



THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS OF FIVE CULTIVARS OF PROCESSING TOMATO

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ABSTRACT

Cultivation of field tomato in Poland meets unfavorable temperature and precipitation conditions, which affect yield and quality. The aim of the study is to evaluate the effect of temperature and precipitation conditions on the growth and development dynamics of five cultivars of processing tomato. The analysis took into account the key morphological characteristics of the plant, the inflorescence and fruit, which determine the suitability of the cultivar for processing. Analysis of the effect of meteorological elements on the stem development showed that stem length was most strongly influenced by precipitation – both total precipitation and frequency, rather than by temperature; the greater the rainfall, the more intensive stem elongation. High levels of precipitation limited gains in stem thickness. The number of flowers and fruits formed per inflorescence was negatively correlated with temperature. Excessive precipitation during the entire growing period led to formation of smaller fruits. The length and width of the fruit were negatively correlated with the frequency of precipitation in all stages, and with total precipitation during the period from planting to setting of the first fruits. A beneficial effect of temperature on the length and width of the fruit was noted during the entire growing period. The tomato fruit formed a thicker pericarp when precipitation was more frequent.

Key words: weather, plant height, stem thickness, fruits features, phases, correlations

INTRODUCTION

Tomatoes are one of the major vegetables grown in Poland and worldwide, and are continually gaining in importance. Their popularity requires a large supply of raw material to the market, both for the sale as fresh fruit and for processing. In Poland, the processing industry consumes 150,000 ton of field tomatoes annually, which is 40 to 60% of total production (Zalewska-Korona & Jabłońska-Ryś 2012). Poland is the tenth among European potentates in tomato cultivation, so the demand for the vegetable is met by import from leading tomato-producing countries, mainly Spain and Italy (FAMMU/FAPA 2013).

Tomato plant development and yield are closely related to environmental factors, such as soil and climate conditions. Tomato grown in the field is sensitive to low temperatures, which limits its cultivation in terms of both geographical latitude and time of year (Kacjan-Maršić et al. 2005). Poland is the northernmost country where tomato can be grown in the field. Nevertheless, there are regions of Poland with highly favorable environmental and climatic conditions such as the Sandomierz Basin and regions of Lublin, Krakow and Lodz (Suszyńska 2005; 2006).

Cultivation of field tomato in Poland meets with unfavorable temperature and precipitation conditions, which affects yield and quality. In a study

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conducted on indeterminate types of tomato, Dyduch et al. (2014) demonstrated that the profitability of production was most dependent on weather conditions (temperature and precipitation) during the growing period. The differences in yield between favorable and unfavorable weather conditions amounted to 81.7%. Analyzing the plant's heat requirements, Skowera et al. (2014a) demonstrated that temperature conditions for growing tomatoes are becoming increasingly favorable in the context of climate warming. The authors observed a 0.3–0.4 °C increase in air temperature in April–August, which may have a beneficial effect on the yield of this thermophilic species. Jędrszczyk et al. (2012a) found that tomato grown in the vicinity of Krakow tolerated varied temperature conditions well, and the factor determining yield was precipitation. A study by Skowera et al. (2014a) showed that in the years 1971–1990, there was no month in the growing period in which precipitation was insufficient for tomato cultivation, but the problem concerned an excessive precipitation. From 1991 to 2013, an increase was observed in the frequency of wet months in which total precipitation exceeded the demands of tomato plant by at least one standard deviation. The temperature and precipitation conditions during field cultivation determine the growth and development dynamics of the tomato plants, thereby affecting fruit yield and quality. However, the strength of influencing of these factors is dependent on the growth phase of the plant when conditions are unfavorable (Weerkody et al. 1997; Jędrszczyk et al. 2012a; Skowera et al. 2014b), and this is strictly dependent on the traits of the cultivar. Success in cultivating field tomato in Poland concerns mostly early cultivars (Jędrszczyk et al. 2012a; b). Obtaining of data concerning genetic variation and connections between various climate factors and fruit yield and quality are fundamental for improvement in the techniques used in cultivating this species (Akindele et al. 2011). Every year, tomato breeding provides new cultivars, both for direct consumption and for processing. Usually, hybrid cultivars adapt better to environmental conditions and have greater yield potential (Todorov & Pevicharova 2003).

