

Welcome



Agenda

- Before Planting
 - Seeds or Buy Plants
 - Determinate or Indeterminate
 - Varieties
 - Heirloom or Hybrid
- Planting
 - When to Plant
 - How to Plant
- Care
- Common Problems

Seeds or Plants

- Seed Pros

- Cheaper
- More control
 - Chemicals
 - environment

- Plant Pros

- Easier
- Start Later
- Can replant latter in the season

Determinate: Produces one harvest

Indeterminate: Produces throughout the season

What do all those Letters Mean

V = Verticillium Wilt

F = Fusarium Wilt

FF = Fusarium Wilt race 1 and 2

N = Nematode

T = Tobacco Mosaic Virus

A = Alternaria (Early Blight)

TSW = Tomato Spotted Wilt

Heirloom or Hybrid

- Heirloom Pros
 - Can use seeds to plant next year
 - Less processed
 - Some claim better taste
- Hybrid Pros
 - Some are more Resistant to Disease and Fungus
 - May yield Better
 - Consistent crop

Suggested Determinate Varieties

Bush Celebrity VFFNTA Hybrid — 67 days.

Bush Early Girl VFFNT Hybrid — — 54 days.

BHN 444 VFF1TSW Hybrid — Sometimes
marketed as Southern Star. 75days.

BHN 640 VFFFTSW Hybrid — 75 days.

Suggested Determinate Varieties

Celebrity VFFNTA Hybrid — 70 days.

Mountain Fresh VF Hybrid — 76 days.

Rutgers VFA — 75 days.

Amelia Hybrid VF123NStTSW — 75 days.

Mountain Pride Hybrid to F1F2VASCSt — 77
days.

Suggested Indeterminate Varieties

Early Girl VFF Hybrid — 52 days.

Better Boy VFN Hybrid — 75 days.

Big Beef VFFNTA Hybrid — 1994 ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS WINNER. 73 days.

Big Boy Hybrid — 78 days.

Beefmaster VFN Hybrid — 80 days.

Suggested Cherry Tomato Varieties

Jolly Hybrid — ALL-AMERICA
SELECTIONS WINNER for 2001 70 to 75
days.

Sweet Baby Girl Hybrid T — 65 days.

Super Sweet 100 Hybrid — 65 days.

Grape Tomato

Juliet Hybrid — ALL-AMERICA
SELECTIONS WINNER for 1999. 60 days.

When to Plant Seeds

- Four to seven weeks before transplanting

Planting Seeds

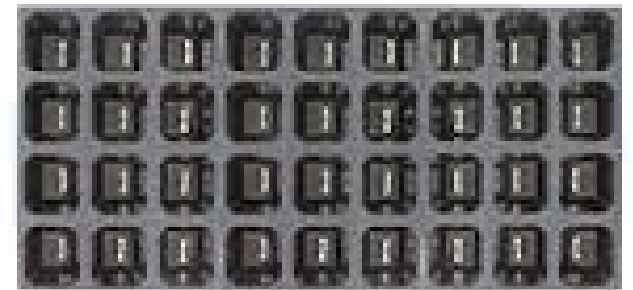
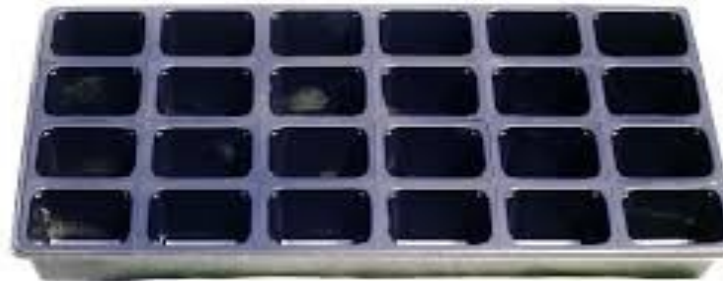
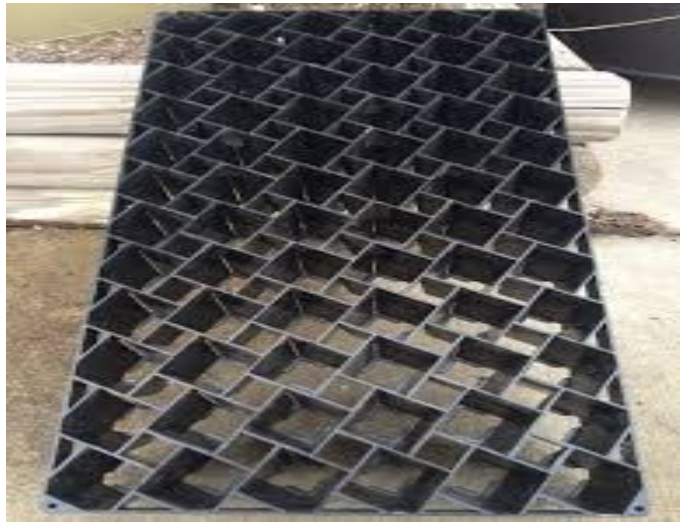
- Containers
 - Seed Flats
 - Plastic Cell Trays
 - Peat Pellets
 - Peat Cubes
 - Peat Pots

