pagina 1: 10.1.c Wob juncto 63.2.a Vo 1107/2009 juncto 39.2.a Vo 178/2002 pagina 2: 10.2.e, 10.1.c Wob juncto 63.2.a Vo 1107/2009 juncto 39.2.a Vo 178/2002 pagina 3 t/m 72: 10.1.c Wob juncto 63.2.a Vo 1107/2009 juncto 39.2.a Vo 178/2002

### **CONFIDENTIAL REPORT**

CONTROL OF PEPINO MOSAIC VIRUS IN TOMATO

Sponsor: Valto B.V.

Leehove 81 2678 MB De Lier The Netherlands

Objective: Evaluation of attenuated isolates of *Pepino mosaic virus* for cross-protection.

Period: March – July 2012

Performer:

Date: January 2013

Project coordinator:

Project manager:

Signature: Date: 01 February 2013

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#### **SUMMARY**

In 2012 a project was carried out in The Netherlands to test the efficacy of attenuated isolates of *Pepino mosaic virus* for cross-protection in protected tomato. The project consisted of two trials with six treatments:

Treatment	A1	A2
1	-	agEU + agCH
2	-	-
3	V10 (VX1 + VC)	agEU + agCH
4	V10 (VX1 + VC)	-
5	VC	agCH
6	VX1	agEU

<sup>-:</sup> untreated

The first foliar spray application with mild virus isolates of PepMV was carried out when plants were 10-30 cm heigh. The following application with virulent PepMV isolates was conducted with a 21 days interval. Assessments on virus symptoms and phytotoxicity were conducted weekly till harvest. At harvest fruit symptoms were assessed and yield was measured.

PepMV related symptoms on leaves and fruits were strongly reduced in plants infected with attenuated virus isolates before treating the plants with aggressive viral isolates. The isolates with aggressive symptoms were found to reduce flowering, setting of trusses and finally yield. On the other hand hardly no yield loss occurred in plants that were treated with one of the attenuated isolates. The yield of the cross-protected plants were comparable with the yield of the untreated control plants. Quality of the harvested fruits was not effected when plants were cross-protected by mild virus isolates.

Crop damage (caused by the carborundum which was added to the spray solution) was observed at the beginning of the trial only on the leaves that were present during the applications. Some stunting of the plants was observed in all viral objects with the most severe symptoms in the virulent virus control agEU + agCH.

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV) is a member of genus Potexvirus which infects mainly solanaceous plants, including tomato, potato and tobacco. Pepino mosaic virus was first found in Peru in 1974 on pepino. Since then, the virus was first reported on greenhouse tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) in the Netherlands and United Kingdom in 1999. Based on the PepMV genomic RNA analysis, the North American strains (US genotypes), PepMV-US1 and PepMV-US2, are closely related to each other but they differ from the European (EU tomato genotype), Chilean (CH2 genotype) and Peruvian (LP genotype) strains. PepMV is considered as a highly infectious and readily transmittable and it systemically infects tomato.

#### **Symptoms**

PepMV can cause various symptoms in tomato. Reports on the disease severity of infected plants vary from minor to severe depending on the type of PepMV strain, age, vigour and cultivar of tomato plant and climatic/growing conditions. Symptoms are often expressed during fall and winter months when temperatures and light levels (daylight) are minimal. Initial symptoms usually appear 2-3 weeks after infection. Early symptoms are noticeable on the growing terminals (heads) of infected plants with light-green, thin or needle-like leaves and stunted growth. On leaves symptoms appear as yellow angular spots and bubbly areas, mild interveinal chlorosis (yellowing) and leaf distortions such as spindly leaves. Streaks of browning may appear on stems and flowering clusters that may affect the development of flowers and fruits. Fruits sometimes show discoloration of yellow-red mosaic patterns, called marbling and may lead to uneven fruit ripening. Severely affected plants become stunted and distorted.

PepMV is transmitted mechanically, particularly by contact. PepMV is readily transmitted by contaminated tools, workers' hands and clothing. Direct plant-to-plant contact and propagation by grafting can also spread the virus.

In 2012 a project was carried out in The Netherlands in protected tomato to examine whether tomato plants can be protected against PepMV (agEU + agCH) by a preceding infection with an attenuated isolate of this virus (V10). The project was conducted conform GEP (Good Experimental Practice) standards.

The purposes of the project were:

- evaluation of mild virus isolates VX1, VC and V10 in tomato for the control of virulent isolates
- determine crop safety

In chapter 2 the materials and methods used in this project will be explained. The results obtained from the trials will be discussed in chapter 3 and the conclusions drawn are given in chapter 4.

Appendix 1 contains the GEP certificate for recognition of efficacy testing and the BBCH growth stage scale is given in appendix 2. Appendix 3 contains the climatic data. Appendix 4 contains the raw data of the assessments.

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#### 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 Trial site

Two trials were laid out in this project, consisting of six treatments (see Table 1). The virulent isolate agEU + agCH was used as virulent virus control.

The plots were laid out in a randomised block design with 4 replicates. Each replicate consisted of another tomato cultivar; Brioso (cocktail tomato), Endeavour, Komeett and Levanzo (all truss tomato), which are all common commercial cultivars in the Netherlands. Each plot consisted of 20 plants. Each block of plants was surrounded by sweet pepper plants (non-host for PepMV). The trial located in was devided over two greenhouse compartments and the trial in over three greenhouse compartments. The layout of the trials is given in chapter 3.

#### 2.2 Treatments

The first application with mild viruses was conducted when the crop was 10-30 cm heigh. The following application with the virulent virus was conducted with a 21 days interval. In Table 1 the different virus isolates are given.

Table 1: Treatments, virus isolates and application timings

- table 1: 11 catherine) in an included and approximation and appr					
Treatment	A1	A2			
1	-	agEU + agCH			
2	-	-			
3	V10 (VX1 + VC)	agEU + agCH			
4	V10 (VX1 + VC)	-			
5	VC	agCH			
6	VX1	agEU			

<sup>-:</sup> untreated

Virus isolate	
VX1	mild Peruvian strain
VC	mild Chile-2 strain
agEU	agressive European strain
agCH	agressive Chile strain

### 2.3 Application details

The equipment used to carry out the first application with mild viruses was a high-pressure spraying arm carrying spraying nozzles of type XRTEEJET 11003VK. The amount of spray liquid used was 1.1-1.6 L/m². Carborundum was added to the spray solution to provide enough abrasion to introduce virus into the plant cells. The first application for both locations was carried out at hereafter half of the number of plants were brought to the During the applications the plots were separated by plastic screens to avoid spray drift. The second application with the virulent isolates was carried out by diping fingers (with latex gloves) in the virus suspension (sap from the upper leaves of tomato plants

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infected with virus) and rubbing two leaves on each plant.

Two-three weeks after the first and second application leaf samples (one sample per plant) were taken for ELISA to ensure the absence of virus in the control treatment and to check whether the plants were for 100% infected with the mild and the virulent viruses. To confirm the identity of the mild and virulent viruses in the infected plants real-time PCR was performed on mixtures of leaf samples of each plot of 20 plants.

#### 2.4 Assessment details

Assessments on virus symptoms in the apical leaves and foliage were carried out weekly. Per plot the percentage nettle head, mosaic, yellow spots, leaf necrosis, stem necrosis, leaf distortion and chlorosis was recorded. Furthermore, flowering and setting of trusses was assessed and fruits were evaluated on viral symptoms. Occurrence of phytotoxic symptoms and crop condition was assessed according to the following scale:

## Crop safety (10-1):

- 10 no phytotoxic symptoms compared to the untreated control
- 9 symptoms hardly visible
- 8 a small trace of symptoms
- 7 light, but clearly visible symptoms
- 6 light till moderate symptoms
- 5 moderate symptoms
- 4 severe symptoms
- 3 very severe symptoms
- 2 crop almost dead
- 1 crop dead

## Crop condition (10-1)

- 10 excellent crop condition,
- 9 very good crop condition,
- 8 good crop condition,
- 7 reasonable crop condition,
- 6 moderate crop condition,
- 5 unsatisfied crop condition,
- 4 bad crop condition,
- 3 very bad crop condition,
- 2 crop nearly dead,
- 1 crop dead

Tomato fruits (four trusses per plant) were harvested once a week from the beginning of June till the beginning of July. On the day of harvest, fruits were rated for the presence of marbling, fruit discolourations, damage and deformations.

A very strictly hygiene protocol was implemented to avoid contaminating infections between treatments. All personnel followed a specific working order to reduce the consequences of accidental contamination between treatments. The uninfected treatment was always visited prior to the other treatments.

