




30th anniversary
south pacific seeds
1986-2016


greenhouse
gazette

ISSUE 19 MARCH 2016
Information for covered cropping



Contents

Hello and welcome to the 19th edition of the South Pacific Seeds Greenhouse Gazette. If you're an existing reader, it's great to have you back and to all new readers, a hearty welcome aboard!

In this issue we will touch on exciting new capsicum, tomato and cucumber varieties and travel with our South Australian representative, Travers Pickmere on his recent European trip. There are also interesting and informative articles inside which discuss biology and management of the dreaded fungus gnat and botrytis diseases.

Victorian representative Cordelia MacDougall also gives her insight into recent poor tomato prices and the adjustments that some growers have had to make in their crop choices.

Now, as the cooler months approach, the team at SPS wish you all the success moving into your autumn and winter crops, and we'll touch base with you again in our next issue.

Darren McPhan
National Sales Manager

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The information provided is based on an average of data and observations collected from our trials. Significant variations may occur in the performance due to a range of conditions including cultural/management practices, climate, soil type and geographic location. As a consequence South Pacific Seeds cannot accept any liability as to the accuracy of this information. MARCH 2016 ACN: 002 887 256



WHAT'S HAPPENING IN SPAIN

By Travers Pickmere

In early 2015, I travelled to Europe on behalf of SPS to view trials and crop production systems in Holland and Spain. It was a great opportunity to see inside the Enza Zaden head offices in Enkhuizen and be shown through the packing and cool storage facilities, as well as through the labs where the genetic side of the business is performed.



From there I travelled onto Almeria in Spain to meet up with the Enza Zaden export team from Europe, breeders for capsicum, tomato and cucumbers, and other key suppliers. Almeria is a major production district with around 50,000 growers

and production houses that span some 50km long and around 15km wide. It has to be seen to be believed!

One of the highlights of the Almeria trip was a visit to one of the biggest Co-op packing sheds. There are many packing sheds in Almeria, largely owned by the growers, which means the growers have a bigger investment in their product. Margins are far bigger for packing sheds in Australia than in Spain, and is the main reason growers have invested their money in order to receive more for their product. The management committees of the Co-ops are voted in by the growers.

Whilst in Spain, I viewed a range of tomato variety trials, with the best selections and is now available for trial in Australia. These included TSWV Izmir and Nemex types with improved firmness, which have shown promise in both Turkey and Middle Eastern trials. Selections were also made from a range of cherry and speciality types for the Australian market.

Later, I met with the Enza Zaden capsicum product development team, who discussed current movements in the low tech blocky capsicum market. Enza Zaden currently have very good market share in both the yellow and blocky red markets with the yellow blocky Celaya the major variety in Spain, Morocco and Mexico.



In the blocky red segment, Enza Zaden have over 65% of the market with varieties Relampago (autumn) and Tamarin (spring/summer). Following recent outbreaks of Stip (yellow spot) in the autumn season, Enza Zaden have re-focused their breeding programme to include improved Relampago types with Stip tolerance, as well as incorporating a minimum disease package of Tm3 and TSWV on all future varieties. Selections from this new range are now in trial with SPS in South Australia.



WHAT'S NEWS?



Hydroponic Farmers Federation 10th Biennial Conference 2016

The Hydroponic Farmers Federation Executive Committee wishes to extend to you a formal invitation to attend our forthcoming Hydroponic Farmers Federation Conference 2016 and technical exhibition to be held at the Lorne, Mercure Resort Hotel and Conference Centre from the 8th to the 10th of June 2016.

We are very excited about the 2016 Conference it's our 10th biennial Conference and in part because we have initiated some changes to the format as well as the inclusion of the Trade having the opportunity to invite their customers (Growers) to learn, share and network with like-minded people.

