

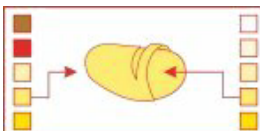
# MONALISA

BIERMA A1 287 X COLMO

## General production advice ware potatoes

version 2010 - 01

- \* **Multi Purpose**
- \* **Bright skin**
- \* **Good yield**
- \* **Good storability**
- \* **"Farmers variety"**



### Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	Medium early
Yield mature	Good
Tuber size	Large
Tuber shape	Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh colour after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Dormancy period	Long
Emergence	Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	Strong
Internal bruising	Moderately sensitive
Little Potato disorder	Moderately sensitive
Dry matter content	19,4
UWW	353

Spraing	Slightly susceptible
Foliage Blight	Susceptible
Tuber Blight	Very susceptible
Common scab	Very susceptible
Powdery scab	Susceptible
PVYn	Highly resistant
Yntn tuber tolerance	Very sensitive

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
Wart disease	Fysio	F1	F2	F6	F18
	Value	9			

*Italic: own analysis/no official analysis*

### Plant populations

Market: 40-75 (80) mm.  
Plant depth: Normal  
Planting density for 75 cm row.

28/35 approx. 56.000 plants/ ha ± 24 cm  
35/45 approx. 42.000 plants/ ha ± 32 cm  
35/50 approx. 37.000 plants/ ha ± 36 cm

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Fertilizer

Adapt fertilisation to soil analysis.

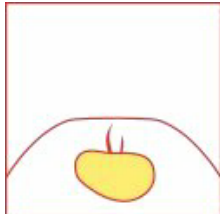
Nitrogen (N): approx. 100% in comparison to medium early varieties. (indication 275 kg N inclusive of soil supply)  
Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.  
An early cover of the rows is important to achieve a strong plant.

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### Pre-treatment and planting



- Grow the variety only in areas with absence of risk of Yntn-virus.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and medium heavy clay-soil types.
- Choose soil types which are not sensitive to Common scab.
- Monalisa has a long dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- If an apical sprout is present, remove it and plant with small white buds.
- Planting with small white sprouts produces the best results.

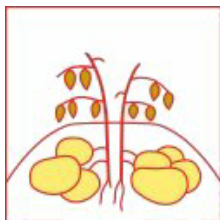
- Tuber and or soil treatments are advised to control Rhizoctonia and other soil borne skin diseases
- Take care of a good ridge structure.
- IRRIGATION: The timing of the first irrigation is critical. After that, don't over irrigate.

### Growing attentionpoints



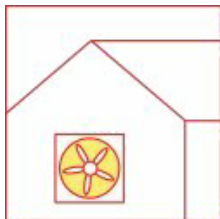
- Although Monalisa is not susceptible to Metribuzin, pre- emergence application is preferred.
- In areas with medium risk of Scab, irrigate the crop just after tuber initiation to minimize infection.
- Irrigation provides a regular growth and uniform product.
- Usage of specific insecticides prevents plants from Yntn-virus.
- Robust Phytophthora program is required, because of some susceptibility in the foliage. Later in the season, switch over to products with a stronger tuber protection.

### Haulmkillling and harvest



- The tubers should be fully skin set before harvest.
- Monalisa is quite strong to bruising, so under normal conditions good quality can be harvested.
- Reduce drop heights and avoid mechanical damage to prevent later infection of Fusarium.

### Storage



- A crop harvested under good conditions can be cooled rapidly after first curing.
- For storage longer than 5 months, refrigeration is required.

#### REFRIGERATED STORAGE

- Prevent dehydration; Cool with a small difference between cooling- and product temperature.
- Cooling regime of 0,5 - 0,7 degrees a day to a stable temperature of 4°C.
- Any fluctuation in temperature, combined with condensation , results in early sprouting and a high risk of Silver Scurf.