

FRUIT FORMATION, MARKETABLE YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF TOMATO VARIETIES GROWN UNDER PROTECTED CULTURE IN TWO AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES DURING THE RAINY SEASON

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Abstract: Environmental limitations in agriculture can be successfully overcome with the use of protected (indoor) culture. However, the growth and development of indoor grown crops with partial environmental control vary with season, location and crop genetic differences. This research was conducted to study the influence of agro-ecological conditions and varietal differences on fruit development, yield and fruit quality of protected culture grown tomato during the rainy season.

The location, Rahangala (upcountry intermediate zone) enhanced the yield components, fruit size and damage-free fruits under rainy weather. Fruits at Peradeniya (midcountry wet zone) had higher total soluble solids (TSS), fruit acidity and locular material contents compared to Rahangala. Protected culture gave greater fruit formation, yield (fruit weight and number of marketable fruits), fruit size and damage-free fruits than the open field culture. As a result of the interaction between culture and location, the highest yield and fruit size were reported at Rahangala while the highest TSS was reported at Peradeniya in protected culture. More marketable fruits of cultivar T-245, higher fruit weight of cultivar Heat Master and higher yield of cultivar Caribo were found, especially under protected culture. Caribo appeared to be suitable for both regions while Heat Master and T-245 were better adapted to Rahangala and Peradeniya, respectively.

The polythene house with improved technology was more productive under the agro-ecological conditions at Rahangala during *Maha* season in terms of yield and external fruit quality of tomato while it was more suitable for Peradeniya during *Yala* season in terms of internal fruit quality of tomato.

Key Words: Agro-ecology, fruit development, fruit quality, fruit yield, Peradeniya, protected culture, Rahangala, tomato, weather.

INTRODUCTION

Open field vegetable cultivation in Sri Lanka suffers from numerous constraints during the rainy season, resulting in poor yields and quality.¹ The average annual yield of field grown tomato in Sri Lanka is 15 mt/ha (unpublished data) while the world average is 27 mt/ha.² Furthermore, adverse environmental conditions that prevail during the rainy season reduce the production stability and quality of vegetables, with negative impacts on prospective markets.³⁻⁴ As a solution for

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problems associated with open field vegetable culture, protected culture has been introduced to tropical regions for different farmer and market situations.⁵ However, protected culture of most developing countries has been restricted to semi-intensive levels or partial protection in order to minimize the costs. As a result, external environmental conditions partially affect indoor grown plants. In addition, varieties that are suitable for fully protected cultures or open-field cultures do not perform equally well under semi-intensive protected culture.

We report here, the influence of agro-ecological conditions during rainy weather on field-grown tomato varieties that were cultivated under protected culture in two vegetable growing areas.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The research was carried out at two locations: Peradeniya (midcountry wet zone) during the *Yala* season and Rahangala (upcountry intermediate zone) during the *Maha* season. The trial at Peradeniya commenced in the first week of May 1997 while the trial at Rahangala commenced in the last week of September 1997. The elevation and mean annual rainfall of midcountry wet zone were 500-1000 m and 2000-3000 mm, respectively while that of upcountry intermediate zone were 1000-2000 m and 1500-2000 mm, respectively. The experiment was laid out as a three factor factorial split-plot design with four replicates where location, type of culture and variety were the factors. Blocking was done in the north-south direction. The main plots which contained the type of culture were 3 m x 4.5 m. All the main plots with protected culture were combined to form a single house in each location. The sub-plots which contained varieties were 3 m x 1.5 m. Plants in sub-plots were spaced 50 cm x 50 cm, with 18 plants in each.