For further information, please visit:
<http://www.hff.org.au/hh-/hff-2014-conference/>

Pricing Woes

By Cordelia Macdougall

The beginning of the low-tech tomato season in Victoria starts at the end of November and it's been a tough season so far, right from the first pick. Growers have really been suffering from the poor tomato prices they have been receiving for their produce. This follows on from already diminishing returns from the previous season's prices. Some of the biggest growers in the area have not received more than \$12 a box. Prices have ranged from a measly \$8 to \$12, over the season thus far. This has been quite a blow; the price on their return is lower than their cost of production. Normally growers see a price rise before Christmas, before things quieten down for the holiday season, but that usual spike in December was unfortunately not seen at the end of last year. This season's pattern of continually low prices, has even seen some growers pull out of their tomato crops and resort to a fast-maturing cucumber crop as a quick fix.

The ongoing paltry prices may be a reflection of what's to come for low-tech tomato growers. There are more hothouses being erected and more tomatoes being grown. Yields are improving with better growing practices, which in turn, increases the amount of supply at market and then there is also the pressure from the production under glass; all affecting the return price. These are significant factors that growers will be weighing up when considering their approach for the next season. Fingers crossed for a better finish to a disheartening start to the season.



NEW CAPSICUMS FOR 2016



SPS2555

In 2015 South Pacific Seeds conducted a number of trials for the low-tech capsicum market segment. The most promising varieties will be available for growers to trial for the upcoming 2016 season.

SPS2555 is a new release Lamuyo type for trial for the large fruited Remy segment. The plant has a generative habit with excellent setting ability and offers a strong disease package including intermediate resistance to Tm:0-3, PVY, TSWV and nematodes. The fruit have very good colour and gloss at both green and mature red stage, with a thick wall and excellent firmness.

In the blocky red segment, the variety **MERCURIO** has shown promise in successive trials. MERCURIO has a medium tall plant with good vigour and structure and



easy continuous setting ability. Suggested for non-heated greenhouse for autumn/winter cropping, the variety is early to mature, producing fruit with thick walls, good firmness, and deep red colour. MERCURIO offers intermediate resistance to Tm:0-3 and TSWV.

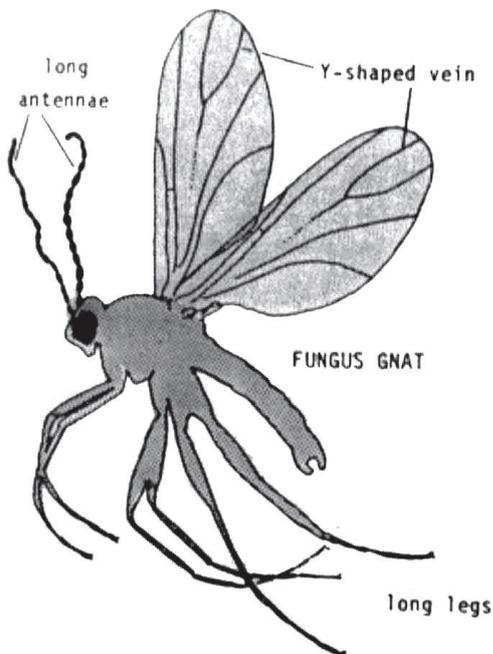


FUNGUS GNAT

Fungus gnats are a pest of production nurseries, hydroponic growers, media suppliers, and plant retailers throughout Australia. Both adults and larvae can damage plants - by direct feeding of the larvae on roots, and by spreading fungal diseases. A key to fungus gnat management is to improve drainage and avoid over-watering. Biological controls are commercially available and effective as part of a management program.

Appearance

Adult fungus gnats (*Bradysia* spp., Sciaridae) are small (2.5mm long), dark, mosquito-like flies, with delicate long legs and antennae and one pair of wings. Adults are weak fliers, typically found drifting around nursery plants, under benches, or running over the pot or media surface.



The eggs are minute, shiny white, and rarely seen without the aid of a microscope. They are deposited close to the surface of the growing medium or at the base of seedlings and plants. The larval stage is a tiny legless, soil dwelling maggot (5mm). (see Fig.2) Maggots are white, translucent, shiny and with a distinctive black head. A good 10x hand lens is needed to detect their presence. Fungus gnats pupate in the growing medium.



