



Seminis

Helping to Grow

HAWAII FORWARD

Growing Tomatoes

Growing Tips from the Seminis Breeding Team

For over 150 years, the experts at Seminis® have worked to provide seeds and solutions to help you grow healthy, delicious food for your families and community. These tips, curated by our own team of breeders, will help you achieve your desired results—this season and every season to come.



Growing Tomatoes

Materials

- One (1) small pot with hole in bottom
- One (1) bag of potting soil (soil should include peat moss)
- One (1) bottle or container of slow-release fertilizer
- One (1) large pot with hole in bottom (in lieu of garden bed) or tomato cage
- One (1) bag of Seminis tomato seeds

- 1 Lightly pack a small pot with potting soil. For best results, use store-bought potting soil that has peat moss and a pot that has a drainage hole at the bottom.
- 2 Make a small indentation in the soil with your finger, about as deep as your fingernail (1/4" deep).
- 3 Place 1-2 seeds in this hole and lightly cover.
- 4 Apply fertilizer according to the directions if the potting soil does not already contain fertilizer. For simplicity, sprinkle a slow-release fertilizer over the top of the soil at the time of sowing.
- 5 Gently sprinkle water over the soil until it runs out the bottom hole of the pot. Pour the water slowly so the seeds do not get buried too deep.
- 6 Place in a warm, sunny location, and water when the soil becomes dry to the touch.
- 7 If more than one tomato seedling emerges, pinch the top of the plant off to leave only one seedling per pot.
- 8 When the roots fill the pot and the whole plant can be pulled up by the stem, it is ready to transplant!
- 9 Transplant to a sunny location in the garden or into a larger pot for the rest of the season. When placing the seedling in its new home, it is best to place the root ball below the soil line (the plant can be buried up to its first leaf) as the tomato stem will grow more roots to make an even stronger plant!
- 10 If available, use a tomato cage to help the plant grow upright and support the fruit as it grows.
- 11 Fertilize and water throughout the season on a regular basis, as needed.
- 12 Harvest tomatoes when fully ripe and enjoy. For best taste, eat them right away and don't store them in the refrigerator!

To learn more about the Seminis home garden line and our winning varieties, visit: seminis-us.com/divisions/home-garden/

Performance may vary, from location to location and from year to year, as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible and should consider the impacts of these conditions on the grower's greenhouse or fields, as applicable. The recommendations in this article are based upon information obtained from the cited sources and should be used as a quick reference for information about tomato production. The content of this article should not be substituted for the professional opinion of a producer, grower, agronomist, pathologist and similar professional dealing with this specific crop.

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Growing Broccoli

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Growing Broccoli

Materials

- One (1) well-drained garden bed
- 1-2 bags of garden soil
- One (1) bag of Seminis broccoli seeds
- One (1) bottle or container of fertilizer

1

Since broccoli is a cool season vegetable, sow seeds or use transplants in spring a couple weeks before the last frost date. In fall, plant roughly 100 days before hard frost.

3

Water well weekly—but more often during periods of high temperature. Once the broccoli crowns form, avoid stress for water.

5

Harvest crowns in the 4-6" range or before flower buds begin to open. Some hybrids will then form smaller secondary heads.

2

Broccoli likes full sun, well-drained fertile soil, and frequent application of complete fertilizer until the formation of the broccoli crowns.

4

Typically, broccoli should be spaced 12-18" apart, usually in rows 14-18" apart. If using containers, depth should be a minimum of 18".

6

Cool the broccoli soon after harvest and store at cool temperatures until consumed.

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Growing Onions

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Growing Onions

Materials

- One (1) well-drained garden bed
- 1-2 bags of garden soil
- One (1) bag of Seminis bunching onion seeds

1

Prepare a well-drained garden bed. You can use the garden soil from any home improvement center.

3

Sow bunching onion seeds with 1-2" between plants in a row.

5

When the plants are around 20" long (70-90 days after planting), they are ready to harvest. At that time, leaves are still young enough for use in home cooking.

2

Make sowing rows in your garden bed that are ½" deep with 2" between rows.

4

Seeds must be wet during germination, and the soil surface should also be wet during emergence. Seeds will germinate 10-20 days after the first watering. Continue irrigation as soon as the surface gets dry.

6

If planting in a pot, sow in a circular pattern with 1-2" spacing between plants. Water often when the plants are bigger.

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Growing Peppers

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Growing Peppers

Materials

- One (1) small pot OR One (1) planting tray
- One (1) large pot (in lieu of bedded garden)
- 4-5 plant stakes
- One (1) bottle or container of low nitrogen fertilizer (5-10-10)
- One (1) bag of Seminis pepper seeds

- 1 Lightly pack a small pot or planting tray with potting soil, and make sure there are holes for drainage.
- 2 Make a small indentation in the soil with your finger, about as deep as your fingernail (¼" deep).
- 3 Place 1-2 seeds in this hole and lightly cover.
- 4 Gently sprinkle water over the soil until it runs out the bottom hole of the pot.
- 5 Place in a warm, sunny location, and water when the soil surface becomes dry to the touch.
- 6 If more than one pepper seedling emerges, pinch the top off of one so only one remains.
- 7 When the roots fill the pot and the whole plant can be pulled up by the stem, it is ready to transplant to a sunny location in the garden or into a larger pot for the rest of the season. Make sure to cover the entire root ball with soil.
- 8 Some pepper plants will benefit from being grown next to and tied to a stake.
- 9 Fertilize the peppers with a lower nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 5-10-10). Too much nitrogen will keep your plants from flowering and making fruit.
- 10 Water and fertilize throughout the season as needed. The roots of the pepper plants must never be allowed to dry out.
- 11 Peppers can be harvested at the green stage, but if left on the plant, most will change color to either red, yellow, or orange. Peppers are crunchier when green but usually taste sweeter once they change color.

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