Two types of cultures; protected (polythene house with improved technology) and open field (without improved technology) were used. The polythene house was 3 m x 18 m in size and 2.5 m in height. Except a strip of 1 m wide nylon wire mesh (mesh size, 1 mm) which covered the side, all the other parts of the polythene house were covered with 500 gauge polythene. The improved technologies used in the protected culture were use of containerized transplants, black polythene mulch, split application of fertilizer (weekly), drip irrigation, pruning of side shoots and manual vibration of plants during anthesis.⁶ Open field culture and the other cultural practices in protected culture were carried out according to the recommendations of the Department of Agriculture.⁷ Three tomato varieties, T-245, Heat Master (HM) and Caribo (Inra) which are usually cultivated under open-field conditions were selected for the experiment.

The methodology followed at Rahangala was slightly different from Peradeniya with regard to plant nutrition and pest and disease control. At Rahangala,

poultry manure was applied in addition to the recommended basal fertilizer mixture. In addition, Vonderzeb (a.i. mancozeb; 2.25 kg/ha) was applied weekly during periods of heavy rainfall as a precaution against fungal diseases.

Fruit number per plant was counted from 6 to 12 weeks after planting (WAP). Marketable fruit number and fruit weight were measured as yield components. External fruit quality was determined in terms of fruit size (volume), shape, colour dispersion, cracks and other defects. Juice pH, total soluble solids (TSS) and locular material content were determined as the internal fruit quality.⁶ The results were statistically analysed using the software, SAS.⁸

RESULTS

Weather

The distribution of the weekly rainfall is shown in Figure 1. The cumulative rainfall during the 14 week cropping season at Peradeniya during *Yala* was 358 mm while at Rahangala during *Maha* it was 1053 mm. The maximum (day) temperature at Peradeniya ($30\pm 1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$) was higher than Rahangala ($22\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$). The minimum (night) temperature was also higher at Peradeniya ($21\pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$) than Rahangala ($16\pm 2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$). The average relative humidity (RH) at Rahangala was unusually higher ($86\pm 2.4\%$) than that at Peradeniya ($73\pm 5.6\%$). Furthermore, the number of bright sunshine hours at Rahangala (2.8 ± 0.9) was lower than Peradeniya (6.6 ± 2.8).

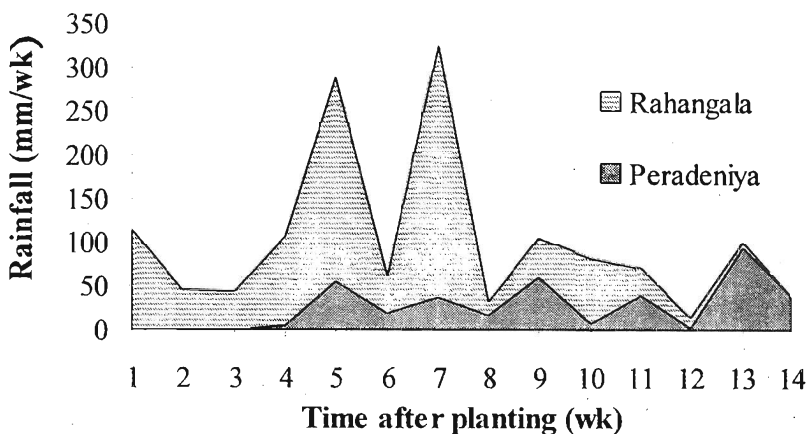


Figure 1 : Rainfall distribution at Peradeniya (Yala) and Rahangala (Maha).

Fruit development

Treatment effects on time of fruit set were not significant. More fruits were formed at the late fruit development stage at Rahangala (Raha) during *Maha* than Peradeniya (Pera) during *Yala*, resulting in higher number of harvestable fruits (Figure 2). Fruit number in protected culture was significantly higher than in the open field throughout the fruit development phase.

