

SWEET STURDY™ GRACE F1

pot tomato



Sweet Sturdy™ is our series of uniquely compact, cocktail, honey tomatoes with various plant sizes. The plants grow up to more than twice their original height, after the first fruit turns red.

The Sweet Sturdy™ F1 - Grace is a compact plant with an upright growth habit. The yellow fruit have an extra soft skin and a brix of about 9.



FEATURES

- High tolerance of mildew and a wide range of soil-borne diseases
- Limited need for water

CULTURAL SHEET

Properties

Variety number/name	428-060 Grace F1
Series name	Sweet Sturdy™
Species	Lycopersicum esculentum
Common name	(Pot/Determinate) Tomato
Family	Solanum
Type	Annual
Seed weight	2.2-3.5 gram / 1000 sds depending on seed lot and variety
Average germination	85-95%
Plant Height	12 inches (30 cm)
Plant Diameter	10 inches (25 cm)
Fruit Weight	10-15 gr/fruit depending on culture
Brix	9%
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
Unique Specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant grows higher with new shoots, not wider



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YOUNG PLANT CULTURE

number of seeds/plug

1 for plug size 0.6-1.2 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 1-2 week period after cotyledon expansion is the temperature sensitive period, which defines 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

6-7" optimal 7"

plugs per pot

1 plug for pots.

indoor

- Final distance indoor 12" x 12" (10 plts/m²) for pots

spacing indoor

Space the plants when the leaves are reaching each other

outdoor in containers

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, 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.

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

