

NEBRASKA POTATO EYES

Technical News Reports for the Nebraska Potato Industry

Vol. 5, Issue 1
Spring 1993

Alexander D. Pavlista, Editor
Extension Potato Specialist

This issue of the NPE could be termed the 'variety trial special.' The results of the 1992 North Central Regional, Western Regional, Snack Food Association, and Nebraska Potato Variety Trials are all summarized. The detailed data are available; call me, and the data will be published in the next 'National Potato Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Report' by the USDA in the fall.


Planting is completed in Nebraska. In the eastern part of the state, it was delayed two to four weeks due to cold, wet weather. In the Panhandle, planting was on schedule.

West Nebraska Potato Shippers in Bridgeport was sold this winter to Diamond Hill Farms, Alliance. We all wish Jack Nielsen good growing in DHF South.

This summer, there are three major potato meetings being held. The first World Potato Congress will be held on July 7-9 at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The 12th Triennial Conference of the European Association for Potato Research meeting will be on July 17-24 in Paris, France. In the USA, the Potato Association of America meeting will be in Madison, WI on August 8-13. Contact me for further information on any of these.

There is a new NebGuide published by UNL title "Red Cloud: A new red-skinned potato cultivar from Nebraska" by Pavlista and O'Keefe (G93-1140-A). Also, the published release of this potato appeared in the April issue of the American Potato Journal. Reprints of either one of these are available from me. The NebGuide has some great color pictures that can be used for promotion to sell seed. I might add that growers in Minnesota are testing Red Cloud as a possible replacement for Norland and Dark Red Norland. In trials conducted since 1977 in several locations, Red Cloud often did better than Norlands. The data are in the APJ article.

Two books on potato production have recently been published. "Potato Health Management" edited by Randall Rowe of Ohio State University is available from the American Phytopathological Society. "Potato Production and Pest Management" edited by H.L. Bissonnette (U. of Minnesota), D. Preston (U. Minnesota/N. Dakota St. U.) and H. A. Lamey (N. Dakota St. U.) was published as Extension Bulletin #26. Copies of both are available in our library at Scottsbluff for your perusal. For ordering information, contact me or the publishers.



The next Nebraska Potato Focus is planned for December 14 and 15 (Tuesday and Wednesday), 1993. The topic will be on WEEDS and HERBICIDES. The format will be the same as last year — the afternoon of the 14th and morning of the 15th. A workshop of weed identification and crop injury are planned. SO, MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

NOTICE TO GROWERS

The Nebraska tissue culture bank has received plantlets of COO83008-1 and NDA2031-2 from the USDA-ARS at Aberdeen, ID. These will be available for increase from tissue culture. Contact Kent Sather at (308) 635-7002.

In This Issue...

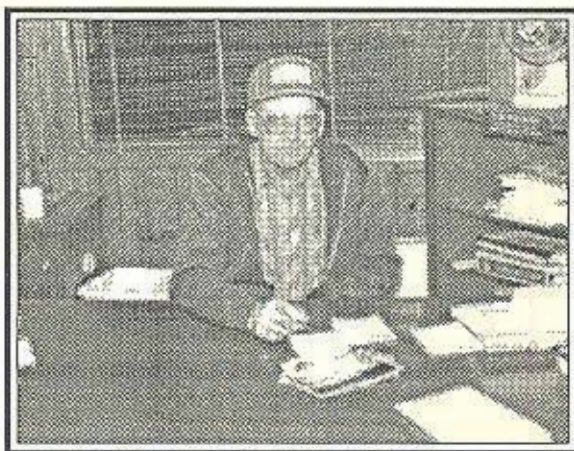
Passages	2
Nebraska Potato Variety Trials	2
North Central Regional Potato Variety Trials	3
Western Regional Potato Variety Trials	4
SFA Potato Chip Variety Trials	5
Cultivars/Specialty Potatoes	5
Pesticide Update	6
The McCain Research Farm	6
Potato Diversion Program	6
Seed Seminar Report	7
Nebraska Potato Focus Report	7
National Potato Council Names New Director	7

