	7.72	17.0	ab	478.4	a	28.14
Maris Piper (V)	29.8	ab	0.07	ab	243.5	a	0.61	a	8.17	8.70	30.8	ab	435.1	a	14.13
Maris Piper (N)	25.5	b	0.06	ab	231.3	a	0.58	a	9.07	9.64	17.5	ab	388.7	a	22.21
Elland (U)	34.0	ab	0.09	ab	20.5	b	0.05	b	0.60	0.57	37.0	ab	13.1	b	0.35
Elland (V)	27.5	ab	0.07	ab	17.5	b	0.04	b	0.64	0.63	26.3	ab	24.4	b	0.93
Elland (N)	36.0	ab	0.09	ab	14.5	b	0.04	b	0.40	0.40	40.8	ab	19.3	b	0.47
Eurostar (U)	68.5	a	0.17	a	13.3	b	0.03	b	0.19	0.19	73.3	a	24.5	b	0.33
Eurostar (V)	50.0	ab	0.13	ab	14.3	b	0.04	b	0.29	0.27	40.5	ab	16.8	b	0.41
Eurostar (N)	39.0	ab	0.10	ab	22.3	b	0.06	b	0.57	0.56	44.0	ab	25.7	b	0.58
Buster (U)	38.0	ab	0.10	ab	15.3	b	0.04	b	0.40	0.38	45.5	ab	8.5	b	0.19
Buster (V)	39.0	ab	0.10	ab	23.3	b	0.06	b	0.60	0.58	34.0	ab	19.3	b	0.57
Buster (N)	48.5	ab	0.12	ab	17.3	b	0.04	b	0.36	0.36	37.5	ab	18.9	b	0.50
Amanda (U)	49.8	ab	0.12	ab	15.5	b	0.04	b	0.31	0.32	30.5	ab	16.9	b	0.55
Amanda (V)	54.5	ab	0.14	ab	31.5	b	0.08	b	0.58	0.56	42.3	ab	14.1	b	0.33
Amanda (N)	51.5	ab	0.13	ab	32.5	b	0.08	b	0.63	0.63	66.8	ab	10.6	b	0.16
Karelia (U)	33.3	ab	0.08	ab	40.0	b	0.10	b	1.20	1.25	27.3	ab	11.3	b	0.41
Karelia (V)	60.8	ab	0.15	ab	32.8	b	0.08	b	0.54	0.55	50.8	ab	23.8	b	0.47
Karelia (N)	52.8	ab	0.13	ab	22.8	b	0.06	b	0.43	0.44	54.5	ab	15.5	b	0.28
Paradox (U)	51.5	ab	0.13	ab	38.5	b	0.10	b	0.75	0.74	44.3	ab	28.1	b	0.63
Paradox (V)	26.0	ab	0.07	ab	46.8	b	0.12	b	1.80	1.67	32.3	ab	44.1	b	1.37
Paradox (N)	14.5	b	0.04	b	40.3	b	0.10	b	2.78	2.52	17.0	b	18.9	b	1.11
Olivia (U)	17.3	b	0.04	b	21.3	b	0.05	b	1.23	1.33	16.5	b	20.3	b	1.23
Olivia (V)	23.0	ab	0.06	ab	36.5	b	0.09	b	1.59	1.52	29.8	ab	19.9	b	0.67
Olivia (N)	18.8	ab	0.05	b	20.0	b	0.05	b	1.06	1.00	36.5	b	20.6	b	0.56
Bruar (U)	25.0	ab	0.06	ab	42.5	b	0.11	b	1.70	1.77	21.0	ab	43.7	b	2.08
Bruar (V)	21.5	ab	0.05	b	33.8	b	0.08	b	1.57	1.69	22.8	b	38.1	b	1.67
Bruar (N)	35.8	ab	0.09	ab	37.3	b	0.09	b	1.04	1.03	56.8	ab	28.7	b	0.51
LSD P=.05	54.28		0.12		59.43		0.15		.	.	46.60		117.97		.
Standard Deviation	38.56		0.08		42.22		0.11		.	.	33.10		83.79		.
CV	104.86		88.65		81.28		81.28		.	.	88.65		123.82		.