Fig.2: Poorly drained areas under benches are a haven for fungus gnats.

Damage

The damage caused by fungus gnats is often confused with seedling "damping off", and other fungal diseases, phytotoxicity or nutritional problems. (See Fig.3)



Fig.3: Fungus gnat damage to seedlings may be mistaken for poor germination or 'damping off'. (Photo: Stephen Goodwin)

Maggots may be found throughout the pot media profile or burrowing into the plant stem near the soil line. Adults are attracted to moist media high in organic matter and which contains good populations of microorganisms, particularly fungi. Rotting plant material acts like a magnet. Maggots feed primarily on fungi and other microorganisms, but will also attack soft plant tissue such as root hairs, seedling stems and the base of cuttings.

Heavy maggot infestations can cause seedling collapse through root or stem damage. Severe infestations of cuttings and established plants may lead to poor callus formation, root establishment and development, and subsequent wilting or death. Most importantly the maggots spread fungal pathogens when feeding and may greatly increase crop losses due to diseases caused by Pythium, Phytophthora, Chalara, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and Verticillium fungi. Adult gnats do not feed on plants but may spread fungal diseases including Chalara and Botrytis from pot to pot, and between production areas. Large numbers of adults are a nuisance to staff and a frequent cause of customer complaints when they emerge from pots after sale.

Life cycle and biology

The complete life cycle from egg to adult is about 3 weeks, faster in warm weather, slower when cool. Adults mate soon after emergence and the female begins egg laying within a few days. She lives for about one month but can lay over 100 eggs. There will typically be all stages of development present at any time (overlapping generations) which makes control difficult.

Management

Fungus gnat management requires an integrated pest management program that includes management of diseases, media, irrigation, drainage and hygiene. Good drainage is essential.

Potato Baits

Monitor larval populations by pressing moist, skinless, 2.5cm diameter by 1.25 cm thick potato discs into potting media. Leave the disc, with top level with soil surface, for at least four hours before quickly lifting and counting larvae on and under the disc.

Barriers

Insect proof screens fitted to glasshouses/polyhouses can prevent fungus gnats from entering. This may be an option for protecting particularly sensitive crops or propagation areas. Barriers will only be effective if incoming plants and media are free of gnats.

Regular scouting and monitoring is crucial

1. Yellow sticky traps in all sensitive production and propagation areas will rapidly attract fungus gnat adults. Use a minimum of one trap per 100 sq.m. placed about 10 cm above the crop canopy near susceptible crops, doorways and vents. Traps should be inspected at least weekly and changed every two to four weeks. Numbers of less than 20 flies trap/week may not present an economic

Look beyond chemicals

- Follow recommended management practices for fungal diseases to minimise sources of pathogens that can be spread by fungus gnats.
- Avoid using potting media high in organic matter such as peat, which favours fungus gnats.
- Avoid excessive watering - the majority of nurseries overwater.
- Keep growing surfaces, below benches and walkways free of water, weeds, plant waste and spilled potting mix.
- Speedily remove unsold remnants of previous infested crops.
- Improve media porosity to reduce water holding capacity.
- Improve drainage throughout the nursery and ensure that drains are well graded and free flowing.
- Fine gravel or vermiculite as a mulch on the media surface may deter egg laying.
- Improve ventilation of greenhouses and spacing of plants to maximise air movement and minimise unnecessary surface water.
- Avoid over-fertilising to discourage growth of algae on mats, benches and nursery surrounds.
- Disinfect growing surfaces and paths to remove algae.
- Cover unused potting media to prevent gnat contamination.
- Inspect incoming plants and media before purchase or on arrival for signs of infestation.
- Pasteurise all recycled mix to prevent reintroduction of gnats and the spread of fungal pathogens.
- Quarantine incoming stock as per NIASA Best Practice Guidelines to enable monitoring for fungus gnat adults and larvae before moving stock to production areas.

problem but this threshold will vary with the sensitivity and value of the crop.