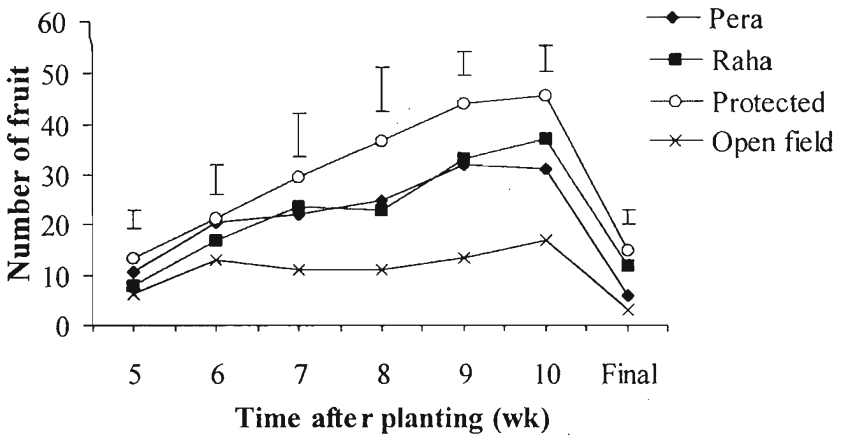


Figure 2 : Variation of number of fruits of tomato under different levels of crop management and at different locations

(Note : the vertical bars indicate the LSD values at p=0.05)

Significant varietal differences in fruit number were obvious only at the late stage of fruit development. The number of fruits set by different varieties are in the descending order of T-245, Caribo and Heat Master during this period (Figure 3). This order slightly deviated for the open field grown plants at the early stage of fruit development (5-8 WAP), indicating the interaction between variety and type of culture. Open field grown Heat Master outranked even some of the protected culture varieties during this stage (Figure 3).

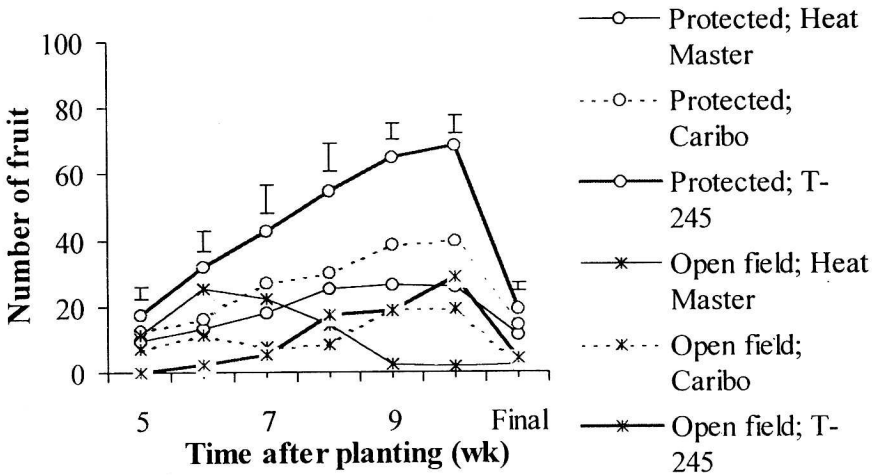


Figure 3: Variation in number of fruits of tomato varieties under different levels of crop management

(Note: the vertical bars indicate the LSD values at $p=0.05$)

Yield and yield components

Protected culture at Rahangala gave a yield of 2.25 kg/plant during *Maha* while protected culture and open field at Peradeniya gave 0.6 kg/plant and 0.16 kg/plant, respectively during *Yala*. The yield and yield components of outdoor grown tomato at Rahangala could not be determined due to inadequacy of samples. Yield, fruit weight and marketable fruit number were higher at Rahangala than Peradeniya under rainy weather and also in the protected culture than the open field (Figure 4). Furthermore, these were significantly higher in protected culture at Rahangala than Peradeniya under rainy weather, showing location into type of culture interaction.

Caribo, Heat Master and T-245 gave the highest yield, fruit weight, number of marketable fruits, respectively (Figure 4). The highest yield under protected culture was given by Caribo (1.78 kg/plant) and was followed by T-245 (1.59 kg/plant) and Heat Master (1.37 kg/plant). The descending order of varieties for fruit weight in protected culture was Heat Master, Caribo and T-245 whereas for marketable fruit number, it was T-245, Caribo and Heat Master (Figure 4).

