



La Belle Russet A06021-1T

Early Maturing, Dual Purpose with Wide Adaptability

- Very attractive tubers - low external defects
- Fresh Market “standout” in early trials across a range of environments
- Higher early yield with high % US No. 1
- Stable tuber type over environments
- Long dormancy– comparable to Russet Burbank
- A99031-1TE x A96013-2

Disease Ratings

Early dying	susceptible
Common Scab	mod resistant
PVY	Very susceptible
PLRV	susceptible
PVX	Very susceptible
Net Necrosis	Very susceptible
Soft rot	mod susceptible
Dry Rot	mod resistant
Late Blight Foliar	susceptible
Late Blight Tuber	Very susceptible

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La Belle Russet is an early to medium maturing variety with good early-season yields of oblong-long, medium-russeted tubers and dormancy comparable to Russet Burbank. It has greater resistance to tuber malformations and most internal and external defects than Russet Burbank. La Belle Russet maintains acceptable reducing sugar concentrations and fry quality directly from the field and when stored at up to 9 months at 48°F. High early-season U.S. No. 1 yields, coupled with excellent culinary and nutritional qualities, also make it an excellent choice for fresh market production. La Belle Russet has a semi-erect, medium-sized vine that matures early.

It produces white flowers late in the season along with oblong-long tubers with tan, russet skin. The tubers have an intermediate number of eyes with shallow depth, which are predominantly apically distributed. Tuber set is medium-low and average tuber size is medium, both of which are similar to Russet Burbank.

LaBelle also has a habit of folding its leaves longitudinally when stressed for water, particularly late in the growing season as the vines mature. This should not be a problem unless the drought stress is affecting tuber growth and quality. LaBelle's tuber quality has held up well under a wide range of growing conditions across the U.S. with relatively few tuber malformations.

In early harvest trials in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, La Belle Russet produced average total yields that were similar to those for Russet Norkotah in Oregon and Washington, but considerably higher in Eastern and Western Idaho. By comparison, average total yields for La Belle Russet were higher than Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank in Eastern Idaho, but generally lower at the other early harvest trial locations. U.S. No. 1 yields for La Belle Russet were consistently higher than Russet Norkotah at all locations, and were similar to or higher than Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank at all trial locations except Oregon. Percent US No. 1 tubers ranged from 85-88%, which was higher than the standard varieties at all locations. Early yields of tubers greater than 10 oz. for La Belle Russet were higher than Russet Burbank, generally lower than Ranger Russet, and similar to or higher than Russet Norkotah.

In full-season trials in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, La Belle Russet produced total yields that were lower than Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank. Average specific gravity and percent solids for La Belle Russet were similar to Ranger Russet, but higher than Russet Burbank and Russet Norkotah.

Biochemically, glycoalkaloid concentrations for La Belle Russet in trials were similar to standard varieties. Tubers exhibited slightly lower reducing sugar and sucrose concentrations than the standard varieties. Protein concentrations for La Belle Russet were higher than Russet Burbank and Russet Norkotah and slightly higher than Ranger Russet. Vitamin C concentrations for La Belle Russet were higher than Russet Burbank but lower than Ranger Russet and Russet Norkotah.

Fertility:

LaBelle has a moderate nitrogen requirement but it performs best if you can split the nitrogen applications, putting on about half prior to planting and topdressing the rest before the rows close. Splitting the nitrogen should also help reduce the hollow heart since excessive early season vine growth can increase the plants susceptibility to hollow heart.

Defects and Disease Reactions:

La Belle Russet has resistance to growth cracks, second growth and hollow heart but only moderate resistance to shatter bruise and blackspot bruise, similar to Russet Burbank. Its resistance to shatter bruise is slightly lower than Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank, while its resistance to blackspot bruise is higher than Ranger Russet but lower than Russet Norkotah.

Susceptibility to most diseases including PVY is similar to Russet Burbank and Russet Norkotah with notable exceptions for PLRV net necrosis and tuber necrosis associated with Potato mop-top virus. In both cases, La Belle Russet exhibited greater susceptibility in comparison to Russet Norkotah. La Belle Russet also exhibited greater susceptibility to dry rot than Russet Norkotah.

The incidence and severity of Fusarium dry rot development in bruised and inoculated tubers for La Belle Russet and Russet Burbank were similar, both of which were characterized as susceptible.

Storage Notes:

Dormancy length of La Belle Russet tubers was long, similar to Russet Burbank. Dormancy length across a range of storage temperatures averaged 175 days at 42°F, 165 days at 45°F, and 155 days at 48°F. Percent glucose in La Belle Russet tubers remained within acceptable limits throughout the 9 month storage period at 48°F. Mean percent weight loss over 9 months of storage at the three temperatures was 7.3% in La Belle Russet, which was similar to Russet Burbank.

The information contained within this flyer was supplied by researchers of the Northwest Potato Variety Development Program and their collaborators.