

PILLAR TOMATOES™ CATCH RED F1

tomato, pot



The Pillar Tomatoes™ Catch Red F1 is a uniquely performing sweet, cocktail, table-top tomato plant. The plant has an upright growth habit with a sturdy stem and few branches.

It clearly exposes its fruit, without the need for pruning or trimming. Ideal as table-top plant in a kitchen because it is drought tolerant. The fruit is deliciously sweet with a brix of about 10%.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 5-6" pot size
- Regrowth after first harvest
- Sweet tasting tomato with brix of 10%

CULTURAL SHEET

Properties

Variety number/name	450-040 Catch Red F1
Series name	Pillar Tomatoes™
Species	Lycopersicum esculentum
Common name	(Pot/Determinate) Tomato
Family	Solanum
Type	Annual
Seed weight	2.0-3.0 gram / 1000 sds depending on seed lot and variety
Plant height	13.5-17.5"
Days to maturity from transplant	70-85 days
Pruning/trimming	No
Fruit Weight	8-15 gr/fruit depending on culture
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compact snack tomato for outdoor use in patio and balcony pots• Compact snack tomato for indoor gardening, greenhouses, vertical farming, and windowsill.



PILLAR TOMATOES™ CATCH RED F1

tomato, pot

YOUNG PLANT CULTURE

number of seeds/plug

1 for plug size 0.5-1.2 inch

germination days

1-2 days* (biological disinfected seeds can take 2 days more)

germination temp.

64°-70°F (18°-21°C) Covered and high humidity, no light needed

growing days

14-21 days

growing temp.

61°-70°F (16°-21°C)

minimum growing temp.

61°F (16°C) This lengthens the growing days period

maximum growing temp.

95°F (35°C) This shortens the growing days period, encourage stretching internodes

optimal day/night temp.

day: 70°F (21°C)

night: 64°F (18°C)

soil for sowing

Sowing soil with good drainage, EC 1.5 PH 5.8-6.5

sowing covering

Vermiculite / soil with open structure / app. 2-3 mm thick

fertilization (f) in the plug

2.5 EC with each watering, NPK 15-10-15 and micro elements

ready to transplant

Full rooted plug with short internodes. Small young flower could be visible.

CULTIVATION TIPS DURING YOUNG PLANT GROWING

- Reduce the humidity soon after 70% germination. This prevents stretching of the hypocotyl. For pot tomatoes stretching is not desired.
- The 2-3 week period after cotyledon expansion is the temperature sensitive period, defining when the first bunch shows. During this period low night temperature exposure 50-60°F of seedlings, in contrast to day temperatures at 64°-70°F promotes the initiation and number of flowers (bunches) on the plant, while also reducing the internode length and the number of leaves preceding the first flower bunch.

- Long days (16 hrs) under relative low light densities increase the dry weight production with 100% compared to short day 8 hrs after 6 weeks from sowing.

FINISH PLANT CULTURE

potting soil

Standard soil with good drainage and water storage capabilities EC 2.5 PH 5.8-6.5

pot size

5-6" optimal 5"

plugs per pot

1 plug for pots.

indoor

Final distance indoor depends on pot size 8" x 8" (20-25 plts/m2)

spacing indoor

Space the plants when the leaves are reaching each other

outdoor in open soil

Planting distance 10" x 10"

planting soil outdoor

Standard soil with good drainage and water storage capabilities EC 1.5 PH 5.8-6.5

minimum growing temp.

61°F (18°C) This lengthens the growing days period

ideal growing temp.

70°-77°F (21°C-25°C)

optimal day/night temp.

day: 77°F (23°C)

night: 64°F (18°C)

frost

Plants cannot stand frost

watering

- Regularly for continues growth, keep the soil moist
- Watering with minimal. 2.5 EC keeps tomatoes healthy

crop time to saleable product

10-12 weeks after planting, when the first bunch starts to show color

CULTIVATION TIPS DURING FINISH PLANT GROWING

- Plants are bred for showing off fruits with low maintenance. They produce long bunches with 14-183 fruits per bunch.
- Put 2-3 sticks around the central stem of the plant to keep the plant in balance when fruits are growing.
- High temperatures (80°F average D/N) induce pollen infertility/no fruit set. Within the 70-80°F range a diurnal fluctuation of at least 5-6°F promotes good pollen fertility.
- Night temperatures of between 60-68°F are ideal. Temperatures below 55°F severely affect the pollination of most cultivars.
- Insects, especially bees and bumble bees, support fruit set on tomatoes
- Tomato plants have a high fertilization need. When the EC is too low, the leaves can turn yellow when the fruits are coloring. This also reduces the taste of the fruit.
- When the flowers show, increase the EC in to 3-4, to keep the fertilization in the pot high enough. (EC in the pot can go up to 7-9)
- Tomato plants/leaves can be made sturdier by spraying (MgSO4 -bitter salt and Dipotassium-sulphite (K2SO3)) solutions on the plants (possible combined with other chemicals which need to be used). This has a positive effect on the leaf size and color
- Clay in the soil will stabilize fertilization variation and reduce stretching. 2-5% is advisable, can be increased to 10%.
- Potassium-phosphate (MKPO3) in a concentration of 0,1% improves the quality of tomato plants. This is a good method against phytophthora. For all tomatoes this can lead to a significant reduction of failures.