Significant variety into location interactions were shown by fruit weight and yield. Heat Master gave the heaviest fruits and was followed by Caribo and T-245 at Rahangala while fruit weight of Heat Master and Caribo were higher than T-245 at Peradeniya (Figure 4). Caribo gave the highest yield and was followed by Heat Master and T-245 at Rahangala but Caribo and T-245 gave higher yields than Heat Master at Peradeniya.

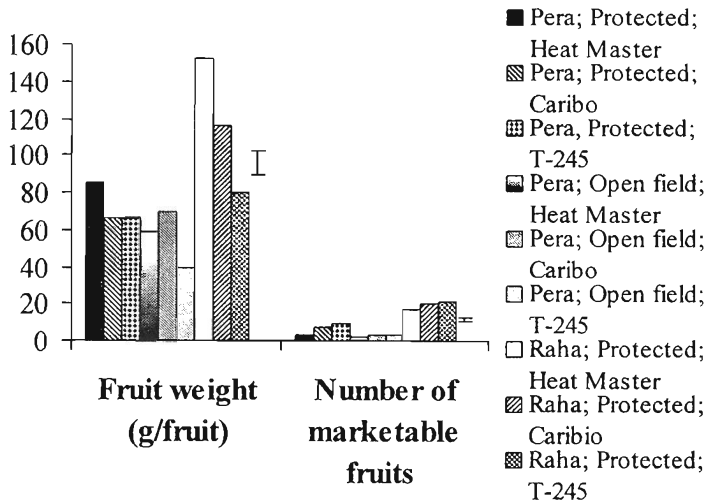


Figure 4 : Yield components of tomato varieties under different levels of crop mangement at different locations

(Note: the vertical bars indicate the LSD values at p=0.05)

Fruit quality (external)

Fruit colour dispersion, fruit shape and fruit cracking were not significantly different among treatments. The mean colour dispersion was 90±9% within the fruit surface. The mean fruit shape (ratio between height and width) was 0.8±0.1. The mean length of concentric and radial fruit cracking were 0.9±2.2 cm/fruit and 2.3±4.3 cm/fruit, respectively.

Fruit size (volume) showed the same treatment effects that were shown by fruit weight. The largest fruits were found in protected culture at Rahangala (121.3 ml/fruit) during *Maha* season. Varieties Heat Master and Caribo had larger fruits than T-245 at both locations. Other fruit defects were less frequent at Rahangala during *Maha* than Peradeniya during *Yala* and in protected culture than open field (Table 1). Fruits of Caribo and T-245 had significantly lesser other defects (15.66%) than Heat Master (24.31%).

Table 1 : Fruit quality of tomato under different levels of management at Peradeniya and Rahangala.

Treatment	Fruit quality			
	Other Defects (%)	TSS(%)	Juice pH	Locular Material (%)
Protected; Pera	21.75 ^b	3.67 ^a	3.63 ^b	28.72 ^a
Open field;Pera	28.41 ^a	3.58 ^a	3.67 ^b	n.d.
Protected;Raha	5.72 ^c	3.41 ^a	4.29 ^a	19.07 ^b
Open field; Raha	n.d.*	2.86 ^b	n.d.	n.d.
Mean	18.62	3.44	3.86	23.9
LSD (at p = 0.05)	6.82	0.398	0.45	2.76

(n.d.* not determined)

3.3.8 Fruit quality (internal)

Total soluble solids (TSS) was higher at Peradeniya than Rahangala under rainy weather. Furthermore, open field conditions were much undesirable than protected culture at Rahangala for TSS(Table 1). High level of TSS was shown by Heat Master (3.78%), followed by T-245 (3.52%) and Caribo (3.3%), respectively in protected culture. In the control, the difference between Heat Master and T-245 was not significant indicating an interaction between variety and culture. A lower juice pH (higher acidity) was reported at Peradeniya than Rahangala under rainy weather. In addition, locular material content was higher at Peradeniya than Rahangala under the same conditions. Varietal differences were not significant for both parameters (Table 1). Inadequacy of samples did not permit testing the effects of type of culture and the interactions on locular material content.

