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CHARACTERISATION, CLASSIFICATION AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF SWEET POTATO ACCESSIONS IN ST. LUCIA

(Caractérisation, classification et évaluation préliminaire de cultivars de patate à Ste. Lucie)

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SUMMARY

A total of 54 accesssions of sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*(L.) Lam) were collected island-wide and grown under uniform field conditions. After thorough screening at the end of the first crop season, it was found that there are as many as 46 distinct cultivars in St. Lucia. These cultivars were classified into different categories based upon vine pigmentation, storage-root skin colour and flesh colour, crop duration and yield. The characteristics of all these cultivars were documented for ready reference and comparison against possible new introduction.

RESUME

Un total de 52 acquisitions de patate a été collecté à travers l'île et mis en culture dans des conditions de terrain uniforme. A la fin de l'année le tri soigneux établit l'existence de 30 cultivars distincts à Ste-Lucie seulement. Ces cultivars sont classés à partir de la coloration des liunes, des nacines tubérisées (peau et chair), de la durée du cycle et du rendement. Les caractères de tous sont enregistrés pour être rapidement utilisés et prévenir des introductions identiques.

INTRODUCTION

The cultivation of sweet potato is widespread in St. Lucia because it forms a source of food for most farm households. This same tuber crop provides a major farm activity in the south-western parts of St. Lucia (agro-ecological zones IV and V), consequently, its contribution to farm family

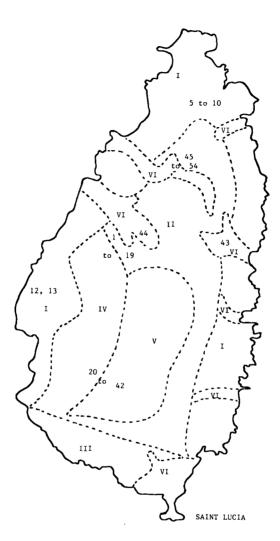


Fig.l : Map showing the collection sites of sweet potato accessions in St Lucia

income is considerably high. A market study also revealed that of all the root crops, the volume of sweet potatoes, sold in the supermarkets and the central market and purchased by hotels, was the highest (Chase, personal communication). A reconnaissance Survey of the major sweet potato production areas was carried out (CHASE et al, 1985) to determine the production constraints and the agro-socio-economic environment of the sweet potato farmers. The results of this survey indicated (i) the presence of multiple names for the same cultivar and (ii) that different cultivars are referred to by the same name in different places. This underlined the urgent need to collect and characterize the entire sweet potato germplasm in the island.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sweet potato germplasm was collected during the period October-November, 1984, by careful observation and by visiting the major sweet potato growing areas in the island. In all cases, vegetative material (10 - 15 slips each measuring 15-20 cm) was collected from the field and planted at the la Ressource Field Station for characterization and preliminary evaluation. The sites of collection of sweet potato germplasm are shown in Fig. 1 and their local names are given in Table 1. The characteristics of different agroecological zones of St. Lucia are presented in Table 1A. Each accession was planted on separate ridges 1m apart with an intra-row spacing of 50 cm and the germplasm was grown with no fertilizer. The sweet potato accessions were characterised from January to June 1985 following the descriptors for sweet potato (IBPGR, 1981). The tubers were harvested when the leaves turned yellow or by digging a couple of plants for tuber maturity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During crop growth, extensive data on both quantitative and qualitative characters were collected on all sweet potato accessions. However, only the following six characters were used, because it is believed that the others may vary depending upon tuber maturity and soil fertility, to compare the similarities among different accessions.

i. mature leaf lobing,
ii. vine pigmentation
iii. storage root skin colour
iv. storage root flesh colour
v. crop duration
vi. tuber yield

From the data presented in Table 2, it is apparent that are a few accessions showing similarities and it is

Table 1: Local names of Sweet Potato Accessions collected from different Agro-ecological zones in St. Lucia

I	II/IV	11/VI	III/IV/V		VI
6. Sis-semen	1. Arsoon	37. St. Vincent	13. Auguste	31. Octavi	42. Lean Fir
7. Ma-Eddie	2. Ma-Charley	38. Vaval Grand Orielle	l4. Ma-Ba-Lim	32. Day None	43. IITA
8. Pesar	3. Allen	39. Amaibait	15. Osmayid	33. Na-Do	
9. A 26/7	4. Levernome	40. St. Joseph	16. Labourie	34. Semacent	
10. Cataie	5. Osmayde	41. Tanyo	17. Petit Blanc	35. Harry	
ll. Patat Rouge	19. Go-lo	49. Timan	18. Ba Bard	36. David	
12. Patat Blanc	20. St. Vincent	50. Bethel	25. Chase	44. Govedma	
	21. Unknown	51. Bois Duboit	26. Patat Zabico	45. Vaval	
	22. Zo-noir	52. Leg man	27. Magritt Blanc	46. Jerusalem	
	23. Dominique	53. Cushelish	28. Go-Blanc	47. Black Bay	
	24. Unknown	54. Line	29. Fa-Day week 30. Patat-T-Fie	48. Dan	

Table	la	:	Characteristics	of	different	agro-ecological	zones	of	St.	Lucia
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Agro-ecological Zone	Altitude (m)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	No. of dry months	Soils
I	< 150	<1800	2 - 4	Heavy, shallow, montmorillonitre clay
II	150 - 500	1800 - 2500	1 - 2	Intermediate, Latosolics and polysoils
III	< 150	< 1800	3 - 4	Heavy, montmorillonitic with clay pan
IV	150 - 600	2000 - 2500	1	Brown, latosolics
v	300 - 900	> 2500	NIL	latosolics
VI	30	1800 - 2500	2 - 4	Alluvial

