

# **AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center**

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# International Cooperators'

# Guide



# Procedures for Tomato Variety Field Trials

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#### Introduction

The procedures described here allow comparison of the data collected in different test environments (locations, years, and seasons) by researchers participating in AVRDC multi-environment tomato variety trials. They could also be useful for other researchers interested in testing tomato varieties under local conditions.

#### Choice of land

Select a well-drained area with fairly uniform fertility and slope.

#### Number of entries

The suggested number of entries is from 5 to 20, which should include one or two locally popular varieties at each location (Table 1).

#### Experimental design

A randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications is recommended (Fig. 1). Each field trial has border rows on four sides.

#### Size of plot

Row length and plant spacing normally used in local production practices are recommended.

The minimum number of plants per plot is 12 (1-row planting for large entries, data is collected from the 10 inner plants). At AVRDC, each entry is grown on a 2-row, 4.8 m long and 1 m wide plot with furrows (ditches) 50 cm wide on each side. The distance between rows is 60 cm. Plant spacing within rows is 40 cm. Thus, each row accommodates 12 plants and a total of 24 plants per plot. Data is collected from the 20 inner plants. Any changes in plot dimensions should be reflected in the data sheet.

### Cultural practices

For recommended cultural and pest management practices, please refer to:

#### **Suggested Cultural Practices for Tomato**

http://libnts.avrdc.org.tw/fulltext\_pdf/E/1991-2000/e03437.pdf

#### **Pruning and Staking Tomatoes**

http://libnts.avrdc.org.tw/fulltext\_pdf/E/1991-2000/e03439.pdf

#### **Safer Tomato Production Techniques**

http://libnts.avrdc.org.tw/fulltext\_pdf/EB/2001-2010/eb0143.pdf

**Table 1.** Sample planting plan.

	Replication									
Entry code	I	II	III							
	Plots 1-8	Plots 9-16	Plots 17-24							
Α	8	12	17							
В	7	16	22							
C	5	10	20							
D	4	15	21							
Е	2	11	19							
F	3	13	18							
G	1	14	24							
H*	6	9	23							

<sup>\*</sup>Local check variety



**Figure. 1.** Sample field layout (the border area can have one or two rows of tomatoes).

# Harvesting

For fresh market tomato, start harvesting at breaker stage (less than 10% surface pink or red). For cherry tomato, harvest the whole fruit cluster when 80-90% turns red. For processing tomato, harvest red ripe fruit. At AVRDC, determinate tomato plants are generally harvested three times and indeterminate types four or more times. Record harvest dates and times (Table 2).

# Data to collect

Researchers should keep a record of the basic characteristics of the trial site and the management practices employed when conducting a variety trial (Tables 2 & 3). This information can be useful for explaining varietal performance in different environments. Plant characteristics and reactions to biotic stresses, yield and its components to be collected for each plot are as follows:

## 1. Days to 50% flowering:

Number of days after transplanting when 50% of the plants in a plot have open flowers. Check plots three times a week (Table 4).

#### 2. Growth habit:

(1) determinate: short and bushy, produces two leaves between flower clusters and about five clusters per branch; (2) indeterminate: tall, produces three leaves between flower clusters and more than six clusters per branch; (3) semi-determinate: taller than determinate types, but not as tall as indeterminate types (Table 4).

# 3. Biotic stress rating:

Entries are evaluated every 1-2 weeks when pest pressure (damage) is most serious. Check Figures 2 to 4 for the rating scales of early blight, late blight and tomato yellow leaf curl disease (TYLCD); and Figures 5 to 7 for wilt symptoms of fusarium wilt, bacterial wilt and southern blight to help you score and record the severity of diseases (Table 4). For insect damage, count and weigh the

number of fruits damaged by tomato fruit borer (Tables 4 & 5).

## 4. Number of plants harvested:

Count the plants harvested from the 2-row plot. This will indicate population density and help explain low yields in plots with poor stands (Table 5).

# 5. Number of fruits and fruit yield:

Separate the marketable (worth selling) from nonmarketable fruits (with defects such as cracking, blossom end rot, graywall, blotchy ripening, puffiness, sunscald, catface, insect damaged fruits, etc.) after harvesting (Figure 8). Record the number and weight (kg/plot) of marketable and nonmarketable fruits. Repeat the process every time until harvesting is done. The total marketable yield is obtained by adding the yields of individual harvests (Table 5).

The yield per plot (kg/plot) can be converted into tonnes per hectare with the following formula:

Yield (t/ha) = 
$$\frac{\text{plot yield (kg) / 1,000 (kg/t)}}{\text{harvested area (m²) / 10,000 (m²/ha)}}$$
Example: 
$$\text{plot yield: 30 kg}$$
harvested area: 20 m²

Yield = 
$$\frac{30 (kg) / 1,000 (kg/t)}{20 (m^2) / 10,000 (m^2/ha)} = 15 t/ha$$

# 6. Fruit weight:

Average fruit weight (grams) can be calculated from 20 randomly selected marketable fruit per plot (Table 5).