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### 2.5 Guidelines

The project was carried out according to the following EPPO guidelines:

PP 1/135(3)	Phytotoxicity assessment.
PP 1/152(3)	Design and analysis of efficacy evaluation trials.
PP 1/181(3)	Conduct and reporting of efficacy evaluation trials.

# 2.6 Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed statistically by regression analysis (GENSTAT). Values followed by the same letter did not differ significantly (p=0.05).

## 3 TRIAL SITE DETAILS AND RESULTS

In this chapter the following abbreviations are used:

PESINC Pest incidence PESSEV Pest severity

For the presentation of the results the following descriptions were discussed:

- treatment 1: virulent virus control

- treatment 2: negative control

- treatment 3: efficacy V10

- treatment 4: phytotoxicity control

- treatment 5: efficacy VC

- treatment 6: efficacy VX1

### 3.1 Trial site details I-12-6701-1

### Trial location

THAT TO CALIOTT			
Location:	GPS north latitude:	51.593	
	GPS east longitude:	4.240	
Street:			
Province:			
Country:			

# Trial lay-out

S	ection	1
PEPPER	1 E	3 B
PEPPER	1 E	3 B
PEPPER	2 L	2 L
	ntroato	

sect	section 2			on 2	_	secti	on 2
PEPPER	PEPPER		5 E	7 B		PEPPER	PEPPER
4			5	7		8	
K	PEPPER		E	В		K	PEPPER
4			6	6		8	
K	PEPPER		L	L		K	PEPPER

secti	on 3	_	sec 3
9 E	11 B		PEPPER
9	11		12
E	B		K
10	10		12
L	L		K

untreated

V10/untreated

untreated/agEU+agCH



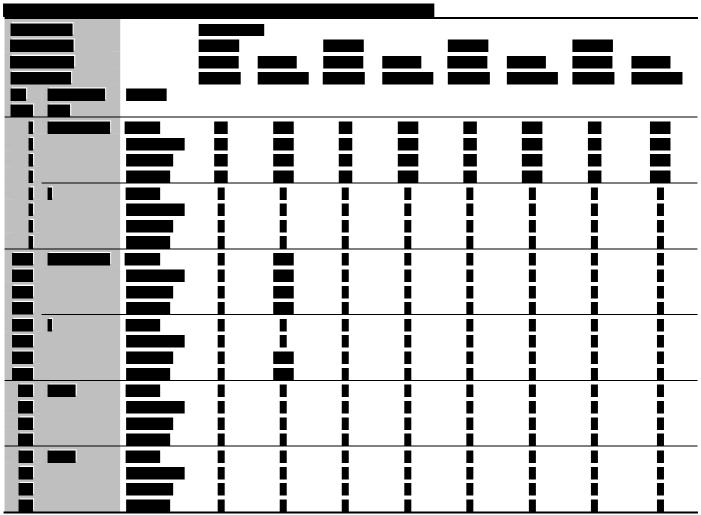
Project number: I-12-6701

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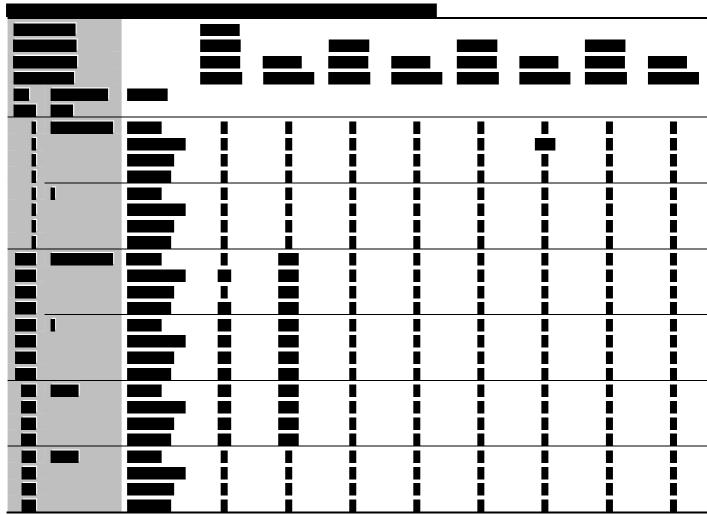
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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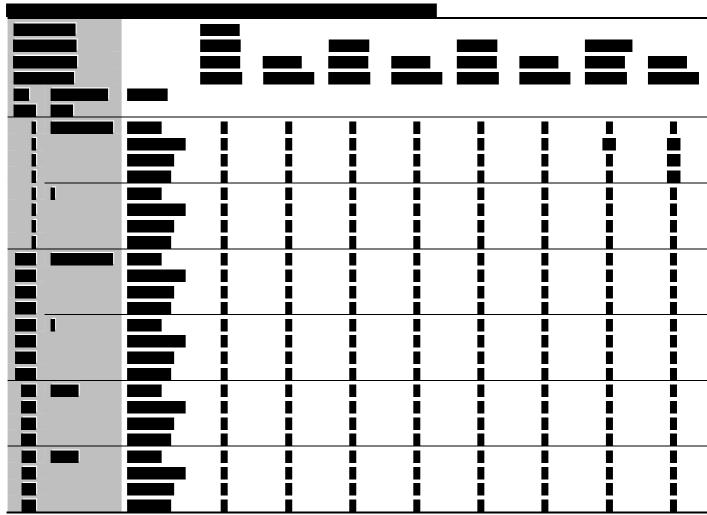
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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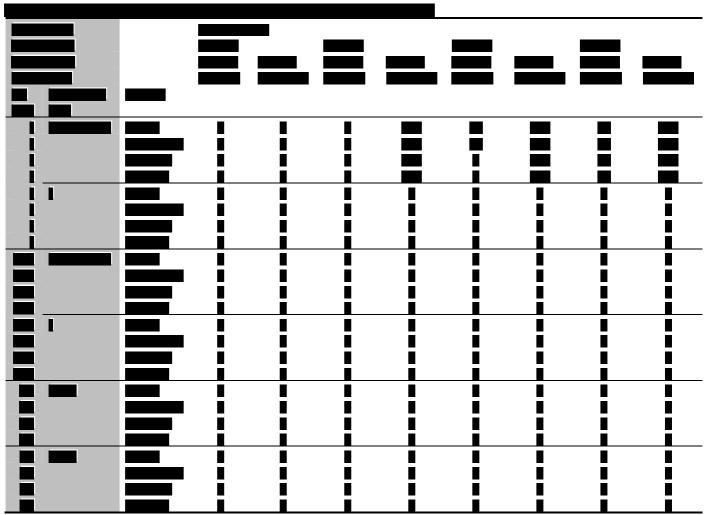
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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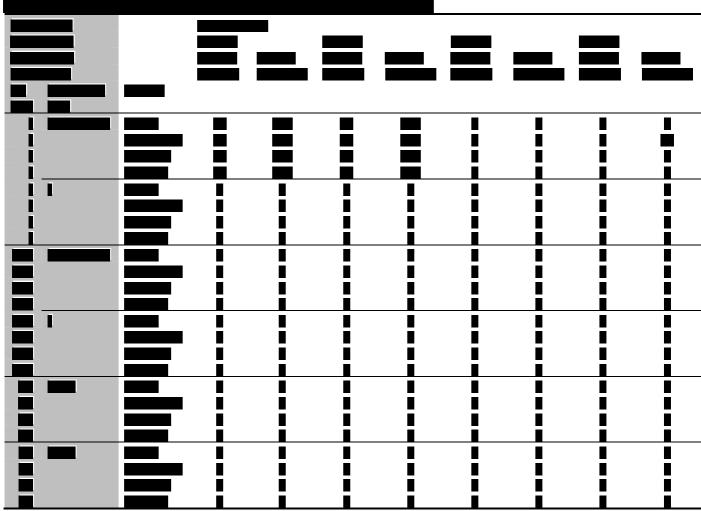
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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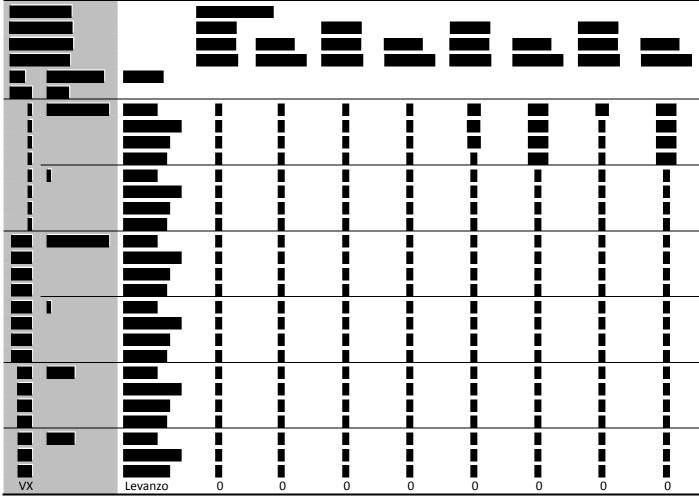
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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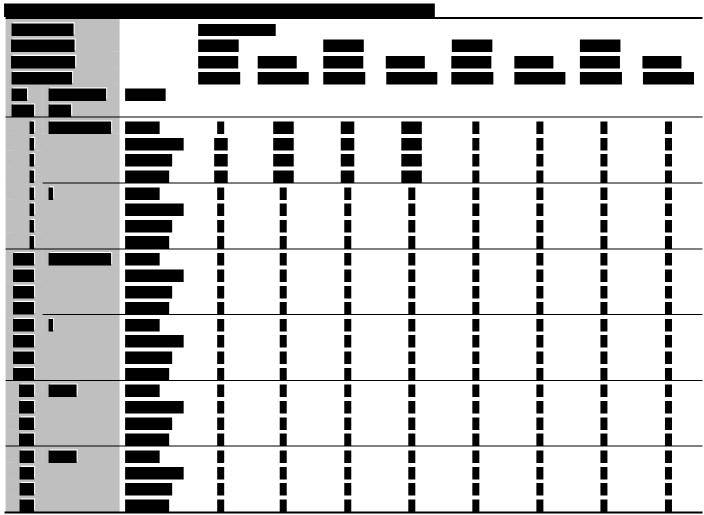
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

