

LABADIA

The export markets of Labadia are mainly the countries around the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. Most important seed sizes are: 28/35, 35/55 and 55/65.

Maturity:	Medium-early to early.
Tubers:	Labadia has oval tubers with light-yellow flesh with an clear-yellow skin, cookingtype B.
Seed treatment	Labadia has a moderate dormancy and a rather strong apical dormancy. Don't store too cold to avoid a slow and irregular emergence; not colder than 4, 5 ° C (or store without mechanical cooling). The variety is averagely susceptible to sprout damage. When pre-sprouted, take care of well-hardened sprouts. A better alternative is planting in the 'white bud stage'. Well-warmed seed (out of the cold store 2-3 weeks before planting) can speed up the emergence a bit. Labadis is not susceptible to little potato disorder. The use of Talent in Labadia gives a lot of extra tubers.
Planting Density:	Planting comparable to Spunta: 78.000 tubers per ha size 35/55.
Soil:	Suitable for all kind of soils if not too susceptible to common scab.
Fertilization	Average Nitrogen-gift, a little bit lower than Spunta; 100 kg per ha including soil reserve in a split dose. Too much foliage gives less tubers. Variety is strong enough to grow further after a stress period. We advise against organic fertilization.
Weed control	Labadia is less susceptible to metribuzin before emergence, spraying the foliage can give some crop reactions.
Cultivation	Because of slow emergence, do plant not too early. Average planting depth. Take care of an undisturbed growth for a reasonable tubersetting. Rather quick development resulting in a medium-high, covering crop. Less susceptible to Y-virus, good selectable.
Defoliation	Haulm-killing should not cause problems if the crop is rather mature. Important herewith is a rather low fertilization. Too much foliage results in a lower buvernumber and an immature crop round defoliation. The risk for tuber damage is higher with an immature crop. Advise against 'haulm-pulling' because of stolon-end damage (rot).
Harvest	Labadia needs a lot of time to get rid of the mothertubers after haulm-killing. Because of that, a good Thizoctonia-prevention is essential. When you harvest too early, the crop will be much more susceptible for harvesting damage (cracks). Labadia is not very susceptible to bruising and Fusarium. Labadia is very susceptible to mechanical damage at time of harvesting but also during grading; handle with care.
Storage	Labadia has an average dormancy. The variety seems moderately susceptible to silverscab. Damage in combination with silverscab will give spongy tubers. That's the reason why a treatment with an imazalil containing fungicide is recommended. Grading later in the season seems to give less problems with cracks (lower turgor).
Accents	! Number of tubers, reacts good to Talent ! Susceptible to mechanical damage ! Rather low Nitrogengift is essential

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