

Vital Earth Resources

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2013 Crop Results

**Vitazyme on Husk Tomatoes
(*Physalis ixocarpa*)**

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Location: Tochapam, Palmarito, State of Puebla, Mexico

Variety: *Physalis ixocarpa*

Planting date: unknown

Experimental design: A field of husk tomatoes was divided into a 1.0 ha area treated with Vitazyme, and the rest of the field received Citoquin, another biostimulant. The objective of the study was to evaluate the relative effectiveness of the products on tomato growth and yield.

1. Citoquin

2. Vitazyme

Fertilization: unknown

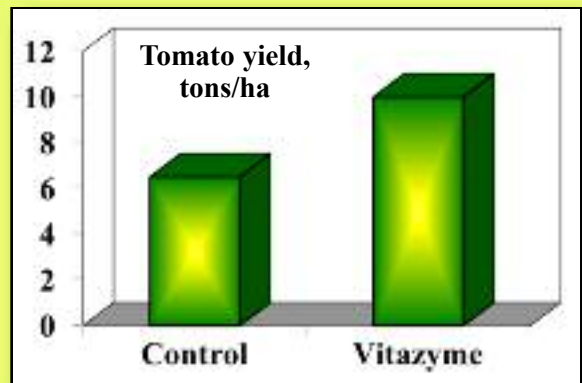
Vitazyme application: (1) 1 liter/ha at early bloom on June 5, 2012 (63 ml in each 25 liter backpack, at 200 liters/ha applied); (2) 1 liter/ha 15 days later on June 20, 2012

Citoquin application: applied in several applications (number not known) at 500 ml/ha. Citoquin has 250 ppm gibberellins, 200 ppm cytokinins, and 20 ppm auxins.

Yield results: The harvest date is not known.

Treatment	Yield tons/ha	Yield change tons/ha
Control	6.5	—
Vitazyme	10.0	3.5 (+54%)

**Increase in yield with
Vitazyme: 54%**



Growth results: Compared to Citoquin, Vitazyme produced ...

- Longer plant life
- Greater leaf area
- Darker green leaf color (more chlorophyll)

Conclusions: A husk tomato study in Mexico revealed that Vitazyme greatly increased fruit yield (+54%) from plants that had more leaf chlorophyll, were larger, and lived longer, showing that this product is an excellent adjunct to tomato culture in Mexico.