

MURIEL

F1 Hybrid Determinate Saladette Tomato

OUTSTANDING QUALITIES

- ◆ EXCELLENT DISEASE RESISTANCE, INCLUDING TSWV
- ◆ FOR WINTER PRODUCTION
- ◆ VERY HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL



Muriel is a vigorous saladette type tomato with a determinate growth habit and is comparable to Monica. **Muriel** has an excellent disease resistance package High resistance against Verticillium wilt race 1 (Vd: 1), Fusarium wilt race 2 (Fol: 2) and Root-knot (Mi, Mj). Intermediate resistance against Grey leaf spot (Ss), Bacterial speck race 0 (Pst: 0) and Tomato spotted wilt (TSWV) & Alternaria stem canker (Aal). Fruits are elongated with bright red colour and weigh 120 – 180 g.

SPECIAL VARIETAL REQUIREMENTS

- For best results, **Muriel** should be grown through autumn and winter
- **Muriel** can be grown on the same fertiliser program as Monica. Contact your area representative for more information

CHARACTERISTIC*	MURIEL
KIND	F1 hybrid tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> L.)
TYPE	Determinate saladette
FIRMNESS	Good
MATURITY	Medium
SEASON	Winter production in frost free areas
FRUIT WEIGHT	120 - 180 g
FRUIT SHAPE	Blocky
ATTACHMENT POINT	Small, neat
FRUIT COLOUR	Fruit shoulder very light green turning red. Excellent internal and external colour.
UNIFORMITY	Very good
LEAF COVER	Very good
DISEASE REACTION (SCIENTIFIC)	High resistance: <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> race 1 (Vd: 1), <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i> race 2 (Fol: 2), <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (Mi) and <i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> (Mj) Intermediate resistance: <i>Stemphylium solani</i> (Ss), <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> race 0 (Pst: 0), <i>Tomato spotted wilt virus</i> (TSWV) and <i>Alternaria alternata</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i> (Aal)
MARKETS / END USE	Processing and fresh market
POPULATION GUIDE	15 000 – 24 000 final stand per ha
SPECIAL FEATURES	Excellent disease package, suggested for winter production

* Characteristics given are affected by production methods such as soil type, nutrition, planting population, planting date and climatic conditions. Please read disclaimer.

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Resistance: is the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest or pathogen and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest or pathogen pressure. Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest or pathogen pressure (HR = High resistance, IR = Intermediate resistance).

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GENERAL TIPS FOR TOMATO PRODUCTION

Muriel is a saladette variety similar to Monica but with the added advantage of Tomato spotted wilt virus and nematode resistance.

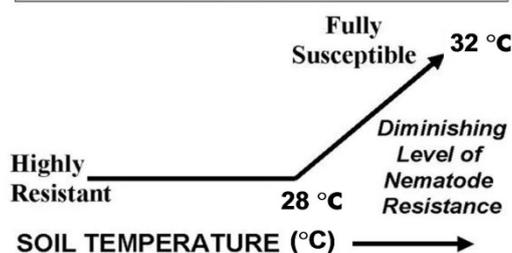
Climatic requirements

Tomatoes can grow at a wide range of temperatures but for optimum growth tomatoes prefer temperatures of 10 °C (minimum) - 30 °C (maximum). Tomatoes do not tolerate frost or waterlogged conditions and these should be avoided at all cost. The most sensitive stages for water and temperature stress are directly after transplanting, during the flowering stage and during the fruit development stages. Water stress during these stages of tomato development will reduce yield and quality.

Nematode resistance

One of the most important aspects to remember when nematode resistance plays a role is that the gene for the resistance is only stable at a specific temperature range. At soil temperatures above 28 °C the resistance starts to break down, and above 32 °C soil temperature the plant would be susceptible to nematodes.

Heat Instability of the Mi Gene in Tomato



Green shoulder

Green shoulders on the tomato fruit is a genetic characteristic, but direct exposure to sunlight of a green shouldered fruit deepens the colour and can even turn it to yellow. Foliage cover is the best way and most effective to reduce this phenomenon. Muriel has a very light green shoulder but due to the excellent foliage cover this is seldom visible on the variety.

Trellising

Saladette tomatoes can be trellised and the best results are obtained when it is done, because of the vigorous growth habit but is still a determinate variety and shorter poles and less labor will be used. Together with the trellising plants should ideally be grown on ridges to promote air movement and avoid water logged conditions.

Potassium (K) deficiency

Symptoms

On the older leaves the leaflets are scorched with curled margins and interveinal chlorosis and small dry spots. Plant growth is restricted and leaves remain small later stages chlorosis and necrosis spreads over large area of leaves and also up plant, leaflets die back. The Fruit show blotchy, uneven ripening and greenish areas.

Remedy

Apply a foliar spray of 2 % potassium sulphate and add or increase the potassium sulphate or if no sodium chloride is present in the water, add potassium chloride to the nutrient solution.

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