2. Learn to identify fungus gnats on sticky traps. A 10x hand lens is sufficient.

3. Infested pots, trays, media or root masses placed in a clear plastic bag or bottle for a few days will trap emerging adults to give a definitive idea of the size of a population.



Fig.4 Fungus gnat adults can be monitored using yellow sticky cards.

Biological controls

Biological controls are commercially available in Australia for use against fungus gnats and are being used by many nurseries, including an increasing number of plug and seedling growers. Liaise with the suppliers to ensure the maximum benefit from purchased biological controls. Most biological control agents will not tolerate insecticide applications and may be adversely affected by residues of previous sprays.

Predatory Mites

Hypoopsis (*Stratiolaelaps miles*) is a soil dwelling predatory mite that feeds on fungus gnats, thrips pupae, springtails and other small insects that inhabit the soil. Adult *Hypoopsis* are 0.5-1 mm long and light brown. The mites live in the top 1-2 cm of soil or media and move rapidly in search of eggs and young larvae. Mites will consume from 1-5 fungus gnat larvae per day. They can survive up to 4-5 months with food and for 7 weeks without live prey, feeding on organic debris and nematodes. They do not harm plants or humans.

Nematodes

Entomopathogenic (insect eating) nematodes are microscopic worm-like creatures that actively seek out their hosts in moist soil or media, enter the insect body, killing the insect. *Steinernema feltiae*, is commercially available for use against fungus gnat larvae.

Nematodes prefer slightly moister and cooler conditions than the predatory mites. Several nurseries successfully use a combination of mites and nematodes for year round control.

Parasitic Wasps

A naturally occurring parasitic wasp (*Synacrasp.*) has been found attacking fungus gnats in some low pesticide nurseries. The wasps are dark brown and ant-like. They are about the same size as adult fungus gnats and crawl over the surface of the media searching for larvae to parasitise. They may be detected on yellow cards used to monitor pest populations. This wasp is not commercially available but will contribute to control where not killed by insecticides.

Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)

Various formulations of this bacterium are marketed commercially (for example for caterpillar control) but the strain effective against fungus gnats, mushroom flies and mosquitoes (*Bacillus thuringiensis israeliensis*) is not yet registered for use against fungus gnats in Australia.

Chemicals

Insecticidal drenches can be effective against fungus gnat larvae but must be applied correctly - the media must be thoroughly drenched to reach all larvae in a pot. There is evidence that some fungus gnat populations are resistant to insecticides such as diazinon.

Repeated application of chemicals may damage many ornamentals. Check InfoPest and other sources of current registrations for information on alternative products for larvae and for adults.

Fungus gnats are frequently overlooked as a nursery pest but can cause significant crop damage. As their name suggests, they are often associated with fungi, so both need to be managed correctly using a combination of control tactics. These include choosing the right media, good site drainage and hygiene on site monitoring and the use of commercially available biological control agents.

Acknowledgments: This paper was prepared by Anne Frodsham, South Australian Nursery Industry Development Officer, in collaboration with Keith Bodman, South Metropolitan College, Western Australia, and Marilyn Steiner and Stephen Goodwin, NSW Department of Agriculture.

NEW FOR 2016



SOUTH PACIFIC SEEDS
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GALERNO CUCUMBER

High Resistance: Ccu

Intermediate Resistance: CVYV, CYSDV, Px

New for 2016, GALERNO is a Powdery Mildew resistant variety suggested for the autumn shoulder period and early winter sowing in warmer climates. Slightly later to mature, GALERNO has shown good vigour, with many side shoots and an excellent setting ability. The high quality fruit are dark green and average 29-32cm in length. GALERNO offers intermediate resistance to Scab (Gummosis), Powdery Mildew, Cucumber Vein Yellowing and Cucumber Yellows Stunting Disorder.



