



yield enhancement of 9.3% over the ACLF Base program (Trt #1) to which it was added. The plants appeared larger and healthier during the harvest period and thus the higher yield.

- The addition of Protristim (PTS – Trt #3) to the ACLF Base Program also promoted tomato yields, but to a slightly lower level than observed for the Plant XL.
- Numerically the addition of an amino acid blend (Trt #4) reduced yields to below that of the ACLF Base treatment. While these differences in yield may be due to random variability. It can be seen that this product didn't add any value to the tomatoes grown in this trial.

Table DT 1. Fertility enhancement comparisons in fresh market tomatoes, 2009.

	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Rate/A (gal/A)</b>	<b>Method of Application</b>
<b>1</b>	PG + SK + Micro 500+ Mn HN + SK <b>(Standard Program )</b>	3.6+1.5+4 qt, 1 pt 40+18.5	Transplant PPI/band
<b>2</b>	PG + SK + Micro 500+ Mn HN + SK Plant XL @ Planting	3.6+1.5+4 qt, 1 pt 40+18.5 1 liter	Transplant PPI/band Transplant
<b>3</b>	PG + SK + Micro 500+ Mn HN + SK PTS @ 2 oz/A	3.6+1.5+4 qt, 1 pt 40+18.5 2 oz	Transplant PPI/band Transplant
<b>4</b>	PG + SK + Micro 500+ Mn HN + SK Amino acid blend	3.6+1.5+4 qt, 1 pt 40+18.5 2 oz	Transplant PPI/band Transplant

The plots were established on June 1 by banding the liquid fertilizers down the center of the plots and then covering the center 2 ft of each 5 ft wide plot with plastic mulch. The following day Tomato transplants were placed every 12" down the center of the plastic, 20 per plot. During the course of the growing season, irrigation, fungicides and insecticides were applied uniformly to all plots as necessary. As the tomatoes began to mature, the plots were hand harvested once each week, the ripe fruit were removed from each plot to be counted and weighted. The initial harvest occurred on Aug. 19 and the last on October 24<sup>th</sup>, so six harvests were completed for the season.