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of temperature and precipitation conditions on the growth of five cultivars of processing tomato. The analysis took into account the key morphological characteristics of the plant, the inflorescence and fruit, which determine the suitability of the cultivar for processing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out in the years 2009–2011 at the Experimental Station of Vegetable and Medicinal Plants Department in Mydlniki, near Krakow. Five cultivars of determinate tomato – ‘Rumba’, ‘Hubal’, ‘Sokal F₁’, ‘Mieszko F₁’ and ‘Polset F₁’ – were included in the study. They were chosen on the basis of previous experiments due to optimal chemical composition of fruit and good yielding in South Poland meteorological conditions (Jędrszczyk et al. 2012a; Skowera et al. 2014b). Six-week seedlings were planted at 80 × 60 cm spacing at different times of each year, depending on weather conditions – 21.05.2009, 29.05.2010 and 16.05.2011. May 2010 was extremely wet (302 mm of precipitation), which delayed planting when seedlings were 7 weeks old. The experiment was set up in a single-factor design in four replications (20 plants per cultivar per replication). Cultivation procedures recommended for field tomato were carried out during the growing period: mechanical weed management, watering and disease protection as needed, in accordance with commonly applied tomato protection procedure. During the vegetation period, the meteorological elements, that is, air temperature and precipitation total were monitored on the experimental plots. Air temperature was recorded by HOBO Data Logger sensors (produced by Onset Company Corporation, USA) at the standard level 2 m, precipitation was measured by Hellmann rain gauge at the standard level 1 m. For each successive developmental stage of the plants, meteorological characteristics, including effective temperature sum (> 0 °C), total precipitation and number of days with precipitation as well as the duration of the developmental stage were determined. Mean monthly air temperature and total precipitation during vegeta-

tion period 2009-2011 was showed on the background of multi-year 1981-2010.

The growth parameters were evaluated by measuring plant height and stem thickness on three phases: at the beginning of the flowering (3.06.2009, 8.06.2010 and 8.06.2011) according to BBCH scale code 61 and 601, at the beginning of the fruit-setting (1.07.2009, 8.07.2010 and 5.07.2011) according to BBCH scale code 71 and 701 and before fruit harvest (25.08.2009, 8.09.2010 and 30.08.2011) according to BBCH scale code 99 and 909 (Feller et al. 1995). The numbers of flowers and fruits in the inflorescence located in the middle part of the plant were determined on eight randomly selected plants from each replication. The fruit was harvested on 7.09.2009, 14.09.2010 and 30.08.2011. Acceleration of the date of harvest in 2011 was dictated by a forecasted drop in temperature and by intensive rainfall. After harvesting, measurements of the weight, length and width of the fruit and of pericarp thickness in 15 fruits from the marketable yield of each cultivar were made.

The normality of the distribution of the plant parameters was tested by the Shapiro-Wilk test. As all of the variables met the conditions for normal distribution, significance of differences between means was evaluated by analysis of variance with Fisher's LSD test, at $\alpha = 0.05$. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients were calculated between stem length and thickness and the meteorological characteristics for each developmental stage of plant growth. Spearman's correlation coefficients were also calculated between the meteorological characteristics and the

number of flowers and fruits per inflorescence and the characteristics of the fruit after harvest – weight, length, width and pericarp thickness. The computations were performed in Statistica 10.

RESULTS

The development of the plants of each cultivar was found to be determined by the temperature sum and the number of days with precipitation presented in Tables 1 and 2.

The growth dynamics of the tomato stem depended both on the cultivar and on the meteorological conditions in each year of the study. In all three years, the 'Rumba' cultivar developed most intensively in the first growth stage, attaining the greatest height of all the varieties (39.4 cm) only two weeks after the seedlings were planted (beginning of flowering) (Table 3), after which its vegetative development slowed down. The 'Sokal F₁' and 'Mieszko F₁' cultivars were characterized by the most intensive stem growth at the time of the second measurement (the beginning of fruit setting), which means that they did not develop intensively until the flowering stage. In the 'Sokal F₁' cultivar, stem elongation was completed quickly, before beginning of fruit setting (Table 3) (on average for the 3 years, it attained a length of 66.2 cm), while 'Mieszko F₁' continued to grow intensively up to harvest time and achieved the greatest plant height of all the cultivars (78.3 cm). In the Hubal cultivar, the most intensive gains in stem length began only halfway through the growing period.

