Field trial
results

PRIMING

In the presence of *White fly* in **tomato**

Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness Priming

in the presence of Whitefly on tomato

Material and methods

Location: Mazarrón (Murcia) - Spain

Crop: Tomato, Boludo variety

Soil texture: Sandy

Date of transplant: May 5th

End of trial: June 20th

Priming

Material and methods

Nº of priming plants for T2: 27 plants per elementary plot x 3 repetitions = 81 plants

Nº of Test plants: 27 plants per elementary plot x 3 repetitions = 81 plants

Type of application: foliar

Dosage of application:

T2: 1 cc/l

Applications: 4 applications with intervals of 7 days

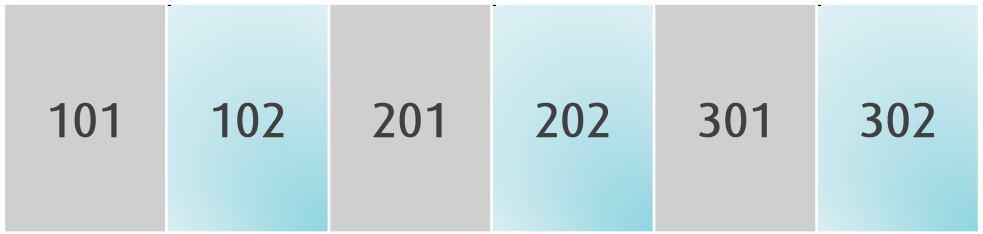
Evaluation dates: from the second application and before each of them, and 6 days after last application (a total of 4 evaluations)

Material and methods

Nº	Date	Days after last application	Application/ Evaluation	Temp. (ºC)	HR (%)	Meteorology			Cov. (%)	Height (cm)	BBCH
						Before	During	After			
1	22 May		Application	21,6	54	Sun	Sun	Covered	10	15	57
2	29 May	7	Applic./Eval.	24,6	63	Covered	Covered	Sun	25	38	59
3	05 June	7	Applic./Eval.	24,6	59	Sun	Sun	Sun	30	40	61
4	13 June	8	Applic./Eval.	31,8	31	Sun	Sun	Sun	55	91	63
5	20 June	7	Evaluation	28,7	48	Sun	Sun	Sun	70	110	69

Field Sketches

Location: Mazarrón	**Province:** Murcia	
Crop: Tomato	**Variety:** Boludo	**Type of application:** Foliar
Plot size: 2,1 x 0,7m	**Number of plants:** 27	**Number of replicates:** 3