Accession Number	Mature Leaf Lobing		Vine Pigmentation		Storage root skin colour		Storage root flesh colour		Crop duration		Tuber yield	
	NS	MD	G	P	PK PF	WCRB	Y	смо	Sh M	ie Lg	н	id Lo
1		+	+			+		+	+		+	
1 2 3 4 5 6	+		+			+	+		+		+	
3	+			+		+		+	+			+
4		+	+		+		+		+		+	
5	+			+						+		+
6		+		+	+			+		•		+
7		+		+		+		+		•		+
8	+		+			+		+		+	+	
9	+		+			+	+		+		+	
10	+		+			+		+		+		+
11		+	+		+			+		+		+
12	+		+		+			+		+		+
13		+	+			+		+		+		+
14	+		+		+			+		+		+
15	+		+			+		+		+	+	
16	+			+	+			+		+		+
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22		+		+	+			+		+		+
23	+		+			+	+			+		+
24		+		+		+		+	+		+	
25	+		+			+	+			+	+	
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27	÷		+			+		+		+		+
28	+		+		+		+			+		+
29		+		+	+			+	-	+		+
30		+	+		+			+	-	+		+
31	+		+			+		+		+		+
32		+		+	+			+		+		+
33 34	+		+		+		+			+		+
34		+		+	+			+		F		+
35		+		+	+			+	-	F		÷
36	+			+		+	+			+		+
37	+			+		+		+	+	+		+
38	+		+		+			+	-	۶.	+	
39	+			+		+		+	-	+	+	
40		+		+	+		+		-	+		+
41		+		+	+			+	-	+		+
42		+	+		+			+		+		+
43		+		+		+		+		+		+
44		+		+	+			+		+		+
45	+		+		+			+	-	+		+
46		+		+		+		+	4	+		+
47	+			+	+			+	-	÷		+
48	+		+			+		+		-		+
49	+			+					-	÷		+
50	+		+			+		+	-	+	+	
51 52		+		+		+	+		-	+		+
52	+			+	+			+	-	+		+
53	+			+	+			+	-	•	+	
54		+	+		+			+	-	•		+

Table 2: GROUPING OF SWEET POTATO ACCESSIONS

N: None, S: Slight, %: Moderate, D: Deep, G: Green, P: Moderately purple to purple, FK: Light pink to pink, PP: Light purple to purple, W: White, C: Cream, R: Red, B: Brown, Y: Yellow, O: Orange, Sh: Short (< 150 days), Me: medium (150-210 days), Lg: Long (> 210 days), H: High (> 400g/plant), Md: moderate (200-400g/plant), Lo: Low (< 200g/plant).

		Agro- ecological Zone	Characteristics							
Accession Number	Local Name		Mature Leaf Lobing	Vine Pig- mentation	Storage root skin colour	Storage root flesh colour	Crop duration (days)	Tuber yield (g/plant)		
6	Sis-semen	I	Deep	Moderately purple to purple	Light purple to purple	White	Medium (150-210)	Moderate (200-400)		
29	Fa-Day week	IV/V								
34	Semacent	IV/V								
35	Harry	IV/V			ł					
18	Ba Bard	IV/V		Moderately	Light		Medium	Low		
20	St. Vincent	II/IV	Deep	purple to purple	purple to purple	White	(150-210)	(<200)		
41	Tanyo	II/VI		perpre	purpro					
27	Magritt Blanc	IV/V	None	Green	White	White	Medium	Moderate		
31	Octavi	IV/V					(150-200)	(200-400)		
12	Pata Blanc	I	None	Green	Light					
14	Ma-Ba-Lim	IV/V			purple to purple	White	Long (>210)	Moderate (200-400)		
30	Patat-T-Fie	IV/V	Moderate	Green	Light					
54	Line	II/VI			purple to purple	White	Medium (150-210)	Moderate (200-400)		

Table 3: Sweet Potato Accessions with similar Characteristics

likely that these accessions are the same (Table 3). It is also evident that there are multiple names for some cultivars either within the same or different agro-ecological zones. This multiple naming is more prevalent in zones IV and V because it is in these zones that sweet potatoes are cultivated extensively.

There seems to be a vast diversity in the sweet potato germplasm in St. Lucia. The matured leaves of about 40 per cent of the sweet potato accessions showed no lobing. About half the accessions had green vines, the other half having moderately purple to purple pigmentation (Table 2). Thirty-nine percent of the accessions had a storage root skin colour of light pink to pink, while the storage root flesh colour of about 60 per cent of the accessions was white. The percentage of accessions with short duration (<150 days), medium (150-210 days) and long (>210 days) duration was 14.8 per cent, 44.4 per cent and 40.8 per cent, respectively, while those with high (>400 g/plant), moderate (200-400 g/plant) and low (<200 g/plant) tuber yield was 27.8 per cent, 46,3 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively. Most (87.5 per cent) of the short duration cultivars are high yielded while medium and long duration cultivars are either moderate or low yielders.

There appears to be no correlation between the accession characteristics and agro-ecological zones.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

This characterisation exercise helped to identify sweet potato cultivars with short duration and high yield together with storage root skin colour and flesh colour. These cultivars will be evaluated, multiplied and distributed to farmers in order to satisfy export market.

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