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Potato Growth Stages



Reprinted from Potato Production Systems, University of ID

The potato plant is basically a starch factory



Over 90% of tuber dry matter comes from photosynthesis



Photosynthesis - only in leaves



Components of the potato "factory"





MANAGING THE POTATO PRODUCTION SYSTEM

From Dean, 1994

Components of the potato "factory"



What do we know about potato root systems?



Modified from Weaver (1926)



Potato roots pose some challenges



Adapted from: Stalham and Allen, 2001 and Yamaguchi, 2003

Cultivar differences in rooting depth



Source: Stalham, 2002

Components of the potato "factory"





Sprouting



Why do so many defects show up on the stem end?

- Stolon (vascular system)
- Composition (cell size, no of starch granules, sugars, enzymes)
- Age



How do we make the factory more productive?



Build it faster!

Potato Growth Stages



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Sprout growth rate is directly related to soil temperature



Source: Kelmke and Moll, 1990

For the first ~40 days the seed piece is the primary source of energy for the factory



Source: Iritani and Thornton, 1984

How do we make the factory more productive?



Run it longer!

Potato Growth Stages



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Yield Components



Example 1: 10 cwt/day X 50 days = 500 cwt

Example 2: 10 cwt/day X 70 days = 700 cwt

6-10 cwt/day is typical for ID



Effect on location on bulking rate



Location	Length of Linear Bulking	Rate of Linear Bulking
	Period (days)	Rate (cwt/A/day)
Parma	118	5.9
Aberdeen	51	7.4

Effect of N fertilizer on ground cover of Russet Burbank



Potato Root Growth in Comparison to Nutrient Uptake (Russet Burbank)



Source: Pan, 1994

You can't run the factory at full capacity without intercepting sunlight



How do we make the factory more productive?



Run it more efficiently!

The factory has several critical processes

 The temperature optimum for <u>Photosynthesis</u> (energy production) is around 75° to 80° F, <u>Respiration</u> (energy use) continues to increase with temperature



Source: Winkler, 1961

Carbohydrate production is the critical process



Once the factory is running, sunny but cool (70 to 80 F) conditions help make it more efficient



 What about "silver bullet" products that claim to improve yield and quality?



Any product that is going to increase yield has to:



- Build the factory quicker! OR
- Run the factory longer! OR
- Run it more efficiently!

Methods to improve skin color

- Waxing (popular in the 1950's)
- Production regions (soils and climate)
- New varieties (ongoing)
- Growth regulators (use of 2,4-D described in 1949)



What do we know about 2,4-D?

- Auxin-like compound
- Herbicide: broadleaved weeds
- Stimulate cell growth in phloem
- ✓ Blockage ⇒starvation ⇒ death
- Stimulate ethylene synthesis in potato*
 - Could be direct or indirect



Mechanism of color enhancement

"Mechanism of 2,4-D enhancement of red color in potato periderm is not known." (Rosen, et. al, 2004)*



* Am. J. Pot. Res. (2009)

Influence of foliar applications of growth regulators on skin color for the cultivar Red LaSoda. Color rated on a scale from 1-5(darkest).



The darker color going into storage – the darker they come out of storage



Specialty varieties

Red Lasoda

Purple Pelisse

Yukon Gold









All Blue





Bintje



Effect of application timing on skin color or Red Lasoda



Acknowledgements

