SAKATA®
PASSION in Seed

SVTH6995

F1 Hybrid Indeterminate Salad Tomato

OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- **RESISTANCE TO TOMATO CURLY STUNT AND TOMATO SPOTTED WILT**
- **GOOD FRUIT QUALITY**
- **UNIFORM LARGE FRUIT SIZE**
- **GOOD LEAF COVER AND VIGOUR**

SVTH6995 is an indeterminate salad tomato from Seminis Bayer. **SVTH6995** has good fruit quality, large uniform fruit size and a very good disease package. **SVTH6995** has high resistance to Verticillium wilt race 1 (Vd: 1), Fusarium wilt races 1 and 2 (Fol: 1 - 2), Tomato mosaic (ToMV), Leaf mold races 1 - 5 (Ff: 1 - 5) (ex Cf), Grey leaf spot (Sbl,Sl,Ss) and intermediate resistance to Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) and Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV). **SVTH6995** performed very well during all production cycles.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- Contact your area representative for more information

CHARACTERISTIC*	SVTH6995
KIND	Indeterminate F1 hybrid tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.)
PRODUCTION TYPE	Open field and under protection production systems
FIRMNESS	Very good
MATURITY	Medium
PLANT VIGOUR	Strong
SEASON	Year-round production in frost-free areas
FRUIT WEIGHT	140 - 200 g
FRUIT SHAPE	Oblate
PEDUNCLE	Jointed
ATTACHMENT POINT	Medium, neat
SHOULDER	Smooth
SHOULDER COLOUR	Uniform
COLOUR	Internal: very good External: very good
FLAVOUR	Good
UNIFORMITY	Excellent
LEAF COVER	Medium dense
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	**High resistance:** *Verticillium dahliae race 1* (Vd: 1), *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp *lycopersici races 1 and 2* (Fol: 1 - 2), *Tomato mosaic virus* (ToMV), *Fulvia fulva races 1-5* (Ff:1–5), Stemphylium botryosum f. sp. Lycopersici, Stemphylium lycopersici, Stemphylium solani Gray leaf spot (Sbl,Sl,Ss); *Meloidogyne incognita (Mi)* ❖ *and Meloidogyne javanica (Mj)* ❖ ❖ **Nematode resistance can break down when soil temperatures are above 32°C** **Intermediate resistance:** *Tomato Yellow leaf curl virus* (TYLCV) and *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV)
MARKETS / END USE	Fresh market and pre-pack
POPULATION GUIDE	10 000 - 16 000 final stand per ha for open field 24 000 final stand per ha for under protection
SPECIAL FEATURES	Excellent quality and firmness. Resistant to Tomato yellow leaf curl virus and Tomato spotted wilt

* 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 costs. 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 development	10	20-24	30
Yellow colour development	10	21-32	40
Chilling damage		< 6	
Frost damage		< 1	
Lethal temperature		< -2	

Soil requirements

In South Africa, tomatoes are cultivated on different soil types, from heavy clay to light sandy soil and sandy peat. Tomatoes seem to prefer well-drained sandy soils. Good moisture-holding capacity with good drainage is important. Tomatoes grow well at a wide pH range from 5.5 - 7.5 but are sensitive to acid soils and if the pH (H_2O) is lower than 5.5, additional lime should be applied. The lime should be added 4 - 6 weeks before planting.

Soil preparation depends on the soil conditions and the climatic conditions under which the crop is to be cultivated. Tomatoes are very seldom direct-seeded. Seedlings are normally produced by commercial seedling growers and then transplanted.

Raised beds are ideal for tomato production. It helps prevent damage from soil compaction and flooding. Raised beds also improve airflow around the plant roots resulting in reduced disease incidence. Before beds are made, the soil should be properly worked to a depth of 40 cm to enhance aeration as well as water penetration and drainage.

Early blight (*Alternaria solani*)

Vegetables affected by this disease are tomato, potato and eggplant. Uncontrolled, the disease may cause severe defoliation, resulting in reduced fruit number and size.

Symptoms

This pathogen affects the plants foliar parts (yellowing that later turns brown and the leaf drops from the plant) as well as the stem and fruit. Brown spots develop on the leaves and fruit close to the calyx attachment and lesions occur on the stems.

Conditions favourable for disease development

Mild temperatures between 24 – 29 °C and humid conditions. For the spores to germinate free standing moisture is required, the spores are spread by air, irrigation water and heavy dew. The spores survive in soil, seed and plant material

Prevention and control

- Control humidity and wetting of the leaves
- Use pathogen free seed
- Spray with a fungicide at regular intervals

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