Sowing Guide

VARIETY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
South East Queensland												
Bundaberg												
South Australia												
Northern Territory												
Western Australia												

NEW FOR 2016



SOUTH PACIFIC SEEDS
SINCE 1986

WASEEM CUCUMBER

Intermediate Resistance: Ccu, CMV, CVYV, Px

A new release for 2016, WASEEM is a single fruited cool season type to trial alongside Eskimo and Austin. The plant has high vigour and sets well with a strong sound vine habit and short internode spacing. The fruit are of a high quality with an attractive appearance with medium ribbed texture and glossy dark green colour. Approx 17-18cm in length and with a long stem attachment for ease of harvest, WASEEM offers a good disease package with good recovery and production potential.



Sowing Guide

VARIETY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
South East Queensland												
New South Wales												
South Australia												
Victoria												
Western Australia												

PROVEN PERFORMERS



Reko



Bandit



Austin



Cobra

Continental

Recommended for cool season production, **REKO** has an extended production slot in the main southern production areas. REKO is a very early and productive variety producing very dark green, medium long, shiny fruit with a slight rib. The fruit are approx 32-36cm in length. REKO has a vigorous growing habit with strong cool weather tolerance and strong recuperative powers. *HR: Cca, Ccu*

DOM is an adaptable and reliable variety for heated and non-heated substrate production under mild conditions, extending further into warmer conditions in some regions. Easy and consistent setting is a feature. DOM produces attractive dark green fruit 33-35cm, with very good shelf life and good uniformity throughout the growing cycle. *HR: Cca, Ccu IR: Px*

A popular variety in Qld for late summer/early autumn soil production, **BANDIT** produces strong plants that yield well with a high percentage of first grade fruit. The plant has an open growing habit with early maturity and a strong root system. *HR: Cca, Ccu IR: Px*

Lebanese

A widely adaptable variety, **AUSTIN** has good cool weather tolerance performing well in both heated and unheated greenhouses and is suitable for autumn and winter production. Mainly single-fruited in cool weather, AUSTIN can sometimes give an extra fruit per internode under mild conditions. The fruit are straight, mid-ribbed, averaging 17-18cm in length and have a dark green colour with excellent uniformity. *HR: Ccu IR: Px*

Also suitable for autumn/spring harvest, **COBRA** has a medium to strong plant with an open habit for easy plant management and reduced labour costs. The plant produces mainly single fruits that are 17-19cm in length. The fruit are an attractive dark green with medium rib. COBRA is also suitable for mid-winter where heat can be added. *HR: Ccu IR: CMV, CVYV, Px*

Recommended for the late autumn to winter timeslot in cooler climates, **ESKIMO** has a very uniform fruit set with a vigorous open plant habit and excellent disease package. Mainly single-fruited, the mid-ribbed fruits average 17-19cms in length with dark green colour and excellent gloss. *HR: Ccu IR: CMV, CVYV, Px*

BOTRYTIS DISEASES

Cause - Fungi Botrytis spp.

Importance and hosts

Diseases caused by species of the genus *Botrytis*, particularly *B.cinerea*, are among the most common and widely distributed diseases of fruit, vegetable and ornamental crops. The fungus is a very common cause of flower blight and fruit rot, but it may also cause damping-off of seedlings, leaf spots and rots of vegetative plant parts such as bulbs, tubers and corms. One of the common diseases caused by *Botrytis* species is Grey Mould Rot which can occur in tomato, capsicum, and cucumber. *Botrytis* also causes secondary rots of fruit and vegetables in storage, transit and in the market place and is a common cause of disease in greenhouse grown crops.

Symptoms

Flower petals are very susceptible to *Botrytis* infection, particularly as they age. Blossom blights often precede and lead to fruit rots, which typically begin as a blossom end rot. Affected fruit become water-soaked and soft, and rapidly covered by an abundant grey mould. Plant stems may also become blighted if they contact infected blossoms.

Source of infection and spread

Botrytis has a very wide range of hosts. Spores disperse in the wind and enormous numbers are produced on fuzzy mould on infected plants. The fungus can survive from season to season as sclerotia in the soil or in crop residues. *Botrytis* is a weak parasite, although if provided with a food source, the fungus can penetrate plant tissues directly through the formation of specialised cells called appressoria which use turgor pressure to penetrate the cell wall and infect the host plants.



