Pommes

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Potatoes and vegetative propagation

Save, multiply and replant tubers

Garden autonomy

year after year

Preserve • Grow • Pass it on

1 Understand vegetative



- Each tuber has eyes (buds) that can produce new stems.
- Plants grown from tubers are essentially genetic copies of the original plant.

2 Do not confuse it with true



- Potato plants can produce berries containing true botanical seed.
- Seed-grown plants may differ from the original variety.
- Do not eat the berries: they may

WARNING: do not eat the berries

3 Select plants during the crop



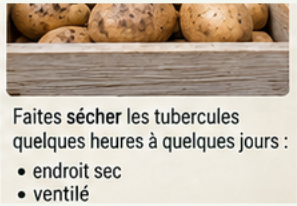
- Mark vigorous, healthy, productive plants that are true to the variety.
- Choose seed tubers from several good plants, not just one.

4 Harvest carefully



- Lift tubers gently and avoid cuts, punctures and heavy knocks.
- Damaged tubers keep less well and are more vulnerable to rot.

5 Let tubers cure



- Let the tubers dry on the surface for a short time in a dry, ventilated, shaded place.
- Avoid prolonged sun exposure and do not wash before storage.

6 Sort



- Keep only firm, healthy tubers.
- Reject soft, rotten, badly wounded, very green or suspicious tubers.

7 Store through winter



- Keep tubers cool, dark, ventilated and frost-free.
- Avoid sealed plastic bags and excess moisture.
- Inspect regularly and remove any tuber that begins to rot.

8 Pre-sprout



- A few weeks before planting, move tubers into a bright, cool, ventilated place.
- Aim for short, thick, firm sprouts rather than long pale shoots.

9 Divide only if necessary



- Large tubers may be cut only when useful.
- Each piece needs at least one good eye and enough flesh to start growth.
- Use a clean tool and let cut surfaces heal before planting.

10 Replant



- Plant in loose, well-drained soil that has warmed sufficiently.
- Place sprouts upwards and allow enough spacing for healthy growth.

11 Start a new harvest



- At the end of the season, select tubers again from several healthy plants.
- Watch for declining vigour or recurring disease and renew planting material if needed.

GENERAL CYCLE

Choose → Grow → Select → Harvest → Cure

Sort → Store → Pre-sprout → Plant

AVOID

- ✕ Eating the berries
- ✕ Washing before storage
- ✕ Storing in the light
- ✕ Keeping badly wounded or diseased tubers
- ✕ Planting in cold, waterlogged soil
- ✕ Ignoring the stored crop through winter

KEYS TO SUCCESS

- ✓ Select healthy plants
- ✓ Harvest carefully
- ✓ Sort and store well
- ✓ Pre-sprout in good conditions
- ✓ Replant at the right time
- ✓ Renew selection every year
- ✓ Watch the health of the variety
- ✓ Keep notes on each lot

DID YOU KNOW?

Replanting your own tubers year after year preserves the variety faithfully, but it can also maintain or accumulate some diseases, especially viruses. If vigour or yield falls markedly, renew part of your planting material from a reliable healthy source.

Observe • Select
Preserve • Pass it on

A carefully saved tuber is a whole plant waiting to begin again.