

## CHARACTERISTICS

**ALMONDA** shows exceptional resistance against phytophthora and good resistances against bruising, growing cracks, common scab and silver scurf.



### Plant

<b>Maturity</b>	Medium early
<b>Plant type</b>	Intermediate
<b>Growth habit</b>	Semi-upright
<b>Colour of flower</b>	White
<b>Foliage development</b>	Rapid
<b>Number of tubers</b>	Medium, High
<b>Dormancy</b>	High, Very high

### Yield and quality

<b>Market segment</b>	Table, Packing, Direct marketing, Organic, Peeling
<b>Yield</b>	High
<b>Share oversize</b>	Low, Medium
<b>Share undersize</b>	Low, Medium
<b>Cooking type</b>	AB (firm)
<b>Discolouration (cooked)</b>	Very low, Low
<b>Discolouration (raw)</b>	Low
<b>Dry matter content</b>	Medium

### Tuber characteristics

<b>Tuber shape</b>	Oval
<b>Flesh colour</b>	Yellow
<b>Eye depth</b>	Shallow
<b>Skin colour</b>	Yellow
<b>Skin appearance</b>	Smooth

### Resistances

<b>Nematodes</b>	Ro 1*, Ro 4*
<b>Potato wart disease</b>	Pathotype 1*
<b>Leaf blight</b>	Very high
<b>Tuber blight</b>	High
<b>Rhizoctonia</b>	Medium, High
<b>Black leg</b>	High
<b>Common scab</b>	High
<b>Internal rust spot</b>	High
<b>Second growth</b>	High
<b>Silver scurf</b>	Very high
<b>Mechanical damages</b>	High
<b>Bruising</b>	High
<b>PVY</b>	Medium, High
<b>PVY<sup>NTN</sup></b>	Medium, High

\* found to be resistant in an EU-country

# Almonda



medium early table variety  
firm cooking  
suitable for organic farming



**ALMONDA** is a medium early, firm cooking table potato with excellent homogeneous grading, suited for long-term storage.

## Location

- best yields are achieved on light soils
- irrigation is advantageous
- soils with many stones and clods should be avoided

## Preparation of seed and planting

- dormancy should be broken by warm storage immediately before planting
- seed treatment against Rhizoctonia is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
<b>28/35</b>	21 - 22 cm	17 - 18 cm	61.000 - 64.000
<b>35/55</b>	29 - 32 cm	24 - 26 cm	42.000 - 46.000
<b>55/60</b>	34 - 36 cm	28 - 30 cm	37.000 - 39.000

*recommended planting densities for max. yield of 40/60 mm grading*

- the lighter the soil, the wider the planting distance
- without irrigation or when the location is at risk of droughts, plant a little bit wider
- always count tubers for optimal planting density

*The above information has been prepared to the best of our knowledge and belief, but since potatoes are natural products, we cannot accept any liability for this information. They only serve as an orientation for decision making. For advice adapted to your region and for general questions about growing, please contact the growing consultant in your region. You can find the contact details at [www.solana.de](http://www.solana.de).*

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## Crop management

	quantity*	1 <sup>st</sup> application	2 <sup>nd</sup> application
<b>N</b>	100 %	100 %	-
<b>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	100 %	100 %	-
<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	100 %	40 %	60 %

\* in comparison to other table varieties

- N as ammonia fertiliser
- 1<sup>st</sup> application of potassium before planting
- 2<sup>nd</sup> application when plants are 15 cm long
- if KCl is used, 60 kg/ha of MgO should be added for fertilisation
- sensitive to Metribuzin post-emergence
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- applications against alternaria are advisable
- desiccation should be started promptly when tubers reach the desired grading

## Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- blow the tubers dry before storage
- temperature controlled storage is advisable to preserve quality

