marketing@purelineseed.com

1700 West First St.
Warden, WA 98857

TINY TEMPTATIONS™ YELLOW F1

tomato, upright

This series is an extremely sweet and productive bush type assortment. Tiny Temptations are the sweetest tomatoes in our entire dwarf assortment with a brix of 10-12%. This is also a very productive series average 250-350 fruits per plant.

Tiny Temptations™ Yellow produces bright yellow, sweet tomatoes. This variety thrives outside, and it makes an excellent statement piece on your porch or patio in the summer and fall.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 6-7" pot size | 10-12" 3 plants in container
- Regrowth after first harvest
- Sweet tasting tomato with brix of 10-12%

CULTURAL SHEET

Properties	
Variety number	421-018
Variety name	Yellow F1
Series name	Tiny Temptations™
Species	Lycopersicum esculentum
Common name	(Pot/Determinate) Tomato
Family	Solanum
Type	Annual
Seed weight	1.6-2.2 gram / 1000 sds depending on seed lot and variety
Days to maturity from transplant	70-85 days
Pruning/trimming	No
Fruit Weight	8-12 gr/fruit depending on culture
Use	• Compact snack tomato for outdoor use in patio and balcony pots • Compact snack tomato for indoor gardening, greenhouses, vertical farming, and windowsill.

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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 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) 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.

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" or baskets from 10-14"
plugs per pot
1 plug for pots.
indoor
Final distance indoor depends on pot size 10" x 10" (16 plts/m2)
spacing indoor
Space the plants when the leaves are reaching each other
outdoor in open soil
Planting distance 12" x 12"
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

- Pinching above the 3rd leaf will create a more compact branching plant. It will delay ripen fruit for approximatley 10 days.
- 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 leaves 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/leaves can be made sturdier by spraying ($MgSO_4$ -bitter salt and Dipotassium-sulphite (K_2SO_3)) 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 ($MKPO_3$) 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.

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