Continued Table 3: Symptom scores on tomato in trial I-12-6701-1 (n=20).



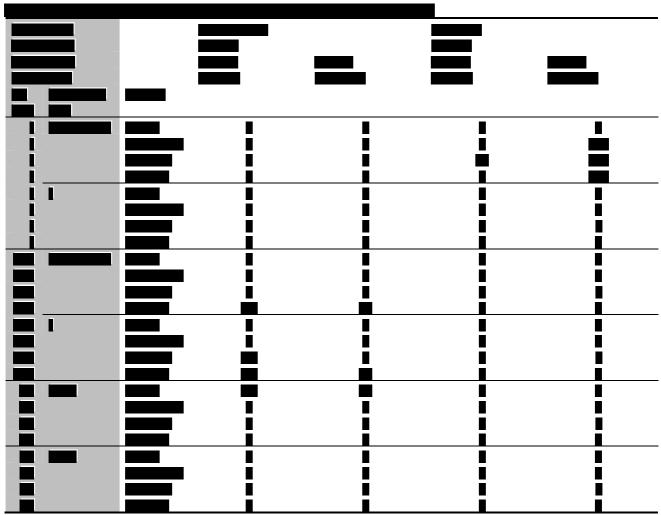
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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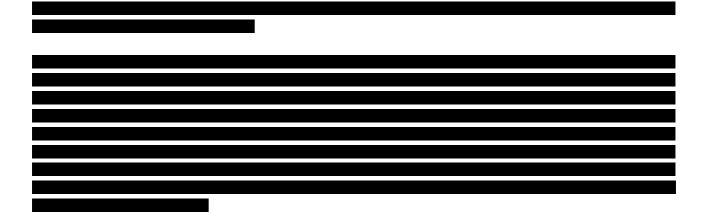


A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

Project number: I-12-6701



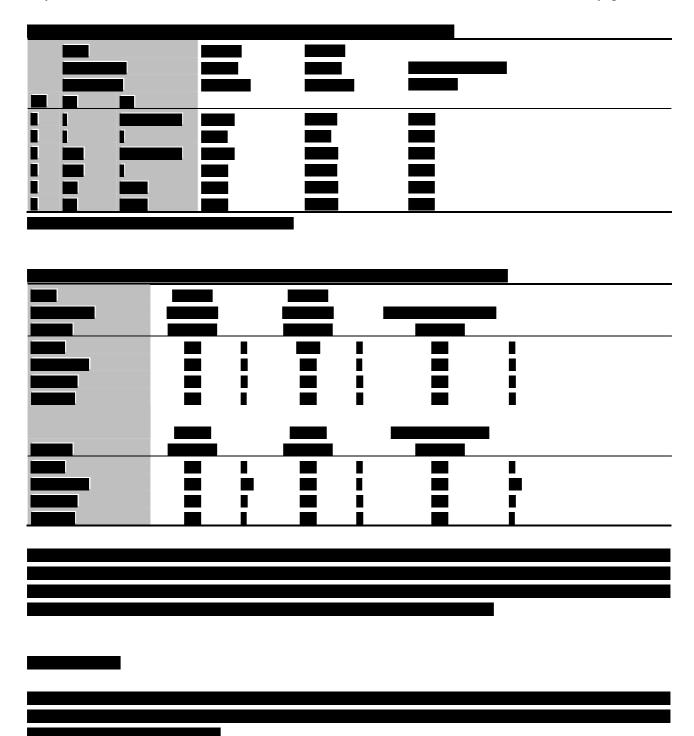
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus





A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

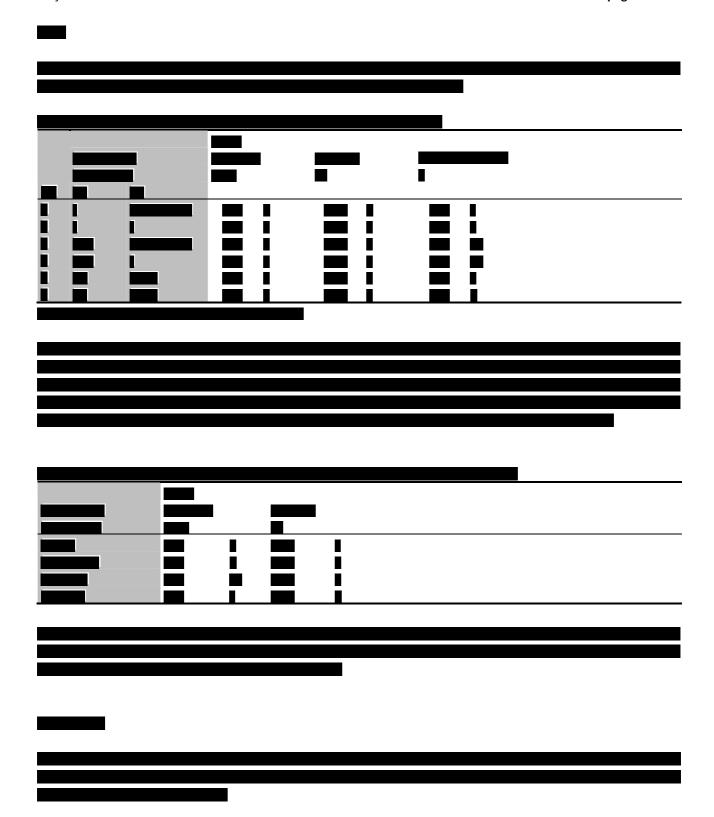
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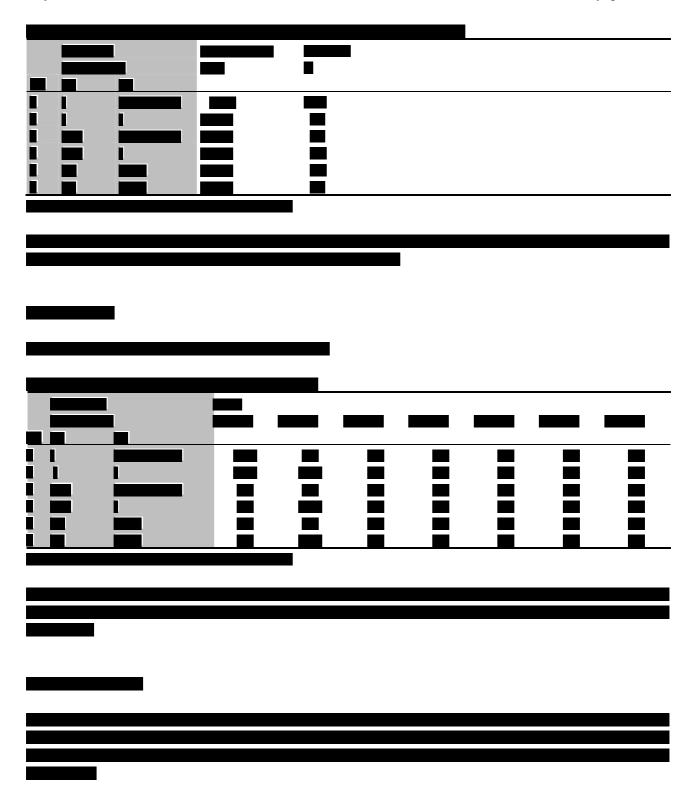




of damaged stem trusses in cultivar Komeett was somewhat lower than in the other varieties.