Table 1. Mean monthly air temperature and total precipitation during vegetation period 2009-2011 on the background of multi-year 1981-2010

Meteorological elements	Years	May	June	July	August	September
Mean temperature (°C)	1981-2010	14.0	16.8	18.8	18.2	13.5
	2009	13.5	16.0	19.9	18.7	15.1
	2010	12.8	17.5	20.7	18.4	12.1
	2011	12.7	17.6	20.9	18.8	12.4
Total precipitation (mm)	1981-2010	81.0	87.0	88.0	77.0	63.0
	2009	97.8	140.2	82.6	53.1	35.0
	2010	299.0	135.1	105.2	127.5	116.3
	2011	223.0	122.0	110.4	138.2	92.4

Table 2. Meteorological characteristics of the growing period of five cultivars of tomato

Year	Cultivar	Planting – beginning of flowering				Beginning of flowering – beginning of fruit setting				Beginning of fruit setting – beginning of ripening				Beginning of ripening – harvest (end of growing period)			
		Σt	P	L	D	Σt	P	L	D	Σt	P	L	D	Σt	P	L	D
2009	'Sokal F ₁ '	295.6	67.6	14	21	181.3	59.2	7	12	838.4	142.5	22	42	627.9	66.0	13	35
	'Mieszko F ₁ '	258.5	67.0	13	19	254.7	96.8	10	16	860.7	105.4	20	43	569.3	66.0	13	32
	'Hubal'	352.5	71.9	16	25	344.3	126.8	13	19	677.1	70.6	14	34	569.3	66.0	13	32
	'Rumba'	240.6	67.0	13	18	162.8	9.7	4	10	784.0	192.3	25	41	676.5	53.3	11	36
	'Polset F ₁ '	278.0	67.6	14	20	216.4	80.0	8	14	775.2	121.7	21	39	594.3	53.1	10	32
2010	'Sokal F ₁ '	200.0	90.1	5	12	438.4	51.0	11	24	869.8	138.4	20	18	468.4	171.4	20	31
	'Mieszko F ₁ '	200.0	90.1	5	12	438.4	51.0	11	24	869.8	138.4	20	42	468.4	171.4	20	31
	'Hubal'	324.6	106.1	8	18	353.0	41.4	10	20	870.6	167.4	20	42	428.4	136.0	18	29
	'Rumba'	176.4	90.1	5	11	397.0	51.0	11	22	769.9	133.0	17	37	633.3	176.8	23	39
	'Polset F ₁ '	155.3	90.1	5	10	418.1	51.0	11	23	628.0	109.4	12	30	775.2	200.4	28	46
2011	'Sokal F ₁ '	369.6	49.2	8	21	165.6	3.4	3	9	882.3	182.8	31	49	551.8	32.4	8	28
	'Mieszko F ₁ '	369.6	49.2	8	21	185.8	3.4	3	10	862.1	182.8	31	48	551.8	32.4	8	28
	'Hubal'	555.4	52.6	11	31	214.5	8.6	6	12	798.9	192.4	28	44	400.4	14.2	5	20
	'Rumba'	229.8	26.6	5	14	201.4	26.0	6	10	848.2	161.6	24	47	689.8	53.6	15	36
	'Polset F ₁ '	269.3	26.6	5	16	246.6	26.0	6	13	834.7	170.0	27	46	618.7	45.2	12	32

Σt – effective temperature sum (°C), P – total precipitation (mm), L – number of days with precipitation, D – length of stage (days)

Table 3. Stem length in each tomato cultivar in successive developmental stages (cm)

