

PILLAR TOMATOES™ JOY YELLOW F1

tomato, upright



Pillar Tomatoes™ F1 – Joy Yellow: Comparable with Pillar™ Joy Red in growing and kitchen performance, bright yellow juicy fruits.



FEATURES

- 6-7" pot size
- Regrowth after first harvest
- Sweet tasting tomato with brix of 10 %

CULTURAL SHEET

Properties

Variety number/name	Pillar Pepper™ Joy Yellow
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
Average germination	85-95%
Days to maturity from transplant	56-63 days
Plant height	12"
Plant diameter	8"
Pruning/trimming	No
Brix %	10
Fruit Weight	8-15 gr/fruit depending on culture
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compact snack tomato for indoor use • Compact snack tomato for outdoor use in patio and balcony pots • Compact snack tomato for kids garden



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tomato, upright

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 germination to 70%. This prevents stretching of the hypocotyl. For pot tomatoes stretching is not appreciated.
- The 1-2 week period after cotyledon expansion is the temperature sensitive period, defining when the first bunch shows. Low night temperature exposure 50-59° F (10-15°C) of seedlings, in contrast to day temperatures at 64°-70°F (18°-21°C) during this period promotes the initiation and number of flowers (bunches) on the plant, reduces the internodes length and the number of leaf's 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

6-7" optimal 7"

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 high density crops with low maintenance. They produce small bunches with 12-13 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 (81°F 27°C average D/N) induce pollen infertility/no fruit set. Within the 70-81°F (21-27°C) range a diurnal fluctuation of at least 5-6oC promotes good pollen fertility.
- Night temperatures of between 61-68°F (16-20°C) are ideal. Temperatures below 55°F (13°C) 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 leaf's can turn yellow when the fruits are colouring. This also reduces the taste of the fruit.
- When the flowers show, increase the EC in to 3-4, to keep the fertilisation in the pot high enough. (EC in the pot can go up to 7-9)
- Tomato plants/leaf's 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.