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## 3.3 Trial site details I-12-6701-2

# **Trial location**

Location:	GPS north latitude:	52.015		
	GPS east longitude:	4.315		
Street:				
Province:				
Country:				

# Trial lay-out

## section 1: untreated

section 2: V10/untreated

PEPPER	1 K	2 E	3 L	4 B	PEPPER	PEPPER	1 K	2 E	3 L	4 B	PEPPER	
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--

# section 3: untreated/agEU+agCH

section	5.1	\/X/	′aσFII

	PEPPER	1 K	2 E	3 L	4 B	PEPPER	PEPPER	1 K	2 E	3 L	4 B	PEPPER
--	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

# section 4: V10/agEU+agCH

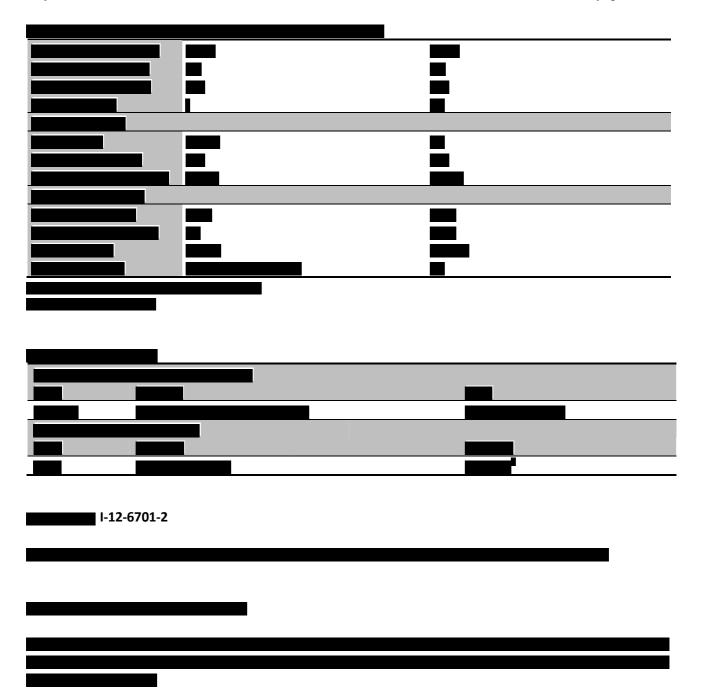
8	1	2	3	4	~	~	1	2	3	4	~
PPEF	K	E	L	В	PPEF	) PEF	K	E	L	В	PPEF
PEI					BEI	PEI					PEI

K: Komeett E: Endeavour L: Levanzo B: Brioso

## Cultural conditions of the trial site

Soil type:	Rockwool		
Crop: Cultivar:		Target temperature:	Day: 20°C Night: 18°C
Plot size:		Lit:	No

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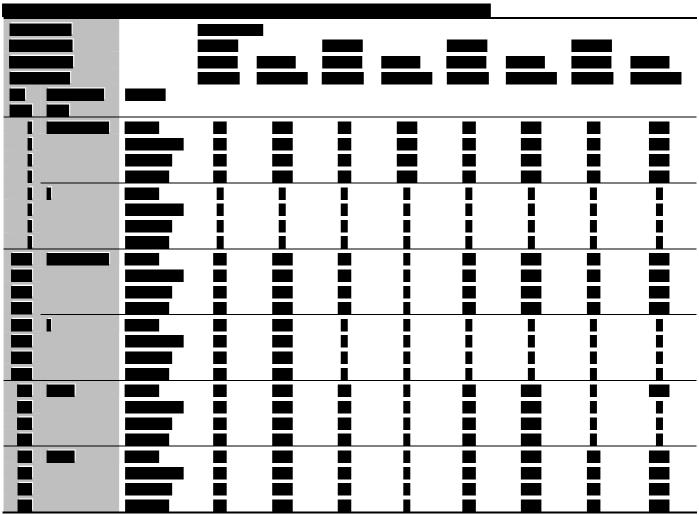


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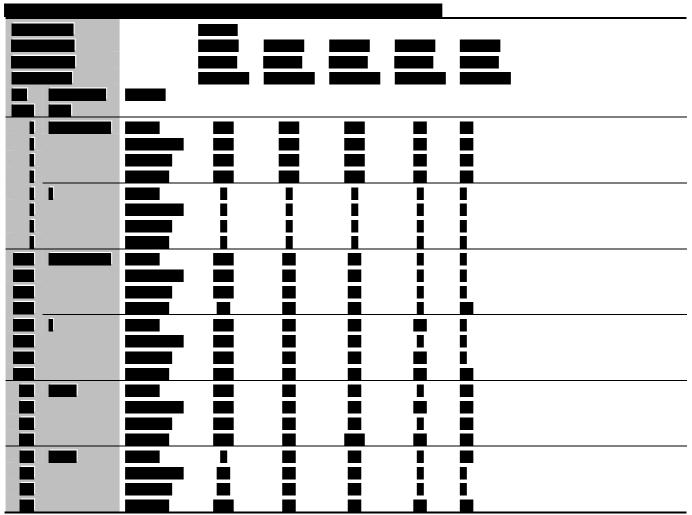
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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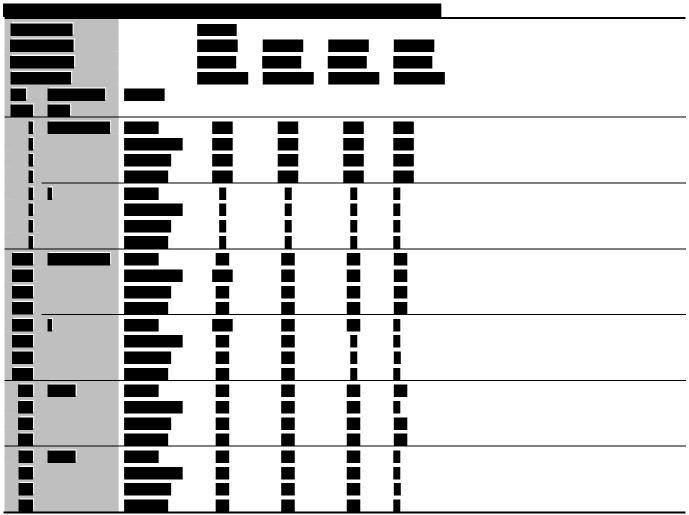
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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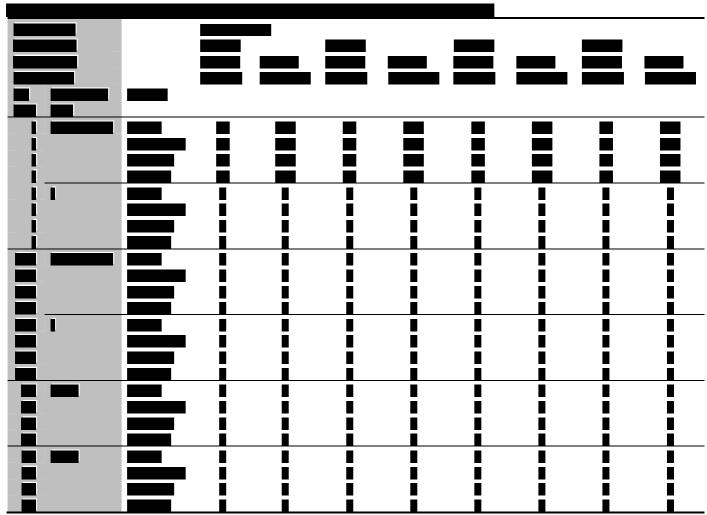
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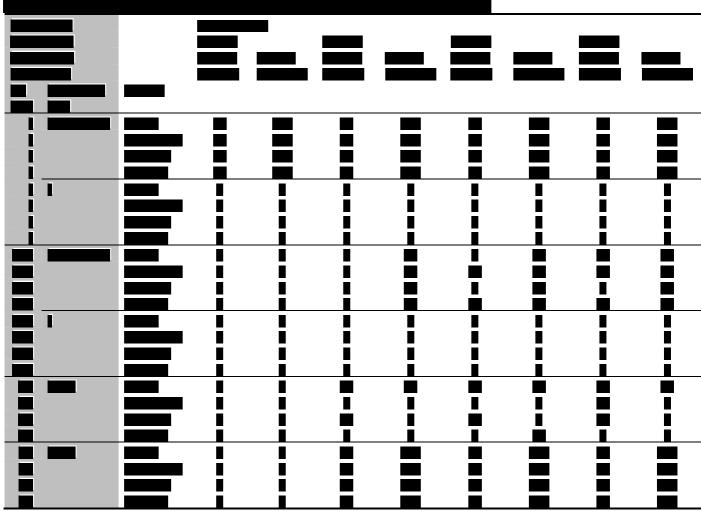
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus PESSEV % AREA is not assessed

