

# Storage post-CIPC

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# Storage efficiency

- **Manage risk:** match crops to stores/storage term & minimise disease
- Load quickly: 10-14 days maximum in normal working
- Fill stores wherever possible. Part-filled stores generally perform badly
- Deliver air to crop for drying and cooling
- Use max. airflow to dry; positive ventilation is key to speed of drying
- **Monitor temperature**
- Make sure that, when store is on, it is doing some good
- Does the air distribute well enough? Block short circuits!
- **Check for condensation**



# Storage cost management

- Match running times to tariffs
- Use automatic control for ventilation
- Remember weight loss is proportional to fan running time
- Run fans at full speed for drying
- Use inverters/speed control to reduce costs during holding
- Maximise use of renewables, again through automatic control if poss.
- Don't skimp on fan power: consider replacing old equipment
- Refrigeration: remember efficiency is all about heat transfer
- Don't just accept default options e.g. defrost timings
- Avoid prolonged loading and unloading periods



# Sprout suppression

- CIPC ban has resulted in a loss of **residual control**
- Maleic hydrazide (eg Fazor, applied in the field) offers residual control - but is wholly dependent on good uptake via the foliage
- Volatile essential oils now form the basis of most control:

1-4 DMN, orange oil and spearmint oil now used – approvals and prices vary. All can be effective. Differing constraints.

Key to success is careful application: contact action/must circulate. Keep stores closed for period to allow to act.

Multiple treatments can make their use very expensive.

- Ethylene? 3-decen-2-one?