Seed Flats and Inserts

- Can be reused if cleaned
- Add Potting soil
- Can be used with plastic inserts or plant in rows
- Fertilizer can be mixed with soil 5-10-10 recommended
- Plant on half inch deep

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Peat Pellets, Cubes and Pots

- Pellets add water and they become cylinders
- Cubes of peat ready to receive seeds
- Pots made of Peat and fiber add potting medium to plant seed
- Need to use liquid fertilizer with cubes

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Planting Medium

- Variety of commercial available
- Choose one formulated for germination will have a finer texture
- Can make your own using peat vermiculite fertilizer ground limestone.

Example Seed Germination Medium

- ½ bushel shredded damp peat moss
- ½ bushel vermiculite
- 3 tablespoons 5-10-10 fertilizer nitrate form
- 3 tablespoons 20 % super phosphate
- 5 tablespoons ground limestone
- ½ teaspoon chelated iron

Environment

- Plant half inch deep
- Warm 75 to 80 degrees
 - Can cover with plastic to increase temperature
 - Maximum 95 degrees
- Moist but do not drown seeds
- Light after germination

Hardening Off

- Begin 1 to 2 weeks before transplanting
- Gradually reduce temperature and humidity
- Increase light hours
- Increases carbohydrates in plant
- Plant becomes firmer, less succulent

Planting Site

- Full sun 6 to 8 hours
- Well drained
- PH 6.2 to 6.8
- Fertilize work in before planting
 - 1.5 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer for 100 square feet of bed
 - <http://aes1.ces.uga.edu/soil/fertcalc>
 - Use a complete fertilizer that contains minor nutrients.

Selecting Plants

- Check for insects and diseases
- Select dark green plants
- Select short sturdy plants, avoid long leggy plants
- Avoid those with small green fruit, blossoms are OK

Transplanting

- After Danger of frost
 - Minimum 55 degrees
 - 60 degrees is needed for growth
 - www.weather.uga.edu
- Plant Deep
 - Only top leaves above soil level 80 % buried
- Fertilize with a starter solution of 5-10-10
 - 2 tablespoon per gallon one pint per plant

Care

- Water one to two inches per week
 - One or two heavy watering or drip irrigation
- Fertilize don't over fertilize
 - side-dress with 10-10-10 at the rate of 1lb per 100 ft sq of bed. After first fruits form
 - Repeat every three to four weeks
- Mulch
 - 2 to 3 inches deep soon after transplanting
 - Try basil, borage, ajuga, or parsley
- Weed



