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Growing tips Completo

At De Ruiter, we gladly share our knowledge and experience in the cultivation of tomato crops. In this document, we share with you our best practices and provide you with advice on successfully growing Completo.

The plant load is currently very high; there are many tomatoes on the plant. This, in this period with little or no outside light, makes growing the tomatoes a challenge. A good plant balance in this phase of cultivation ensures good production and quality in the spring. We have seen during this period that the quality of the plants can be called positive. Completo is less sensitive to leaf scores and the head grows well. Strong trusses are developed in the head, but it is not always easy to get trusses and flowers sufficiently generative. Despite the moderate whim through the bumblebees, we generally see a sufficiently good fruit setting.

In the coming period, too, it remains important to maintain sufficient power. For this, we need the maximum input of light for sufficient photosynthesis. To do this, look at the head thickness and make sure it does not fall below 1 cm at the height of the flowering cluster. The plant load has actually risen a little too high due to a lack of heat input at the bottom of the crop. As a result, the outgrowth of the fruit also demands more from the crop. The trick is to keep the plant balance in balance: Leaf and truss development at the top versus harvest at the bottom and photosynthesis versus growth.

To keep the fruit growing time sufficiently short, it is important to always have a sufficient pipe temperature when the lamps are lit. With cool outside conditions this is usually not a problem, but when it is warm outside the pip falls away easily on temperature demand. For those moments, a minimum pipe must be set, but too high a temperature must be vented.

Keep the crop well open so that the light penetrates the plants well and there is enough air between the leaves. An open crop is easier to stay healthy and you have fewer problems with moisture. The leaves of Completo easily grow a bit large due to the high growing power.

Removing a leaf at the top will probably remain necessary until almost the end of cultivation if the growth remains good. Keep about 2 to 3 green trusses out of the leaves, there will then be around 12 to 14 leaves per plant. If the crop nevertheless remains too full, an additional leaf 50 cm under the head can be removed.





Proper control of the moisture content in the greenhouse helps to keep the leaves healthy. The regulation of the air vents must be smooth. Windows that are constantly commuting indicate incorrect settings and cause climate shocks. Severe climate shocks can lead to damage to the crop, including leaf scores. Another critical point in climate control is the opening of the windows after frost. In addition, you sometimes see that frost protection keeps the windows closed and the temperature in the greenhouse rises [high].

If the outside temperature exceeds the frost limit, the windows are opened too quickly. It is then better to set the frost protection limit lower and to keep the windows slightly open to prevent freezing, the windows can open slowly if the greenhouse temperature rises above the ventilation temperature. The ventilation temperature is close to the heating temperature to prevent the trapping of heat and thus moisture problems.

If the windows open for moisture, this should not have any influence on the temperature in the greenhouse. When the temperature drops due to the opening when the humidity is too high, this has a counterproductive effect, therefore a window position on moisture is often just a window position of a few percents. We use a humidity deficit of 1.5 in the pre-night and night, when the lights turn on an HD of 4 grams and at the end of the afternoon an HD of 6 gram for a generative incentive.



We see some Blotchy fruits in Completo. This is partly due to the vigor and the vegetative impact of this crop. On the other hand, it is due to the production potential of this variety and the demand for potassium. The growing fruit on the crop requires a lot of potassium and too short of potassium often manifests itself in fruit that does not color as well and there is more chance of leaf scores. It is therefore advisable to make a slab analysis once every two weeks and thereby make adjustments to the recipe. Also give enough nutrition by continuing to give an EC of 3.5 with approximately 20% drain. Measure the EC in the mats regularly.

