

ANNABELLE

NICOLA X MONALISA



HZPC
keeps you growing



General production advice ware potatoes

- Very good taste
- Firm cooking
- Very suitable for early harvest
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good bruising tolerance



Agronomic characters

Maturity	76	Early
Dormancy	28	Short
Yield mature	90	Moderate
Tuber size	72	Small
Tuber shape		Long oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Dark yellow
Cooking type		A - Firm
Dry matter content/Starch		18,3% / 12,5%
UWW/Specific gravity		331 / 1,07
Internal bruising	4	Not sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	60	●●●●●●
Little Potato disorder	82	●●●●●●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

Plant populations

Market: 35-55 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	60.000	22	19
35/45	52.000	26	21
45/55	40.000	33	28

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	32	●●●●●●
Tuber Blight	44	●●●●●●
Alternaria	60	●●●●●●
Common scab	51	●●●●●●
Powdery scab	56	●●●●●●
Spraing	90	●●●●●●
PVY	40	●●●●●●
Yntn tuber tolerance	69	●●●●●●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	●●●●●●
Ro2/3	8	●●●●●●
Ro5	*9	●●●●●●
Pa2	*3	●●●●●●
Pa3		●●●●●●

Wart disease

F1	10	●●●●●●
F2	6	●●●●●●
F6	7	●●●●●●
F18	6	●●●●●●

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Slow release nutrients are advised to maintain a longer growing season.
- Do not apply potassium chloride (KCl) less than 6 weeks before planting, as late applications could induce lower dry matter.
- Organic manure will help to maintain crop vitality.
- Keep the foliage vital.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



General production advice ware potatoes



Pre-treatment and planting

- ANNABELLE has a short dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- In case of seed with long sprouts, remove them and let the tubers dry before planting.
- ANNABELLE reacts well to the cutting of seed. Recommended only with seed size above 50mm. Optimum result from 3-4 weeks prior to planting.
- Cutting increases the risk of infections. Disinfect the knife and use chalk powder. Ensure fast drying for rapid curing. In colder climates wait 3-4 weeks before planting.
- Tuber and/or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia, Silver scurf and other soil borne skin diseases. Azoxystrobin as a soil application shows good results on many fungi.
- ANNABELLE can be grown on all soil types.
- Plant ANNABELLE 3 cm deeper to obtain for a stronger root system and nutrient uptake.



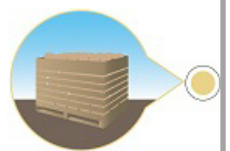
Growing attention points

- Weak foliage development, apply high initial dose of nitrogen.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- ANNABELLE seems sensitive to clomazone also in combination with other herbicides.
- Irrigation results in a more uniform product with better cooking quality.
- Excessive nitrogen will increase the risk of late blight.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 19 %.
- Start to measure the dry matter content about 3 weeks before the expected harvest date.
- Pay special attention to haulm killing moment for optimum cooking quality.
- For optimum dormancy, ensure the crop is senescing before killing the haulm.
- The skin should be fully set before harvest.
- ANNABELLE is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.
- Micro damage at harvest results in dehydration and early sprouting.



Storage

- ANNABELLE is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 5 months after harvest.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, can result in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver scurf.