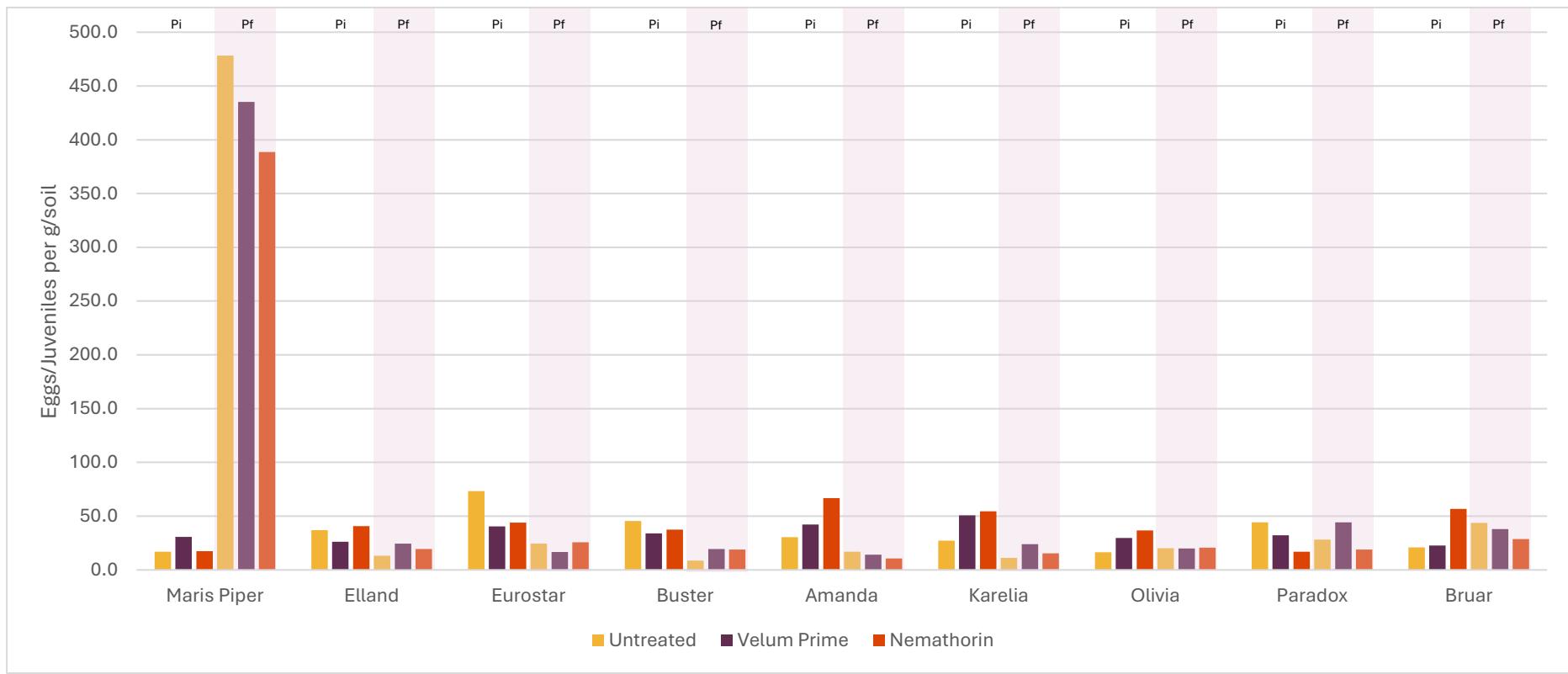


Figure 4 – Pre-plant (Pi) versus Post-harvest (Pf – highlighted in transparent purple boxes) PCN populations (eggs/juveniles per gram of soil) for varieties treated with Nemathorin, Velum Prime, or untreated replicates.

A Pf/Pi ratio is used to compare the change in PCN population between pre-planting and post-harvest. A Pf/Pi ratio of less than 1 indicates that a variety is highly resistant against PCN and is reducing the PCN population present in the field. Maris piper, as a susceptible variety, has increased the PF/Pi ratio to between 14-28 depending on treatment demonstrating the PCN population being increased by 21 times on average across the treatments. Elland, Eurostar, Buster, Amanda, and Karelia all had a Pf/Pi ratio under 1, meaning they reduced the PCN population present in the plots. These varieties all have a resistance score of 9. Olivia has a resistance score of 8 for *G. pallida* which was reflected when combined with both nematicide treatments giving Pi/Pf ratios under 1. Olivia did give a Pf/Pi ratio of 1.23 in the untreated plots due to a marginal increase in PCN population by 3.8 eggs/juveniles per gram of soil. Paradox and Bruar have resistance scores of 7 and 6 respectively, so it was expected that these would have Pf/Pi ratios over 1. It is interesting to consider the difference in ratios between these varieties and Maris Piper; however, this demonstrates that using varieties which are partially resistant to PCN is a better management practice than growing a susceptible variety in a field with PCN.

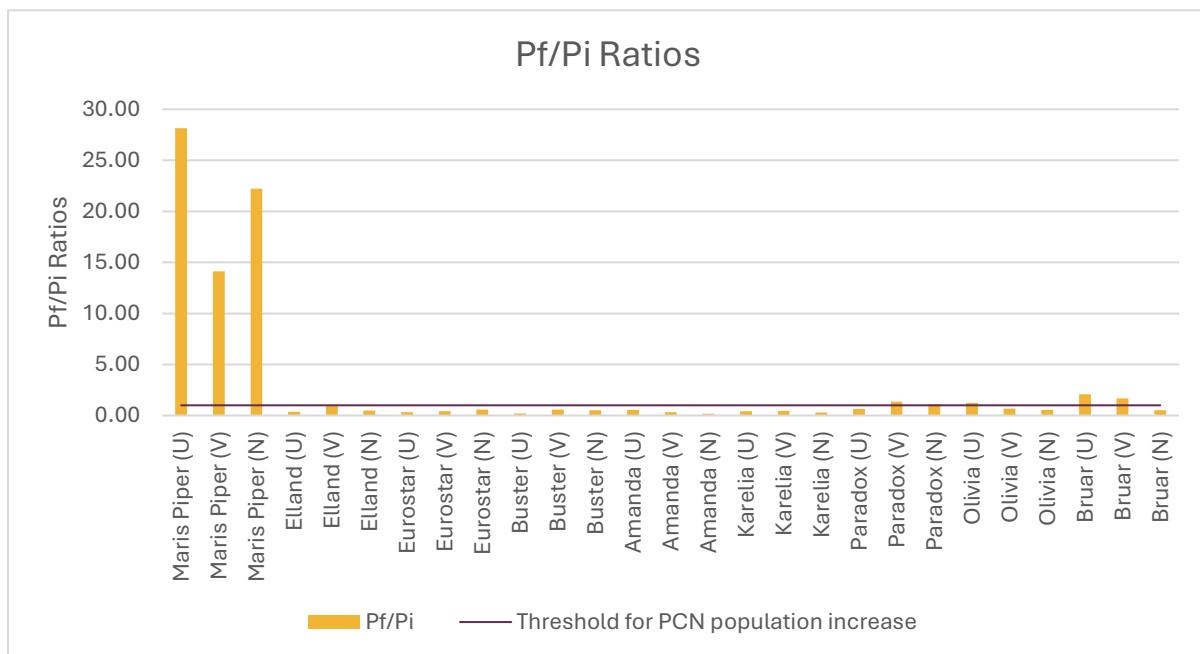


Figure 5 – Pre-plant (Pi) and Post-harvest (Pf) ratios by variety and treatment. Purple line indicates the point (1) at which a Pf/Pi ratio indicates an increase in PCN population.