Evaluated parameter

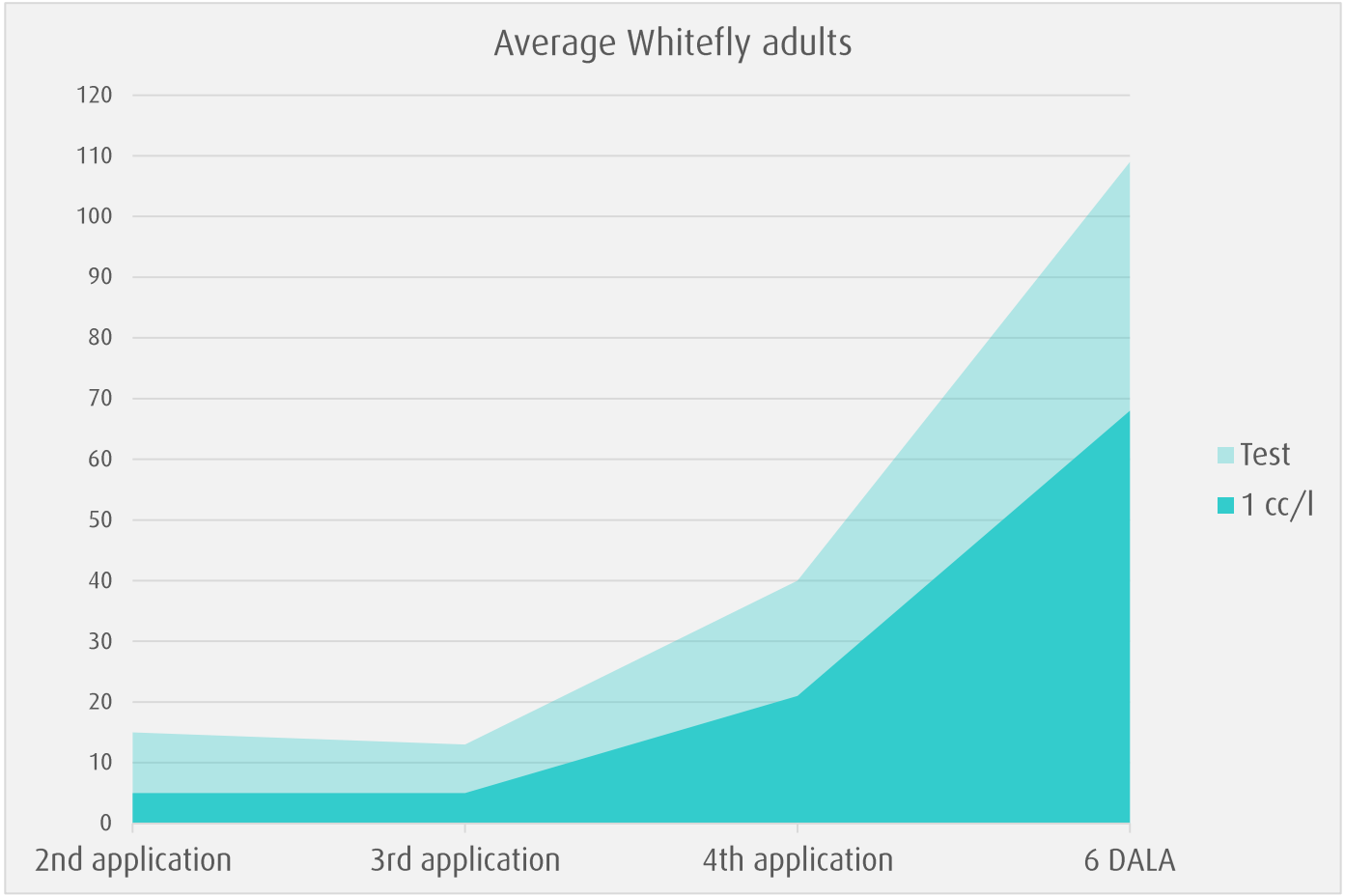
Number of adults

Results: No. adults

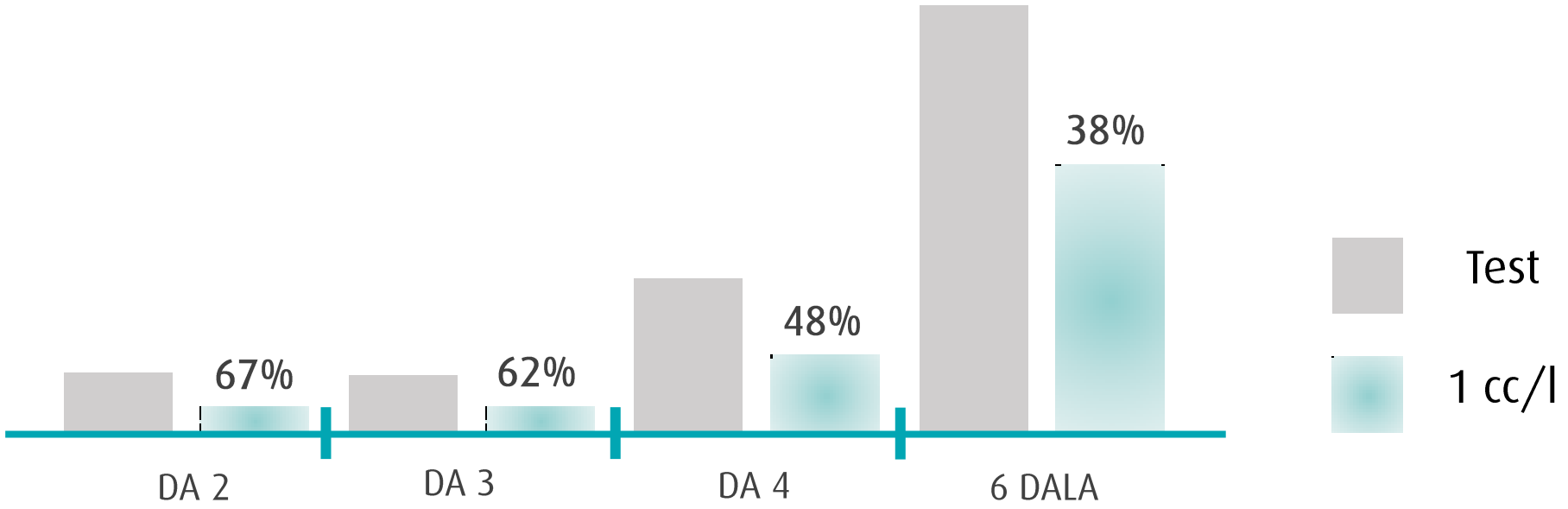
	At second application	After third application	After fourth application	6 Days after last application
Test	15	13	40	109
1 cc/l	5	5	21	68

Table 1:
Average of Whitefly adults

Results: No. adults



Results: No. adults



Graph 5:
% of reduction in No. of Whitefly adults

DA: Day of application (No.)
DALA: Days after last application

Conclusions

Applying priming technology in tomato we get:

Reduction of White fly presence