Example:

Weight of 20 marketable fruits = 1,250 g

Average fruit weight = 
$$\frac{1,250}{20}$$
 = 62.5 g

#### 7. Remarks:

Any other interesting observations not recorded elsewhere that could help explain the outcome of the trial.

**Table 2.** Data collection sheet for test location and crop management (1)

TOMATO VARIETY FIELD TRIALS: TEST LOCATION	N AND CROP MANAGEMENT DATA SHEET (1)
Country	FIELD PLOT DATA
State / province / department	Plot width (m)
District / town / city	Row length (m)
Farm or experiment station	No. of rows / plot
Institution	No. of plants / row
Cooperator (s)/ data taker (s)	Spacing between rows (cm)
E-mail:	Plant spacing within rows (cm)
LATITUDE degrees minutes N or S LONGITUDE deg	grees minutes E or W ALTITUDE above sea level
	m
SOIL Classification	Previous crop
surface texture	surface pH drainage condition
sandy unknowr	
loam 7.1 - 8	
clay loam 5.6 - 7	7 average
silty clay 4 - 5.5	
clay < 2 other	.,,,
If other, specify actual value	e
PLANTING SCHEDULE day month year	day month year
date sown	date transplanted
HARVEST day month year	day month year Number of times
start date	te
<b>FERTILIZER APPLIED?</b> ☐ <b>Yes</b> ☐ <b>No</b> Specify unit o	of fertilizer applied if different from kg/ha
quantity	
applied day month year kg/ha  1st date kg/ha	%N %P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> %K <sub>2</sub> O Other element(s)
2nd date	
3rd date	
IRRIGATION ? _ Yes _ No If Yes, please specify meth	nods and frequency
methods	frequency
Drip w Furrow twice a n	weekly month
0 : 11	onthly
	other
If other, specify If other, sp	pecify
OTHER PRACTICES	

**Table 3.** Data collection sheet for test location and crop management (2)

TOMATO VARIETY FIELD TRIALS: TEST LOCATION AND CI	ROP MANAGEMENT DATA SHEET (2)									
Country	FIELD PLOT DATA									
State / province / department	Plot width (m)									
District / town / city	Row length (m)									
Farm or experiment station	No. of rows / plot									
Institution	No. of plants / row									
Cooperator (s)/ data taker (s)	Spacing between rows (cm)									
E-mail:	Plant spacing within rows (cm)									
PROBLEM CHECKLIST  insect or mite rat or bird foliar disease root disease damage damage										
none										
trace slight	_									
moderate										
severe										
IF A DISEASE PROBLEM IS MODERATE OR SEVERE, PLEASE S	PECIFY:									
MAJOR DISEASE OBSERVED (OR SYMPTOMS)										
CONTROL MEASURES AND DATE(S) APPLIED										
IF A INSECT OR MITE PROBLEM IS MODERATE OR SEVERE, PLEASE SPECIFY:										
MAJOR INSECT OBSERVED										
CONTROL MEASURES AND DATE(S) APPLIED										
IF A WEED PROBLEM IS MODERATE OR SEVERE, PLEASE SPEC	CIFY:									
MAJOR SPECIES, CONTROL MEASURES AND DATE(S) APPLIED	)									
CHEMICALS APPLIED ? ☐ Yes ☐ No										
HERBICIDE ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, specify product (s)										
FUNGICIDE ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, specify product (s)										
INSECTICIDE										
OTHERS 🗌 Yes 🗌 No 🔝 If Yes, specify product (s)										
DATES APPLIED (DD/MM/YY) Herbicide Fungicide	Insecticide Others									
1 <sup>st</sup> spray										
2 <sup>nd</sup> spray										
3 <sup>rd</sup> spray										
CLIMATE DATA DURING TRIAL	on									
Average min. temp.	Total rainfallmmm									
Remarks about deviations from normal										

**Table 4.** Data collection sheet for plant characteristics and reactions to biotic stresses.

Plot	Rep	Entry code	Days to 50% flowering	Growth habit <sup>1</sup>		Insect damage					
no.	πορ	Littly 6646			EB <sup>2</sup>	LB <sup>2</sup>	TYLCD <sup>3</sup>	BW⁴	FW <sup>4</sup>	SB <sup>4</sup>	TFB⁵
1	1	G									
2	1	E									
3	1	F									
4	1	D									
5	1	С									
6	1	Н									
7	1	В									
8	1	А									
9	2	Н									
10	2	С									
11	2	Е									
12	2	А									
13	2	F									
14	2	G									
15	2	D									
16	2	В									
17	3	А									
18	3	F									
19	3	E									
20	3	С									
21	3	D									
22	3	В									
23	3	Н									
24	3	G									