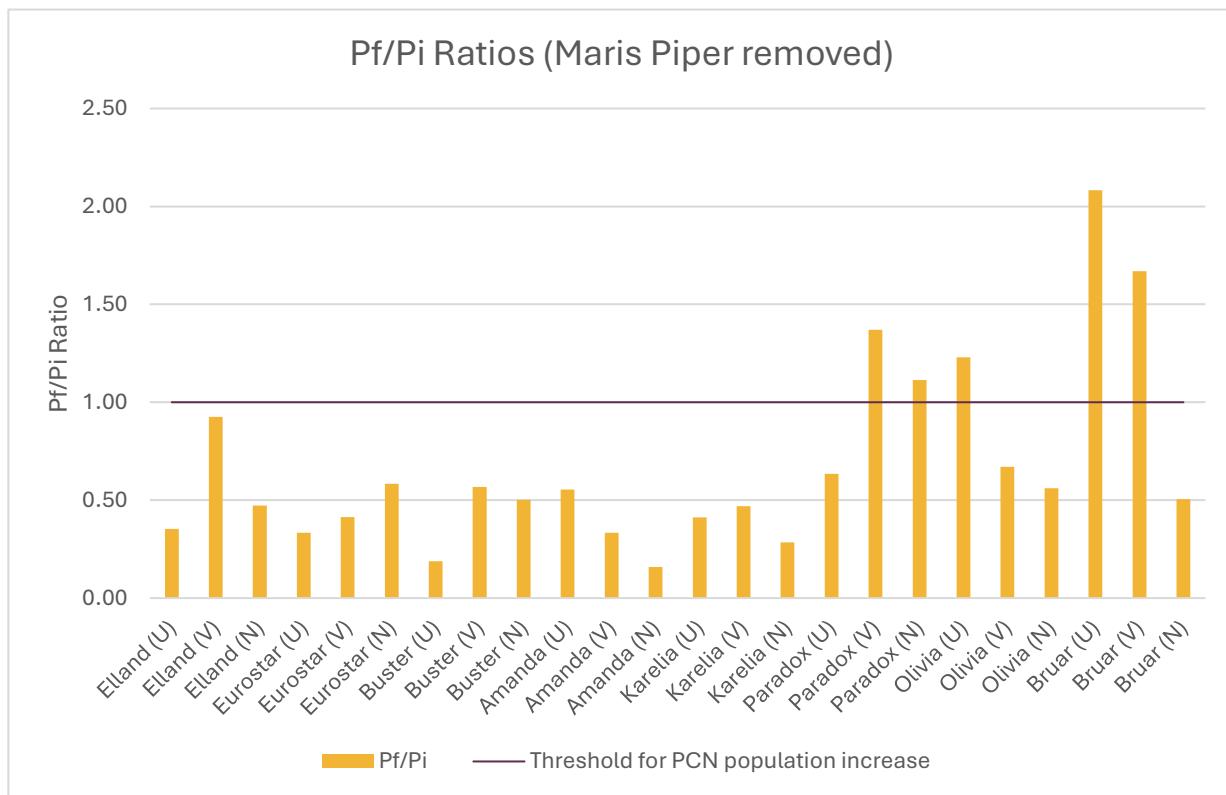


Figure 6 – Pre-plant ( $P_i$ ) and Post-harvest ( $P_f$ ) ratios by variety and treatment. Data identical to figure 4 however Maris Piper has been omitted to visualise the other  $P_f/P_i$  ratios easier. Purple line indicates the point ( $I$ ) at which a  $P_f/P_i$  ratio indicates an increase in PCN population.

## Yield and Tuber Numbers

Table 6 – Total Yield (in tonnes per hectare) split by 5 mm size fractions by variety and treatments.

	Yield (T/Ha) by variety														
	<25mm	25-30mm	30-35mm	35-40mm	40-45mm	45-50mm	50-55mm	55-60mm	60-65mm	65-70mm	70-75mm	75-80mm	>80mm		
Maris Piper	0.07 ab	0.15 ab	0.27 a	0.44 bc	1.13 abc	1.85 bc	4.13 b	5.25 cd	7.35 bcd	8.08 ab	7.97 bc	4.65 bc	3.13 efg		
Elland	0.02 c	0.06 c	0.22 a	0.29 c	0.74 cd	0.79 e	1.67 e	2.25 e	3.97 e	5.71 bc	5.27 cd	6.37 ab	12.90 a		
Eurostar	0.07 ab	0.16 ab	0.34 a	0.61 ab	0.87 bcd	2.44 ab	3.98 b	6.23 bc	8.51 b	10.23 a	7.46 bcd	4.79 bc	4.31 def		
Buster	0.05 abc	0.10 bc	0.23 a	0.48 bc	1.08 bcd	1.68 bc	2.59 cde	5.27 cd	6.24 cd	8.98 a	7.97 bc	6.46 ab	5.71 cde		
Amanda	0.04 bc	0.12 abc	0.33 a	0.63 ab	1.24 ab	1.92 bc	4.34 b	7.15 b	8.31 bc	9.25 a	6.07 bcd	3.78 bc	1.60 fg		
Karelia	0.03 bc	0.07 c	0.23 a	0.52 abc	1.05 bcd	1.80 bc	3.47 bc	5.74 bc	7.82 bc	10.44 a	8.88 ab	6.40 ab	7.19 bcd		
Paradox	0.07 ab	0.17 a	0.21 a	0.59 ab	1.11 a-d	1.57 cd	3.22 bcd	4.68 cd	5.46 de	5.27 c	6.07 bcd	4.76 bc	8.84 bc		
Olivia	0.10 a	0.18 a	0.27 a	0.74 a	1.54 a	3.03 a	5.80 a	9.80 a	13.00 a	10.10 a	5.01 d	1.94 c	0.90 g		
Bruar	0.01 c	0.07 c	0.20 a	0.31 c	0.68 d	0.88 de	2.06 de	4.03 d	6.46 bcd	9.43 a	10.81 a	7.96 a	10.51 ab		
LSD P=.05	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.24	0.44	0.76	1.19	1.65	2.17	2.69	2.83	2.95	3.37		
Std Dev	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.29	0.54	0.94	1.46	2.03	2.67	3.31	3.49	3.63	4.15		
CV	110.96	69.72	69.09	56.95	51.96	52.86	42.07	36.24	35.76	38.47	47.90	69.41	67.77		

	Yield (T/Ha) by treatment														
	<25mm	25-30mm	30-35mm	35-40mm	40-45mm	45-50mm	50-55mm	55-60mm	60-65mm	65-70mm	70-75mm	75-80mm	>80mm		
Untreated	0.06 a	0.14 a	0.30 a	0.57 a	1.12 a	1.98 a	3.77 a	5.54 a	6.80 b	7.96 a	5.72 b	4.67 a	3.70 b		
Velum Prime	0.05 ab	0.10 b	0.22 a	0.49 a	1.01 a	1.94 a	3.59 ab	6.06 a	8.92 a	8.99 a	7.46 a	5.14 a	4.71 b		
Nemathorin	0.04 b	0.12 ab	0.25 a	0.47 a	1.01 a	1.40 b	3.06 b	5.20 a	6.65 b	8.88 a	8.64 a	5.89 a	9.96 a		
LSD P=.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.26	0.44	0.69	0.95	1.25	1.55	1.64	1.70	1.95		
Std Dev	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.29	0.54	0.94	1.46	2.03	2.67	3.31	3.49	3.63	4.15		
CV	110.96	69.72	69.09	56.95	51.96	52.86	42.07	36.24	35.76	38.47	47.90	69.41	67.77		



Below the yield results have been split into marketable fractions: total (T/Ha), 45–65 mm and >65 mm (Bakers).

