

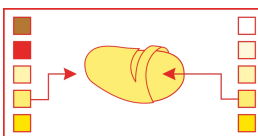
COLOMBA

CARRERA X AGATA



Production advice ware potatoes EARLY

- * Very suitable for early harvest
- * Very attractive bright skin
- * Good performance in various climates
- * Easy to grow
- * Good resistance to common scab



Characteristics

Cooking type	AB - Slightly firm
Maturity	80 Early
Yield mature	106 High
Tuber size	82 Large
Tuber shape	Round oval / Oval
Number of tubers	12-14
Flesh after cooking	Yellow
Skin colour	Yellow
Dormancy period	34 Short
Emergence	76 Fast
Metribuzin sensitivity	70 Moderately sensitive
Foliage development	69 Strong
Internal bruising	4 Not sensitive
Little Potato disorder	34 Sensitive
Dry matter content/Starch	16,7% / 10,9%
UWW / Specific gravity	299 / 1,063

Spraing	89 Highly resistant
Foliage Blight	32 Very susceptible
Tuber Blight	29 Very susceptible
Alternaria	63 Slightly susceptible
Common scab	70 Resistant
Powdery scab	62 Slightly susceptible
PVY	20 Very susceptible
Yntn tuber tolerance	99 Tolerant

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

Italic: own analysis/no official analysis

Plant populations

- Market: 40-70 mm.

Seed size	Plant population/ha	Row distance	
		75 cm	90 cm
- 35/45	48.000	28	23
- 35/50	42.000	32	26
- 45/55	36.000	37	31

- Plant depth: normal.

- Always check the tuber count for an accurate calculation.

Fertilizer

- Adapt fertilization to soil analysis.
- Split application has no added value. Nitrogen can be applied in one application.
- Nitrogen (N): 100% in comparison to other early varieties.
- 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.

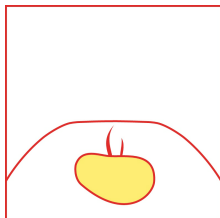
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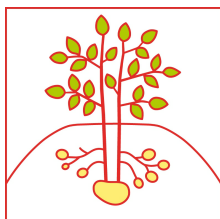
Production advice ware potatoes **EARLY**

Pre-treatment and planting



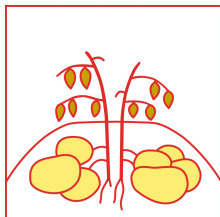
- COLOMBA has a short dormancy.
- Keep the seed in cold store to prevent physiological ageing and dehydration.
- When desprouting, avoid condensation on the tubers.
- COLOMBA reacts well to the cutting of big sized seed. Optimum result from 3-4 weeks prior to planting.
- The variety has a slight susceptibility 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



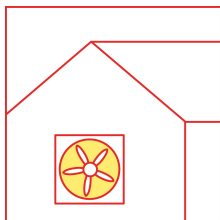
- Emergence is uniform with a good foliage development.
- The tuberisation is early.
- The use of metribuzin is recommended before emergence. When applying post emergence, use the low dose system.
- Weather conditions have a strong influence on metribuzin effectivity, adapt dose to the circumstances.
- 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 stolon 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.
- **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 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 scab.
- For long term storage it is necessary to use sprout inhibitors.