

SWEETPOTATOES

Varieties¹

Orange flesh

Beauregard² “B-14” and “B-63” (FR)
Covington (FR, RKR)
Evangeline (FR, RKR)
Orleans (FR)

White flesh

Bonita (RKR)
O’ Henry

¹ Varieties listed alphabetically.

² Beauregard sizes rapidly. Plant late and sample fields beginning in early September.

Letters in parentheses indicate disease resistance possessed by varieties. FR = fusarium wilt resistant; RKR = root-knot nematode resistant.

Recommended Nutrients Based on Soil Tests

Before using the table below, refer to important notes in the Soil and Nutrient Management chapter in Section B and your soil test report. These notes and soil test reports provide additional suggestions to adjust rate, timing, and placement of nutrients. Your state’s soil test report recommendations and/or your farm’s nutrient management plan supercede recommendations found below.

Sweetpotatoes	Pounds N per Acre	Soil Phosphorus Level				Soil Potassium Level				Nutrient Timing and Method
		Low	Med	High		Low	Med	High		
				(Opt.)	High			(Opt.)	High	
		Pounds P ₂ O ₅ per Acre				Pounds K ₂ O per Acre				
	50-75	200	100	50	0 ¹	300	200	100	0 ¹	Total nutrient recommended.
	25	200	100	50	0 ¹	300	200	100	0 ¹	Broadcast and disk-in.
	25-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sidedress when vines start to run.

¹In Virginia, crop replacement values of 25 lbs. P₂O₅ and 50 lbs. K₂O per acre are recommended on soils testing Very High.

Variety Selection

Market preferences and local adaptation should be considered when selecting varieties. Also, specific soil problems should be taken in consideration. Current varieties require 100 to 140 days for maximum yields depending on cultural practices and environmental conditions. Use certified G1 or G2 (generations), virus tested, disease-free “seeds” (storage root used for plant production) or slips (sprouts or cuttings for field planting) to maximize yield and quality.

Site selection, soil and fertilization

Well-drained sandy and sandy loam soils are best for sweetpotato, either bedding or production. Avoid heavy soils and soils that will stand water for more than 24 hours. Avoid excessive amount of organic matter (fields just broken from pastures). Soils with high levels of organic matter may promote scurf. Use long rotations with grains and soybean to decrease the incidence of soil-borne diseases. Avoid fields with high nematode populations and those that have had sweetpotatoes in the past two years. Test the soil for nematodes and fertility. Optimum soil pH is 5.8 to 6.2. If lime is needed, apply it several months before planting. All phosphorus and potassium can be applied before planting. Apply half of the recommended nitrogen before planting (broadcast or band) and apply the rest at layby when vines start to run.

Plant Production

Sweetpotatoes are propagated vegetatively by sprouts or slips from storage roots (“seed”). Select good quality, certified G1 or G2 “seeds” that are uniform and free from insect and diseases. Before bedding, “seeds” should be pre-sprouted at 85°F (29.4°C) and 90% relative humidity for 3 to 4 weeks

until the sprouts are 1 to 1½ inches long. Make sure “seeds” are well ventilated because the process requires oxygen. For bedding, avoid sites that had sweetpotato in the past 3 years to reduce the risk of diseases. Fertilize with 4 to 5 pounds (1.8 to 2.3 kg) of 8-8-8, or its equivalent, per 100 sqft (9.3m²) bed area. Bed “seed” stock the first week of April and use black or clear plastic mulch to warm up the soil. Minimum soil temperature for sweetpotato to grow is 60°F (15.5°C). Treat “seeds” with appropriate fungicides to reduce decay. Spread “seeds” (one layer) in beds 2 to 3ft (60 to 90cm) wide, cover with 2 to 3 inches of soil or sand and cover with black plastic mulch. After 5 to 7 days, punch holes every 4 linear feet of bed to prevent accumulation of carbon dioxide. When clear plastic mulch is used, apply an herbicide (see the Weed Control section). Remove plastic mulch when sprouts begin to emerge and cover with floating rowcover to promote growth and protect against cold temperatures. Remove rowcovers 5 to 7 days prior to planting to harden the slips. Greenhouses and high tunnels (hoop houses) can be used to promote growth for an early production of slips. For optimal growing conditions keep beds moist and temperature between 75° and 85°F (23.9° and 29.4°C); however, greenhouse or high tunnel slips are less sturdy than slips from field beds for field planting. Between 500 and 1,000 sprouts can be produced from 1 bushel of “seed” roots in 10 to 15 square feet of bed area. For field planting, best slips are 12 inches (30cm) long and they should be cut (not pulled) from the beds at 1 inch (2.5cm) above the soil line to minimize transmission of pests and diseases.