Marketable yield fractions by variety and treatment							
	Total		45-65mm		>65mm		
	Total	45-65mm	>65mm		Total	45-65mm	>65mm
Maris Piper	44.46	bc	18.57	bc	23.82	cde	
Elland	40.25	c	8.68	e	30.25	bc	
Eurostar	49.99	ab	21.15	b	26.78	bcd	
Buster	46.83	abc	15.77	cd	29.12	bc	
Amanda	44.76	bc	21.72	b	20.69	de	
Karelia	53.63	a	18.83	bc	32.90	ab	
Paradox	41.99	c	14.92	d	24.93	cde	
Olivia	52.42	a	31.63	a	17.95	e	
Bruar	53.42	a	13.44	d	38.72	a	
LSD P=.05	7.47		3.23		7.07		
Std Dev	9.19		3.97		8.70		
CV	19.34		21.71		31.94		

Marketable yield fractions by variety and treatment						
	Total		45-65mm		>65mm	
	Total	45-65mm	>65mm			
Maris Piper (U)	40.41	efg	20.13	c-f	17.90	g-j
Maris Piper (V)	45.90	b-g	18.56	e-h	25.62	d-j
Maris Piper (N)	47.06	b-f	17.04	f-i	27.94	d-i
Elland (U)	33.14	g	5.81	m	26.23	d-j
Elland (V)	42.14	d-g	11.16	j-m	29.67	c-g
Elland (N)	45.48	b-g	9.09	lm	34.85	a-e
Eurostar (U)	48.01	a-f	20.27	c-f	25.74	d-j
Eurostar (V)	50.83	a-f	24.41	bcd	24.53	e-j
Eurostar (N)	51.14	a-e	18.79	e-h	30.08	c-g
Buster (U)	38.01	fg	18.93	d-g	16.08	hij
Buster (V)	48.31	a-f	15.88	f-k	31.09	c-f
Buster (N)	54.18	a-d	12.52	i-l	40.19	abc
Amanda (U)	41.67	d-g	23.59	cde	15.22	j
Amanda (V)	45.45	b-g	24.50	bcd	18.57	g-j
Amanda (N)	47.15	b-f	17.06	f-i	28.29	c-h
Karelia (U)	48.37	a-f	17.12	f-i	29.69	c-g
Karelia (V)	51.96	a-e	25.34	bc	24.04	e-j
Karelia (N)	60.55	a	14.03	g-l	44.98	a
Paradox (U)	33.23	g	14.33	g-l	15.78	ij
Paradox (V)	43.96	c-g	15.27	f-k	26.95	d-j
Paradox (N)	48.80	a-f	15.17	f-k	32.06	b-f
Olivia (U)	49.17	a-f	31.97	a	14.88	j
Olivia (V)	56.49	abc	33.19	a	20.61	f-j
Olivia (N)	51.59	a-e	29.74	ab	18.37	g-j
Bruar (U)	49.01	a-f	10.71	klm	36.91	a-d
Bruar (V)	53.07	a-e	16.31	f-j	35.68	a-e
Bruar (N)	58.19	ab	13.29	h-l	43.57	ab
LSD P=.05	12.94		5.59		12.25	
Standard Deviation	9.19		3.97		8.70	
CV	19.34		21.71		31.94	

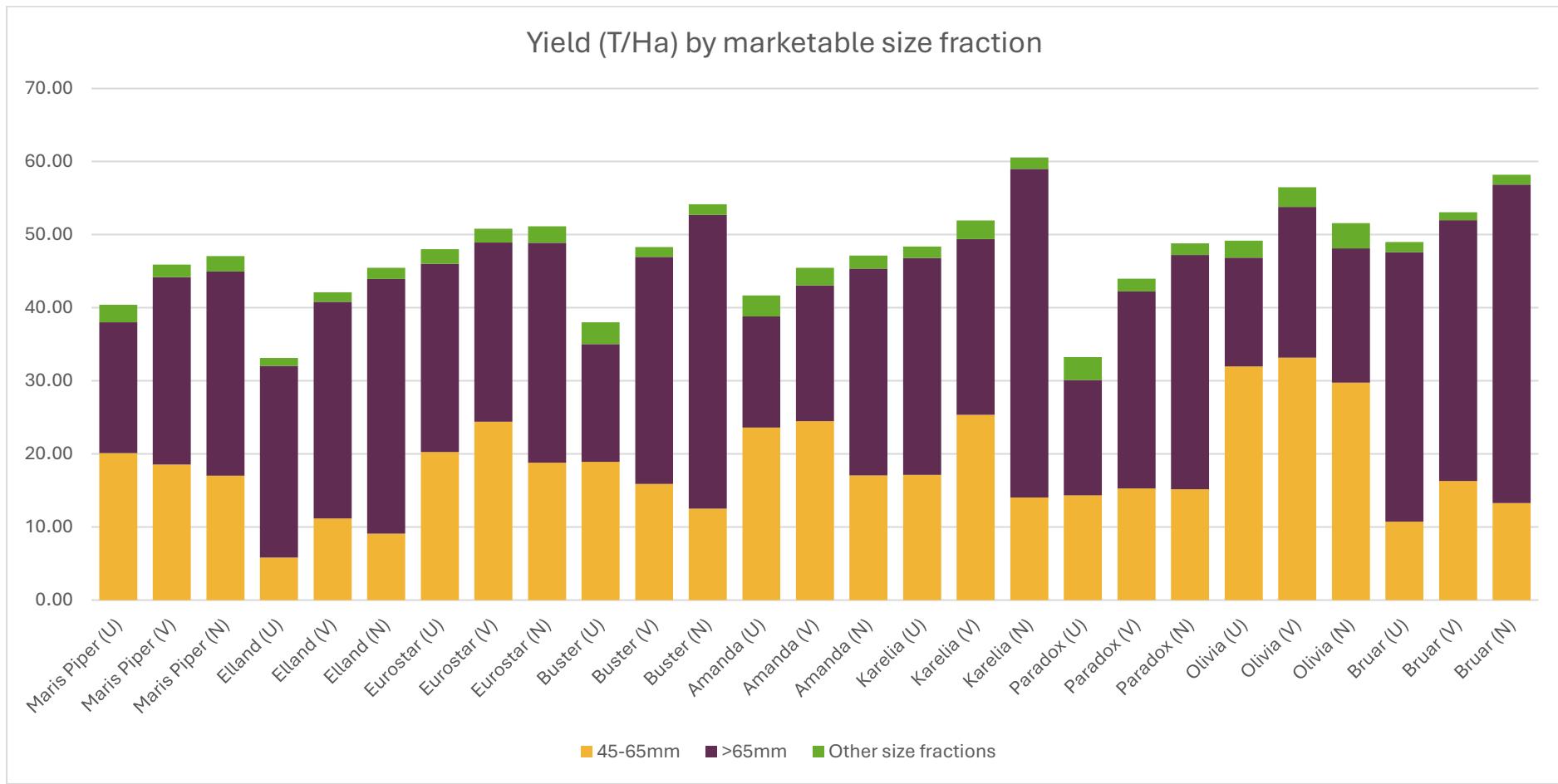


Figure 7 – Total yield (tonnes per hectare) of each variety by treatment – (U) untreated, (V) Velum Prime, or (N) Nemathorin.

