NAOMI

F1 Hybrid Indeterminate Cocktail Tomato

OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- **VIGOROUS GROWER**
- **OUTSTANDING FLAVOUR AND FIRMNESS**
- **SUPERIOR QUALITY COCKTAIL TOMATO**

Naomi is a vigorous, indeterminate cocktail tomato variety especially suited for production under protection. Yield potential is good and fruit combines good colour and flavour with outstanding shelf life and firmness. **Naomi** can produce smaller fruit if more than one stem is used (increase the number of fruit per plant). Fruit can be harvested at the pink stage as single fruit or full clusters. **Naomi** is a medium maturing tomato variety with high resistances to Verticillium wilt and Fusarium wilt.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Do not defoliate above the lowest cluster, especially when the fruit are in the mature green stage

CHARACTERISTIC*	NAOMI
KIND	Indeterminate F1 hybrid tomato (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farwell)
TYPE	Cocktail
PRODUCTION TYPE	Under protection
FIRMNESS	Very good
MATURITY	Medium
PLANT VIGOUR	Medium
SEASON	Year round culture, frost free areas
FRUIT WEIGHT	15 - 30 g
FRUIT SHAPE	Deep globe
PEDUNCLE	Jointed
ATTACHMENT POINT	Minute, neat
SHOULDER	Very smooth
SHOULDER COLOUR	Green
COLOUR	Intense red
FLAVOUR	Outstanding
UNIFORMITY	Excellent
LEAF COVER	Good
DISEASE REACTION	High resistance: Verticillium wilt race 1; Fusarium wilt race 1
MARKET USE	Single fruit, full cluster, pre-packing, export
POPULATION GUIDE	24 000 – 28 000 final stand per ha
SPECIAL FEATURES	Outstanding quality, with intense red colour and flavour

* Characteristics given are affected by production methods such as soil type, nutrition, planting population, planting date and climatic conditions. Please read disclaimer.

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GENERAL TIPS FOR TOMATO PRODUCTION

Climatic requirements

Tomatoes can grow at a wide range of temperatures but for optimum growth tomatoes prefer temperatures between 10 °C (minimum) and 30 °C (maximum). The temperature requirements for the different growth stages are given in the Table below. Tomatoes do not tolerate frost or waterlogged conditions and these should be avoided at all cost. The most sensitive stages for water and temperature stress are directly after transplanting, during the flowering stage and during the fruit development stages. Water stress during these stages of tomato development will reduce yield and quality.

Developmental stage	Temperature °C		
	Min	*Opt*	*Max*
Germination	11	16 - 29	34
Vegetative growth	18	21 - 24	32
Fruit set (night)	10	14 - 17	20
Fruit set (day)	18	19 - 24	30
Red colour devel	10	20 - 24	30
Yellow colour devel	10	21 - 32	40
Chilling damage		< 6	
Frost damage		< 1	
Lethal temperature		< -2	

Pruning

Removal of side shoots of indeterminate growers should be done from the outset to restrict the plant to one or two stems. Side shoots should be removed when they are less than 5 cm in length. A big reduction in yield will occur if the side shoots are left to develop to a length of 15 – 20 cm. Use scissors or finger tips to remove the side shoot and dip in a disinfectant to prevent the spread of disease. The smaller the wound, the faster it will heal and the less likely infection of diseases will occur.

Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV)

TSWV is a very important virus on tomatoes and has the widest host range of any virus (vegetables, ornamentals and weeds). The virus is spread by thrips.

Symptoms

First symptoms are visible on the older leaves showing round necrotic spots, with a bronze discolouration. Similar spots or streaks can occur on the stems and petioles, the entire plant becomes dwarfed. Symptoms resembling a wilt can be observed on the plant. Chlorotic ring spots can occur on the fruit.

Prevention

Thrip control and strict weed host control. Good sanitation by removing any infected plant material to reduce the amount of inoculum and the use of resistant varieties.

Potassium (K) deficiency

Symptoms

- Older leaves; leaflets scorched, curled margins, interveinal chlorosis, small dry spots
- The middle leaves have interveinal chlorosis with small necrotic spots
- Plant growth is restricted and the leaves remain small
- At a later stage, chlorosis and necrosis spread over large area of leaves and also up the plant, leaflets die back
- Fruits are blotchy, with uneven ripening and greenish areas

Remedies

Foliar spray of 2 % potassium sulphate. Add or increase potassium sulphate or if no sodium chloride present in water, potassium chloride can be added to nutrient solution.

Fusarium crown rot (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. Radicis-lycopersici*)

Symptoms

The pathogen infects roots and crowns (stunted and yellow) and eventually the entire plant turns brown and die. Older leaves show yellowing along the margin. The roots turn brown and may rot away due to secondary pathogens. The internal browning of the roots continue into the stems but no more than 15 – 30 cm above the soil line. Brown–pink lesions from on the outside of the stems.

Conditions for disease development

Excess water in the soil, cool periods during fruit maturation. The pathogen infect the plant through wounds but may also be soil borne. The spores can survive for many years in the soil and is spread by wind, water and seed.

Prevention and control

Use resistant varieties or rootstocks, avoid excess water in the soil and damage to the plant that cause wounds. Remove any infected plant material and sterilise the soil.