

HARVESTING AND HANDLING

- The fruits will be ready for harvesting 75 days from transplanting
- Harvest should start when the fruit start to show red colour change, this is done to give time for the fruit to get the market.
- Hybrid tomato Eden fruit has a firm skin making it suitable for long distance shipping and long shelf life.
- During harvesting highest hygiene and care should be taken to avoid bruises that may cause rotting
- Fruits should be transported in clean containers and stored in cool temperatures

Pest	Symptoms/Damage to crop	Management practice
Bacterial canker	unilateral wilting and light coloured streaks, cankers and discolouration of the internal of stem	Crop rotation, resistant varieties and field hygiene to prevent spread
Bacterial speck	dark brown to black spots often surrounded by a halo, lesions on fruits speck-like and superficial	Resistant varieties, spray of copper based fungicides
Bacterial wilt	Drooping of lower leaves followed by wilting of the entire plant, slimy ooze from stem when cut	Crop rotation and field hygiene: foot baths, sterilize secateurs
Early blight	Irregular, dark brown, necrotic areas on the leaf surrounded by yellow sections	Fungicide spray program: Mancozeb, Metalaxyl, Prolineb
Late blight	Large, irregular, greenish, water-soaked patches on leaves, enlarge and turn brown and paper-like	Fungicide sprays in wet weather: Chlorothalonil, Metalaxyl M
Powdery mildew	light green to bright yellow lesion developing on the upper leaf surface, light powdery fungal growth	Locate new fields away from old ones, field hygiene, tebuconazole
Whiteflies	White insect that suck sap, sugars on leaves resulting in growth of moulds, transmit virus	Control early; Buprofenzin, acetameprid, soap
Aphids	Suck sap destroying growth parts, transmit virus	Pirimicarb, deltamethrin
Thrips	Cause silvery marks on leaves and fruits, reduce quality of fruits	Spinosad, Synthetic pyrethroids, Azadiractin
Leafminer	Destroy leaf by mining, reduced food making	Abamectin, Cyromazine,
Mites	Destroy leaf by sucking sap, distortions	Abamectin

Disclaimer: Performance of our seed may be adversely affected by environmental conditions, cultural practices, diseases, insects or other factors beyond our control. All information concerning the varieties and their performance given orally or in writing by Monsanto or its employees or its agents is given in good faith, but is not to be taken as a representation by Monsanto as to performance and suitability of the varieties sold. Performance may depend on local climatic conditions and other causes. Monsanto assumes no liability for the given information.

MONSANTO KENYA LTD, TUSKER MATTRESS HEAD OFFICE MOMBASA ROAD
P.O. Box 47686 00100, NAIROBI, KENYA.

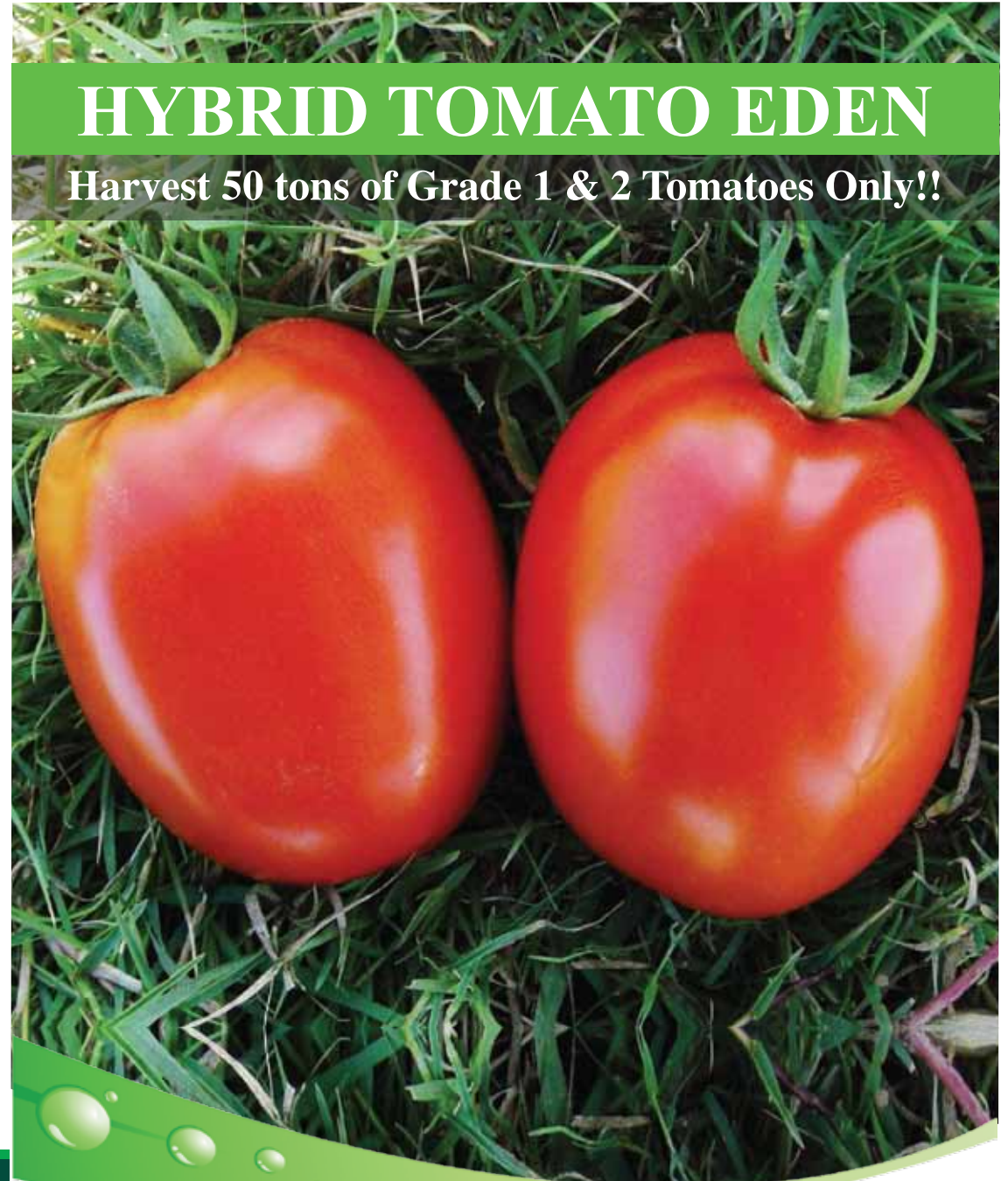
Tel: 254 20 2060922/44/3574301/2/3/4, Fax: 254 20 823086/3574300

