ANNABELLE
NICOLA X MONALISA

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
- **Yield early**: 92 Good
- **Dormancy**: 33 Short
- **Yield mature**: 91 Good
- **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

### Plant populations

**Market**: 35-55 mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed size</th>
<th>Plant population/ha</th>
<th>Row distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35/45</td>
<td>68.000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/50</td>
<td>54.000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/60 cut seed</td>
<td>56.000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant depth: 3 cm deeper than normal.
Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

### Resistances

- **Foliage Blight**: 31
- **Tuber Blight**: 45
- **Alternaria**: 66
- **Common scab**: 51
- **Powdery scab**: 56
- **Spraak**: 89
- **PVY**: 39
- **Yntn tuber tolerance**: 69

### Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Nitrogen (N): 110% in comparison to other medium early varieties.
- Apply 2/3 before planting and 1/3 as top dressing.
- Slow release nutrients are advised to maintain a longer growing season.
- 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.

### Skin and flesh colour

- **Cooking type**: A
- **Maturity**: 76 Early

### PCN Resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCN Resistance</th>
<th>Wart disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ro1/4 9</td>
<td>F1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ro2/3 8</td>
<td>F2 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa2 3</td>
<td>F6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa3</td>
<td>F18 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

**18 Dec 2020**

www.hzpc.com

HZPC takes no responsibility for any harmful consequences that might eventually occur when using this information.
Production advice ware potatoes  SOUTH EUROPE

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 big sized seed. 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. Azoxyostrobin 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.