Field Planting

Sweetpotato is cold sensitive and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and soil temperature at 4-inch depth is $>65^{\circ}\text{F}$. The optimum temperature for sweetpotato is between 70 and 85°F , although they can tolerate temperatures between 65 and 95°F . Plant slips in the field between May 5 and June 15 in warmer, southern areas and between May 20 and June 5 in cooler areas. Slips 12-inches long with 6-8 leaves and a good initiated root system are best. Plant slips on ridges 8 to 10 inches high and good soil moisture. Plant spacing is 12 to 18 inches (30 to 45cm) along rows and 36 to 48 inches (0.9 to 1.2m) between rows. 4-5 oz of water or a starter fertilizer solution (3lb of 15-30-15 or equivalent in 50 gallons of water) per slip applied at planting will benefit establishment. If irrigation is available, water field immediately after planting and then when needed.

Harvest and Postharvest Considerations

The sweetpotato storage root is covered by a thin, delicate skin that is very easily broken. Striking the roots with harvesting equipment or dropping them into containers injures the skin and become susceptible to diseases. Even if the injury heals, the scars render unappealing storage roots with no fresh market value. Mechanical vine killing (devining) 5 to 7 days before harvest improves skin set and facilitates harvest.

Various methods can be used to harvest sweetpotatoes. Growers with a small area may harvest by hand using a garden fork. Use globes to keep bruises and abrasions to a minimum. Intermediate sized commercial growers can use a one row modified mold board plow or middle buster with a notched coulter adjusted just left of the main stems to turn the rows and expose the storage roots. Roots are removed from the vines by hand and placed into smooth baskets. Mechanical diggers patterned after a low flat-bed type potato digger or digger-windrower are often used. These are one or two row machines that incorporate a short separating chain behind a wide blade that elevates both soil and roots onto the chain. Soil falls through the chain as the storage roots move up with the chain and drop off to the ground in the back of the digger. Care must be taken to bring enough soil up with the chain to minimize bruises. Storage roots are then picked up by hand and placed in smooth sided baskets. With more advanced harvesters, the storage roots continue on the chain through a platform where they are picked up by hand and placed directly into bins. After the roots are harvested, they should be cured in the storage house at 80° to 85°F (26.7° to 29.4°C) and 85-90% relative humidity for 6 to 8 days. After curing, temperature should be lowered to 55°F (12.8°C), but relative humidity should be maintained at 85% for long term storage.

Sweetpotatoes are marketed based on the USDA Standards for Grades of Sweetpotatoes. U.S. No.1 roots (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 to 9 inches long) is the preferred grade for fresh market and has the highest price. U.S. No. 2 which includes smaller root (canner) and larger roots (jumbo) are accepted by the processing industry. Well shaped small storage roots free of blemishes have been sold also as fingerling or nuggets in specialty markets.

Weed Control

Section 18 Emergency Label requests may be submitted to supplement weed control recommendations in sweetpotatoes.

Identify the weeds in each field and select recommended herbicides that control those weeds. See Tables E-3 and E-4.

Match preplant incorporated and preemergence herbicide rates to soil type and percent organic matter in each field.

Apply postemergence herbicides when crop and weeds are within the recommended size and/or leaf stage.

Determine the preharvest interval (PHI) for the crop. See Table E-4 and consult the herbicide label.

Find the herbicides you plan to use in the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee's (HRAC) **Herbicide Site of Action Table E-8** and follow the recommended good management practices to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance development by weeds in your fields.

Plant Beds

Napropamide--1.0 to 1.5 lb/A. **A Special Local-Needs label 24(c) has been approved for the use of Devrinol DF-XT on sweetpotato plant beds in Virginia.** Apply 2.0 to 3.0 pounds per acre Devrinol DF-XT to the plant beds immediately after planting and irrigate to ensure herbicide "activation." The field rate of 2.0 to 3.0 pounds per acre of Devrinol DF-XT is equal to 0.7 to 1.1 ounces of product per 1,000 square feet of plant bed. Annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds will be controlled.