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>D: determinate type; ID: indeterminate type; SD: semi-determinate type

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> EB (= early blight) and LB (= late blight): rate the plants at one of three levels, 0 = healthy, 1 = slight, 2 = severe

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>TYLCD (= tomato yellow leaf curl disease): rate the plants at one of four levels, 0 = healthy, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> BW (= bacterial wilt), FW (= fusarium wilt) and SB (= southern blight): record number of wilted plants

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>TFB (= tomato fruit borer): record number of TFB damaged fruits

**Table 5.** Data sheet to track yield and yield components.

				Average	Fruit yield (kg/plot)									Total			
Plot no.	Rep	Entry	No. of plants harvested	fruit weight (g)	1 <sup>st</sup> harvest ( )						3 <sup>rd</sup> harvest ( )			4 <sup>th</sup> harvest ( )			marketable fruit weight
					M <sup>1</sup>	NM <sup>2</sup>	TFB <sup>3</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	NM <sup>2</sup>	TFB <sup>3</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	NM <sup>2</sup>	TFB <sup>3</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	NM <sup>2</sup>	TFB <sup>3</sup>	(kg)
1	1	G															
2	1	E															
3	1	F															
4	1	D															
5	1	С															
6	1	Н															
7	1	В															
8	1	Α															
9	2	Н															
10	2	С															
11	2	Е															
12	2	А															
13	2	F															
14	2	G															
15	2	D															
16	2	В															
17	3	А															
18	3	F															
19	3	Е															
20	3	С															
21	3	D															
22	3	В															
23	3	Н															
24	3	G															

<sup>(</sup>  $\,$  ) indicate the date of harvest. Add more columns if there are more than 4 harvests.  $^{\rm 1}$  M: marketable fruits

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> NM: nonmarketable fruits

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> TFB: tomato fruit borer damaged fruits



**Figure 2.** Early blight rating scale: 0 = no symptoms, 1 = dark circular spots start on the old leaves, 2 = leaves dry and falling off.



Figure 3. Late blight rating scale: 0 = no symptoms, 1 = irregular dark, water-soaked spots develop on leaves and the undersides of lesions may be covered by a white fuzzy growth, 2 = brown to black lesions appear on stems and shiny, dark or olive-colored lesions develop on fruits.

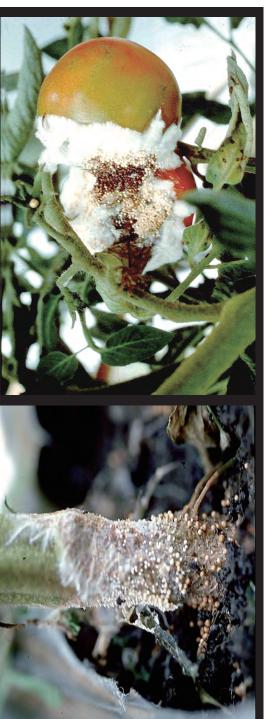


Figure 4. Tomato yellow leaf curl disease rating scale: 0 = no symptoms, 1 = curling of upper leaves, 2 = curling, blistering and yellowing of leaves, 3 = stunting and distortion.



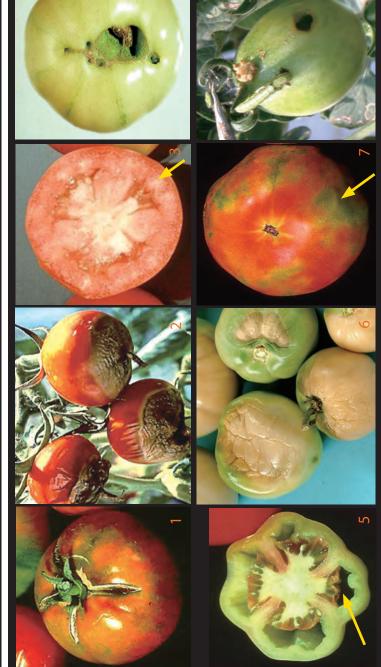
**Figure 5.** Symptoms of fusarium wilt: Yellowing begins on lower leaves and eventually leads to leaf drop and plant wilt.

A sudden complete wilt soon follows. Infected plants display wilting but not yellowing leaves. Most of the time, leaves are still green when the plants wilt.



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Figure 7. Symptoms of southern blight: White to dark brown structures appear on the white fungal growth is produced on the stem at the soil line and mustard seed-sized, round, tan fungal growth, leading to a rapid wilting of the entire plant.



8. Damage by tomato fruit borer Figure 8. Nonmarketable tomato fruits. 7. Blotchy ripening 2. Blossom end rot 1. Cracking 6. Sunscald 3. Graywall 5. Puffiness 4. Catface

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This guide and Excel format data sheets are available online at www.avrdc.org/index.php?id=746

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