CHARACTERISTICS

LEA is characterized by its high resistances against common scab, internal rust spot and rhizoctonia. It is also very resilient against phytophthora.

Plant

Yield and quality

Market segment

Share oversize

Share undersize

Discolouration (raw)

Dry matter content

Discolouration (cooked) Very low

Cooking type

Yield

Tuber characteristics

Silver scurf

Bruising

PVY

Mechanical damages

* testing not yet finished

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

Table, Early, Direct marketing,

Medium

Low

Low

A (firm)

Very low

Medium

Packing, Organic, Premium

Tuber shape	h ape Oval	
Flesh colour	Deep yellow	
Eye depth	Very shallow	
Skin colour	Yellow	
Skin appearance	Smooth	
Resistances		
Nematodes	Ro 1	
Potato wart disease	Pathotype 1*	
Leaf blight	High	
Tuber blight	High	
Rhizoctonia	High	
Black leg	High	
Common scab	Very high	
Internal rust spot	High	
Second growth	High	

High

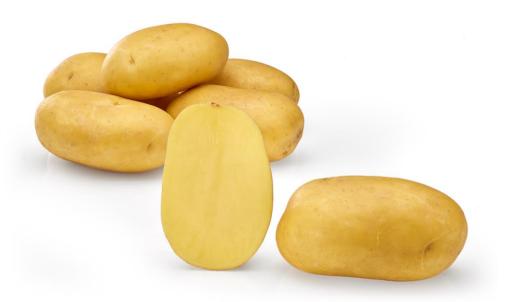
Very high

Very high

Very high

Medium, High





Lea

very early salad variety deep yellow flesh



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- recommendations for the production of ware potatoes -

GROWING ADVICE WAREPOTATOES

LEA is a very early salad potato with a very uniform tuber grading. It is well suitable for direct marketing because of its nice looking tubers and its taste.

Location

• can be grown on all potato grounds

Preparation of seed and planting

- · break the dormancy before planting
- Lea is well suitable for pre-sprouting and very early cultivation with fleece
- · start a few days earlier with presprouting than with other very early varieties
- seed treatment against rhizoctonia is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	23 - 24 cm	19 - 20 cm	55.000 - 58.000
35/45	28 - 29 cm	23 - 24 cm	46.000 - 48.000
45/55	31 - 33 cm	26 - 27 cm	41.000 - 43.000
35/55	30 - 32 cm	24 - 27 cm	41.000 - 44.000
55/60	34 - 36 cm	31 - 33 cm	34.000 - 36.000

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

for very early harvest with fleece, plant 3 - 4 cm wider

- 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 <u>www.solana.de</u>.

Last updated: December 2020

Crop management

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

* in comparison to other table varieties

• N as ammonia-nitrate fertiliser

- slightly sensitive to Metribuzin post-emergence
- spray against phytophtora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- · start spraying against alternaria early in the season

Harvest and storage

· harvest gently soon after skinset

