

CHARACTERISTICS

LABELLA is characterized by its good resistances against common scab, internal rust spot, bruising and fusarium.



Plant

Maturity	Medium early
Plant type	Leaf-type
Growth habit	Spreading
Colour of flower	Red-violet
Foliage development	Rapid
Number of tubers	Medium
Dormancy	High

Yield and quality

Market segment	Table, Packing, Direct marketing
Yield	High
Share oversize	Medium, High
Share undersize	Low
Cooking type	B (fairly firm)
Discolouration (cooked)	Low
Discolouration (raw)	Low
Dry matter content	Medium

Tuber characteristics

Tuber shape	Long-oval, Oval
Flesh colour	Yellow
Eye depth	Shallow
Skin colour	Red
Skin appearance	Smooth

Resistances

Nematodes	Ro 1*, Ro 4*
Potato wart disease	Pathotype 1* Pathotype 2*
Leaf blight	Medium
Tuber blight	High
Rhizoctonia	Medium
Black leg	Medium, High
Common scab	Medium, High
Internal rust spot	High, Very high
Second growth	High, Very high
Silver scurf	Medium
Mechanical damages	High
Bruising	High
PVY	Medium
PVY^{NTN}	High

* found to be resistant in an EU-country

Labella



medium early table variety
outstanding skin-appearance



LABELLA is a red-skinned medium early table variety, which is well suitable for storage. It has a very smooth skin and can be used for washing + packing.

Location

- Labella can be grown on all potato grounds
- irrigation is advisable

Preparation of seed and planting

- prewarm the seed tubers before planting
- seed treatment against Rhizoctonia and silver scurf is advisable

	75 cm	90 cm	plants/ha
28/35	26 - 28 cm	22 - 24 cm	47.000 - 51.000
35/55	30 - 33 cm	25 - 28 cm	40.000 - 45.000
55/60	33 - 35 cm	28 - 29 cm	38.000 - 40.000

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

- 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	110 %	60 %	40 %
P₂O₅	100 %	100 %	-
K₂O*	100 %	100 %	-

** in comparison to other table varieties*

- 60 % N as ammonia fertiliser before planting
- 40 % N as ammonia fertiliser before tuber setting
- spray against phytophthora in accordance with local warning services and especially after self-monitoring the crop
- should be combined with efficient agents against alternaria
- desiccate as soon as desired tuber size is reached to ensure the best skin quality

Harvest and storage

- harvest gently after skinset
- watch for mother tubers when harvesting
- blow the tubers dry before storage
- cool down efficient and fast and store at a constant temperature

