



**STARKE  
AYRES®**

**CLARISA  
TOMATO**



**INDETERMINATE ROUND VARIETY  
COMBINING MULTIVIRUS WITH EXCELLENT  
POWDERY MILDEW RESISTANCE**

- Indeterminate growth habit
- Perfectly adapted to open field and greenhouse production
- Vigorous plant with medium to long internodes
- Large round tomato weighing 180 – 200 grams, with good colour
- Very firm fruit with long shelf life

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**SEEDS OF SUCCESS**

# \*CLARISA TOMATO



| Type  | An indeterminate round tomato hybrid with long shelf life, suited to greenhouse and open-field production for the fresh market. Should be grown as a trellised tomato.   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Maturity  | Early to medium maturing variety. In Summer plantings the first fruit will mature in 80 days after transplanting. The date of harvesting may vary by as much as 10 days between early and late season plantings. This needs to be taken into consideration when planning planting schedules under different growing conditions.  |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Plant Characteristics   | Vigorous plant with medium to long internodes. Excellent leaf cover and very high yield potential right to the top of the plant. Can be utilised as a long cycle tomato as well as a short cycle tomato.   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Fruit Characteristics   | CLARISA produces large round shaped fruit with an average mass of 180 - 200g. Fruit quality is exceptional with a deep red colour, thick walls, good flavour and a long shelf life. The fruit may have a slight green shoulder initially, but colours out of it to a beautiful red fruit.<br><br>In cold seasons, the red colour of the fruit can be improved by applying weekly units of Potassium Nitrate at 25 kg/ha.   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Plant Population  | CLARISA should be grown as a trellised variety – especially when it is used as a long cycle tomato. It is a very vigorous growing plant and should be supported (by being trellised). The planting density should be chosen to give more or less 21 000 plants per hectare. The row spacing should not be less than 35cm between plants.   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Disease Resistance  | HR: Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV), Fusarium Wilt (Fol 2), Verticillium Wilt (Vd, Va), Powdery Mildew (On), Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV)<br>IR: Root-knot Nematodes (Mi, Mj, Ma), Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), Powdery Mildew (Lt), Leaf Mold (Ff)   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Climatic Requirements   | The earliest period for seedling establishment would be when the soil and air temperatures at least meet the minimum requirements for plant growth.<br>The latest seedling establishment period would be after allowance has been made for the growth and harvest periods to be completed before adverse conditions sets in.<br><br>Establishment periods for main production areas in the southern hemisphere:<br>1. Lowveld / Subtropical (frost free areas) – Feb to May<br>2. Middleveld (moderate areas) – Sept to Dec<br>3. Highveld (cold areas) – Oct to Nov<br>4. Western Cape – Oct to Dec   |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Growing guidelines  | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>The ratio of N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O<br/>Should be approx. 1:0.5:1.5</th> <th>N<br/>gm/ha/day</th> <th>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub><br/>gm/ha/day</th> <th>K<sub>2</sub>O<br/>gm/ha/day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Transplant to first Cluster</td> <td>750-1000</td> <td>750-1000</td> <td>750-1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First cluster to complete setting of 5th</td> <td>2000-3000</td> <td>1200-1800</td> <td>3000-4500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5th cluster to start of picking</td> <td>5000-7000</td> <td>3000-4500</td> <td>7500-10 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Picking period</td> <td>6000-7000</td> <td>3600-4500</td> <td>9000-10 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-6 weeweeks till the end of picking</td> <td>2000-3000</td> <td>1200-1800</td> <td>3000-4500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   | The ratio of N:P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> :K <sub>2</sub> O<br>Should be approx. 1:0.5:1.5 | N<br>gm/ha/day                | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub><br>gm/ha/day | K <sub>2</sub> O<br>gm/ha/day | Transplant to first Cluster | 750-1000 | 750-1000 | 750-1000 | First cluster to complete setting of 5th | 2000-3000 | 1200-1800 | 3000-4500 | 5th cluster to start of picking | 5000-7000 | 3000-4500 | 7500-10 500 | Picking period | 6000-7000 | 3600-4500 | 9000-10 500 | 4-6 weeweeks till the end of picking | 2000-3000 | 1200-1800 | 3000-4500 |
| The ratio of N:P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> :K <sub>2</sub> O<br>Should be approx. 1:0.5:1.5 | N<br>gm/ha/day   | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub><br>gm/ha/day  | K <sub>2</sub> O<br>gm/ha/day |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Transplant to first Cluster   | 750-1000   | 750-1000  | 750-1000                      |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| First cluster to complete setting of 5th  | 2000-3000  | 1200-1800   | 3000-4500                     |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| 5th cluster to start of picking   | 5000-7000  | 3000-4500   | 7500-10 500                   |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Picking period  | 6000-7000  | 3600-4500   | 9000-10 500                   |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| 4-6 weeweeks till the end of picking  | 2000-3000  | 1200-1800   | 3000-4500                     |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |
| Harvest and Post Harvest notes  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picking- it is recommended to pick the fruits, during the morning before the first irrigation pulse. This helps to avoid post-harvest cracking. (This is practiced a lot in different Tomato products and crops). Sometimes even postponing irrigation till the picking is done that day.</li> <li>No washing the fruit- in the past it was common to wash the fruit in water in order to clean the fruit. Today this is not done in order to avoid fruit cracking. If the fruit is very dusty the grower can use air blowers or brush machines to clean the fruit.</li> <li>Packing and Boxing – after packing the fruit. It should be moved ASAP to cooling plant and should be stored at 8°C. This measurement should be taken during the entire supply chain. If packing is delayed it is best to store the fruit at this temperature and after packing to return ASAP.</li> <li>During storage and shipping, it is important to keep the fruit in Humidity of 70-95%. This will keep the fruit from dehydrating its liquids and secure shelf life. One needs to be careful because this can cause fungus and bacterial development.</li> </ul> |   |                               |  |                               |                             |          |          |          |  |           |           |           |                                 |           |           |             |                |           |           |             |                                      |           |           |           |

\*Submitted for registration on the national variety list.

#### INDEMNITY

All technical advice and/or production guidelines given by STARKE AYRES or any of its personnel with reference to the use of its products, is based on the company's best judgement. However, it must be expressly understood that STARKE AYRES does not assume responsibility for any advice given or for the results obtained.

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