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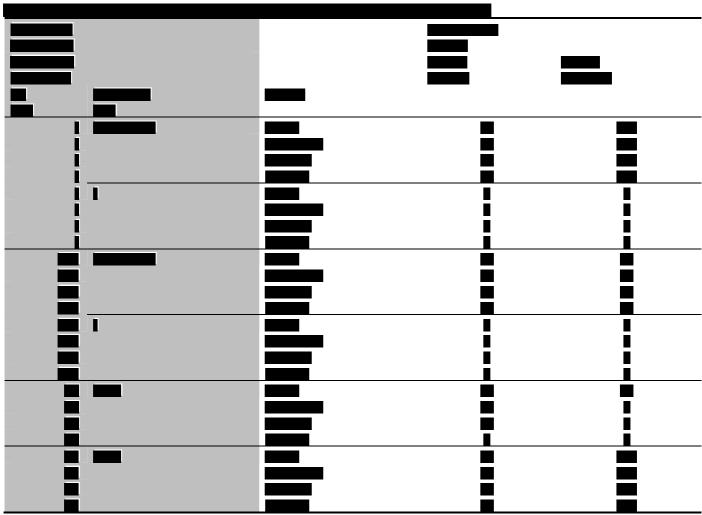
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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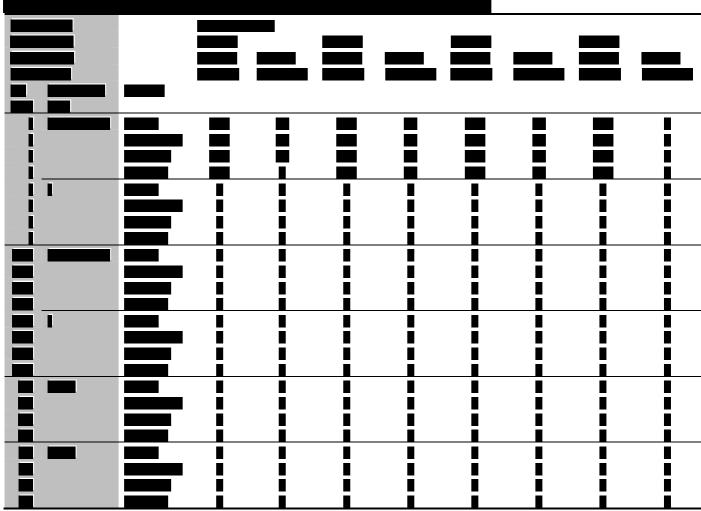
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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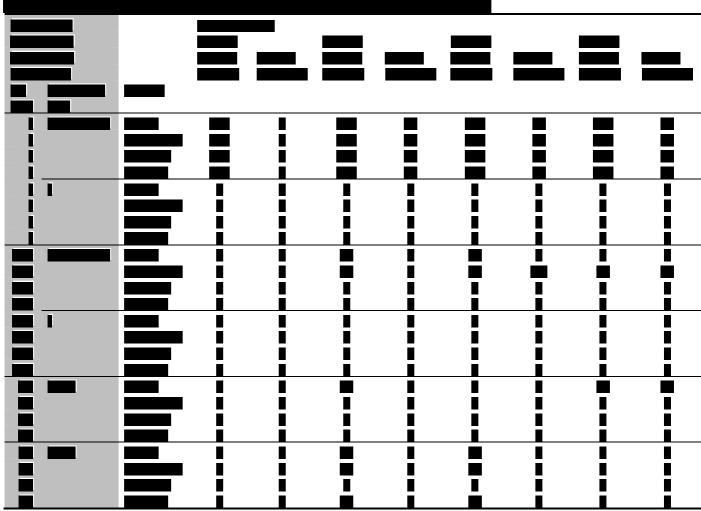
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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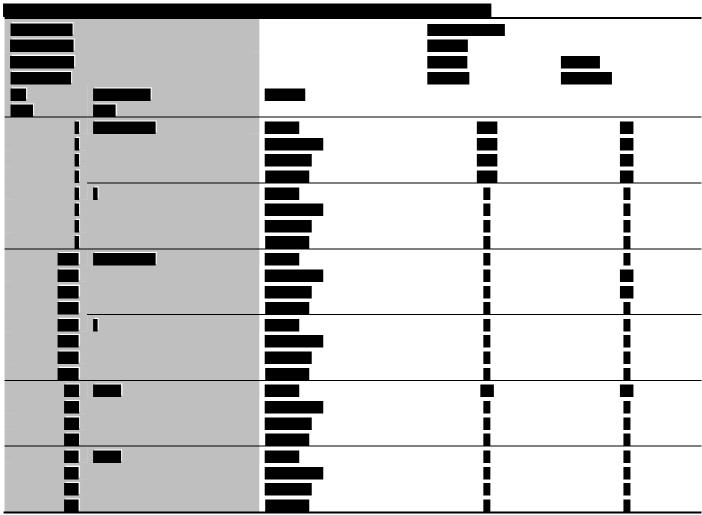
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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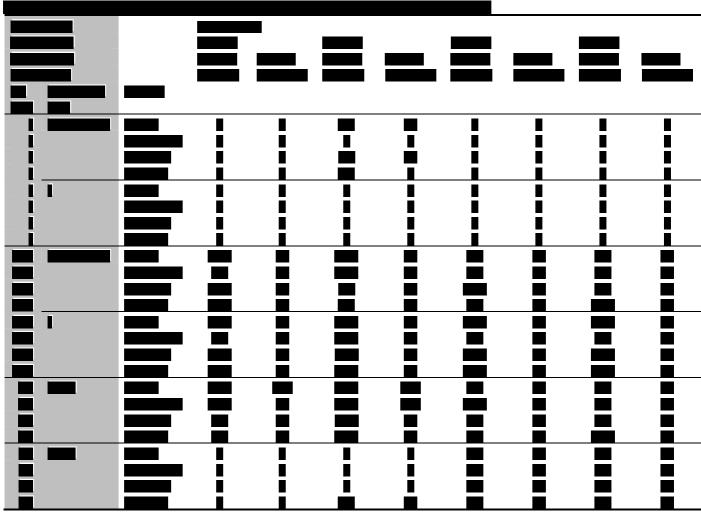
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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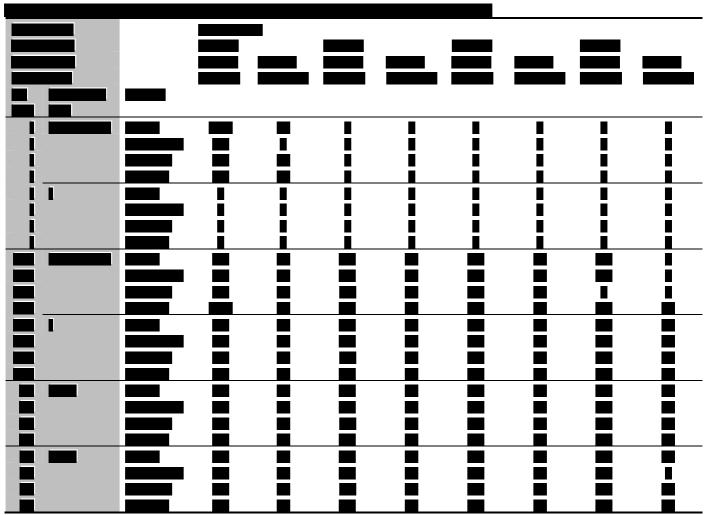
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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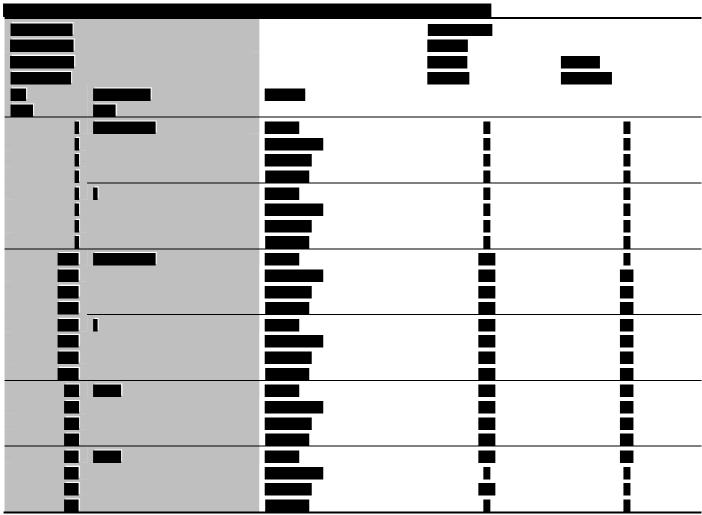
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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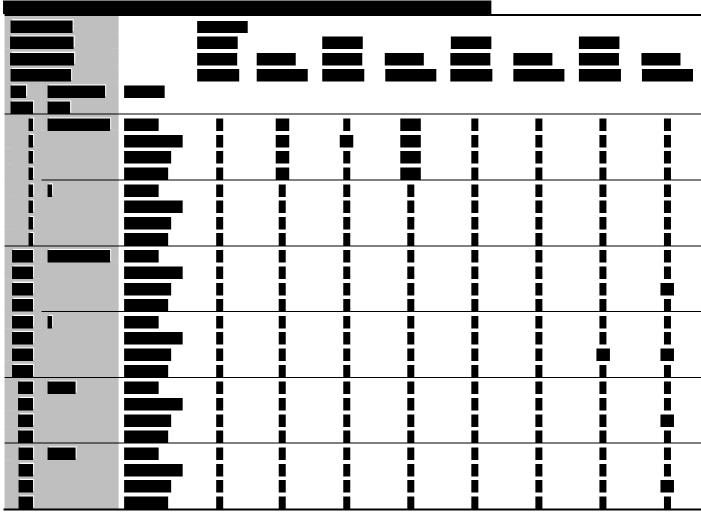
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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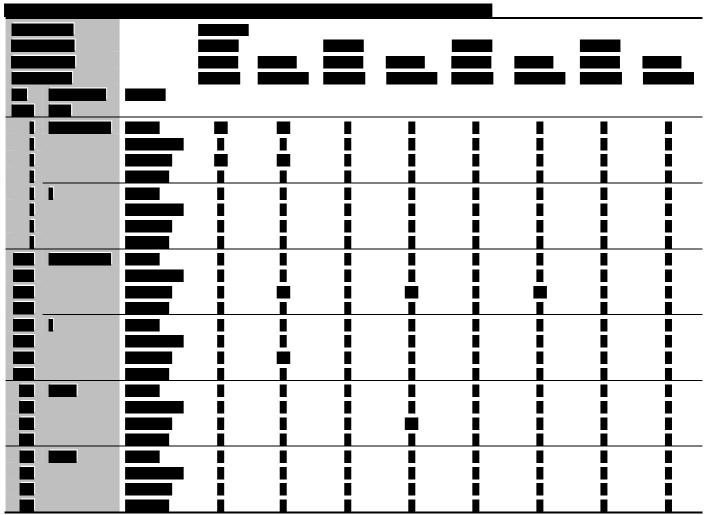
A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

