

Tomato Planting

Project List



- Compost**—A must for healthy soil! Add more compost to your garden seasonally before every planting.
- Organic Fertilizer**—Try NHG’s Herb & Veggie Food or Espoma Tomato Tone
- Liquid Seaweed**—An organic extract that strengthens plants for better resistance to temperature fluctuations and disease.
- Tomato Cages**—Tomatoes need support to thrive and produce well
- Mulch**—Apply after planting to conserve moisture

This is a basic list to get you started. Speak with a Garden Advisor for specific recommendations!

Additionally, here are a few important tomato growing tips:

- * Tomatoes need full sun; at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily is best.
- * Raised beds are excellent for growing tomatoes because they provide improved drainage and soil aeration.
- * Amend your beds with organic compost, Garden Soil Builder, and well-composted manure or worm castings before each planting. Apply mulch after planting to conserve moisture.
- * Work an organic vegetable fertilizer into the soil when you're prepping the area at 1 to 2 lbs per 100 sq. ft.
- * When planting transplants, remove lower leaves and bury a couple of inches of the main stem under the soil. The plant will produce additional roots from the stem.
- * At planting time, water plants with liquid seaweed and apply organic fertilizer.
- * Cage your tomatoes when planting to provide necessary support. NHG offers a variety of cage types.
- * Tomatoes require consistent moisture, so make sure you’re growing them in a spot that is easy to water. Good aeration, air circulation and consistent moisture will help reduce disease problems.
- * Water in the morning to reduce the chance of fungal diseases. Drip irrigation works well as it keeps water off the leaves.
- * Do not fertilize again until the first fruits have started to develop, and reapply every two weeks thereafter.