Passages

Nebraska Panhandle Mourns

Alexander D. Pavlista

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE



George Hansen, 54, died on April 3, 1993 at home in Bridgeport, Nebraska. He was born in Lisco, NE and was a life long resident of Morrill County. Besides farming and ranching, George worked for the Panhandle Co-op Fertilizer Plant for 17 years. In 1989, he became the Manager of West Nebraska Potato Shippers in Bridgeport. Under his tutelage, WNPS continued to prosper and was recently sold to Diamond Hill Farms of Alliance, NE. A memorial has been established to Hospice Care of Regional West Medical Center.

We feel a deep sadness over George's sudden illness and subsequent death. He was a strong advocate and supporter for the Nebraska potato industry. He is survived by his wife, Donna; two sons—Greg (Bridgeport) and Dana (Broadwater); one daughter — Denise Matson (Denver, CO); two brothers — Percy and Sam (both of Broadwater); five sisters — Pearl Jacobsen (Bridgeport), Elna Miller and Lela Olmsted (both of Denver, CO, Thelma Smith (Lone Tree, IA), and Hilda Mull (Selingsgrove, PA). He was preceded in death by his parents and a daughter.

On the South Atlantic Island of Tristan da Cunha, potatoes were once used as the country's unofficial currency.

Nebraska Potato Variety Trials

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE

The 1992 Nebraska Potato Variety Trials were conducted at three locations—one in Morrill and two in Box Butte Counties. There were two red, three russet and two white/chip trials. Five red, seven russet and 16 white/chip varieties were entering for testing. Nebraska's cooperation in the North Central Regional Potato Variety (NCR) Trial was conducted in Box Butte County. Days from planting to harvest ranged from 120 to 137 and, from emergence to desiccation, it was 88 to 109 days. Cultural practices were according to the cooperating growers. All seed pieces were cut and treated with TOPS 2.5 D. All but the NCR trial and those in Morrill

Yield averages for the 1992 Nebraska Potato Variety Trials.

Reds = 2 trials; Russets = 3 trials; Whites = 2 trials.

Entries	Total Yield cwt/ac	US#1 %	Specific Gravity	Chip Color 1M/60:3M/50
Dark Red Norland	275	89	1.068	
Red LaSoda	336	96	1.070	
LA12-59	279	92	1.080	
MN13035	210	96	1.070	
ND1871-3R	302	91	1.073	
means:	281	94	1.072	
R. Burbank	267	91	1.079	56
Goldrush	404	96	1.076	53
Norgold R.	302	91	1.075	39
Ranger R.	319	94	1.085	52
A7961-1	327	96	1.079	58
CO8011-5	311	88	1.074	52
ND671-4Rus	280	63	1.072	52
means:	319	89	1.079	52
Atlantic	375	90	1.095	68 / 63
Chipeta	471	84	1.093	67 / 67
Monona	265	73	1.077	65 / 60
Norchip	286	88	1.091	61 / 59
Snowden	289	92	1.098	65 / 61
A80559-2	349	94	1.089	68 / 66
AC83306-1	495	86	1.094	69 / 65
MN12567	354	97	1.079	55 / 54
MN12823	380	82	1.096	62 / 64
MS401-1Y	120	80	1.087	64 / 60
MS700-70	332	92	1.102	63 / 59
NE84106	317	96	1.083	63 / 58
NY85	270	97	1.091	70 / 66
NYE55-35	316	92	1.099	68 / 64
NYE57-13	308	95	1.078	65 / 66
W870	255	99	1.095	64 / 59
means:	322	90	1.090	65 / 62

Chip color was determined after one month curing at 60 F (1M60) and three months at 50 F (3M50) after curing with an Agron FF10.

County were planted by the cooperator. All trials were under center-pivot irrigation. Rainfall was above average and temperature was below normal. Hail occurred in mid to late June and late July.

