



Production advice ware potatoes RETAIL FRESH

- Very attractive bright skin
- Uniform tuber size and shape
- Good bruising tolerance
- Multi-purpose variety
- Suitable for long term storage



Agronomic characters

Maturity	74	Medium early
Yield early	94	Good
Dormancy	70	Long
Yield mature	95	Good
Tuber size	80	Large
Tuber shape		Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers		9-11
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		19,2% / 13,4%
UWW/Specific gravity		350 / 1,074
Internal bruising	7	Little sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	81	● ● ● ● ●
Little Potato disorder	59	● ● ● ● ●



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	65.000	21	17
35/45	54.000	25	21
45/50	44.000	30	25

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	36	● ● ● ● ●
Tuber Blight	73	● ● ● ● ●
Alternaria	61	● ● ● ● ●
Common scab	47	● ● ● ● ●
Powdery scab	55	● ● ● ● ●
Spraing	83	● ● ● ● ●
PVY	41	● ● ● ● ●
Yntn tuber tolerance	62	● ● ● ● ●

PCN Resistance

Ro1/4 *2	● ● ● ● ●
Ro2/3 *1	● ● ● ● ●
Ro5 *1	● ● ● ● ●
Pa2 *3	● ● ● ● ●
Pa3 *2	● ● ● ● ●

Wart disease

F1 10	● ● ● ● ●
F2 *8	● ● ● ● ●
F6	● ● ● ● ●
F18	● ● ● ● ●

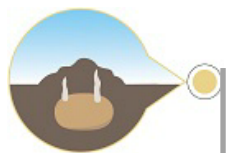
Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Nitrogen (N) : High inputs (210-250Kg N/Ha inclusive of soil supply).
- Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) : according to standard advice.

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis



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Pre-treatment and planting

- MONALISA has a medium dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.
- Avoid fields which are sensitive to common scab.
- Apply a soil treatment against Rhizoctonia on sensitive soils.



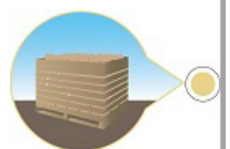
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- 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.
- With risk of common scab, irrigate the crop at tuber initiation.
- 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 blight.
- Grow the variety only in areas with a low risk of Yntn-virus.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 19,5 %.
- MONALISA has a good tuber detachment.
- To keep a bright and smooth skin, the tubers should not be left too long in the soil after haulm killing.
- MONALISA is quite resistant against bruising, unless extreme conditions occur.



Storage

- MONALISA has a good dormancy, therefore ambient storage can be used for the first months after harvest.
- Good curing is essential as MONALISA is quite sensitive to Fusarium.
- For storage period longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.
- REFRIGERATED STORAGE
- Prevent dehydration, cool with a small difference between cooling air and product temperature.
- Reduce temperature 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day, not lower than 4°C store 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.