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A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

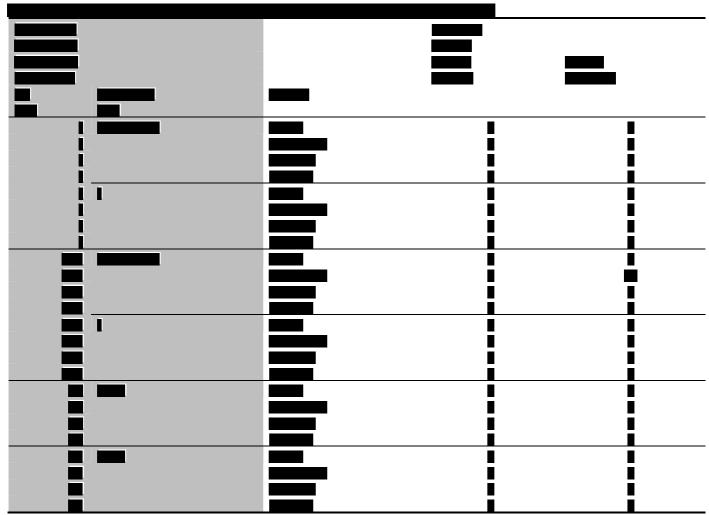
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A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus

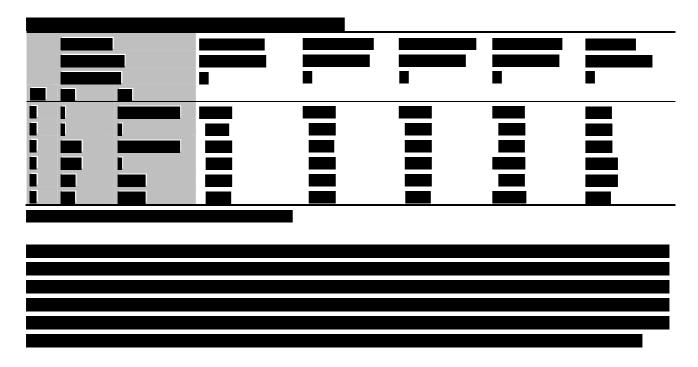
Project number: I-12-6701

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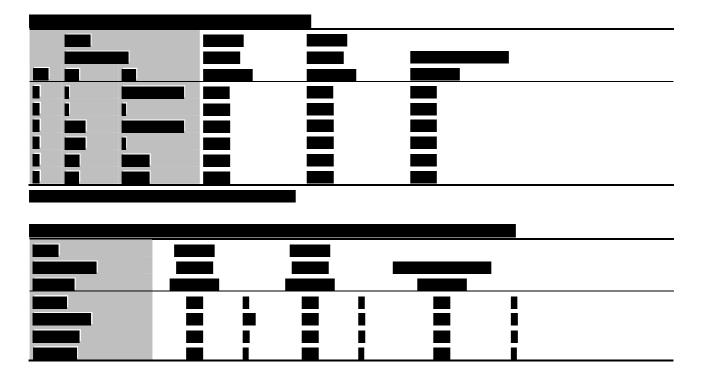