ajgua



ajgua



basil



borage



borage



parsley

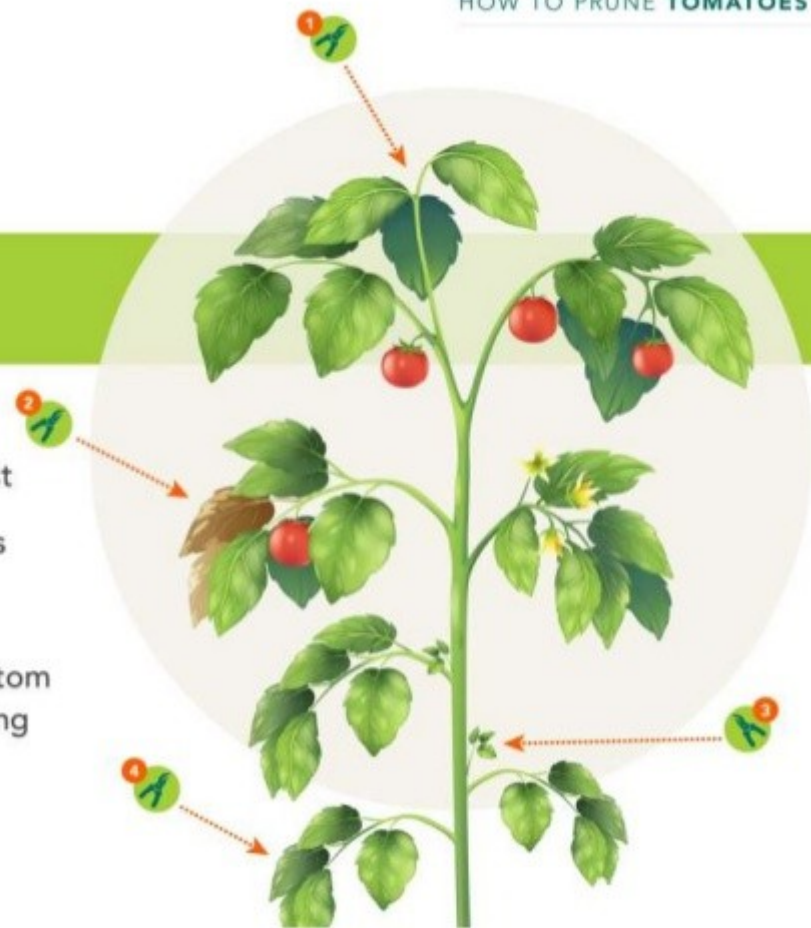
Care Continued

- Cage or stake plants
- Other companion plants
 - Garlic, nasturtium, marigolds, chives or carrots
- Pruning
 - Remove suckers
 - If staked prune to one or two vines
 - Any yellow or diseased stems or leaves
 - Bottom leaves 6-12 inches from the ground depending on the size of the plant



WHAT TO Prune?

- 1 The top before first frost
- 2 Dead or diseased leaves
- 3 Suckers
- 4 The main terminal's bottom branches and overlapping stems & leaves



Common Problems

mgardener@dekalbcountyga.gov

- Insects
- Blossom End Rot
- Early Blight
- Fusarium Wilt

Insects

- Generally Tolerant of insects
- Insects Pests
 - Whiteflies, hornworms, aphids, leafminers, stinkbugs, loopers
- Controlled with
 - Insecticidal soap
 - BT
 - Garlic based insect control liquid
 - Hand control: hornworms and loopers

Insects



Insects cont.



Blossom End Rot

- Caused by low calcium absorption
- Control
 - Soil PH 6.2-6.8
 - Proper watering
 - Avoid over fertilization with high ammoniacal nitrogen fertilizers



Early Blight a Fungus

- Use resistant varieties, A
- Crop rotation
- Mulch and control weeds
- Avoid wetting plant leaves when watering
- Prune
- Copper fungicides
 - Liqui-Cop® Concern
 - Copper Soap® Liquid
 - Copper 4E® Copper
 - Dust®



Fusarium Wilt Soil Born Fungus

- Pathogen free soil
- Resistant varieties, FF
- PH 6.5-7.0
- Use Nitrate Nitrogen
- Mulch



Questions

- Thank You

Bibliography

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