Fig 1: Botrytis rot on a Lebanese cucumber



Fig 2: Botrytis infection on zucchini

Botrytis infection in tomatoes

(Grey mould or ghost spot)

Grey mould is a common and often serious disease of tomatoes, particularly in greenhouse cropping. It is caused by the fungus, *Botrytis cinerea*. Once established it can be difficult to bring under control and severe infections in the stem can result in plant death.

Source of Infection and Spread

Grey mould can occur on all above-ground parts of the tomato plant. Infections usually occur at a point of damage, on any decaying tissues or where old blossoms fall onto the leaves, stem or fruit. A water-soaked, greyish area develops that is soon covered by a grey-brown, furry mould. Stems or branches may be girdled, causing the foliage to wilt. Flowers are often blighted.



Fig 3: Early symptoms Grey mould on pruning injury



Fig 4: Grey mould on flowers



Fig 5: Advanced Grey mould on tomato fruit

Cool weather with heavy dew or fog favours the disease as these conditions can stress the plant, making it susceptible to disease. Showery weather or long periods of high humidity are not required for infection; however the humid conditions within the crop canopy often provides sufficient moisture for disease development. Four to six hours of free water (result of condensation) on the plant surface is required for spores to germinate and infect the plant.

Fruit Symptoms

Two types of fruit symptoms occur. One consists of pale, ring-like spots or halos known as ghost spots on otherwise healthy fruit. These spots are the result of partial development of the fungus following fruit infection.

The second symptom is a soft rot with growth of the grey-brown, furry mould on affected surfaces. Hard, black sclerotia often develop at the stem end of the fruit in the later stages of the disease.

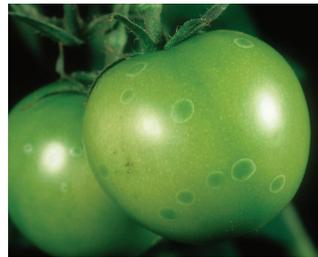


Fig 6: Grey mould or Ghost spot symptoms on immature green fruit. Fig 7: Grey mould or Ghost spot symptoms on mature red fruit.

Management

- Reduce humidity in greenhouses and shade houses by ventilation and heating
- Minimise damage to the crop during cultural operations, especially trellising
- Do not slash the tops of plants during periods when cool, moist conditions are expected
- Avoid having sequential plantings close together
- Apply registered fungicides as field sprays or post-harvest treatments, rotating between fungicide groups and tank-mixing with protectant fungicides to minimise the chance of fungicide resistance developing in populations of the pathogen
- Destroy crop residues after harvest and remove diseased fruit from packing sheds

References: *Common Diseases of Vegetable Crops* (Denis Persley, Tony Cooke & Susan House – Qld Primary Industries and Fisheries – CSIRO Publishing) *Grey mould (Botrytis) in Greenhouse Tomato Crops – Note AG0577 – Gray Harrison, Crop Health Services – Dept of Environment & Primary Industries Victoria*



NEW TOMATOES FOR 2016



Alindi



093-5



082-5

Results from recent low tech greenhouse tomato trials in Sydney and Virginia have produced some promising new varieties for trial for the 2016 season.

ALINDI is a small beef type with intermediate resistance to C5, nematodes and TYLCV which has shown good setting ability in trials to date. With uniform green shoulder and averaging 160-170 grams with very good uniformity, ALINDI is suggested for trial for loose harvest growers in areas where TSWV is not an issue.

For TSWV affected production areas, a number of new varieties have shown promise for the low tech Izmir/Nemex markets. Offering Intermediate resistance to TSWV, nematodes and Powdery Mildew, **SPS0935** is a generative plant type with early maturity and very good setting ability, producing high yields of firm uniform fruit. **SPS0825** and **SPS0845** have also performed well in recent trials with good vigour and set throughout the plant, uniform green shoulder and good firmness at red. Both varieties offer intermediate resistance to TSWV, Leaf Mould (Ff:5), TYLCV and nematodes.