A1 (22/03): mild virus, A2 (12/04): aggressive virus



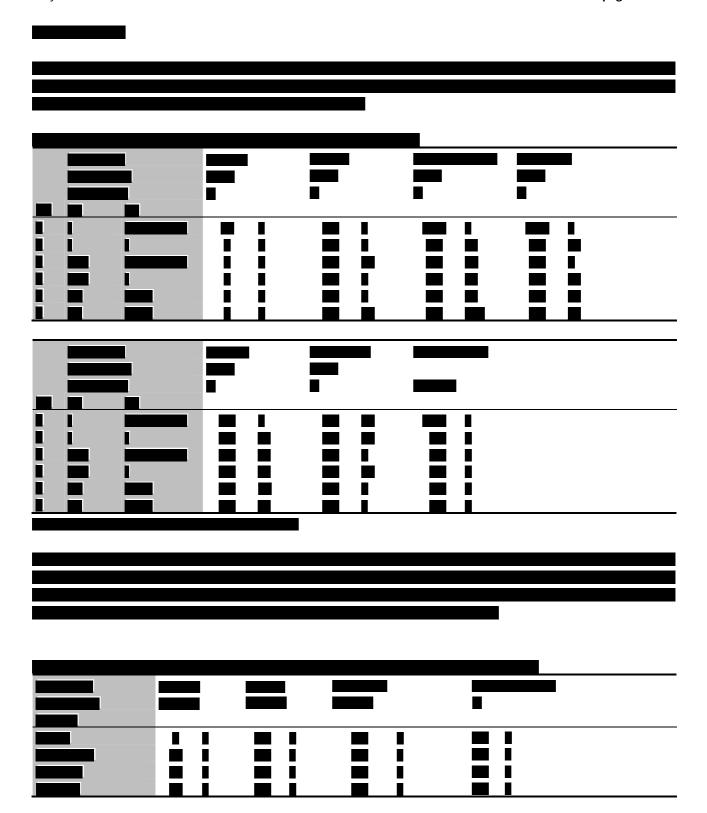


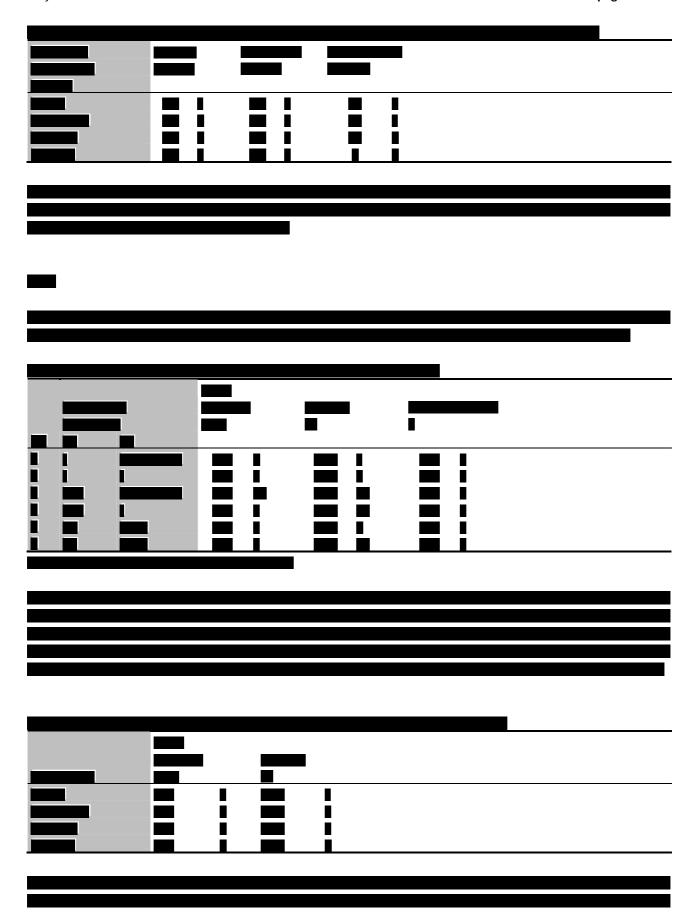
trial. In Table 12a the number of trusses is presented per treatment and Table 12b per tomato cultivar.



trusses was in cultivar Brioso the highest (cocktail tomato) and in cultivar Levanzo the lowest (see table 13b).

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## 4 **CONCLUSIONS**

In 2012 a project was carried out in The Netherlands to test the efficacy of of attenuated isolates of *Pepino mosaic virus* for cross-protection in protected tomato.

Two trials were carried out, from the results obtained the following conclusions can be drawn:

PepMV related symptoms on leaves and fruits were strongly reduced in plants infected with attenuated virus isolates before treating the plants with aggressive viral isolates. The isolates with aggressive symptoms were found to reduce flowering, setting of trusses and finally yield. On the other hand hardly no yield loss occurred in plants that were treated with one of the attenuated isolates. The yield of the cross-protected plants were comparable with the yield of the untreated control plants. Quality of the harvested fruits was not effected when plants were cross-protected by mild virus isolates.

Crop damage (caused by the carborundum which was added to the spray solution) was observed at the beginning of the trial only on the leaves that were present during the applications. Some stunting of the plants was observed in all viral objects with the most severe symptoms in the virulent virus control agEU + agCH.

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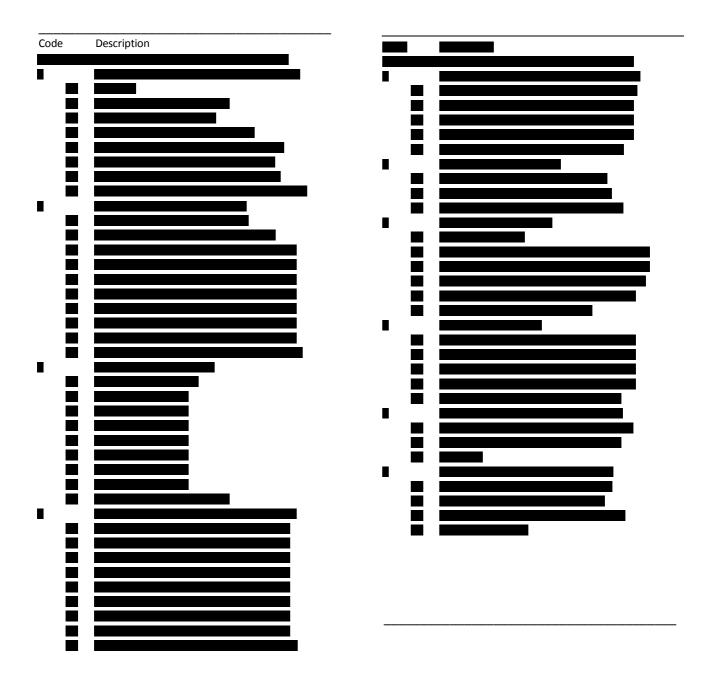
## 5 TEST FACILITY

is officially recognised as an organisation for efficacy testing (see appendix 3) as has been laid down in the "Regulation Crop Protection Products and Biocides" of September 26, 2007.

All raw data of this project will be stored at the stored at a sto

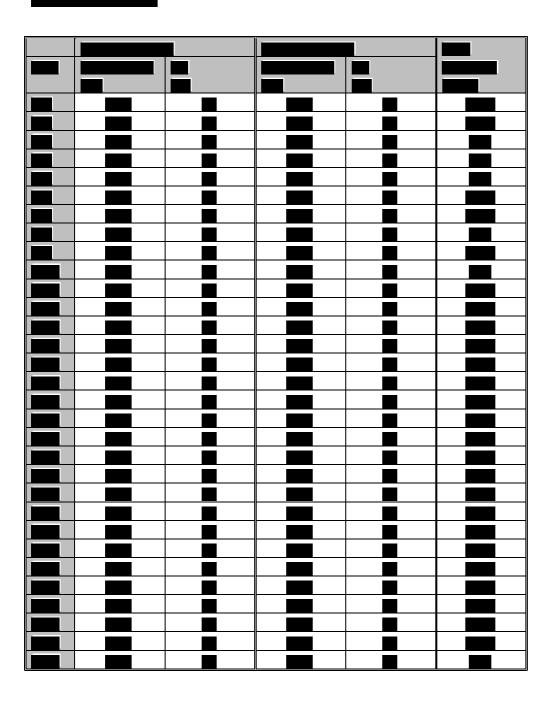


## APPENDIX 2 BBCH GROWTH STAGE SCALE





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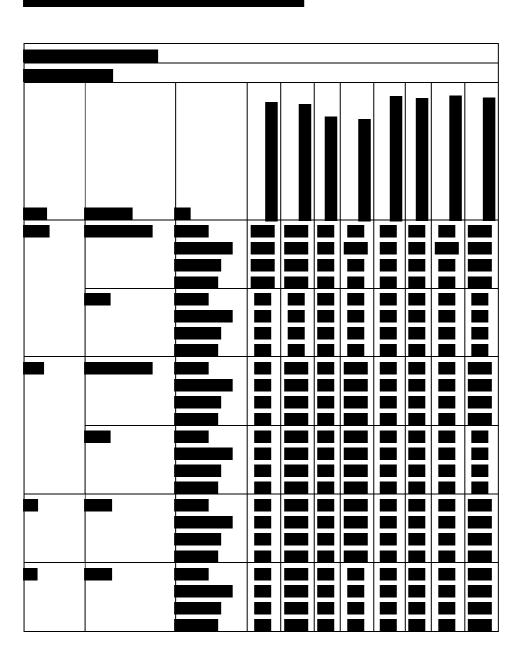
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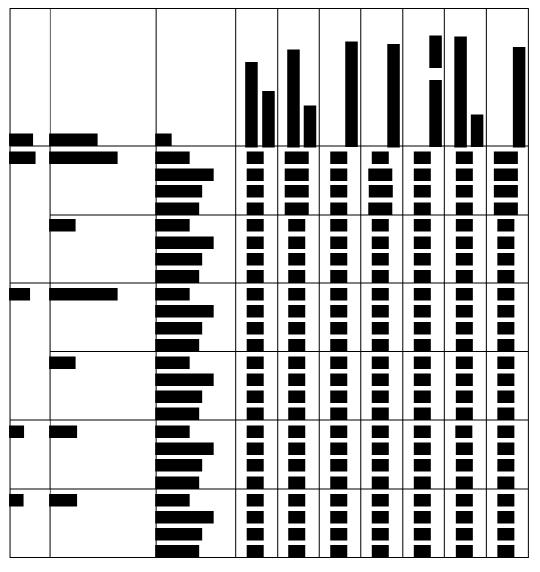