Red LaSoda had the highest yield, medium specific gravity and a high percentage of US #1 tubers. In Box Butte County where scab was a factor, this variety had the highest number (68%) of tubers with scab and the severity was the greatest, deep pitted. ND1871-3R and LA12-59 did well. LA12-59 had the highest specific gravity.

The best performing russet variety at all three locations was Goldrush (ND1538-1Rus). In all trials, it had the highest yield, the highest percent US#1 tubers, average specific gravity, and a good fry color after a one-month curing period. The best fry color was observed with A7961-1, and the highest specific gravity was obtained with this variety and Ranger Russet.

The highest yielding varieties in both white/chip trials were Chipeta and AC83306-1. Snowden and NYE55-35 had among the highest specific gravities in both trials; A80559-2, MN12823 and MS700-70 had among the highest in one of the two trials. Chip color was good for all varieties. Chipeta tended to have tuber blight and to skin easily.

The numbered entries from these trials which will be retested in 1993 are: (reds) LA12-59 and ND1871-3R; (russets) none; (white) A80559-2, AC83306-1, NYE55-35, and W870. The numbered entries being retested in the 1993 NCR Trial are: (red/purple) ND1871-3R and W1100R; no russet or white varieties will be retested in 1993.

Contact me for specific site data and disease determinations (scab, black scurf, early blight, etc.)

Summary of yield and process data of the 1992 NCR Trial in Nebraska.

Entry	Yield cwt/ac	US#1 %	Specific Gravity	Chip Color	Merit Rating
Norland	399	94	1.065	47	1
Red Pontiac	447	79	1.071	40	
LA12-59	319	93	1.080	59	4
ND1871-3R	372	95	1.076	48	
ND2224-5R	310	94	1.068	57	
W1100R	344	89	1.068	5	
Norgold R. M	409	85	1.072	29	2
R. Burbank	315	96	1.081	48	
Norchip	336	94	1.082	62	3
MN12823	469	84	1.083	61	
MN14489	251	86	1.074	51	
W870	253	94	1.089	69	5
means:	352	90	1.076	52	

Chip color was determined after one month curing at 60 F with an Agtron FF10. Merit rating for top 5 entries: 1 = best.

North Central Regional Potato Variety Trials

Robert H. Johansen

Professor Emeritus

North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE

The 42nd year (1992) of the NCR Potato Variety Trial was conducted in 10 states and three provinces. Goldrush (North Dakota) and Red Cloud (Nebraska) are 1992-released cultivars which have been in these trials. Days from planting to harvest ranged from 99 in Iowa to 154 in Minnesota. In Nebraska planting was on 5/26 and harvest on 9/23/93 for 120 total days.

Environmental Conditions — Most trials were conducted on lighter sandy loam. Some trials were irrigated. In the northern states including Nebraska and the provinces, the weather was relatively cool and wet. Michigan had frost in May and June. Cultural practices were according to local conditions.

Total Merit Ratings of Entries

Entry	Type	1990	1991	1992
ND1871-3R	red	-	21	32
LA12-59	red	32	16	30
MN12823	white	-	-	25
ND2224-5R	red	-	-	22
Wisc 887	white	5	13	19

Yields — As in the past, Red Pontiac had the highest total yield. LA12-59 (red) had yield of US #1 tubers similar to that of Red Pontiac. Other high yields were ND1871-3R (red) and MN12823 (white). The highest average yields were obtained in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Percent US #1 ranges were 76 to 87% of total excluding R. Burbank which were the lowest.

Maturity — Norland was the earliest maturing entry. R. Burbank and MN12823 (white) were the latest.

Total Dry Matter — Wisc 870 and Wisc 887 (both white) had the highest percent dry matter (total solids).

Chip Color — MN12823, Wisc 870, Wisc 887 and Norchip (all whites) appeared to be the best chippers.

Scab — Indiana and Minnesota had the highest incidence of scab. Scab was more prevalent in MN12823 (white), ND2224-5R (red), Wisc 870 (white), Wisc 1100R (red), and Red Pontiac.

