



# Baya Solara

**An early mid-season, high yielding Junebearing selection.**

Resistances\*\* **HR:** Crown rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*)

## Features

- // High potential Class1 yield
- // Large fruit size consistent during production period with open plant canopy with long fruit trusses
- // Very good fruit quality, good firmness with consistent conical regular shape and good shelf-life
- // Good resistance against *Phytophthora cactorum* (crown rot)

## Advantages

- // More fruit to sell with less sorting, less waste
- // Very good picking efficiency and retail desirability
- // Attractive berries with longer storage period and freshness
- // Less chemical applications with fewer plant losses

## Benefits

- // Increased profitability
- // Enhanced operational efficiency with faster and easier picking
- // Suitable for retail and direct sales channels
- // Helps meet regulatory restrictions and retail-imposed standards

### Cropping Calendar - Spring and summer cropping (polytunnels + glasshouse)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

### Cropping Calendar - Double cropping (glasshouse)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Recommended slot: ■ Planting ■ Harvesting

**HR** = High Resistance

**IR** = Intermediate Resistance

\*\*Resistances are still to be confirmed.

To find out more about disease resistance and the applicable levels of disease resistance, visit [www.worldseed.org](http://www.worldseed.org)

# Baya Solara

## Advices based on current knowledge of the variety<sup>1</sup>

- // Environment: polytunnels (glasshouse currently under evaluation)
- // Season: spring (spring glasshouse and double cropping production currently under evaluation)
- // Geo-zones:
  - Potential production in: UK & Ireland, Benelux, Germany and Poland
  - For any other regions please consult Bayer
- // Plant density: 8-10 plants per meter in tunnel production and 10-12 plants per meter in greenhouse (plastic house) production
- // Specific advices:
  - Use appropriate truss tape to support and prevent any damage to fruit trusses
  - Do not over-irrigate during harvest to avoid any sugar dilution and prevent weakening the flavour
  - If needed, delay harvest by one extra day to intensify color and enhance flavour

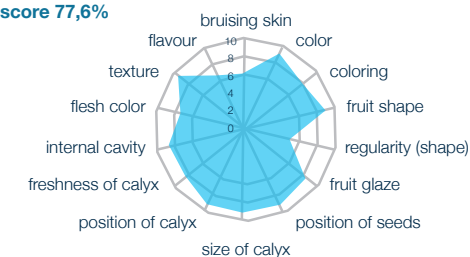
<sup>1</sup> The recommendations and advice in this material are based upon field observations and feedback received from a limited number of growers and geographies. These recommendations and advice should be considered as one reference point and should not be substituted for the professional opinion of agronomists, entomologists or other relevant experts evaluating specific conditions.

## Fruit Characteristics

Head-to-head comparison of fruit quality of Baya Solara compared to reference STR14, from spring table-top production trial, using tray plants grown in coir substrate under plastic protection, where 0=bad and 10=good. Source: PCH, Belgium, 2022

### STR14

score 77,6%



10 = good / 0 = bad

### Baya Solara

score 84,0%

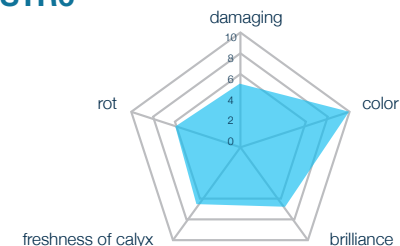


10 = good / 0 = bad

## Technical Department Trial Results

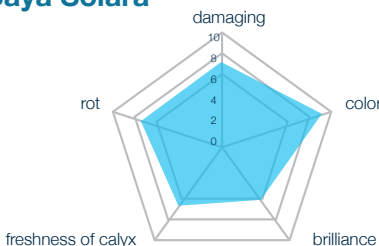
Head-to-head comparison of fruit shelf-life of Baya Solara compared to reference STR6, from spring table-top production trial, using tray plants grown in coir substrate under plastic protection, where 0=bad and 10=good. Source: PCH, Belgium, 2024

### STR6



10 = good / 0 = bad

### Baya Solara



10 = good / 0 = bad

## Agronomic advice

### // Plant type

Heavy tray plants 250cc. The primary fruit of Baya Solara tends to grow quite large. Having robust plants with additional sidecrowns can effectively distribute the initial plant energy, helping maintain balance in the primary fruit size.

### // Plant husbandry

Baya Solara plants exhibit strong vigor with an upright growth habit and large foliage. The fruit trusses extend well with good spacing between fruit, allowing for efficient harvesting. It's recommended to utilise appropriate truss tape to prevent any damage to the trusses.

### // Disease control

Baya Solara shows strong resistance to Crown Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*), but robust, integrated disease management is still essential. Maintain drainage and hygiene, avoid over-irrigation and high humidity, keep canopies open, and scout routinely. Powdery mildew, Botrytis and other pathogens can still occur—manage them per local best practice: timely, preventive programmes, rotation of modes of action, and adherence to label and agronomic guidance.

### // Irrigation

During trials, no particular needs were identified for this selection. The primary fruit occasionally grows quite large, so maintain balanced nutrition without excessive forcing of the variety. Ensure adequate nitrogen during vegetative stages and sufficient phosphorus during flowering. Shift to a fruiting formula with higher K/Ca ratio before harvest, beginning to increase potassium during flowering. Avoid over-irrigation, particularly near harvest time as this can dilute fruit sugars resulting in bland flavor. Carefully monitor irrigation schedules during harvest period and adjust according to plant requirements, aiming to stop irrigation earlier on the day prior to harvest to permit dry-down and enhance overall flavor profile.

### // Fruit quality

Fruit quality is very good, with a high Class 1 percentage and good fruit firmness. Flavour can be weaker at certain times of the year—do not over irrigate during harvest to protect sugars. Fruit color can be paler; if needed, delay harvest by one extra day to intensify color and enhance flavour.

[www.vegetables.bayer.com](http://www.vegetables.bayer.com)



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