CHARACTERISTICS

BABY LOU has very good resistances against PVY, common scab and bruising. It is also resilient against internal defects.

Plant

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

Yield and quality

Table, Packing, Baby-potatoes, Convenience		
Medium, High		
Very low		
Medium		
A (firm)		
Discolouration (cooked) Low		
Low		
Medium		

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Oval
Flesh colour	Yellow
Eye depth	Shallow
Skin colour	Yellow
Skin appearance	Smooth, Netted

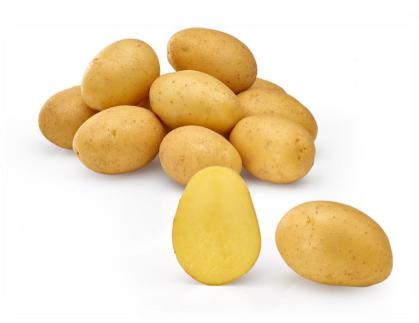
Resistances

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

^{*} testing not yet finished



Baby Lou



medium early, firm cooking table potato predestined for baby-potatoes suitable for long-term storage





GROWING ADVICE WAREPOTATOES

BABY LOU is a medium early, firm cooking table potato for the production of baby-potatoes. It has a very high tuberset and is suitable for long-term storage.

Location

only grow Baby Lou on locations with irrigation

Preparation of seed and planting

- break the high dormancy before planting → plant with small white sprouts
- · don't plant too early, plant in warm soils
- · 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
30/40	24 - 26 cm	20 - 22 cm	52.000 - 55.000
40/50	26 - 28 cm	22 - 24 cm	48.000 - 51.000
30/50	25 - 27 cm	21 - 23 cm	49.000 - 53.000
50/55	28 - 30 cm	23 - 25 cm	44.000 - 47.000

recommended planting densities for the production of baby-potatoes < 45 mm

- · 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.

Crop management

	quantity*	1st application	2 nd application
N	120 %	50 %	50 %
P ₂ O ₅	100 %	100 %	-
K ₂ O	100 %	100 %	-

^{*} in comparison to other table varieties

- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- ½ N as ammonia fertiliser before row closure
- afterwards, spray N as leaf fertiliser 2 3 times with 6 8 kg N/ha each application. If needed, extend to up to 5 applications.
- split the potassium application on light grounds (50/50 same as N)
- · do not use Metribuzin
- ensure steady water supply irrigate often, but little
- start spraying against phytophtora early in the season after self-monitoring the crop
- · should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- to control volunteer plants, the use of maleic hydracide is advisable after desired tuberset and tubersize are reached

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently soon after skinset to ensure good skin quality
- · blow dry before storage

