

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

2019
Rodeo Tomato

Harris Moran—8849



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'Harris Moran—8849' tomato is a determinate plant which produces high yields of extra-large fruit. This early season hybrid tomato is well adapted to Texas growing conditions since the compact vine provides adequate foliage cover and produces a concentrated fruit set. Firm, oblate fruit are uniform ripening and have an excellent smoothness under normal growing conditions. 'Harris Moran—8849' tomatoes are resistant to Verticillium Wilt (1), Fusarium Wilt (races 1 and 2), Fusarium Crown and Root Rot and Stemphylium (St.) (Gray Leaf Spot).

Characteristics

- Fruit is slightly flattened globe, uniform ripening, and ripens to a deep red color
 - Demonstrates fruit quality uniformity with exceptional firmness
 - High yields of large to extra-large fruit that hold up well
 - Performs well in early and mid-season plantings
 - Plant habit provides excellent foliage protection to the crop
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Opinion about taste of tomatoes differs from person to person, so try several varieties to see which one tastes best to you when grown in your garden.

Have you ever wondered how some gardeners always harvest the first tomatoes of the season?

In most cases these “early bird” winners are “potting-up” their plants in one-gallon containers prior to setting them out in the garden for spring, when the soil and air temperatures have warmed up enough to support tomato plant growth and fruit setting (early March through the first week of April).

To “pot up” your transplants, fill your gallon black plastic nursery containers with a pre-moistened peat based potting mix. Enrich the potting mix with copious amounts of a slow release fertilizer made especially for containers, such as an 18-6-12 Osmocote Plus analysis. If an organic fertilizer formulation is preferred, consider a 4-2-3 or similar analysis.



The key plant nutrient will be nitrogen. If adequate plant fertility is not maintained, the tomato bush will be small, yellow in color and produce much less fruit. Upgrade the transplants in the container. They can be planted deeply; tomatoes are one of the few plants that can tolerate deep planting. Adventitious roots will form along the whole stem. This is especially important if your transplants are leggy or top heavy. Start with healthy, dark green, well established transplants. They should acclimatize to the wind and sun.

The goal of the “potting up” activity is to maintain the fast growth rate established at the nursery. Place the potted up tomato in a full sun location out of the wind. The wind can injure foliage and reduce overall plant growth, so a small plant stake might be needed anchored to the main stem. A greenhouse is ideal, but many locations on the patio or the south side of the house also work well.

It is important to keep the tomatoes adequately watered, **BUT NOT OVER-WATERED**. That is why; we start out with a Premium peat based potting mix. Watering frequency will depend on the water- holding capacity of the potting mix used and the plant size. Check the mix moisture by digging around in the pot—if you feel moisture—DO NOT WATER. Too much watering of young plants can cause roots to rot and you will have to get replacement plants. Also, you should apply a dilute water soluble fertilizer, such as 20-20-20 or Hasta-Gro, at least once a week when watering. The high quality potting mixes are very well drained so they usually will not become soggy. Reduce watering when the weather is overcast and/or cool. If the plant is subjected to more than a few hours of sub 40° F temperature it will stop growing. You will recognize this when the plant stops growing and you see purplish coloring on the leaves. This condition often happens if you plant the tomatoes directly into the garden in early March and are not covered with a plant cover like N-Sulate til mid to late April.



To maintain the tomato transplant in a growing state, move it to shelter when temperatures below 40 degrees F. are forecasted. That may mean, moving the containers into the house on cold evenings.

If you do everything as described above, your “potted up” plants will become quite large, and may even begin blooming by late March or early April. The plants can then be transplanted to the vegetable garden or a much larger 20 inch diameter container. **DO NOT** let plants set fruit before moving to a permanent location. If fruit are allowed on transplants, the plants will be stunted when establishing them in the garden location. So, remove these early fruit for ample plant establishment! **DO NOT** apply an organic mulch around tomato plants until early May, when soil temperatures have warmed. Then mulch two inches with an organic double shredded hardwood mulch that has some finished compost. If the plant is grown in a container, be sure to water and continue feeding every week with a water soluble fertilizer as recommended on the label.

A tomato plant will produce a higher quality fruit if caged. Cages should be at least 4-5 feet tall with a 16-20 inch diameter. Anchoring the cages will minimize the wind from turning over the cages. Drip irrigation is the best method to water. **In six-to-eight weeks, you should be potentially harvesting up to 20 plus pounds of tomatoes and you’ll be the talk of your neighborhood!**

Good Luck and Happy Gardening this spring with your new tomatoes. Who knows, this might be the best tomato that you have ever grown and eaten. Remember, you don’t need to plant many, just do a good job with the few that you are growing.

For more information on growing tomatoes and other vegetables, please visit our Children’s Vegetable Garden Program Blog at <https://childrensvegetablegardenprogram.wordpress.com/>

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