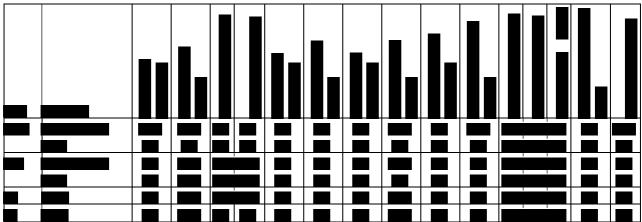
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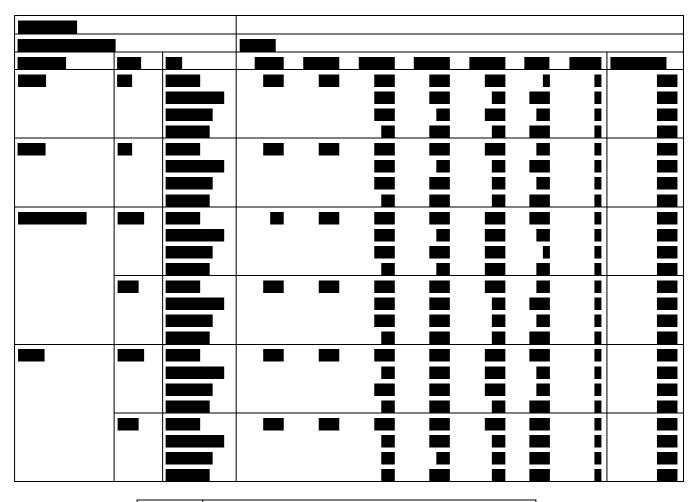


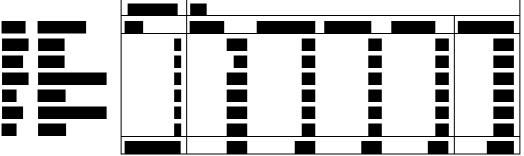
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I-12-6	701-							
Leaf s	symptoms							
mild	agressief	ras	brandnetel %bladopvl	gele stippen % planten	gele stippen %bladopvl	bladnecrose % planten	bladnecrose %bladopvl	stengel necrose % planten
geen	AgEU + agCH		71.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	59.4	100.0
			71.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	60.6	100.0
			71.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	59.4	100.0
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	geen		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			7.5	50.6	0.1	20.0	4.8	2.2
V10	agEU + agCH		8.8	43.3	0.1	27.2	5.1	4.4
			7.5	33.3	0.1	20.6	3.8	0.6
			7.5	53.9	0.1	12.2	4.0	1.1
			2.5	49.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	geen		2.5	43.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			2.5	47.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			2.5	58.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\ <u>'</u>			5.6	72.8	0.1	5.6	15.1	3.9
VC	agCH		5.0	71.1	0.1	2.8	3.4	0.0
			5.0 5.0	65.0	0.1	2.2 1.7	12.8	0.6
				73.9	0.1 0.1		0.3 5.6	0.0 5.6
VX	agELL		7.5	13.9		44.4		
٧٨	agEU	-	6.3 6.3	11.7 13.9	0.1 0.1	46.7 44.4	8.3 6.1	6.7 0.0
		r	6.3	13.3	0.1	44.4	6.7	4.4
			87.8	0.0	100.0	58.3	88.9	9.4

mild	agressief	ras	stengel necrose %stengelopvl	chlorose % planten	chlorose %bladopvl	bladmisvorming perc planten	Bladmisvorming gem score	groei remming (%)	gewas stand (10-1)
geen	AgEU + agCH	Brioso	12.8	13.9	1.7	100.0	2.6	72	4
		Endeavour	15.0	17.2	2.7	100.0	2.8	72	4
		Komeett	12.8	13.9	1.2	88.9	2.2	72	4
		Levanzo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72	4
	geen	Brioso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	9
		Endeavour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	9
		Komeett	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	9
		Levanzo	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.7	0	9
V10	agEU + agCH	Brioso	3.2	1.7	1.4	5.6	0.7	8	7
		Endeavour	1.1	12.2	2.9	2.8	0.4	9	7
		Komeett	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	8	7
		Levanzo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	7
	geen	Brioso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	8
		Endeavour	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	3	8
		Komeett	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	8
		Levanzo	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	3	8
VC	agCH	Brioso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	8
		Endeavour	0.6	5.6	3.0	2.2	0.8	5	8
		Komeett	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	5	8
		Levanzo	0.6	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.4	5	8
VX	agEU	Brioso	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	8	7
		Endeavour	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	6	7
		Komeett	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	6	7
		Levanzo	17.8	2.4	100.0	2.6	0.0	6	7

mild	agressief	brandnetel %bladopvl	gele stippen % planten	gele stippen %bladopvl	bladnecrose % planten	bladnecrose %bladopvl	stengel necrose % planten	stengel necrose %stengelopvl	chlorose % planten	chlorose %bladopvl	bladmisvorming perc planten	Bladmisvorming gem score	groei remming (%)	gewas stand (10-1)
geen	agEU + agCH	72	2	0.03	100	59	97	13	16	2.7	97	2.6	4	72
	geen	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0
V10	agEU + agCH	8	43	0.10	20	4	2	3	3	3.8	3	0.6	7	8
	geen	3	50	0.11	0	0	0	0	1	2.2	0	0.0	8	3
VC	agCH	5	69	0.10	3	10	1	3	1	3.0	2	0.7	8	5
VX	agEU	7	15	0.09	45	7	4	0	0	1.4	11	0.4	7	7

Fruit sym	ptoms					
		Gegevens				
					schade	
vak	ras	# trossen	#vruchten	gewicht	kroon	wankleur
1	Brioso	114	901	41.3		
	Endeavour	84	465	74.5		6
	Komeett	80	401	65.5		6
	Levanzo	80	385	53.2		5
2	Brioso	99	742	37.1		6
	Endeavour	85	395	64.8		27
	Komeett	81	408	62.4		16
	Levanzo	80	396	50.7		29
3	Brioso	109	628	24.6	547	348
	Endeavour	84	364	42.2	249	133
	Komeett	80	374	47.4	261	168
	Levanzo	80	349	39.2	203	110
4	Brioso	116	790	37.5		7
	Endeavour	80	397	61.9		28
	Komeett	80	396	60.4		49
	Levanzo	80	410	53.8		32
5	Brioso	105	821	37.4		9
	Endeavour	80	393	57.2		16
	Komeett	80	399	59.9		20
	Levanzo	80	397	54.6		21
6	Brioso	113	774.14	40.3		
	Endeavour	80	352.76	59.7		37
	Komeett	80	346.58	61.8		21
	Levanzo	80	367.53	49.2		51
Eindtot		2110	11652.01	1236.39	1260	1145

				open	
	marmering	misvorming	beschadiging	vrucht	neusrot
1			9		
			23	2	8
		1	9	6	3
		6	11	1	10
2			26	2	
	1	12	40	2	17
		4	24	2	9
		17	27	3	19
3		88	45		8
		93	38	2	22
	14	125	56		9
		104	51	1	32
4		11	58	1	1
	10	31	33		9
		34	40		9
		23	38		24
5			12	4	
	2	11	34	6	8
	1	6	29		8
		10	22	4	21
6		3	21		
		25	51	1	10
		23	31		8
		20	38		44
Eindtot	28	647	766	37	279

mild agressief
geen geen
V10 geen
geen agEU + agCH
VX agEU
V10 agEU + agCH
VC agCH

# trossen	ras				
vak					Eindtotaal
1	114	84	80	80	358
2	99	85	81	80	345
3	109	84	80	80	353
4	116	80	80	80	356
5	105	80	80	80	345
6	113	80	80	80	353
Eindtotaal	656	493	481	480	2110

mild agressief
geen geen
V10 geen
geen agEU + agCH
VX agEU
V10 agEU + agCH
VC agCH

gewicht	ras				
vak					Eindtotaal
1	41.3	74.5	65.5	53.2	234.3
2	37.1	64.8	62.4	50.7	215.0
3	24.6	42.2	47.4	39.2	153.4
4	37.5	61.9	60.4	53.8	213.6
5	37.4	57.2	59.9	54.6	209.2
6	40.3	59.7	61.8	49.2	211.0
Eindtotaal	218.13	360.31	357.33	300.62	1236.39

Gemiddelde van geze	ette tros	vak					
datum	ras	1	2	3	4	5	6
5/10/2012		2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
		3.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4
		3.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4
		3.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Totaal 10-05-12		3.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
5/24/2012		5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
		7.3	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.6
		5.7	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.1
		5.9	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.5
Totaal 24-05-12		6.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5

Gemiddelde van bloeiende tros		vak					
datum	ras	1	2	3	4	5	6
5/10/2012		4.3	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.9
		5.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.6
		4.5	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0
		4.8	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.4
Totaal 10-05-12		4.8	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
5/24/2012		5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5
		8.3	7.4	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.8
		6.4	5.7	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.9
		6.7	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.2
Totaal 24-05-12		6.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3