Overall Merit Ratings — The following table shows the cumulative ratings of the top five entries and their previous merit ratings. *Note, higher ratings indicate greater relative merit.

Data averages of entries in the 1992 North Central Regional Potato Variety Trials

Entry	Total yield cwt/ac	US #1 yield cwt/ac	Maturity	Total solids	Merit points
Red:					
LA12-59	390	337	3.2	20.7	30
ND1871-3R	378	327	3.5	19.1	32
ND2224-5R	328	276	2.9	17.6	22
Wisc 1100R	357	279	3.0	17.9	10
Norland	320	280	1.4	17.3	7
Red Pontiac	417	336	3.5	17.2	6
Russet:					
Norgold R.M	347	273	3.1	18.5	6
R. Burbank	357	257	4.4	20.2	0
White:					
MN12823	392	332	4.2	19.4	25
MN14489	292	247	2.8	18.1	1
Wisc 870	290	246	3.2	22.8	13
Wisc 887	319	284	3.7	22.9	19
Norchip	330	268	2.6	20.0	9
Means:	347	288	3.2	19.4	—

*1 = very early (Norland), 3 = medium (Red Pontiac), 5 = very late (Russet Burbank)

Yield excerpts from the 1992 Western Regional Potato Variety Trials.

Early harvest is the mean of five trials; late harvest is of 10 trials.

Entry	Vine Maturity	Yield, cwt/ac		US#1 Yield, cwt/ac	
		Early	Late	Early	Late
Lemhi R.	med-late	399	575	334	473
R. Burbank	med-late	384	600	255	407
R. Norkotah	early	290	411	242	353
A74212-1E	med-early	462	689	399	609
A8174-2	early	346	434	257	328
A81286-1	med-late	313	607	258	494
A81473-2	late	297	585	251	507
A81478-1	med-late	263	474	221	425
A82119-3	late	340	590	274	498
A8390-3	med-late	357	492	297	420
AC75430-1	late	357	566	306	504
AO83037-10	medium	363	639	304	550
AO84275-3	med-late	267	546	191	440
ATX84378-1Ru	med-late	363	547	310	463
CO82142-4	med-late	295	479	251	415
COO83008-1	medium	295	544	260	469
NDO2904-7	med-early	384	495	343	440
Shepody	medium	313	480	221	398
Red LaSoda	med-late	475	609	408	483
A82705-1R	medium	381	481	312	428
NDTX8731-1R	med-early	408	571	339	519
Mean		350	568	262	487

Western Regional Potato Variety Trials

Joseph J. Pavsek and Dennis L. Corsini
 USDA-Potato Breeders
 University of Idaho, Aberdeen, ID

Alexander D. Pavlista
 Extension Potato Specialist
 University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE

The 1992 Western Regional Potato Variety Trial was conducted at 12 locations in seven states. There was a total of 15 trials — 5 early and 10 late harvests. Twenty-one entries including five checks were tested.

Six trials were on silt loam and the rest were on sandy loam (3), loamy fine sand (2), fine sandy loam (2), fine sand (1), and 12% organic (1).

Cultural practices and the use of fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and vine killing varied according to local conditions. Trial plots at all locations were irrigated on a regular schedule throughout the entire growing season according to plant needs. The more northern locations had warmers than normal early- and mid-season temperatures.

After three years in the trial, dual-purpose russet COO83008-1 and fresh market russet CO82142-4 will undergo increase and testing on a commercial scale. Three russets, A74212-1E, ATX84378-1RU, and NDO2904-7, continue in the trial as fresh-market entries. Six dual-purpose russets will also be continued.

Specific gravity and merit from the 1992 Western Regional Potato Variety Trials.

Early harvest is the mean of five trials; late harvest is of 10 trials.
 Merit scores are the means of three (processing) and six trials (fresh market).

