



TOMATO FERTIGATION

GENERAL

Under suitable conditions, high yielding tomato varieties are expected to produce 80-100 tons per ha. Tomato plants are non-terminating: additional growth continues in parallel to fruit ripening on older plant parts. Fertigation should, therefore, support continued growth while simultaneously ensuring good ripening of high-market value fruits. Nitrogen supply must be sufficient as long as growth continues. Increased phosphorous and potassium levels assure attainment of high quality (taste, colour, firmness and shelf-life). A well-balanced plant nutrition program is the key to success, especially at the end of the season, when no further growth is expected. It is important to avoid any excess of nitrogen, which may harm fruit quality and delay ripening. The maintenance of potassium level through fertigation is essential to fruit-setting and fruit-enlargement.

It is necessary to avoid any excess of NO₃⁻ during the first stage, which, combined with magnesium deficiency, depresses the fruit-setting. Deficiency in calcium induces black bottom disease. We have to assure the concentration in ammonium (NH₄⁺) during this stage.

The optimal pH varies from 6.5 to 7, conductivity between 2 and 3 mmoh/cm, as well. Tomato is slightly sensitive to salinity, but well to zinc, iron, boron and manganese deficiencies. Sulphur fertilisation and increasing E.C value improves firmness and coloration of the fruit.



NUTRIENT REMOVAL Fruits + Leaves

	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	CaO	MgO
Under greenhouse (150 T fruits/ha)	400	136	928	381	118
Open-fields (60 T + 21 T leaves)	136	54.8	232	339	36

(Source: CTIFL, France)

Borealis L.A.T GmbH, St.-Peter-Straße 25, 4021 Linz, Austria
E-Mail: lat@borealisgroup.com, Phone: +43 732 / 6915-0
www.borealis-lat.com

FERTIGATION ADVICE

Expected yield:

150 T/ha – fertilisation advice: N: 440 kg/ha – P₂O₅: 250 kg/ha – K₂O: 830 kg/ha

Irrigation	Phenologic stage	From planting to first fruit setting (F5)			From first fruit setting (F6) to first picking (R2)			During picking (R2) till 15 days before the end		
	Number of days	28			60			75		
	Fertilising elements	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
	Requirements in fertilising elements	60	30	60	200	100	200	180	120	570
	NPK ratio	2	1	2	1.9	1	3.2	1	0.7	3.1
	Formulation	20*5*30 + TE			20*10*20+2 MgO			12*08*38 + TE		
	Number of kg/ha	300			1000			1500		
	Number of kg/ha/day	10.7			16.6			20		

Foliar treatment	Phenologic stage	Formulation	Dosages
	15/20 cm	SUPREMO L 259 P +Mg+Mn+N	5 l/ha
	30/40 cm	SUPREMO L 259 P +Mg+Mn+N	5 l/ha
	before each flowering	SUPREMO L NPK 8/8/6 +TE	5 l/ha
	From first fruit setting (F6) to first picking (R2)	SUPREMO L 135 Mg +N	3 x 5 L; in case of necessity
	During picking (R2) till 15 days before the end	SUPREMO L 225 Ca +N+TE	5 x 5 L ; at 10 days interval

Yield deviation: By 10T/ha of deviation, fertilisation advice will be reduced or added of 50 kg/ha of 20*10*20 + 2 MgO + T.E, at stage 2 and 100 kg of 12*8*38 + T.E, at stage 3.

Notice: Formulae and recommended doses correspond to the plant average needs, cropped on well-balanced soils. They must be adapted to the soil, the climate, the cropping conditions, the variety, the water management and the yield target. Fertigation schedule indicate daily fertilizer requirements per ha. In case of irrigation in time intervals other than daily, the amount of fertilizer to be given has to be increased proportionally. The base dressing (organic and/or mineral) should be deducted from advised recommendations.

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