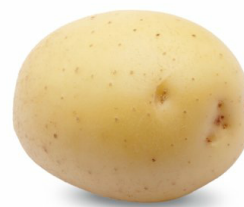




## Production advice ware potatoes France

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Very attractive bright skin
- Good yield
- Early skin set
- Good resistance to common scab



## Agronomic characters

Maturity	81	Early
Dormancy	31	Short
Yield mature	103	Moderate high
Tuber size	81	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		16,7% / 10,9%
UWW/Specific gravity		298 / 1,063
Internal bruising	5	Not sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	68	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	34	● ● ● ● ●



Skin and flesh colour



Cooking type



Maturity

## Plant populations

Market: 40-70 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
28/35	47.500	28	23
35/45	40.000	33	28
45/50	38.000	35	29
50/55	36.000	37	31

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

## Resistances

Foliage Blight	38	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	34	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	58	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	69	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	63	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	88	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	20	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	● ● ● ● ●

### PCN Resistance

Ro1/4	9	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3	3	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5	*7	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2		● ● ● ● ●
Pa3		● ● ● ● ●

### Wart disease

F1	10	● ● ● ● ●
F2	3	● ● ● ● ●
F6	3	● ● ● ● ●
F18	*1	● ● ● ● ●

\* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

## Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Always refer to the current local rules about crop fertilization.
- Nitrogen must be applied in one application.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- High level of phosphorus is recommended to encourage root system development.
- To be able to harvest early, organic manure is not advised.
- COLOMBA is susceptible to magnesium deficiency, therefore fertilize with trace elements.



## Production advice ware potatoes France



### Pre-treatment and planting

- COLOMBA has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- Always treat COLOMBA seeds against Rhizoctonia.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- COLOMBA can be grown on all soil types.
- Take care of a good volume ridge to prevent green tubers.
- COLOMBA can be planted with small white buds.



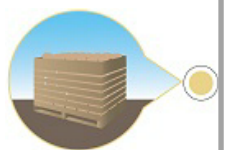
### Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The tuberisation is early.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Irrigation is advised to minimize the risk on secondary growth. Start irrigation before the plants reach a height of 10cm and keep an optimal soil moisture throughout the growing season.
- Limit irrigation in second part of the season, to stimulate accumulation of dry matter.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight



### Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 17 %.
- COLOMBA is quite early maturing, haulm killing shouldn't give any problems.
- In general, COLOMBA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- COLOMBA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- When harvested green or shortly after haulm killing, ensure quick drying and cooling for a good skin finish.
- Minimum 3 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set.
- Minimum 2 weeks between haulm killing and crop lifting for right skin set for the early areas.



### Storage

- With a proper store management, COLOMBA is suitable for long term storage.
- After harvest, reduce quickly the temperature to 4°C. Suitable for 6 months of storage.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable value of 3°C-4°C.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation, can result in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver scurf.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.