Stage	Cultivar	2009	2010	2011	Mean
Beginning of flowering	Sokal F ₁	33.9 cd*	32.4 bc	46.4 f	37.6 C **
	Mieszko F ₁	30.8 b	36.8 d	42.0 e	36.6 BC
	Hubal	26.7 a	33.8 c	25.6 a	28.7 A
	Rumba	33.0 bc	34.9 cd	50.3 g	39.4 D
	Polset F ₁	24.3 a	35.1 cd	46.6 f	35.3 B
	Mean	29.7 A **	34.6 B	42.2 C	
Beginning of fruit setting	Sokal F ₁	57.3 d	68.9 g	65.1 fg	63.8 B
	Mieszko F ₁	54.8 bcd	77.3 h	56.3 d	62.8 B
	Hubal	50.0 ab	62.6 ef	59.2 de	57.3 A
	Rumba	50.8 abc	63.7 ef	59.4 de	58.0 A
	Polset F ₁	49.8 a	67.3 fg	55.4 cd	57.5 A
	Mean	52.5 A	68.0 C	59.1 B	
Harvest	Sokal F ₁	71.0 bcd	69.3 bc	58.4 a	66.2 A
	Mieszko F ₁	80.6 de	88.1 e	66.0 ab	78.3 C
	Hubal	74.5 bcd	76.9 cd	73.5 bcd	75.0 BC
	Rumba	70.8 bcd	65.8 ab	66.6 ab	67.7 A
	Polset F ₁	65.3 ab	79.6 de	67.6 abc	70.8 AB
	Mean	72.4 B	75.9 B	66.4 A	

* Low letter – two-factor analyze (interaction). Differences designated by the same letter are statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$ for each stage separately

** Capital letters in last column show the differences for cultivar factor in spite of the year. Capital letters in shadow rows show the differences between years

Table 4. Stem thickness of each tomato cultivar in successive developmental stages (mm)

Stage	Cultivar	2009	2010	2011	Mean
Beginning of flowering	Sokal F ₁	8.0 d *	7.4 bc	10.6 f	8.7 B**
	Mieszko F ₁	7.9 cd	7.4 bc	10.7 f	8.7 B
	Hubal	9.1 e	6.4 a	7.6 bcd	7.7 A
	Rumba	8.9 e	7.2 b	11.3 g	9.1 C
	Polset F ₁	8.9 e	8.0 d	11.6 g	9.5 D
	Mean	8.6 B**	7.3 A	10.4 C	
Beginning of fruit setting	Sokal F ₁	12.2 ab	13.3 bc	14.4 cde	13.3 AB
	Mieszko F ₁	13.8 cd	14.1 cd	15.6 f	14.5 C
	Hubal	13.8 cd	12.1 ab	14.9 def	13.6 B
	Rumba	12.3 ab	12.2 ab	15.5 ef	13.3 AB
	Polset F ₁	11.6 a	12.2 ab	14.7 def	12.9 A
	Mean	12.7 A	12.8 A	15.0 B	
Harvest	Sokal F ₁	14.7 b	16.9 de	14.9 bc	15.5 AB
	Mieszko F ₁	16.3 bcde	17.8 e	16.5 cde	16.9 C
	Hubal	15.3 bcd	16.5 cde	15.9 bcd	15.9 B
	Rumba	15.3 bcd	16.3 bcde	16.5 cde	16.1 BC
	Polset F ₁	12.9 a	15.5 bcd	15.4 bcd	14.6 A
	Mean	14.9 A	16.6 B	15.9 B	

*, ** see Table 3

At the beginning of the growing period, the Hubal cultivar had the thinnest stems in years 2010-11, which did not begin to grow thicker until the fruit-setting stage (Table 4). The Rumba and 'Polset F₁' cultivars were characterized by intensive gains in stem thickness from the very beginning; stem thickness growth was completed sooner in 'Polset F₁', while the Rumba stem thickened intensely until the end of the growing period. The thickest stem at the time of the second and third measurements was noted in the 'Mieszko F₁' cultivar.

Analysis of the effect of meteorological conditions on the development dynamics of the tomato cultivars showed that in the first stage, from planting to the beginning of flowering, the plants gained in length and thickness most intensively in 2011, which was characterized by the highest temperature sums and the lowest precipitation totals (Tables 1-4). The slowest stem elongation growth was observed in 2009 when precipitation was most frequent but low, and the temperature sums were intermediate with respect to the other years. The plants had the thinnest stems in 2010, which had the highest precipitation totals in this phase.

From the beginning of flowering to fruit setting, the most intensive stem elongation was observed in 2010, when the temperature sums were the highest and least varied, and the distribution of precipitation was uniform. The plants grew most slowly in this stage in 2009, when the precipitation totals ranged from 10 to 127 mm (Tables 2 & 3), and the duration of the stage ranged from 10 (Rumba) to 19 days (Hubal). In the second stage, the thickest stems were observed in 2011, when this stage was characterized by low precipitation levels and low frequency of precipitation (Tables 2 & 4).