DISCUSSION

Rainfall at Peradeniya was average for *Yala* in the midcountry wetzone while the rainfall at Rahangala during the *Maha* season was extraordinarily high. The higher RH and lower sunshine hours at Rahangala could be the result of continuous rain during the *Maha* season. As a result, Rahangala provided cold, humid and overcast conditions while Peradeniya provided relatively warm, less humid and more sunny conditions for the growing plants. Plants in the protected culture were unaffected by the rainfall at both locations. However, protected culture maintained relatively high temperature during day time. This temperature rise was somewhat undesirable for the growth and development of tomato at Peradeniya during *Yala*

($32 \pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$) while it was at the optimum range at Rahangala during *Maha* ($22.9 \pm 0.6^\circ\text{C}$).⁹ Light intensity was 25-30% lower in the protected culture than the open field culture in both locations.

The influence of low day and night temperature for flower initiation⁶ and formation of perfect flowers at the late stages¹⁰ could have caused formation of more fruits and thus higher yield at Rahangala during *Maha*. Hence, agro-ecological conditions in the upcountry intermediate zone (Rahangala) appeared to be more favourable for fruit development, yield components and low number of fruit defects of tomato than the midcountry wet zone (Peradeniya) during the rainy season. When considering the relatively high rain and humidity that prevailed at Rahangala (favourable for fungal diseases which cause various fruit defects), the error due to inadequate sampling from the open field plots at Rahangala could be the reason for fewer fruit defects at Rahangala and in protected culture. Meanwhile, midcountry wet zone was better in terms of TSS, locular material content and fruit acidity. Lower juice pH and higher locular material content at Peradeniya than Rahangala might be the result of temperature or light differences. With respect to TSS, unfavourable cold and humid conditions during fruit growth or ripening, affecting the accumulation of soluble carbohydrates in fruits¹² could have caused a reduction at Rahangala and in protected culture.

Protected culture contributed to enhanced fruit formation, better yield components and less fruit damage. More fruits observed under protected culture compared to open field conditions could be the result of overall influence of the indoor environment and improved technology.¹¹ As described by many authors, use of improved technology such as mulching, split application of fertilizer¹² drip irrigation¹³ and pruning of side shoots¹⁴ could have contributed to greater yield and fruit weight in protected culture. Lower incidence of fruit rot under protected culture could be a reason for the difference in other defects between two types of cultures.¹⁷ According to Hanada¹⁵, protection from rain and pest and diseases could be a major reason for the location into type of culture interaction. Relatively low fruit size in protected culture at Peradeniya could be a result of a temperature more than 35°C prevailing (under dry weather) during fruit development.¹⁸ Hence, protected culture under agro-ecological conditions in the upcountry intermediate zone during *Maha* season seems to be more suitable for fruit development and yield of tomato while midcountry wet zone seems to be suitable for internal fruit quality during *Yala* season.

In general, T-245 yielded more fruits than the other varieties. However large and heavy fruits were formed by Heat Master and Caribo gave the higher yields with less fruit damage. The highest yield of Caribo under protected culture agrees with the results of Bandara & Amarasinghe¹⁷, obtained at Peradeniya during the *Yala* season. Smaller fruits in T-245 than other varieties was probably due to influence of its comparatively low preference for pruning of side

shoots. These results were more prominent when grown under protected culture. The interaction between variety and type of culture in terms of yield components confirmed the findings of De Souza¹⁶ on the varietal differences of greenhouse tomato. The interaction effect between genotype and environment for early flower formation⁶ could be the reason for greater number of fruits observed at an early stage in Heat Master. According to variety into location interactions in terms of yield, Heat Master and Caribo were more suitable for the upcountry intermediate zone while T-245 and Caribo were more suitable for the midcountry wet zone.

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