PROVEN PERFORMERS



SOUTH PACIFIC SEEDS
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Brianna



Concordia



Trinidad

Beef

BRIANNA is a large beef type with a high production potential and an excellent disease package including resistance to Fusarium Wilt: 0-2 (EU), Leaf Mould (Cladisporium):1-5, TSWV and Nematodes. The plant is strong with an open easy to work habit, and excellent uniformity and size throughout the crop cycle. Averaging 175-185 grams in weight, BRIANNA has performed very well in the Sydney region and is well suited to the loose large and tray market production. *HR: Va, Vd, Fol:0-2(EU), ToMV, Ff:1-5, For IR: TSWV, TYLCV, Ma/Mi/Mj*

Roma

CONCORDIA is a traditional Roma type which has also performed well in Sydney greenhouses and is recommended for autumn, winter and early spring sowings. The vigorous plant has the ability to set high quality fruit under humid autumn conditions and offers a strong disease package. Averaging 110-140 grams, the fruit of CONCORDIA offer good uniformity of size and colour, with good firmness at mature red stage. *IR: Va, Fol:1-3(US), ToMV, TSWV, TYLCV, N*

For growers who prefer a more blocky Saladette shape, **TRINIDAD** has also shown good quality and size in Sydney greenhouse plantings, remaining smooth and clean, with good tolerance to marking and blossom end problems under difficult conditions. The fruit of TRINIDAD are medium large in size, averaging 130-150 grams, with attractive tapered shield shape, uniform green shoulder with excellent firmness and uniformity. *IR: Vd, Fol:0,1(EU), ToMV, N*

SUNCHOCOLA

TOMATO

The popularity of TV cooking shows has led to an increased interest in entertaining and experimentation at both a restaurant and domestic level, which in turn has resulted in an increase in demand for speciality food lines with improved colour, flavour and presentation. One group which has shown rapid expansion as a result of this trend are speciality tomatoes.

SUNCHOCOLA is a speciality chocolate coloured cherry tomato and is one of a number of varieties from SPS suitable for use in speciality coloured and medley mix punnets. The fruit are rounded in shape with excellent uniformity and firmness. Average fruit size is approx 25-35 grams with good flavour and sugars at mature colour, with Brix averaging around 8%.

Intermediate Resistance: ToMV:2a



PROVEN PERFORMERS



SOUTH PACIFIC SEEDS
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Marinika



Sarina



Zesty

Cherry

Cherries remain a popular choice for salads and lunch box snacks. **MARINIKA** is a single pick cherry for non-heated production, producing multiple trusses with good setting ability, and is a must for trial for all low-tech greenhouse cherry growers. The fruit are round in shape with medium to large size (18-20 grams), attractive colour, good firmness at mature red stage, and excellent flavour. MARINIKA has shown good tolerance to splitting in plantings to date and has an extensive disease package. *HR: Fol:0-1(EU), ToMV, Ff:1-5, For, Aal, Pst, S IR: TYLCV*

Grape

Grape tomatoes have become a diverse segment in today's market offering a range of colours, shapes and sizes for the discerning consumer. **SARINA** is a high yielding indeterminate grape with proven versatility in a range of locations and growing systems. Averaging approx. 12-16 grams in size and with excellent flavour and shelf life, SARINA offers outstanding quality and performance where a larger fruit size is required. *IR:Fol:1,2(US), TMV, Ff:1-5, S*

ZESTY is another indeterminate grape which has proven popular with speciality market growers. The early maturing plant has good vigour and yield, an open plant habit and multi branched cluster formation. The glossy bright yellow teardrop shaped fruit are ideal for punnet packs, averaging 15-25 grams in size. *IR:Tomv, Ff:1-5,S*



Sample Requests

If you are interested in trialling any of the varieties listed in this edition of the Greenhouse Gazette, please contact your local SPS greenhouse representative to discuss seed requirements and suitability of varieties for your situation.

For all of our products, please visit our website at:

www.southpacificseeds.com.au

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SOWING SEEDS

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