

CHARACTERISTICS

QUEEN ANNE is characterized by its very good resistances against common scab, silver scurf, internal rust spot and PVY.



Plant

Maturity	Early
Plant type	Stem-type
Growth habit	Semi-upright
Colour of flower	White
Foliage development	Rapid
Number of tubers	High
Dormancy	Very high

Yield and quality

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

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Long-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	Medium, High
Tuber blight	High
Rhizoctonia	High
Black leg	High
Common scab	High
Internal rust spot	High
Second growth	Very high
Silver scurf	High, Very high
Mechanical damages	Medium, High
Bruising	Very high
PVY	Very high
PVY^{NTN}	Very high

Queen Anne



early table variety
very high yielding
best suitable for long-term storage



QUEEN ANNE is an early table variety with very high yields and a very uniform tuber grading. Its nice skin appearance and the perfect suitability for long-term storage are convincing.

Location

- yields best on light to medium soils
- avoid soils rich in stones
- avoid grounds with bad soil structure
- avoid soils with high content of organic matter
- removing straw the year before Queen Anne might be advantageous

Preparation of seed and planting

- break the high dormancy before planting → plant with small white sprouts
- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable
- the use of Azoxystrobin is recommended, but only with half of the maximum application rate

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
30/45	25 - 27 cm	21 - 22 cm	50.000 - 53.000
45/50	27 - 29 cm	22 - 24 cm	47.000 - 50.000
30/50	26 - 28 cm	22 - 24 cm	47.000 - 51.000
50/55	28 - 29 cm	23 - 25 cm	46.000 - 48.000

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

- plant Queen Anne 2 - 3 cm deeper!
- 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.

Last updated: December 2020

Crop management

	quantity*	1 st application	2 nd application
N	75 %	50 %	50 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O	120 %	100 %	-

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- split the potassium application on light grounds with irrigation (50/50 - same as N)
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- do not irrigate too much in one gift - irrigate often, but little
- desiccate gently and only after natural ripening started

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- do not harvest under hot conditions - prefer harvesting in the evening (tuber-temperature max. 20° C)
- watch for falling heights
- to ensure the optimal skin quality, avoid too fast drying and cooling