For every variety tested there was an increase in total yield when a nematicide was applied compared to the untreated plots. Only Buster and paradox saw a statistically significant difference in total yield when comparing untreated with treated (both was observed in the Nemathorin treated plots). Generally, Velum Prime gives a yield boost when compared to the untreated control for each variety but consistently gives a lower yield when compared to the Nemathorin treatment. Interestingly for the 45–65 mm fraction, Buster untreated has a higher T/Ha than the Velum Prime and Nemathorin treatments, however, there was significantly larger yields for both treatments compared to the untreated yield in the >65 mm fraction. There is statistically significant difference in the >65 mm fraction between untreated and Nemathorin treated yields for Amanda, Karelia, and Paradox.

	Tuber Numbers (No./Ha) by Variety													
	<25mm	25-30mm	30-35mm	35-40mm	40-45mm	45-50mm	50-55mm	55-60mm	60-65mm	65-70mm	70-75mm	75-80mm	>80mm	
Maris Piper	7407 b	9259 abc	10802 ab	11111 bcd	18519 bc	22222 bc	35185 bc	32716 c	37037 bcd	31482 bc	25617 bc	12037 bc	6173 def	
Elland	1852 c	4012 d	8333 ab	7099 d	12654 c	8951 e	14197 e	14506 d	19753 e	21914 c	16667 c	17593 ab	24074 a	
Eurostar	8642 ab	10185 ab	12963 a	14815 ab	14197 bc	27161 b	33334 bc	38580 bc	41358 b	38889 ab	22840 bc	12037 bc	8951 cde	
Buster	5247 bc	5864 cd	8025 ab	11111 bcd	16358 bc	18519 bcd	20370 de	30864 c	28087 cde	33025 b	23457 bc	15432 b	10494 bcd	
Amanda	5247 bc	7407 bcd	12654 ab	14815 ab	20988 ab	23457 bc	37963 b	48457 b	43519 b	38272 ab	20062 c	10494 bc	3395 ef	
Karelia	4321 bc	4630 d	9259 ab	13272 abc	17901 bc	22222 bc	32407 bc	40432 bc	43519 b	45679 a	31482 b	18519 ab	14815 bc	
Paradox	7407 b	10185 ab	7407 b	13889 abc	17901 bc	17593 cde	27161 cd	30864 c	27161 de	20988 c	19136 c	12346 bc	15741 b	
Olivia	12654 a	12037 a	11111 ab	18827 a	25926 a	36420 a	50617 a	64198 a	66975 a	41049 ab	16667 c	5247 c	1852 f	
Bruar	1543 c	4938 d	8642 ab	8951 cd	12963 c	12037 de	20988 de	31482 c	39197 bc	45679 a	42901 a	25617 a	25309 a	
LSD P=0.05	5122	4282	5413	5815	7312	9143	10551	11015	11287	10883	9499	8206	6767	
Std Dev	6301	5268	6660	7155	8997	11249	12981	13552	13887	13390	11687	10097	8326	
CV	104	69	67	57	51	54	43	37	36	38	48	70	68	

	Tuber Numbers (No./Ha) by Variety													
	<25mm	25-30mm	30-35mm	35-40mm	40-45mm	45-50mm	50-55mm	55-60mm	60-65mm	65-70mm	70-75mm	75-80mm	>80mm	
Untreated	7202 a	9156 a	11728 a	14198 a	18724 a	23663 a	33436 a	36728 a	35905 b	33436 a	19650 b	13272 a	8025 b	
Velum Prime	6584 a	6070 b	8230 b	12037 a	16770 a	22840 a	31173 ab	39815 a	45576 a	36111 a	24897 ab	13889 a	9568 b	
Nemathorin	4321 a	7613 ab	9774 ab	11728 a	16975 a	16358 b	26132 b	34156 a	34054 b	36111 a	28395 a	15947 a	19342 a	
LSD P=.05	2957	2472	3125	3357	4222	5279	6091	6359	6516	6283	5484	4738	3907	
Std Dev	6301	5268	6660	7155	8997	11249	12981	13552	13887	13390	11687	10097	8326	
CV	104	69	67	57	51	54	43	37	36	38	48	70	68	

