

CHARACTERISTICS

BELMONDA has exceptional high resistance against second growth. It is also resilient against rhizoctonia, phytophthora and internal defects.



Plant

Maturity	Medium early
Plant type	Intermediate
Growth habit	Upright
Colour of flower	Red-violet
Foliage development	Rapid
Number of tubers	Medium, High
Dormancy	High, Very high

Yield and quality

Market segment	Table, Packing, Direct marketing
Yield	Very high
Share oversize	Medium
Share undersize	Low
Cooking type	B (fairly firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Low
Discolouration (raw)	Low
Dry matter content	Medium

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Round-oval
Flesh colour	Yellow
Eye depth	(Very) Shallow
Skin colour	Yellow
Skin appearance	Smooth

Resistances

Nematodes	Ro 1, Ro 4
Potato wart disease	Pathotype 1
Leaf blight	High
Tuber blight	Medium, High
Rhizoctonia	High
Black leg	Medium, High
Common scab	Medium
Internal rust spot	Very high
Second growth	Very high
Silver scurf	Medium, High
Mechanical damages	High
Bruising	High
PVY	Low
PVY^{NTN}	High

Belmonda



medium early table potato
suitable for warm, dry locations
predestined for long-term storage



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– recommendations for the production of ware potatoes –

BELMONDA is a medium early, very robust table potato with cooking type **B**. It has exceptional high yield potential, a very uniform grading and is well suitable for long-term storage.

Location

- avoid locations with high risk of scab
- choose grounds with good soil structure
- avoid water logging

Preparation of seed and planting

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

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	21 - 22 cm	17 - 18 cm	61.000 - 64.000
35/55	30 - 33 cm	25 - 28 cm	40.000 - 44.000
55/60	36 - 38 cm	30 - 32 cm	35.000 - 37.000

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.

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Crop management

	quantity*	1 st application	2 nd application
N	80 %	40 %	60 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O	100 %	100 %	-

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- 40 % N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- 60 % N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- if the location is at risk of droughts, give N as one gift before planting
- if KCl is used, 60 kg/ha of MgO should be added for fertilisation
- look for a good supply with micro-nutrients
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- use sporizidal agents when pressure of phytophthora is high
- start spraying against alternaria early in the season
- Belmonda grows big tubers rapidly → watch for desired tuber grading

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- blow the tubers dry before storage

