

CHARACTERISTICS

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



Plant

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

Yield and quality

Market segment	Table, Early, Direct marketing, Packing, Organic, Premium
Yield	Medium
Share oversize	Low
Share undersize	Low
Cooking type	A (firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Very low
Discolouration (raw)	Very low
Dry matter content	Medium

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	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
Silver scurf	High
Mechanical damages	Very high
Bruising	Very high
PVY	Medium, High
PVY^{NTN}	Very high

* testing not yet finished

Lea



very early salad variety
deep yellow flesh



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 www.solana.de.

Last updated: December 2020

Crop management

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

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- N as ammonia-nitrate fertiliser
- slightly sensitive to Metribuzin post-emergence
- spray against phytophthora 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