	Tuber Numbers (No./Ha) by Variety														
	<25mm	25-30mm	30-35mm	35-40mm	40-45mm	45-50mm	50-55mm	55-60mm	60-65mm	65-70mm	70-75mm	75-80mm	>80mm		
Maris Piper (U)	8333 b-f	12037 abc	11111 abc	12037 cde	21296 b-f	31482 a-d	43519 a-d	36111 c-g	34259 e-i	29630 d-g	20371 c-h	8334 fgh	2778 hi		
Maris Piper (V)	11111 abc	4630 cde	9259 abc	10185 de	14815 c-f	16667 d-g	29630 d-k	29630 e-h	43518 c-h	32408 b-g	24074 c-h	13889 c-h	7408 ghi		
Maris Piper (N)	2778 c-f	11111 a-d	12037 abc	11111 cde	19445 b-f	18519 c-g	32407 c-i	32407 d-h	33333 e-i	32408 b-g	32407 bcd	13889 c-h	8334 f-i		
Elland (U)	0 f	3704 de	6482 bc	2778 e	12963 ef	10185 fg	11111 l	8333 i	12037 j	18519 g	12037 gh	25000 a-d	17593 d-g		
Elland (V)	926 ef	3704 de	5556 c	10185 de	12037 ef	10185 fg	13889 jkl	18519 ghi	29630 g-j	24074 fg	21297 c-h	12037 d-h	23148 bcd		
Elland (N)	4630 b-f	4630 cde	12963 abc	8333 de	12963 ef	6481 g	17593 h-l	16667 hi	17593 ij	23149 fg	16667 d-h	15741 b-g	31482 abc		
Eurostar (U)	10185 a-d	8333 b-e	15741 ab	20371 abc	9259 f	34260 abc	26852 d-l	40741 c-f	38889 d-h	30556 c-g	23148 c-h	14815 c-h	9259 e-i		
Eurostar (V)	9259 a-e	9259 b-e	9259 abc	12963 cd	14815 c-f	26852 a-e	37963 b-g	39815 c-f	50926 b-f	46297 a-d	24074 c-h	6482 fgh	4630 hi		
Eurostar (N)	6482 b-f	12963 ab	13889 abc	11111 cde	18518 b-f	20370 b-g	35185 b-h	35185 c-h	34260 e-i	39815 a-f	21296 c-h	14815 c-h	12963 d-h		
Buster (U)	11111 abc	8333 b-e	12963 abc	13889 bcd	28704 ab	25000 a-f	32408 c-i	37037 c-g	29630 g-j	31482 c-g	14815 fgh	3704 gh	3704 hi		
Buster (V)	2778 c-f	5556 b-e	4630 c	9259 de	9259 f	15741 d-g	15741 i-l	32408 d-h	30556 g-j	34259 a-g	26852 b-h	19445 a-f	9259 e-i		
Buster (N)	1852 def	3704 de	6482 bc	10186 de	11111 ef	14815 efg	12963 kl	23148 f-i	24074 hij	33334 b-g	28704 b-f	23148 a-e	18519 d-g		
Amanda (U)	9259 a-e	7407 b-e	16667 a	24074 a	21296 b-f	34259 abc	43518 a-d	49074 a-d	46296 c-g	25926 efg	14815 fgh	11111 d-h	1852 hi		
Amanda (V)	2778 c-f	11111 a-d	12963 abc	10185 de	23148 a-e	22222 b-g	38889 b-f	53704 abc	52778 a-e	39815 a-f	19445 c-h	7407 fgh	0 i		
Amanda (N)	3704 b-f	3704 de	8333 abc	10185 de	18519 b-f	13889 efg	31482 c-j	42593 b-e	31482 f-j	49074 abc	25926 b-h	12963 c-h	8333 f-i		
Karelia (U)	3704 b-f	4630 cde	11111 abc	12963 cd	12037 ef	20371 b-g	27778 d-l	37963 c-f	38889 d-h	52778 a	31482 b-e	12963 c-h	8334 f-i		
Karelia (V)	6481 b-f	4630 cde	10185 abc	17593 a-d	25926 a-d	34259 abc	48148 abc	50926 a-d	56482 a-d	40741 a-f	33334 bc	12963 c-h	1852 hi		
Karelia (N)	2778 c-f	4630 cde	6482 bc	9259 de	15741 c-f	12037 efg	21297 f-l	32408 d-h	35185 e-i	43519 a-e	29630 b-f	29630 ab	34259 ab		
Paradox (U)	12037 ab	17593 a	10185 abc	20370 abc	26852 abc	16667 d-g	34260 b-h	27778 e-h	25000 hij	19445 g	11112 h	10185 e-h	7408 ghi		
Paradox (V)	6482 b-f	6482 b-e	5556 c	12037 cde	13889 def	21296 b-g	24074 e-l	32408 d-h	27778 g-j	20370 g	18519 c-h	16667 b-g	17593 d-g		
Paradox (N)	3704 b-f	6481 b-e	6481 bc	9260 de	12963 ef	14815 efg	23148 e-l	32408 d-h	28704 g-j	23148 fg	27778 b-g	10185 e-h	22222 cd		
Olivia (U)	9259 a-e	12037 abc	12037 abc	12963 cd	21296 b-f	34260 abc	59259 a	65741 a	69445 ab	41667 a-f	14815 fgh	926 h	926 i		
Olivia (V)	17593 a	5556 b-e	10185 abc	23148 ab	22223 a-e	39815 a	51852 ab	61111 ab	72222 a	45370 a-d	15741 e-h	9259 e-h	2778 hi		
Olivia (N)	11111 abc	18519 a	11111 abc	20371 abc	34259 a	35185 ab	40741 b-e	65741 a	59259 abc	36111 a-g	19445 c-h	5556 fgh	1852 hi		
Bruar (U)	926 ef	8333 b-e	9260 abc	8333 de	14815 c-f	6482 g	22222 f-l	27778 e-h	28704 g-j	50926 ab	34259 bc	32408 a	20370 cde		
Bruar (V)	1852 def	3704 de	6481 bc	2778 e	14815 c-f	18519 c-g	20370 g-l	39815 c-f	46296 c-g	41667 a-f	40741 ab	26852 abc	19445 def		
Bruar (N)	1852 def	2778 e	10185 abc	15741 a-d	9260 f	11112 efg	20370 g-l	26852 e-i	42593 c-h	44444 a-e	53704 a	17593 b-g	36111 a		
LSD P=.05	2957	2472	3125	3357	4222	5279	6091	6359	6516	6283	5484	4738	3907		
Std Dev	6301	5268	6660	7155	8997	11249	12981	13552	13887	13390	11687	10097	8326		
CV	104	69	67	57	51	54	43	37	36	38	48	70	68		

## Marketable tuber number fractions by variety and treatment

Marketable tuber number fractions by variety and treatment						
	Total		45-65mm		>65mm	
Maris Piper (U)	271297	e-h	145371	def	61111	fg
Maris Piper (V)	247222	e-j	119444	e-h	77778	d-h
Maris Piper (N)	260185	e-h	116667	e-h	87037	d-g
Elland (U)	140741	k	41667	k	73148	d-h
Elland (V)	185185	jk	72222	ijk	80556	d-h
Elland (N)	188889	ijk	58334	jk	87037	d-g
Eurostar (U)	282407	d-g	140741	d-g	77778	d-h
Eurostar (V)	292593	c-f	155556	cde	81482	d-h
Eurostar (N)	276852	e-h	125000	e-h	88889	d-g
Buster (U)	252778	e-i	124074	e-h	53704	gh
Buster (V)	215741	hij	94445	hij	89815	d-g
Buster (N)	212037	hij	75000	ijk	103704	b-e
Amanda (U)	305556	b-e	173148	bcd	53704	gh
Amanda (V)	294445	b-f	167593	bcd	66667	e-h
Amanda (N)	260185	e-h	119445	e-h	96296	c-f
Karelia (U)	275000	e-h	125000	e-h	105556	bcd
Karelia (V)	343519	a-d	189815	abc	88889	d-g
Karelia (N)	276852	e-h	100926	ghi	137037	ab
Paradox (U)	238889	f-j	103704	ghi	48148	h
Paradox (V)	223148	g-j	105555	f-i	73148	d-h
Paradox (N)	221296	g-j	99074	hij	83334	d-h
Olivia (U)	354630	abc	228704	a	58333	gh
Olivia (V)	376852	a	225000	a	73148	d-h
Olivia (N)	359259	ab	200926	ab	62963	fg
Bruar (U)	264815	e-h	85185	hij	137963	ab
Bruar (V)	283334	d-g	125000	e-h	128704	abc
Bruar (N)	292593	c-f	100926	ghi	151852	a
LSD P=.05		66012		40759		37952
Standard Deviation		46892		28953		26960
CV		18		23		31