At the end of the growing period the shortest plants, but with thick stems, were noted in 2011, when precipitation during this stage was lowest (14-45 mm). In this stage, the tallest plants were observed in 2009 and 2010, but the thinnest stems were noted in 2009 (Tables 2-4).

Temperature did not influence stem growth, except for a positive correlation with temperature between beginning of fruit setting and harvest (Table 5). A precipitation total during first two stages was negatively correlated with stem thickness and number of days with rainfall during first two stages with the shoot length. Heavy precipitation during

second and third stages correlated positively with stem length. The length of the second and third periods correlated negatively with shoot length and the length of the first period with the stem thickness at the first stage (Table 5).

The number of flowers and fruit set per inflorescence depended on both the cultivar and the year. The weather conditions in 2009, in comparison to the other years of the study, led to the formation of significantly more flowers and fruits per the inflorescence. The cultivars 'Sokal F₁', 'Mieszko F₁' and Rumba had the highest number of flowers formed per inflorescence (8.2-9.5) and of fruit sets from them (5.0-6.0), as averaged for 3 years (Table 6).

The average fruit weight depended on the cultivar and year of cultivation. In each year, the smallest weight had fruit of 'Sokal F₁' and the greatest of 'Hubal'. The values ranged from 64.3-101.7 to 123.3-157.6 g, respectively. The length and width of fruit (shape) are genetically determined, but significant differences between years were noticed. The largest fruits were formed in 2011 and the smallest in 2010 (Table 6).

Also, the thickness of the fruit pericarp varied depending on the year and cultivar. The thickest pericarps were observed in 2009, and the thinnest in 2011. The thickest pericarp had fruit of 'Mieszko F₁' and the thinnest of 'Polset F₁' (Table 6).

The number of flowers and fruits formed per inflorescence was negatively correlated with temperature at the second stage period and the number of flowers also on temperature between fruit setting and harvesting. Apart from temperature, no other factors were found to affect the inflorescence characteristics (Table 7).

Frequency of rainfall through first and second development stage was negatively correlated with length and width of the fruit and precipitation frequency during the third stage of development. The weight of the fruit of the cultivars analyzed here depended only on temperature in the first stage (until the beginning of flowering), that is, when the plant was still in the vegetative stage of development (Table 7). Excessive precipitation during the third growing stage was negatively correlated with fruit weight. The tomato fruit formed a thicker pericarp when precipitation was more frequent during the first two stages of development (Table 7).

Table 5. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between tomato stem length and thickness and meteorological elements (n = 15)

Developmental stage	Element	Beginning of flowering		Beginning of fruit setting		End of growing period	
		length	thickness	length	thickness	length	thickness
Planting – beginning of flowering	temperature sum	-0.19	0.30	-0.42	0.28	-0.21	-0.39
	precipitation total	-0.35	-0.83*	0.40	-0.71*	0.61*	0.25
	number of days with precipitation	-0.68*	0.13	-0.75*	-0.29	0.10	-0.68*
	length of period	-0.38	0.32	-0.56*	0.21	-0.12	-0.55*
Planting – beginning of fruit setting	temperature sum			0.38	0.08	0.45	0.31
	precipitation total			-0.18	-0.59*	0.60*	-0.01
	number of days with precipitation			-0.50	-0.58*	0.54*	-0.36
	length of period			0.07	-0.25	0.63*	0.12
Planting – harvesting	temperature sum					0.28	0.74*
	precipitation total					0.64*	0.36
	number of days with precipitation					0.70*	0.20
	length of period					0.61*	-0.02

* Statistically significant correlation coefficients ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Table 6. Inflorescence and fruit features in each tomato cultivar