Pretransplant

Flumioxazin--0.078 lb/A. Apply 2.5 dry ounces of Valor 51WDG after all tillage has been completed, but 2 to 5 days before planting the crop, to control annual broadleaf weeds. Tillage or cultivation after Valor application reduces or eliminates weed control. **DO NOT** till or cultivate after applying Valor unless weeds emerge. Use in combination with other recommended herbicides to control annual grasses. Valor can be difficult to clean out of a spray tank. Follow tank cleaning recommendations on the label to avoid injury to other crops after spraying Valor. **DO NOT** use prior to planting greenhouse-grown transplants. **DO NOT** use on any variety other than 'Beauregard' unless the user has tested Valor on the variety and has found crop tolerance to be acceptable.

Preemergence after Transplanting

Clomazone--0.5 to 1.0 lb/A. Apply 1.33 to 2.66 pints per acre Command 3ME before weeds emerge. Use the lower rate on coarse-textured soils low in organic matter and higher rates on fine-textured soils and on soils with high organic matter. Cultivate or irrigate after application to reduce the risk of vapor drift. Command 3ME is an excellent herbicide for the control annual grasses and many annual broadleaf weeds, except pigweed sp., carpetweed, morningglory sp., and yellow nutsedge. Some temporary injury, seen as a partial whitening of leaf and/or stem of the crop, may be observed after seedling emergence. Complete recovery from early injury will occur without affecting yield or delaying maturity. Observe a 95 day PHI (Preharvest Interval).

WARNING: Command spray or vapor drift may injure sensitive crops and other vegetation up to several hundred yards from the point of application. DO NOT apply when wind or weather conditions favor spray drift. Avoid preemergence applications when fields are adjacent to horticultural, fruit, vegetable, or other sensitive crops (see label). Drift injury from off-site Command movement is extremely apparent; therefore, do not use Command on fields near sensitive locations.

Herbicide residues may limit subsequent cropping options when Command is used for weed control. See planting restrictions on the label or consult your local Cooperative Extension office for information regarding subsequent cropping options when Command has been used.

DCPA--6.0 to 10.5 lb/A. Apply 8.0 to 14.0 pints per acre Dacthal 6F at time of transplanting or 10 to 14 days after planting to weed-free, freshly cultivated soil. Cultivation after application may reduce weed control. Moisture following application is essential. Primarily controls annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds including carpetweed, common purslane, and common lambsquarters.

Napropamide--1.0 to 2.0 lb/A. Apply 2.0 to 4.0 quarts per acre Devrinol 2-XT after transplanting, but before weed emergence to control annual grasses and certain annual broadleaf weeds. Irrigate or cultivate within 24 hours of application to incorporate the herbicide. Use the lower rate on coarse-textured sandy soils low in organic matter. Use may reduce the stand and yield of fall planted small grains. Moldboard plowing will reduce the injury to small grain cover crops.

Postemergence

Fluazifop--0.125 to 0.188 lb/A. Apply 0.5 to 0.75 pints per acre Fusilade DX 2E with oil concentrate to be 1 percent of the spray solution (1.0 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a nonionic surfactant to be 0.25 percent of the spray solution (1.0 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) postemergence to control annual grasses and certain perennial grasses. For best results, treat annual grasses when they are actively growing and before tillers are present. Repeated applications may be needed to control certain perennial grasses. It will not control yellow nutsedge or any broadleaf weed. Do not tank-mix with any other pesticide unless labeled, as the risk of crop injury may be increased, or reduced control of grasses may result. Observe a minimum preharvest interval of 55 days and apply no more than 6 pints per acre in one season. Do not plant corn, sorghum, cereals, or any other grass crop within 60 days of the last application.

Clethodim--0.094 to 0.125 lb/A. Apply 6.0 to 8.0 fluid ounces per acre Select 2EC with oil concentrate to be 1 percent of the spray solution (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) or 12.0 to 16.0 fluid ounces of Select Max 0.97EC with nonionic surfactant to be 0.25% of the spray solution (1.0 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) postemergence to control many annual and certain perennial grasses, including annual bluegrass. Select will not consistently control goosegrass. The use of oil concentrate with Select 2EC may increase the risk of crop injury when hot or humid conditions prevail. To reduce the risk of crop injury, omit additives or switch to nonionic surfactant when grasses are small and soil moisture is adequate. Control may be reduced if grasses are large or if hot, dry weather or drought conditions occur. For best results, treat annual grasses when they are actively growing and before tillers are present. Repeated applications may be needed to control certain perennial grasses. Yellow nutsedge, wild onion, or broadleaf weeds will not be controlled. Do not tank-mix with or apply within 2 to 3 days of any other pesticide unless labeled, as the risk of crop injury may be increased, or reduced control of grasses may result. Observe a minimum preharvest interval of 30 days.

