(Seed) Potato Production: Indonesia compared to the Netherlands

Opportunities, focus points & special practices for Indonesia

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 - Background
 - Healthy seed
 - High quality yield
- Economic analysis
- Summary



- Background
 - Potato degenerates fast: pests and diseases
 - Soil born pests/diseases (bacterial wilt; nematodes; ...)
 - Air transferable pests/diseases (blight; viruses by aphids; ...)



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 - Potato degenerates fast: pests and diseases
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- Healthy yield => start clean & stay clean:
 - Field selection
 - High quality seed
- High quality yield:
 - Special cultivation practice



- Different purpose for production: we want SEEDS!
- Special production with special focus points
- Seed production characteristics:
 - Many healthy tubers
 - Yield (all tubers) of right size => 35-55 mm or ...



Healthy yield

- Field selection
 - No soil born diseases
 - => scout area/fields;
 - => sample field

Dutch farmer **MANDATORY** field analysis nematodes





Healthy yield

Field selection:

Limited air transferable pests/diseases =>

high altitudes (above 1200-1400 m a.s.l.)

Dutch seed potato area: North West





Healthy yield: high seed quality



Plantlets?



Mini tubers?



G1, G2,..?



- Special cultivation practices:
 - Higher planting density => more tubers=> smaller tubers
 - Dutch farmer: almost 2 times more seeds
 - Less fertilization => faster tuberization=> smaller tubers
 - Dutch farmer: **only** 50% N compared to ware
 - Roguing => remove diseased plants from the field
 - Dutch farmer + inspection agent do that



- Special cultivation practices:
 - Shorter growing season => smaller tubers=> less infections
 - Dutch farmer: haulm killing **MANDATORY** when aphids arrive
 - Active haulm killing=> prevents late blight on tuber
 - Dutch farmer: haulm pulling best practice
 - Late blight spray after haulm killing => prevents late blight on tuber



Special cultivation practices:

- Lift potatoes after 2 to 3 weeks after haulm killing
 - => minimum rhizoctonia
 - => less pest infections
- Storage => protect from tuber moth and cut worms
 - => cold storage or diffuse light storage

Dutch farmer cold storage for 7-8 months





- Special cultivation practices:
 - Inspection => by independent organisation
 Dutch farmer MANDATORY
 - Certification => by inspection organisation
 Dutch farmer MANDATORY



- Balance sheet components:
 - Seed
 - Fertilisers
 - Pesticides
 - Energy/diesel (e.g. tractor; storage; irrigation;..)
 - Sales costs (e.g. inspection; certification;...)
 - Miscellaneous (e.g. interests; soil sampling; insurance; additional materials; ..)
 - Labour



Balance sheet ware potatoes (% of total costs):

	Indonesia	Netherlands
Component	Granola, Pangalengan	
Seed	34	24
Fertilizers	16	12
Pesticides	16	19
Energy/diesel	2	14
Sales costs	0	3
Miscellaneous	6	4
Labour	27	23

■ Labour in Netherlands \approx 26 hours/ha; Pangalengan \approx 3000 hours/ha



■ Balance sheet **seed** potatoes (% of total costs):

		Indone	sia	Netherlands	
Granola, Pangalengan					
Component	G2	G3	G4	G5-G7	
Seed	45	39	34	32	
Fertilizers	21	21	28	5	
Pesticides	8	9	9	15	
Energy/diesel	2	2	2	7	
Sales costs	-	-	-	3	
Miscellaneous	5	5	4	4	
Labour	21	24	23	34	



• Return on investment = 2,000,000/1,000,000 = 2

	Indonesia	Netherlands
	Granola, Pangalengan	
Ware	1.5	1.2
G2	2.5	
G2 G3	2.1	
G4	1.7	
G5-G7	1.5	1.6



Summary

Start clean & stay clean

How? Actions to be taken

■ Is it worth it? You decide.....



Thanks for listening

Hope you are inspired to grow healthy and high quality seed potatoes soon!