Feature	Cultivar	2009	2010	2011	Mean for cultivar
Number of flowers per inflorescence	Sokal F ₁	11.3 cd*	8.1 abc	9.0 bcd	9.5 C**
	Mieszko F ₁	8.0 abc	7.5 abc	9.1 bcd	8.2 BC
	Hubal	6.8 ab	5.9 ab	5.1 a	5.9 A
	Rumba	12.3 d	6.1 ab	6.8 ab	8.4 BC
	Polset F ₁	7.0 ab	6.3 ab	7.4 ab	6.9 AB
	mean for year	9.1 B**	6.8 A	7.5 AB	
Number of fruits per inflorescence	Sokal F ₁	7.3 de	5.3 abc	4.6 ab	5.7 C
	Mieszko F ₁	6.8 cde	5.8 bcde	5.4 abcd	6.0 C
	Hubal	3.8 a	3.8 a	3.9 ab	3.8 A
	Rumba	7.6 e	3.8 a	3.6 a	5.0 BC
	Polset F ₁	5.1 abc	4.4 ab	4.0 ab	4.5 AB
	mean for year	6.1 B	4.6 A	4.3 A	
Average fruit weight (g)	Sokal F ₁	89.0 bc	64.3 a	101.7 bcd	85.0 A
	Mieszko F ₁	85.5 ab	83.8 ab	105.8 bcd	91.7 AB
	Hubal	157.6 f	123.3 de	182.3 g	154.4 D
	Rumba	91.5 bc	90.9 bc	119.4 de	100.6 B
	Polset F ₁	141.9 ef	110.9 cd	150.9 f	134.6 C
	mean for year	113.1 B	94.6 A	132.0 C	
Average fruit length (mm)	Sokal F ₁	54.1 cd	53.6 cd	60.4 fgh	56.0 BC
	Mieszko F ₁	60.5 fgh	61.8 gh	63.5 h	61.9 D
	Hubal	57.9 ef	54.4 cd	59.3 fg	57.2 C
	Rumba	48.7 a	47.7 a	52.3 bc	49.6 A
	Polset F ₁	58.2 ef	49.4 ab	56.0 de	54.6 B
	mean for year	55.9 B	53.4 A	58.3 C	
Average fruit width (mm)	Sokal F ₁	53.7 bcd	46.2 a	55.8 cde	51.9 A
	Mieszko F ₁	50.7 abc	49.3 ab	54.8 bcde	51.6 A
	Hubal	69.4 ij	64.5 ghi	72.0 j	68.6 D
	Rumba	57.5 de	57.8 def	63.5 fgh	59.6 B
	Polset F ₁	66.4 hij	59.9 efg	67.5 hij	64.6 C
	mean for year	59.6 B	55.5 A	62.7 C	
Pericarp thickness (mm)	Sokal F ₁	5.9 cde	6.6 efg	5.3 bc	5.9 B
	Mieszko F ₁	7.3 fg	7.5 g	6.5 ef	7.1 C
	Hubal	6.7 efg	5.5 bcd	5.4 bc	5.8 B
	Rumba	6.1 cde	6.0 cde	4.6 ab	5.8 B
	Polset F ₁	6.3 def	4.2 a	4.0 a	4.8 A
	mean for year	6.4 C	6.0 B	5.2 A	

*, ** See table 3

Table 7. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between inflorescence and fruit characteristics and meteorological elements (n = 15)

Developmental stage	Element	Number of flowers per inflorescence	Number of fruits per inflorescence	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit length (mm)	Fruit width (mm)	Thickness of peripheral walls (mm)
Planting-beginning of flowering	temperature sum	0.10	-0.26	0.56*	0.15	0.09	0.21
	precipitation total	-0.21	-0.06	-0.35	-0.30	-0.27	0.16
	number of days with precipitation	0.47	0.16	0.32	-0.60*	-0.60*	0.56*
	length of period	0.26	-0.10	0.50	-0.07	-0.15	0.39
Planting-beginning of fruit setting	temperature sum	-0.61*	-0.57*	0.19	0.33	0.34	0.06
	precipitation total	-0.05	-0.01	-0.08	-0.57*	-0.56*	0.46
	number of days with precipitation	0.13	0.11	0.13	-0.76*	-0.65*	0.53*
	length of period	-0.34	-0.26	0.12	-0.12	-0.16	0.43
Planting – harvest	temperature sum	-0.62*	-0.35	-0.29	0.55*	0.53*	-0.40
	precipitation total	-0.17	0.06	-0.52*	-0.31	-0.32	0.13
	number of days with precipitation	-0.03	0.12	-0.48	-0.49	-0.53*	0.29
	length of period	-0.17	-0.20	-0.04	-0.20	-0.22	0.20

