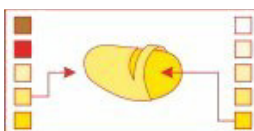


## Production advice warepotatoes SOUTH EUROPE

version 2009 - 01

- \* Very good taste
- \* Firm cooking
- \* Very attractive skin finish
- \* High tuber number
- \* Good yield



### Characteristics

Cooking type	A
Maturity	Early
Yield mature	Good
Tuber size	Small
Tuber shape	Long-oval / Long
Number of tubers	High
Flesh colour	Dark yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Berries	No berries
Dormancy period	Short
Emergence	Fast
Sencor sensitivity	Rather sensitive
Foliage development	Moderate
Internal bruising	Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	Not sensitive
Dry matter content	18,5
UWW	335
PCN Resistance	Resistant: Ro1,2/3,4,5 Susceptible: Pa2
Wart disease	Resistant: fysio 1 Susceptible: fysio 2
Spraing	Resistant
Foliage Blight	Susceptible
Tuber Blight	Very susceptible
Common scab	Susceptible
Powdery scab	Slightly susceptible
PVYn	Resistant
Yntn tuber tolerance	Very susceptible

### Plant populations

Market: 35-55 mm.  
Plantdepth:  
Early crop: normal  
Late crop: 2-3 cm deeper than normal to obtain a stronger plant and better use of nutrients.

Planting densities by 75 cm row.

28/35 approx. 60.000 tubers / ha approx. 22 cm.  
32/40 approx. 48.000 tubers / ha approx. 28 cm.  
40/50 approx. 40.000 tubers / ha approx. 33 cm

Check always the tubers / bag for a correct calculation

### Fertilizer

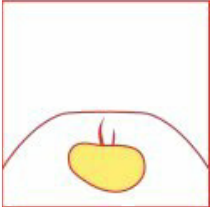
It is advisable to apply the quantity of fertilizer based on soil analysis.  
Annabelle needs a regular fertilizer management.  
At the start 120% of the of N (Nitrogen) requirement is advised to keep the crop vigorous.  
Limit N - application in the last part to obtain the best (cooking) quality and encourage a good dormancy.

An ample Phosphate fertilisation just before planting is increasing the rooting system, resulting in a more vigorous plant.

K (Potassium) according to soil analysis.

## Production advice warepotatoes SOUTH EUROPE

### Pre-treatment and planting



- Pre-sprouting is suitable for seed potatoes > 35 mm
  - Tubers can also be planted with small white sprouts.
  - Do not plant the potatoes directly from cold store but allow the product to acclimatise to outdoor temperature.
  - Plant 3 cm deeper than for normal use. This effects the rooting system and the absorption of nutrients favourably.
  - When product is grown for long term storage, the fungicide Azoxystrobin is preferred. This will prevent Silver Scab.
  - We always advise a treatment against Rhizoctonia.
- Cutting:
- Annabelle reacts well to cutting of the big sizes.
  - Cut between 1 and 4 weeks before the expected date of planting.
  - Prevent condensation during cutting by a timely acclimatisation to the local atmosphere.

### Growing attentionpoints



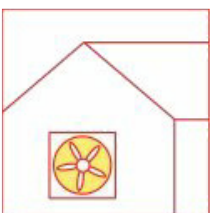
- After emergence, use Metribuzin (Sencor) only in small doses.
- Annabelle seems susceptible to Centium, also in combination with other herbicides.
- Until tubers have reached 45 mm, foliage should be kept in good condition.
- Top dressing should only be given in limited quantities.
- Too much fertilization will result in an abundant plant with high risk of Blight, too low dry matter content, less taste and no texture!
- Start in time with Blight treatments.
- Later on during the season, switch over to remedies with a better tuber protection.
- In the second part of the growing season, mature the plant naturally. This to prevent dormancy of tubers and increase of susceptibility of stress.
- A regular supply of water, possibly as irrigation, is improving a regular tuber filling.

### Haulm-killing and harvest



- The optimal cooking quality of Annabelle is at an UWW of 360 gram.
  - The foliage should be killed on maturity to obtain a nice skin and have it preserved for better dormancy.
  - Take precautionary measures to have open rows: roll ridges or irrigate regularly.
  - Take at least a time span of 2 weeks of curing to have a good skin set.
  - If dry, irrigate a limited quantity before harvest to avoid harvest damage.
  - Avoid harvest damages at all times.
  - Micro-damage will end in more dehydration and early sprouting.
  - Do not harvest above 25°C to avoid rotting during transport.
  - With day temperatures above 25°C, harvest in the early morning / by night is preferred.
- The Jumbo bags should have ventilation stripes
- The top of the Jumbo bags on the field should be protected against SUNBURN

### Storage



- If the product is stored temporarily, recommended temperature is 10°C.
- Transport should be done in reefer trucks on a temperature regime of 10°C.