

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

Market segment	Table, Packing, Baby-potatoes, Convenience
Yield	Medium, High
Share oversize	Very low
Share undersize	Medium
Cooking type	A (firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Low
Discolouration (raw)	Low
Dry matter content	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
PVY^{NTN}	Very high

* testing not yet finished

Baby Lou



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



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– recommendations for the production of ware potatoes –

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.

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Crop management

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