* Statistically significant correlation coefficients ($\alpha = 0.05$)

DISCUSSION

The length of developmental stages and thus the dynamics of plant development are determined by temperature and precipitation conditions and by the genetic nature of the cultivar. Many authors emphasize the importance of the selection of cultivar for cultivation in specific environmental and climatic conditions (Akindele et al. 2011; Suszyna, 2005). Voican et al. (1995), in a study carried out in five regions of Romania, where the climate is warmer and drier than in Poland, found substantial variation in the rate of growth of tomato plants depending on the region, and thus on different temperature and precipitation conditions. The authors found the strongest positive correlation between the mean 10-day air temperature and plant growth in the regions with the highest temperatures and the lowest precipitation levels, and a weaker correlation in the remaining regions. In the present study, the stem length and thickness of plants of each cultivar varied substantially in years of the study, differing in temperature and precipitation conditions. The study found a statistically significant effect not only of the levels of precipitation, but also of its distribution in

different developmental stages. In the climatic conditions of southern Poland, the most dynamic development in the first stages was noted in the Rumba, while the Hubal was characterized by the weakest development at the beginning of the growing period and strong development in the later stages. Information on the sensitivity of cultivars to weather conditions is very important for breeders of new cultivars and also for producers selecting cultivars to grow specifically for the sale of fresh fruit on the market or for processing. The processing industry, for example, requires that the cultivar has a thick, stiff stem with a short internode, because this allows the plant to remain in a vertical position for a long time, which is favorable to the health of the plant and fruit development (Jidavu et al. 2006).

A study on the effect of climate factors on the development of tomato plants from warm Mediterranean, subtropical and equatorial climates showed that a condition restricting the development of the tomato plant and thus fruit yield and quality, is high solar irradiance and in consequence, excessively high air temperature (Rajasekar et al. 2013; Akindele et al. 2011; Weerakkody et al. 1999; Weerakkody & Peiris, 1998; Voican et al. 1995).

A study conducted in temperate, transitional climatic conditions found that the level of precipitation and its frequency determine the development of the plant as well as yield and quality (Skowera et al. 2014b; Jędrszczyk et al. 2012a). The results obtained in the present study pertaining to the growth and development dynamics of five cultivars of processing tomato also confirmed that the effect of precipitation conditions is more significant than that of temperature conditions.

Weerakkody et al. (1997) showed that in warm, equatorial climate conditions, rainfall in the early flowering stage had a positive effect on fruit yield and quality, while precipitation during full flowering and fruit ripening reduced the weight of the fruit and the number of fruits per plant. In our study, conducted in cooler, temperate climate conditions, no relationship was found between meteorological elements and the number of flowers and fruits per inflorescence in the first stage (early flowering). However, taking into account longer periods from planting to full flowering and the entire growing period, we observed that the most important factor negatively correlated with the number of flowers and fruits per inflorescence was air temperature, while precipitation had no significant effect on these features.

The correlation coefficients obtained showed that the weight of the fruit was positively affected by air temperature as early as the first developmental stage of the plant (from planting to the beginning of flowering), and negatively affected by total precipitation during the last growing period. The length and width of the fruit were positively correlated with the temperature sum during the last growing period, and negatively with precipitation characteristics (total precipitation and number of days with precipitation) during the first two stages of growth. Pericarp thickness increased in proportion to the level of precipitation.

The study showed that in the environmental and climatic conditions of southern Poland, typically characterized by strong variation in temperature and precipitation conditions, the 'Mieszko F₁' cultivar had the most useful fruit parameters for processing. Its fruits are smaller, with an elongated shape that is beneficial in processing a thick pericarp

and a small number of chambers. Moreover, this cultivar was characterized by a thick, suitably long stem and a large number of flowers and fruits per inflorescence. The 'Sokal F₁' cultivar had similar inflorescence and fruit parameters, but formed fruits with a thinner pericarp. Unfortunately, the plants of this cultivar had thin stems, which, in conditions of high levels of precipitation, make it unsuitable for large-scale production.

To sum up, in the climatic conditions of southern Poland, the meteorological element determining the growth and development dynamics of the tomato is atmospheric precipitation, while the influence of temperature has a secondary role.

The selection of a suitable cultivar for specific environmental and climatic conditions is of great significance for production of processing tomatoes.

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