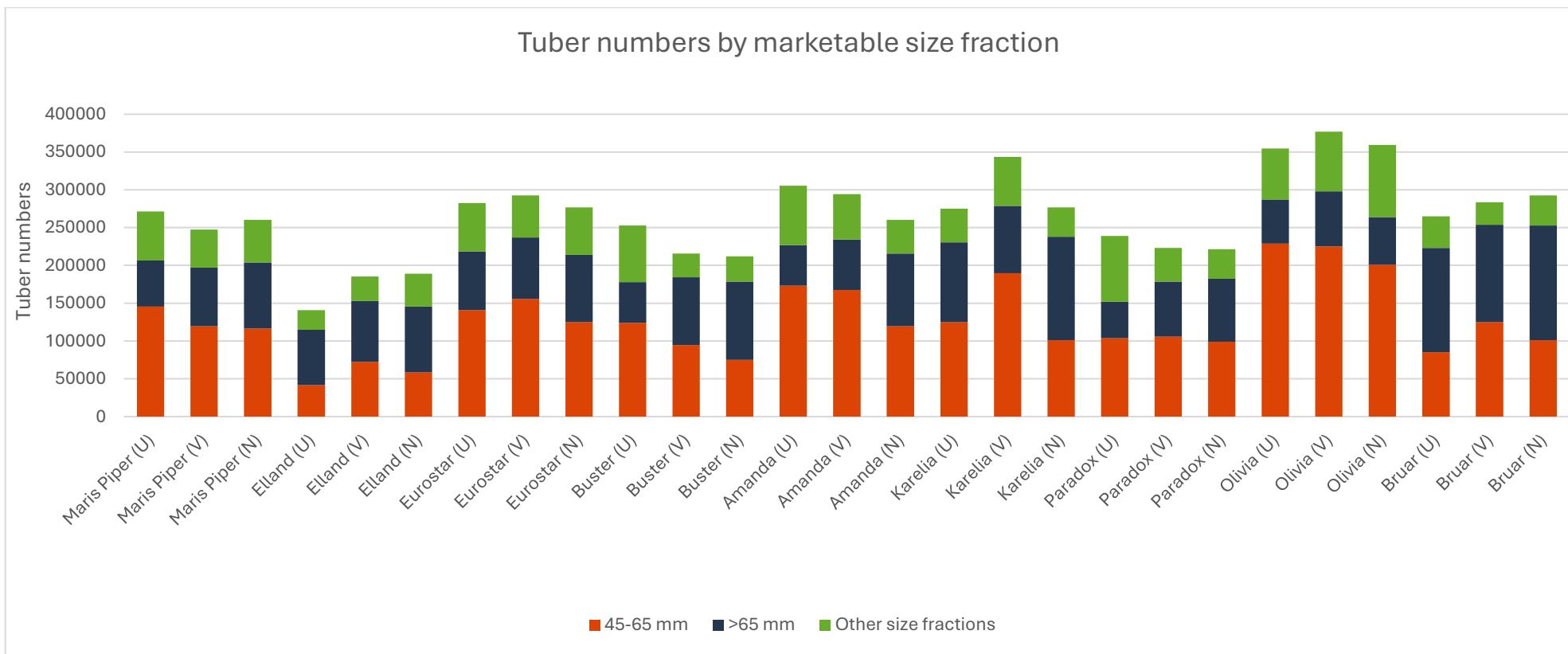


Figure 8 – Total tuber numbers (per ha) for untreated (U), Velem Prime (V), and Nemathorin (N) treated varieties.

The change in tuber numbers by nematicide treatment is variable. When compared to the untreated plots, treatment with Velum Prime and/or Nemathorin has improved total tuber numbers for Elland, Eurostar, Karelia, Olivia and Bruar, although none were statistically significant.

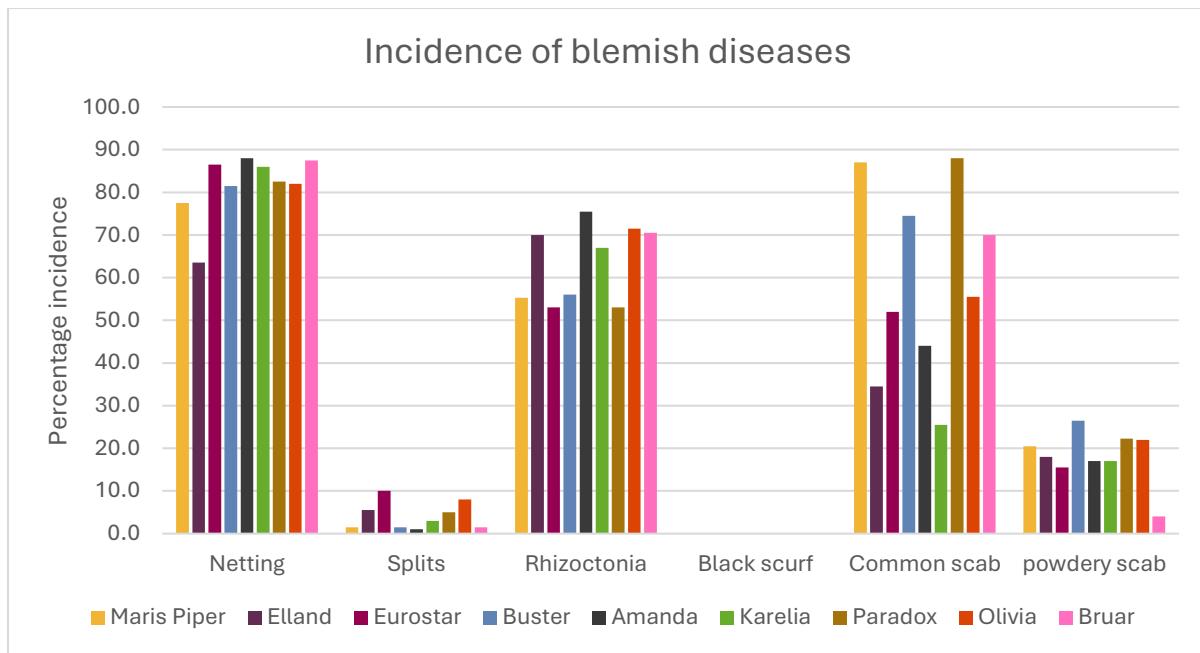
Differences between the yield of untreated and treated plots provides a measure of PCN tolerance. If a variety produces a similar yield across both treated and untreated plots it would be considered tolerant. This year, every tested variety had yield increases in the treated plots compared to untreated. For all varieties except Olivia, Nemathorin treated plots produced higher yields than plots treated with Velum Prime. Generally, there was no significant effect of Velum Prime or Nemathorin application on the number of tubers harvested. The differences observed are far more likely to be attributable to varietal differences.

Olivia, Eurostar and Amanda all proved to be tolerant varieties confirming previously collected data. Similarly, Maris Piper demonstrated moderately tolerant characteristics known to be possible with this variety. Unlike previous years, Buster and Elland struggled to demonstrate PCN tolerance which is possibly a reflection of uneven infection pressures across the trial site. Differences in tolerance can be affected by external factors such as weather conditions across the growing season. As with the data from 2023, this trial suffered from a wetter than average spring resulting in delayed planting. It is impossible to say how this may have affected varietal tolerance using the data that was collected.