Entry	Specific Gravity (1.0xx)		Merit Scores (1 to 5 = best)		Disposition
	Early	Late	Process	Fresh	
Lemhi R.	80	87	2.3	3.1	check
R. Burbank	76	83	2.3	2.3	check
R. Norkotah	68	72	1.0	3.0	check
A74212-1E	75	79	1.5	4.3	93 trial
A8174-2	67	73	1.7	2.3	drop
A81286-1	71	82	2.7	2.6	93 trial
A81473-2	78	82	3.3	3.3	93 trial
A81478-1	79	87	2.7	3.0	drop
A82119-3	74	86	4.0	3.4	93 trial
A8390-3	78	81	1.7	2.4	93 trial
AC75430-1	77	85	2.0	2.8	drop
AO83037-10	70	76	3.7	3.7	93 trial
AO84275-3	78	93	4.0	3.6	93 trial
ATX84378-1Ru	69	75	1.7	2.7	93 trial
CO82142-4	75	79	1.5	3.1	end test
COO83008-1	78	87	4.0	3.3	end test
NDO2904-7	68	72	2.5	4.0	93 trial
Shepody	73	75	2.0	3.4	check
Red LaSoda	68	71	1.0	3.5	check
A82705-1R	64	70	1.0	4.0	93 trial
NDTX8731-1R	61	65	1.0	3.7	93 trial
mean	73	79	2.3	3.2	

SFA Potato Chip Variety Trials

Richard W. Chase

Potato Breeder

Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE

The eighth, Snack Food Association - sponsored trial was located in six states and the Red River Valley. These trials are national and the entries are limited to chipping varieties. Atlantic and Norchip continue to be the most popular varieties by chip processors.

The highest yielding entries were A80559-2, B9792-8B, NDA2031-2 and W887; all of which, averaged over 300 cwt/acre of US #1 tubers. Below average yields were obtained by CS7273-4, NY88, NYE55-35, NYE55-44, and W870. CS7232-4 had the lowest specific gravity.

Data averages of entries in the 1992 SFA
Potato Chip Variety Trials

Entry	Total yield cwt/a	US #1 yield cwt/ac	Specific gravity	Chip color ¹	
				Agron	SFA chart
A80559-2	358	305	1.098	59	1.9
B0178-34	333	280	1.094	62	1.7
B9792-8B	418	352	1.094	58	2.4
CS7232-4	222	198	1.075	60	1.7
NDA2031-2	408	345	1.086	59	2.4
NY 88	287	251	1.088	61	1.7
NYE 55-35	301	253	1.091	60	1.9
NYE 55-44	272	234	1.082	62	1.7
W870	251	201	1.093	61	1.5
W887	349	305	1.096	61	1.8
Atlantic	349	308	1.092	59	2.0
Norchip	311	255	1.079	59	1.8
Means:	322	274	1.089	60	1.9

¹Chip colors at harvest were determined by Dr. W. Gould using Agron values (M30, 90190) and SFA color chart (1-5 scores).

During the Alaskan Klondike gold rush, potatoes were practically worth their weight in gold. Potatoes were so valued for their vitamin C, miners traded their gold for potatoes.

Cultivars

Speciality Potatoes

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE



Yellow-fleshed potatoes are common in most of the world. In the U.S., these and uncommon cultivars are considered speciality potatoes. On-farm, speciality potato trials have included yellow-fleshed, pink or purple-fleshed, and

buff to red-skinned potatoes. Among the speciality cultivars now commercially grown are 'Yellow Gold' 'Yellow Finn', and 'Purple Marker.' Flesh color tends to darken the longer the season.

'Yellow Gold' was released in Canada in 1980 primarily for the fresh market. Its tubers have a smooth, round shape, and a yellow or buff-colored skin with shading around the eyes. It has excellent baking qualities.

'Yellow Finn' which was selected from the Finnish potato 'Olympia' in the 1950's is the most popular speciality potato. Its tubers are flattened with deep eyes and dark-yellow flesh.

'Purple Marker' also called 'All Blue' is an oblong potato with purple skin and flesh. It can be baked or broiled and retains its purple flesh color.

