

PONCHI™ DO F1

pot tomato



Sweet dwarf growing, sturdy leaves, very fast showing color. Ideal for small baskets and mixed containers. Trailing type.



FEATURES

- Crop time from young plant until red fruit is 8-9 weeks
- Suitable for pot size: 5"

CULTURAL SHEET

Properties

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Variety number/name | 430-020 Do F1 |
| Series name | Ponchi™ |
| Species | Lycopersicum esculentum |
| Common name | Pot/Determinate Tomato |
| Family | Solanum |
| Type | Annual |
| Seed weight | 1.4-3 gram/ 1000 seeds depending on seed lot and variety |
| Average germination | 85-95% |
| 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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www.purelineseed.com

222 Wisconsin Dr.
Jefferson, WI 53549



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.

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. 1-3 plugs for baskets

indoor

- Final distance indoor 10" x 10" for pots

spacing indoor

Space the plants when the leaves are reaching each other

outdoor in containers

Planting distance 8" x 8"

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°-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

7-10 weeks after planting, the first bunch will start to show color

CULTIVATION TIPS DURING FINISH PLANT GROWING

- 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.

PureLine Seeds, Inc.