



## Production advice ware potatoes SOUTH EUROPE

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



### 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
35/45	68.000	20	16
35/50	54.000	25	21
50/60 cut seed	56.000	24	20

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	55	● ● ● ● ●
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	● ● ● ● ●

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Slow release nutrients are advised to maintain a longer growing season.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- 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.



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### 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.



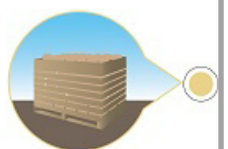
### Growing attention points

- 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 18,5 %.
- Start to measure the dry matter content about 3 weeks before the expected harvest date.
- To avoid insect damage of the tuber, keep the soil cool and ridges closed by irrigating small quantities after haulm killing. Ridge rolling is also beneficial.
- Harvest preferably when soil temperature is below 25°C to avoid high risk of rot.
- 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.
- Potatoes need to be sufficiently dry before packing. The jumbo bags should have ventilation strips to maintain crop quality.



### Storage

- When product is stored temporarily, recommended temperature is 10°C.
- Transport should be done on reefer trucks at a temperature of 10°C.
- Ventilate regularly, but briefly, to prevent CO2 accumulation.