Other cultivars commercialized as speciality potatoes are:

— yellow flesh and buff on yellow skin as 'Delta Gold' and 'Donna'

— yellow flesh and red or pink skin as 'Desiree', 'Iditared' and 'Red Gold'

— yellow flesh and purple skin as 'Brigus'

— small size or fingerlike as 'Banana'

And, Charles Brown of Washington State University reported discovering an orange-fleshed potato (K-4648-14). The egg-sized tubers came from crosses made with potatoes from the Andes Mountains.

Pesticide Update

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE

EBDC's — If an EBDC, regardless of the product name, is used on potatoes, another EBDC, having a different EBDC active ingredient, can not be used on the same field in that season. In other words, if a grower applied Mancozeb, that grower can only continue to apply Mancozeb and can not use another EBDC such as Maneb. However, a grower can rotate among different Mancozebs such as Dithane and Penncozeb. Formulations are interchangeable, that is, a liquid flowable, dry flowable and wettable powder of Mancozeb can be applied in rotation on the field in one season. Also note that the EPA considers the potato seed piece as a different crop than the resulting vine. Therefore, Maneb may be used as a seed treatment and Mancozeb can be used foliarly for early blight. For any questions, call me.

Furadan 15G is no longer registered on potatoes.

DiSyston 8 and 15G are registered for insect control.

Rovral fungicide has received EPA registration for aerial application on potatoes. The rate is 1 to 2 pints or 1 to 2 pounds in 10 gallons of water per acre.

Delaney Clause effects —

In light of a recent Federal Circuit Court ruling upholding the zero-tolerance Delaney Clause, the EPA is considering to cancel the use of select pesticides on potatoes as well as on other vegetables and fruits. The EPA is calling for public comments on their future policy. The products facing cancellation for potato use are: chlorothalonil fungicide (Bravo), linuron herbicide (Lorox) and PCNB fungicide/bactericide (Terraclor).

The McCain Research Farm

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE 69361

While attending the 1992 Potato Association of America (PAA) meeting in Fredrickton, New Brunswick, I attended a tour of the McCain Research Farm. This farm established in 1975, conducts work on varieties, fertilization and production management for french fry potatoes in New Brunswick and Maine. It has 35 acres and is divided into three blocks which are rotated.

Much of the initial management work on Shepody was conducted here. Current research is on relating maturity, heat units and frying color. Split application trials on nitrogen are being conducted.

Among the trials which I observed, one of the most striking was that with the Bt-Russet Burbank. Four-

row strips of regular R. Burbank were alternated with strips of transgenic Bt-R. Burbank. A threshold population of Colorado potato beetle was present. What was striking was that ALL beetles were on the regular R. Burbank. There wasn't a single beetle at any growth stage on the Bt-plants. At one border between two of the strips, a branch of a regular R. Burbank grew over the neighboring transgenic plant. On that branch, there were several beetles and none on the transgenic vines below it.

A Little Bit More About McCain Foods

McCain Foods Ltd. began frozen french fry production in 1957 at Florenceville, New Brunswick. It started with a staff of 30 and today employs more than 12,500 around the world. Canadian potato processing facilities are located in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. In the USA, their facilities are in Washington and South Dakota, both acquired in 1988. The McCain product line not only includes potato products but now also include green vegetables, desserts, pizzas, juices, entries, and cheese. Internationally, there are 45 production facilities in nine countries on three continents. In fiscal 1991, the McCain Group achieved \$2.7

Potato Diversion Program

Michael Treffer

County Executive Director

USDA-ASCS, Scottsbluff, Nebraska

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced the Potato Diversion Program to assist growers of fresh-market, Irish round-white potatoes with surplus supplies and low prices.

The objective of the Potato Diversion Program is to encourage the consumption of the 1992 crop by diverting the Irish round-white potatoes from the normal channels of trade and commerce. Producers will earn payments by diverting potatoes which they produced by donating them to charitable organizations, using them as livestock feed or composting the potatoes.