Sethoxydim--0.2 to 0.5 lb/A. Apply 1.0 to 2.5 pint per acre Poast 1.5EC with oil concentrate to be 1 percent of the spray solution (1.0 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) postemergence to control annual grasses and certain perennial grasses. The use of oil concentrate may increase the risk of crop injury when hot, humid, cloudy conditions prevail. To reduce the risk of crop injury, omit the additives or switch to nonionic surfactant when grasses are small and soil moisture is adequate. Control may be reduced if grasses are large or if hot, dry weather or drought conditions occur. For best results, treat annual grasses when they are actively growing and before tillers are present. Repeated applications may be needed to control certain perennial grasses. Yellow nutsedge, wild onion, or broadleaf weeds will not be controlled. Do not tank-mix with or apply within 2 to 3 days of any other pesticide unless labeled, as the risk of crop injury may be increased, or reduced control of the grasses may result. Observe a minimum preharvest interval of 30 days and apply no more than 5.0 pints per acre in one season.

Postharvest

Paraquat--0.6 lb/A. **A Special Local-Needs 24(c) label has been approved for the use of Gramoxone SL 2.0 or OLF for postharvest desiccation of the crop in Delaware and Virginia.** Apply 2.4 pints per acre Gramoxone SL 2.0 or OLF as a broadcast spray after the last harvest. Add nonionic surfactant according to the labeled instructions. See the label for additional information and warnings.

Insect Control

THE LABEL IS THE LAW. PLEASE REFER TO THE LABEL FOR UP TO DATE RATES AND RESTRICTIONS

NOTE: Copies of specific insecticide product labels can be downloaded by visiting the websites www.CDMS.net or www.greenbook.net. Also, specific labels can be obtained via web search engines.

Soil Insects: (Wireworm, Flea Beetle Larvae, White Grubs, and Rootworms)

Before Planting

ethoprop--5.1 to 6.9 fl oz/1000 row ft Mocap 6EC (or OLF) Apply in a 12 to 15-inch band on the row 2 to 3 weeks before planting and incorporate 2-4 inches deep during or immediately following treatment (**wireworm, white grubs and flea beetle larvae only**).

chlorpyrifos--4.0 pt/A Lorsban Advanced (or OLF) (wireworm and flea beetle larvae only)

At - Planting Application

bifenthrin--19.2 fl oz/A Bifenture 2EC (Sniper or OLF) , or 12.75 to 25.5 fl oz/A Capture LFR (**wireworm , white grubs and rootworms only**)

Lay-by Application

bifenthrin--3.2 to 9.5 fl oz/A Bifenture 2EC(Sniper, or OLF), or 12.75 to 25.5 fl oz/A Capture LFR (**wireworm, white grub and rootworms only**)

Cucumber Beetles Adults

acetamiprid--1.5 to 4.0 oz/A Assail 30SG (or OLF)
beta-cyfluthrin--1.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A Baythroid XL

bifenthrin--2.1 to 6.4 fl oz/A Bifenture 2EC (Sniper, or OLF)

bifenthrin+imidacloprid--5.1 to 7.7 fl oz/A Brigadier carbaryl--1.0 to 2.0 qt/A Sevin XLR Plus (or OLF)

lambda-cyhalothrin--1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A Warrior II or 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A Lambda-Cy (LambdaT, or OLF) (or labeled mixtures containing lambda-cyhalothrin like Besiege)

lambda-cyhalothrin+thiamethoxam--4.0 to 4.5 fl oz/A Endigo ZC

zeta-cypermethrin--1.76 to 4.00 fl oz/A Mustang Maxx (or OLF)

zeta-cypermethrin+bifenthrin--4.0 to 10.3 fl oz/A Hero EC

Cutworms (Also see the "Cutworms" section in Soil Pests--Their Detection and Control.)

Apply one of the following formulations:

beta-cyfluthrin--0.8 to 1.6 fl oz/A Baythroid XL (or labeled mixtures containing beta-cyfluthrin like Leverage 360)

cyfluthrin--0.8 to 1.6 fl oz/A Tombstone (or OLF)

lambda-cyhalothrin--0.96 to 1.6 fl oz/A Warrior II or 1.92 to 3.20 fl oz/A Lambda-Cy (LambdaT, or OLF) (or labeled mixtures containing lambda-cyhalothrin like Endigo ZC)

lambda-cyhalothrin+chlorantraniliprole--5.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A Besiege