## Tuber blemish diseases

Table 7 – Incidence and severity of Common scab (*Streptomyces* spp.), Powdery scab (*Spongopora subterranea*), Netting, Splits, Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*), black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and silver scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*) on harvested tubers.

Treatment	Silver Scurf							Black Dot						
	Incidence %	Severity 0-3	Severity 0	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Incidence %	Severity 0-3	Severity 0	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3		
Maris Piper	15.0 b	0.175 b	85.0 a	12.5 b	2.5 a	0 a	3.0 b	0.035 bc	97.0 ab	2.5 b	0.5 b	0		
Elland	25.0 ab	0.295 ab	75.0 ab	21.0 ab	3.5 a	0.5 a	1.5 b	0.015 c	73.5 b	1.5 b	0 b	0		
Eurostar	25.0 ab	0.300 ab	75.0 ab	20.5 ab	4.0 a	0.5 a	3.0 b	0.035 bc	97.0 ab	2.5 b	0.5 b	0		
Buster	30.5 ab	0.310 ab	69.5 ab	30.0 a	0.5 a	0 a	2.0 b	0.020 c	98.0 a	2.0 b	0 b	0		
Amanda	25.5 ab	0.300 ab	74.5 ab	21.0 ab	4.5 a	0 a	3.5 b	0.125 ab	96.5 ab	3.5 b	0 b	0		
Karelia	38.0 a	0.435 a	62.0 b	32.5 a	5.5 a	0 a	3.5 b	0.040 bc	96.5 ab	3.0 b	0.5 b	0		
Paradox	37.8 a	0.485 a	62.3 b	29.0 a	6.8 a	2.0 a	3.5 b	0.035 bc	96.5 ab	3.5 b	0 b	0		
Olivia	31.0 ab	0.325 ab	69.0 ab	29.5 a	1.5 a	0 a	16.5 a	0.190 a	83.5 ab	14.0 a	2.5 a	0		
Bruar	36.0 a	0.413 ab	64.0 b	31.8 a	3.3 a	1.0 a	3.5 b	0.040 bc	96.5 ab	3.0 b	0.5 b	0		
LSD P=.05	17.86	0.26	17.86	13.35	7.01	2.13	2.32	0.09	23.72	2.54	1.30	.		
Standard Deviation	12.23	0.18	12.23	9.14	4.80	1.46	1.59	0.06	16.25	1.74	0.89	0		
CV	41.75	51.98	17.31	36.14	135.04	327.63	35.77	106.35	17.52	44.05	178.47	0		



*Figure 9 – Percentage incidence of blemish disease by variety*

While PCN are currently the most significant potato pathogen in the UK, it is important to also consider the resistance/susceptibility status of these varieties to other common blemish diseases. Tubers from the untreated plots were all assessed for common scab, Powdery scab, black scurf (*Rhizoctonia*), and silver scurf. Tubers were also assessed for netting and splits as these symptoms can be caused by multiple blemish diseases. Overall there was a high occurrence of multiple blemish diseases across all varieties at this trial site.

The incidence of common scab was variable, ranging from 25.5% in Karelia to 88% in Paradox. The trial site was not irrigated this year due to rain volume across the season. Powdery scab was present at low incidence takes across all varieties. Only Maris Piper, Buster, and Paradox exceeded 20% incidence.

There was a high incidence of netting across all varieties, ranging from 63.5% to 88%. Netting is a symptom that can be caused by multiple blemish diseases such as black scurf and scab. Incidence of splitting was low, ranging between 1% in Amanda and 10% in Eurostar.

There was no incidence of black scurf symptoms seen in the trial this year but there were high incidences of *Rhizoctonia* ranging from 53% to 75.5%.

## Discussion

The final year of field trials for the PCN Action Scotland project has provided further evidence of the large effect of varieties highly resistant to *G. pallida* can have on the pest population. Assessments which have been affected by PCN and/or nematicide treatment include emergence timings, ground cover, post-harvest PCN population (Pf) and Pf/Pi Ratios, yield (T/Ha) and tuber numbers. Elland, Eurostar, Buster, Amanda, and Karelia all had a Pf/Pi ratio under 1 meaning they reduced the PCN population present. In contrast, the *G. pallida* susceptible and partially resistant varieties (Maris Piper and Bruar) resulted in increases in the pest population at harvest (Pi/Pf ratio of 28.14 and 2.08) respectively in untreated plots). Paradox gave a Pf/Pi ratio of under 1 for the untreated plots over 1 for Vulum Prime and Nemathorin treated plots with pf/pi ratios of 1.37 and 1.11 respectively. Resistance is a powerful tool in the management of PCN populations and varietal choice should be treated as the most important tool when trying to reduce a PCN problem.

Of these varieties, Elland and Paradox have resistance only to *G. pallida* and not to *G. rostochiensis*. However, Eurostar, Buster, Karelia, Amanda, and Bruar are resistant to both species of PCN present in Scotland. The effect on a *G. rostochiensis* population was not assessed in this field trial as *G. rostochiensis* was not detectable at this site. Although *G. rostochiensis* is now the lesser found PCN species in Scotland, it should not be forgotten about. Switching to varieties only resistant against *G. pallida* will cause a swing back towards *G. rostochiensis* prevalence. From an integrated pest management (IPM) perspective, highly resistant varieties are not necessary if no PCN has been detected. If a field has previously had PCN present but is no longer detectable then PCN is likely to still be there but just below detectable levels. In this instance resistant varieties should be used however partially resistant varieties can be considered here. A larger detectable PCN population should be combatted using highly resistant varieties specific to the species of PCN present.

Some of the differences observed in this trial can be put down to varietal characteristics rather than being a direct impact of nematicide treatment or the presence of a moderate-high PCN population. This includes plant number, internal defects, soft rots, dry matter, density, and skin finish assessments.

Nematicide treatment has shown to reduce PCN populations marginally, however, it is thought that the main cause for these reductions is from the use of highly resistant potato varieties. To achieve the most effective reduction of PCN in an infested field a resistant variety should be planted alongside the use of a nematicide to safeguard yields. Reliance on resistant varieties will become even more pivotal in future when nematicides are removed from use. For example Nemathorin currently has a use expiry date of 31/07/2029. Without Nemathorin in the arsenal there will be significantly less products available to protect crop yields in PCN infested fields.

## Acknowledgements

The trial site was provided by Mr Neill Smith, Barnyards Farm, Tannadice, Forfar, DD8 3QA with Scottish Agronomy field staff planting, harvesting, and managing the field trial. FERA undertook the analysis of PCN soil samples.

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A final thank you to everyone who supported and attended the trials open days across the length of the PCN Action Scotland project.

## Appendix

### Photographs of the PCN Field trials at Barnyards farm 2024









