

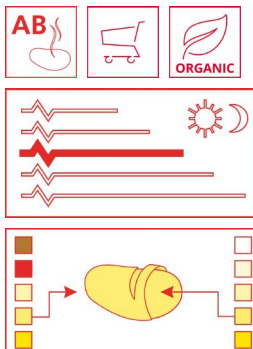
MONALISA

BIERMA A1 287 X COLMO



General production advice ware potatoes

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



Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	74 Medium early
Yield mature	95 Good
Tuber size	81 Large
Tuber shape	Oval / Long oval
Number of tubers	9-11
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Dormancy period	68 Medium
Emergence	72 Normal
Metribuzin sensitivity	81 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	74 Strong
Internal bruising	6 Little sensitive
Little Potato disorder	59 Little sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	19,2% / 13,4%
UWW / Specific gravity	350 / 1,074

Spraying	60 Slightly susceptible
Foliage Blight	33 Very susceptible
Tuber Blight	73 Slightly susceptible
Alternaria	59 Slightly susceptible
Common scab	46 Susceptible
Powdery scab	55 Susceptible
PVY	38 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	53 Sensitive

PCN Resistance	Type	Ro1	Ro2/3	Pa2	Pa3
	Value	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Wart disease	Fysio	F1	F2	F6	F18
	Value	9	<u>8</u>		

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

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.

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.
- Potassium and phosphate fertilization as standard advice.

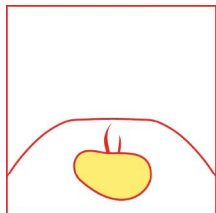
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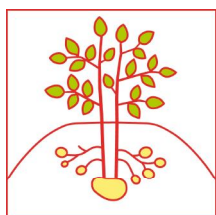
General production advice ware potatoes

Pre-treatment and planting



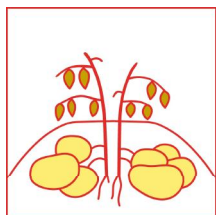
- MONALISA has a medium dormancy.
- A heat treatment is preferred to break the dormancy.
- Allow the seed to acclimatize to the local conditions before planting.
- The best quality will be reached on fertile and light soil types.
- Avoid fields which are sensitive to common scab.
- Apply a soil treatment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

Growing attention points



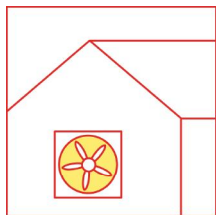
- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- With risk of common scab, 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 to a stable value, not lower than 4°C.
- 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 scab.