Mobile: 254 0722 205294/0722 205529/0733 600468 / 0733 629414

Web: www.monsantoafrica.com

HYBRID TOMATO EDEN

Harvest 50 tons of Grade 1 & 2 Tomatoes Only!!



Seminis®

MONSANTO 

FEATURES OF EDEN F1

- Early Maturing variety; matures in 75 days
- Vigorous plant with very good fruit leaf cover
- Deep red blocky fruit, very sweet with a thick skin
- Fruits have long shelf life and excellent transport characteristic
- Tolerant to Alternaria stem Canker, Verticilium wilt, Fusarium Wilt, Nematodes, Gray leaf Spot and Bacterial Speck
- Yield potential of 40 – 50 tonnes / acre

Cost benefit analysis	OPV	Hybrid Tomato Eden
Seed usage per acre	250gm	10,000
Cost of seed Kes	2000.00	8,770.00
Yield potential	200	380
Income (1 crate = 1,800/=)	Kes 360,000	Kes 684,000

Excellent grade out, better quality and increased revenue to the farmer

Potential additional income is Kes 684,000-Minus Kes 360,000= Kes 324,000.00

Additional expense is Kes 8,770 minus kes 2,000= Kes 6,770.00



CLIMATIC AND SOIL REQUIREMENT

- Tomato grows well between 18 and 24°C.
- The crop performs well in well drained light soils. Soils should be checked for excess salt and boron and other mineral imbalances.
- Tomato best yield at a soil pH 6.5, if pH lower lime should be applied to increase uptake of magnesium and calcium.
- Practice crop rotation in order to reduce weed, diseases and pest build up.

PLANT POPULATION

- Spacing depends on; soil type, size of fruit required and type of irrigation. Spacing of 90 X 60cm recommended
- Avoid high population as it may result in dense foliage canopies which enhance disease development and reduce effectiveness of chemical sprays.
- Seed requirement of 30-50g per acre to achieve 10,000 plants give best yields and fruit quality.
- Water is critical during flowering and fruit formation lack of which may cause abortion and fruit establishment.

CROP SUPPORT

- Yield can be enhanced by crop support. Staking ensures better aeration of the crop, and good foliage and fruits development. Staking guarantee higher yields, improved fruit quality, ease of picking and other cultural practices
- Crop support is done by trellising tomato plants with woody stakes or other sturdy material and then supporting fruit clusters with string supports. This is done about two weeks after transplanting.

FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER USE

Tomatoes require additional feeding to foster plant growth and fruit formation. A general guidance on application requirements at various stages is given below:

- Tomatoes are sensitive to Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium and Iron deficiencies.
- Excess Nitrogen locks up available Calcium in vegetative growth and causes physiological fruit abnormalities.
- Adequate Potassium is necessary for high quality fruit, even sized fruit and good fruit set.

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

Various economically important diseases occur on tomatoes and can be controlled through chemical sprays and other methods. A summary of pest and disease management include:

Fertilization basic per acre	20kg N	Broadcast and Incorporate
	40kg P	
	40kg K	
Subsequent fertilization	15kg N	Week 2 Within 2 weeks of transplant, side dressed
	20kg N 40kg K	Week 6 Broadcast 4 weeks after side dressing
	10kg 25kg K	Week 10 Broadcast 4 weeks after side dressing
	5kg N 10kg K	Side dress monthly after broadcast till it is no longer economical to fertilize
Plant population per acre	10,000 to 12,000 plants per acre	
Seed per acre	50-70g depending on seed size and population required	
Seeds per gram	250 - 300	
Yield	40-50 t/acre	

PHYSIOLOGICAL DISORDERS

- Include blossom end rot; fruit with a light tan lesion turning to a dark brown sunken area at the blossom-end of the fruit. The lesion typically enlarges and becomes more sunken and leathery, and is often accompanied by a dry rot. Check if soil moisture low and apply Calcium
- Catface manifest by misshapen fruit with scarred areas and lines that often radiate from the blossom-end of the fruit. Caused by abnormally cold weather and high soil nitrogen levels and any disturbance to the flower parts in the early stages