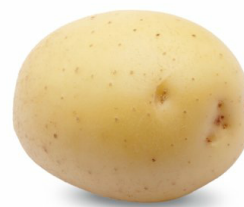




Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH

- Early maturity and tuberisation
- Very attractive bright skin
- Good performance in various climates
- Early skin set
- Good resistance to common scab



Agronomic characters

Maturity	81	Early
Dormancy	36	Short
Yield mature	104	Moderate high
Tuber size	82	Large
Tuber shape		Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers		12-14
Skin colour		Yellow
Flesh after cooking		Yellow
Cooking type		AB - Slightly firm
Dry matter content/Starch		16,7% / 10,9%
UWW/Specific gravity		299 / 1,063
Internal bruising	5	Not sensitive
Metribuzin sensitivity	72	●●●●●●●●
Little Potato disorder	34	●●●●●●



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	55.000	24	20
35/45	48.000	28	23
35/55	43.000	31	26
50/55	40.000	33	28
55/65	38.000	35	29

Plant depth: normal.

Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Resistances

Foliage Blight	53	●●●●●●●●
Tuber Blight	40	●●●●●●●●
Alternaria	58	●●●●●●●●
Common scab	68	●●●●●●●●
Powdery scab	65	●●●●●●●●
Spraing	91	●●●●●●●●
PVY	20	●●●●●●●●
Yntn tuber tolerance	99	●●●●●●●●
PCN Resistance		
Ro1/4	9	●●●●●●●●
Ro2/3	3	●●●●●●●●
Pa2		●●●●●●●●
Pa3		●●●●●●●●
Wart disease		
F1	10	●●●●●●●●
F2	3	●●●●●●●●
F6	3	●●●●●●●●
F18	*1	●●●●●●●●

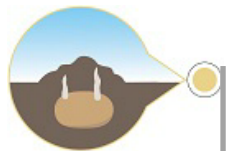
* HZPC own analysis/no official analysis

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Split application has no added value. Nitrogen can be applied in one application.
- Nitrogen (N) : Medium inputs (170-210Kg N/ha inclusive of soil supply).
- High level of phosphorus is recommended to encourage root system development.
- To be able to harvest early, organic manure is not advised.
- COLOMBA is susceptible to magnesium deficiency, therefore fertilize with trace elements.



Production advice ware potatoes TRADITIONAL FRESH



Pre-treatment and planting

- COLOMBA has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- COLOMBA reacts well to the cutting of big sized seed. Optimum result from 3-4 weeks prior to planting.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility to little potato disorder, avoid planting in cold soil.
- COLOMBA can be grown on all soil types.
- Apply a soil treatment against Rhizoctonia on sensitive soils.



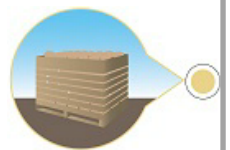
Growing attention points

- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The tuberisation is early.
- 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.
- Irrigation is advised under dry circumstances.
- Limit irrigation in second part of the season, to stimulate accumulation of dry matter.
- Use a robust Phytophthora programme, to prevent foliage and tuber blight
- Dry and hot conditions can result in heat sprouts.



Haulm killing and harvest

- Aim for a dry matter content of 17 %.
- COLOMBA is quite early maturing, haulm killing shouldn't give any problems.
- In general, COLOMBA has a good stolone detachment and early skin set.
- COLOMBA can be harvested after 75-90 days.
- When harvested green or shortly after haulm killing, ensure quick drying and cooling for a good skin finish.



Storage

- COLOMBA is an early variety and therefore sales are normally within 2 months after harvest.
- For storage period longer than 3 months, refrigeration is required.
- 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 of 3°C-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 scurf.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.