Eligible producers must file an application in the county Agricultural Stability and Conservation Service (ASCS) Office in which the farm records are carried. The application should be as soon as possible. The program period to divert potatoes is from May 19 to July 2, 1993. Contact your local county office if you have any questions regarding eligibility.

Seed Seminar Report

Kent Sather

Meristem Maintenance Lab.

Potato Certification Assoc. of Nebraska, Mitchell, NE

The 11th annual National Potato Council Seed Seminar was held December 3-5, 1992 at Traverse City, Michigan. Over 350 potato growers and industry representatives from Canada, United States and beyond attended. Western Nebraska's seed industry was well represented.

Speakers targeted disease management of PVY (mosaic), its current status, control, transition and epidemiology. We also focused on business management, such as how to buy and sell potatoes, conflict management, and setting a goal or vision for business. Other front-line issues included environmental and food safety, plant variety release policies, and an update on transgenic seed potato production and marketing. The formal meeting information always provided fuel for the informal discussion around the exhibits or supper table. Contacts were made, views were exchanged, and the potato industry as a whole was reinforced.

Whether you are a grower, employee, sales representative, researcher, or inspector, consider attending the next seed seminar. It is scheduled for December 5-7, 1993 at Portland, Oregon. Call the Oregon Potato Commission at 503-731-3300 for more information.

*****Note! The Nebraska Potato Council has received confirmation to host the Seed Seminar in 1995. That gives Council members the responsibility to schedule the location and plan the proceedings. Start thinking towards that goal!**

Nebraska Potato Focus Report

Alexander D. Pavlista

Extension Potato Specialist

University of Nebraska, Scottsbluff, NE 69361

The 'Reports' from the 1992 Nebraska Potato Focus were mailed in March to all who attended. If you didn't get one or if you want one and didn't attend, then contact me. Eighty-five people attended in December 1992. Most growers were from Nebraska and the second largest group was from northern Colorado. Attendance was second highest to 1990. I reviewed the evaluations of this and previous years. About one-third of the respondents thought that the meetings were excellent in scope, organization, usefulness and overall; the other two-thirds rated them good. Thirty-seven and 25% thought that the presentation quality and number, respectively, were excellent. In terms of the length of presentation, some thought that they should be shorter but more

thought they should be longer. Several wanted the coffee breaks to be longer, from 30 min to 45 or 60, and they would like to see more exhibits. The panel discussion was very popular and was requested for both days and not just for out-of-state speakers. The evaluations indicate that the most liked part of the meeting by 36% of the respondents was the speakers - their field experience, practical approach and concern for production. The symposium in 1990 and the workshop in 1991 also were identified. In earlier evaluations, the banquet received a negative rating due to food quality. This year with the banquet at Gordon Howard's Oregon Trail, everybody who attended thought it was excellent, so in December of this year, it will be there again. Some of the future topics for the Nebraska Potato Focus suggested were herbicides and weeds (planned for 1993), irrigation and chemigation (planned for 1994), more on fertilization, processing requirements (speakers from McCain, Frito Lay etc.), and storage/bruising.

National Potato Council Names New Director



Alan R. (Bud) Middaugh was appointed this winter to be the Executive Director of the National Potato Council. He replaced Ron Walker.

Bud's background has been primarily in livestock — beef, pork and lamb. In 1974, he became Vice President of international activities for Monfort of Colorado. He joined the U.S. Meat Export Federation in Denver, CO, in 1976. He was also Executive Director of the National Western International Agribusiness Center in Denver. More recently, he headed Middaugh and Associates, an international agribusiness development company. Bud has extensive experience in Washington, D.C., having served on the U.S. Agricultural Export Development Council and the Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee on Livestock and Livestock Products.

Bud, welcome to 'Spudland'!

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
 INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68583

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
 PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

Our Thanks to:



1992 Sponsors



UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN, COOPERATING WITH THE COUNTIES AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

It is the policy of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institute of Agriculture and Natural resources not to discriminate on the basis of sex, age, handicap, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin or sexual orientation.