lambda-cyhalothrin+chlorantraniliprole--5.0 to 8.0 fl oz/A Besiege

zeta-cypermethrin--1.28 to 4.00 fl oz/A Mustang Maxx (or OLF)

zeta-cypermethrin+bifenthrin--2.6 to 6.1 fl oz/A Hero EC

Flea Beetle Adults

acetamiprid--1.5 to 2.5 oz/A Assail 30SG (or OLF)

beta-cyfluthrin--1.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A Baythroid XL

bifenthrin--2.1 to 6.4 fl oz/A Bifenture 2EC (Sniper, or OLF)

bifenthrin+imidacloprid--5.1 to 7.7 fl oz/A Brigadier

carbaryl--1.0 to 2.0 qt/A Sevin XLR Plus (or OLF)

clothianidin--soil 9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A Belay 2.13SC; foliar 2.0 to 3.0 fl oz/A Belay 2.13SC

cyfluthrin--1.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A Tombstone (or OLF)

imidacloprid--soil 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz/A Admire Pro(or OLF);

foliar-1.2 fl oz/A Admire PRO (or OLF)-

imidacloprid+beta-cyfluthrin--2.4 to 2.8 fl oz/A Leverage 360

lambda-cyhalothrin--1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A Warrior II or 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A Lambda-Cy (LambdaT, or OLF) (or mixtures containing lambda-cyhalothrin like Besiege)

lambda-cyhalothrin+thiamethoxam--3.5 to 4.5 fl oz/A Endigo ZC

thiamethoxam--soil 1.66 to 2.67 oz/A Platinum 75SG; foliar 1.5 to 3.0 oz/A Actara 25WDG

zeta-cypermethrin--1.76 to 4.00 fl oz/A Mustang Maxx (or OLF)

zeta-cypermethrin+bifenthrin--2.6 to 6.1 fl oz/A Hero EC

Tortoise Beetles

carbaryl--1.0 to 2.0 qt/A Sevin XLR Plus (or OLF)

lambda-cyhalothrin--1.28 to 1.92 fl oz/A Warrior II or 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A Lambda-Cy (LambdaT, or OLF) (or labeled mixtures containing lambda-cyhalothrin like Besiege)

lambda-cyhalothrin+thiamethoxam--4.0 to 4.5 fl oz/A Endigo ZC

Pesticide	Use Category ¹	Hours to Reentry	Days to Harvest ²
INSECTICIDE			
acetamiprid	G	12	7
beta-cyfluthrin	R	12	0
bifenthrin	R	12	see label
bifenthrin + imidacloprid	R	12	21
carbaryl	G	12	7
chlorpyrifos	R	24	125
clothianidin (foliar/soil)	G	12	14/see label
cyfluthrin	R	12	0
ethoprop	R	48/72	see label
imidacloprid (soil/foliar)	G	12	125/7
imidacloprid+beta-cyfluthrin	R	12	7
lambda-cyhalothrin	R	24	7
lambda-cyhalothrin+chlorantraniliprole	R	24	14
lambda-cyhalothrin+thiamethoxam	R	24	14
thiamethoxam (foliar/soil)	G	12	14/see label
zeta-cypermethrin	R	12	1
zeta-cypermethrin+bifenthrin	R	12	21
FUNGICIDE (FRAC code)			
Botran (Group 14)	G	12	0
Mertect (Group 1)	G	12	0
Scholar (Group 12)	G	12	0
Uniform (Groups 4 + 11)	G	12	AP

See Table D-6.

¹ G = general, R = restricted ² AP = At planting

Nematode Control

See Chapter E "Nematodes" section of Soil Pests--Their Detection and Control. Use fumigants listed in the "Soil Fumigation" section or Mocap (60.0 to 80.0 pounds per acre of 10G or 1.0 to 1.5 gallons of 6EC) or Vydate L. Use as recommended on the label.

Disease Control

Seedling Disease Control (*Rhizoctonia* sp. and *Pythium* sp.)

Uniform--0.34 fl oz 3.66SE/1000 row ft.

Black Rot and Scurf

Seedbed soil should be new or sterilized sand, and a bed temperature of 80° to 85°F (26.7° to 29.4°C) should be maintained. Use a 2-year rotation to reduce potential for disease development in the fields. Avoid applying fertilizer after July 1.

Use seed potatoes that are free of scurf scales for sprout production. During bedding, dip "seed roots" for 1-2 minutes in a suspension containing 8.0 fluid ounces of Mertect 340F per 7.5 gallons of water and plant immediately.

Use sprouts that are cut above the soil line whenever possible to reduce incidence of scurf.

