

## How to grow tomatoes

### Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

Family: Solanaceae (Nightshade)  
 Season: Warm  
 Ease of growing: Moderate  
 Nutrient needs: Medium  
 Water needs: Medium  
 Common propagation: Transplant

### Seed facts

Germination temperatures: 60°F to 95°F  
 Germination time 14 to 21 days  
 Viability: 6 to 10 years

### Transplants

Weeks to grow transplant: 5 to 8  
 Start: late April to May  
 Plant out: late May to June

### Planning facts

Typical spacing: 24" in 36" rows  
 Plants per square foot: 0.5  
 Days to harvest: 60 to 80 from transplants

### Variety selection

Tomato varieties are categorized in many ways including their growth habit, culinary use and shape. Varieties that continue to grow taller and produce fruit over the entire season are called indeterminate. Determinate varieties on the other hand will grow only so tall and will have a more concentrated fruit ripening. These require less staking and pruning. Certain tomatoes are best for slicing fresh while others are better for making pastes and sauces. Cherry tomatoes are wonderful fresh or in salads. Finally, disease resistance can be an important consideration when selecting a variety.

### Preparation and planting

Avoid excessive N fertilization since this will encourage leaf and stem growth at the expense of fruit growth. Ideal spacing will vary with variety; for large indeterminate plants provide more space. When transplanting, bury surface of transplant plugs about 2 inches. If plants are very tall and leggy, lower leaves can be removed and plants buried deeper to encourage more vigorous plants.

### Care

It is often recommended that indeterminate tomato varieties be pruned to avoid excessive vegetative growth. The basic idea is to remove "suckers" emerging between the main stem and leaves of plants until one to a few of them are left. If you're trellising or staking your tomatoes, don't forget to tie them up.

### Major pests

**Insects:** Cutworms, tomato hornworms, mites, thrips, Colorado potato beetle, whiteflies.

**Diseases:** Septoria leaf spot, early and late blight, anthracnose, Fusarium and Verticillium wilts, bacterial spot, bacterial speck, tobacco mosaic virus.

### Harvesting and storage

Unless a killing frost threatens, leave fruits on the vine until they've developed their full color and flavor. For tomatoes picked green, ideal ripening temperatures are between 60°F and 70°F. Once picked, tomatoes are sensitive to chilling injury and should not be stored at temperatures below 50°F.

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