Avoid bruising roots during harvest. Maintain a temperature of 80° to 85°F (26.71° to 29.4°C) during the curing period, and DO NOT allow temperature during storage to drop below 55°F (12.8°C). Maintain a relative humidity of 85 to 90 percent during curing and storage.

Soft Rot (*Rhizopus*)

Use a resistant variety (eg. Beauregard)

During bedding: Just before bedding, use a 10 to 15 second root dip. Use Botran 75WP (1.0 lb/10 gal water).

At harvest: Dip or spray harvested table or seed-stock roots after cleaning and before packaging. Use 1.0 lb of Botran 75WP in 100 gallons of treating solution. Scholar 1.9SC at 16.0 to 32.0 fl oz/100 gal of dip is also an option.

Pox (Soil Rot)

Maintain a pH between 4.8 and 5.2 to assist in control. Use crop rotation, clean seed, and lean beds. Fumigation prior to planting may also help.

Fusarium Wilt

Use resistant varieties.

Surface Rot

Minimize injury during harvest. Cure as soon as possible under proper storage conditions. Use clean seed for bedding.

TOMATOES

Recommended Market Tomatoes

Variety	Hybrid	Type	Season	Culture ¹	Use ²	Disease Resistance ³	Habit
Applause	Yes	Globe, Red	Early	Field	DM, LW	V,F	Determinate
Primo Red	Yes	Globe, Red	Early	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tomv	Determinate
Sunshine	Yes	Globe, Red	Early	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Gls	Determinate
Sunstart	Yes	Globe, Red	Early	Field, HT	DM, LW, S	V,F,Gls	Determinate
Amelia	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	LW, S	V,F,Tswv	Determinate
BHN 1009	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	LW, S	V,F	Determinate
BHN 589	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW	V,F,Tomv	Determinate
BHN 961	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tomv	Determinate
BHN 964	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tomv,Eb	Determinate
Biltmore	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW,	V,F,Asc,Gls	Determinate
Brandy Boy	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW		Determinate
Charger	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW, S	V,F,Gls,Asc,Tylc	Determinate
Crista	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tswv	Determinate
Defiant	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW	V,F,Lb	Determinate
Floralina	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW	V,F,Asc,Gls	Determinate
Florida 47R	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	LW, S	V,F,Asc,Gls	Determinate
Mountain Glory	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Gls,Tswv	Determinate
Mountain Spring	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW	V,F	Determinate
Mt. Merit	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,N,Tswv, Lb,	Determinate
Red Deuce	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tomv,Gls,Asc	Determinate
Red Defender	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,N,Tswv	Determinate
Red Mountain	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW,S	V,FTswv	Determinate
Rocky Top	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW, S	V,F,Gls	Determinate
Scarlet Red	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW, S	V,F	Determinate
Sunbrite	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW, S	V,F	Determinate
SunGuard	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW	V,F,Gls,Asc	Determinate
BHN 871	Yes	Globe, Yellow	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW	V,F,Tomv	Determinate
Carolina Gold	Yes	Globe, Yellow	Mid	Field	DM, LW	V,F	Determinate
Lemon Boy	Yes	Globe, Yellow	Mid	Field, HT	DM, LW	V,F,N	Indeterminate
BHN602	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid, Late	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Tswv	Determinate
Florida 91	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid, Late	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,Asc,Gls	Determinate
Mt. Fresh Plus	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid, Late	Field	DM, LW, S	V,F,N	Determinate
Phoenix	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid, Late	Field	LW, S	V,F,Asc,Gls	Determinate
Red Bounty	Yes	Globe, Red	Mid, Late	Field, HT	DM, LW	V,F,N,Gls,Tswv	Determinate

¹Culture: Field = For field growing, HT = for growing in a High Tunnel (Abbreviations applicable to this table; not necessarily elsewhere in this guide.)

²Use: DM = direct market (roadside, farmer's market); LW = Local wholesale; S = Shipping (Abbreviations applicable to this table; not necessarily elsewhere in this guide.)

³Resistances or tolerances: V = Verticillium wilt; F = Fusarium wilt; N = Root knot nematode, Asc = Alternaria stem canker; Gls = Gray leaf spot; Tomv = Tomato mosaic virus; Tswv = Tomato spotted wilt virus; Lb = Late blight; Eb = Early blight; Tylc = Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl virus.

For information on resistance to specific disease races or species contact your seed supplier. (Abbreviations applicable to this table; not necessarily elsewhere in this guide.)