

HARRIS® SEEDS

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

Pepper Orange Blaze F1

This prize-winning orange bell pepper offers brilliant color and juicy sweetness. The petite bell-shaped fruit ripen from green to orange, and compact plants make Orange Blaze peppers great for containers.

Days To Harvest: 73

Plant Type: Compact

Container Size Per Plant: 2 Gallon+

Space in Garden: 12" to 15"

Crucial Feeding Time: At fruit set



Pepper Vanguard F1

These juicy, jumbo-sized sweet bell peppers are delicious green or red! Harvest them green for generous stuffed peppers, or let them ripen into sweet, full-flavored red fruits for grilling or sautéing.

Days To Harvest: 73

Container Size Per Plant: 2 Gallon+

Plant Type: Large/Tall

Space in Garden: 15" to 18"

Crucial Feeding Time: At fruit set

Tomato Brandywine

A favorite for tomato sandwiches and canning! This all-time-favorite heirloom yields big, meaty tomatoes with rich flavor that's been loved for generations.

Days To Harvest: 78

Plant Type: Indeterminate

Container Size Per Plant: 5 Gallon+

Space in Garden: 24" to 36"

Crucial Feeding Time: When fruit are golf ball size



Tomato Red Candy F1

Harvest big yields of firm, meaty, deliciously sweet grape tomatoes. Kids and kids-at-heart will love these tiny treats, which make easy on-the-go snacks and salad toppers.

Days To Harvest: 70

Plant Type: Semi-Determinate

Container Size Per Plant: 5 Gallon+

Space in Garden: 20" to 26"

Crucial Feeding Time: At fruit set

Tomato Primo Red F1

Enjoy large, round, bright red fruit with full flavor and meaty texture. Primo Red's compact determinate habit saves space in the garden and makes it an excellent choice for patio containers.

Days To Harvest: 68

Container Size Per Plant: 5 Gallon+

Crucial Feeding Time: Fruit are golf ball size

Plant Type: Determinate

Space in Garden: 18" to 24"



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Thank you for purchasing vegetable plants from Harris Seeds! These instructions inform you on caring for your plants from the moment they arrive until they produce fruit. We're glad to help with any questions that arise, so please don't hesitate to contact us. We wish you a great season in the garden! —The Folks at Harris Seeds

PLANT CARE UPON ARRIVAL

ATTENTION: Remove plants from the box immediately upon receipt.

- **After plants arrive, let them rest at least 24 hours before transplanting.** This allows the plants to recover from the shock of shipping and to get acclimated to their new conditions. If it is too cool to hold the plants outside, keep the plants indoors in a well-lit area. If the threat of frost has passed and the air temperatures are warm, the plants could be held outdoors, in a shaded area for this period.
- Plants may arrive slightly dry. Water as needed, keeping the plants moist but not wet. Do not over water.
- Shipping may cause loose soil or a slight yellowing of some leaves. This is natural and will not affect the condition of your plants as they mature.
- If you must hold plants indoors for more than a few days before transplanting, put them under broad-spectrum artificial light or good natural light. This keeps plants from stretching.
- Plants may be transplanted outdoors 2-3 weeks after danger of frost has passed.

HARRIS SEEDS GUARANTEE

The utmost care has been taken to assure that your plants arrive to you in good condition. The shipping container was designed to protect your tender seedlings and prevent them from drying out. If you are not satisfied with the quality of your Harris Seeds plants upon arrival, please call - (800) 544-7938. —The Folks at Harris Seeds

PLANTING IN CONTAINERS

By planting vegetables into patio pots and other containers, you can create a vegetable garden on any porch, deck, or balcony. Create "edible ornamental" containers by combining vegetable and flower plants in the same pot. For instance, Orange Blaze pepper would look lovely surrounded by trailing pink or purple petunias.

Choose the Right Container: Containers should be clean, have drainage holes, and provide enough soil volume to keep plants from drying out too quickly in hot weather. See page 4 for container size recommendations. When selecting plants for each container, consider whether it will be placed in sun or shade.

Prepare the Container: Fill container with a slightly moistened, high quality, sterile soil mix.

Prepare Plants for Transplanting: Water plants a couple of hours before transplanting. Gently loosen plants by lightly squeezing the base of the pack or pressing on the bottom of the cell with a capped marker. Holding plants at the base of the stem, carefully remove them from the pack.

Transplant into Containers: Dig a hole in the soil mix slightly larger than the root ball of the plant. The hole should be only deep enough to cover the root ball of the plant. Place plant into hole, cover the root ball, and press firmly.

Water Plants: DO NOT SKIP THIS STEP! Water the containers well to assure good 'root to soil' contact. Do not overwater; soil should be well moistened but not soggy. Use a diluted fertilizer solution to give your plants an extra boost of energy to help overcome transplant shock.

PLANTING IN THE GARDEN

Choose The Right Location: Your plants will perform best in a well-drained, fertile garden location. Tomatoes and peppers need a minimum of 6 to 8 hours of direct sunlight daily.

Prepare the Soil: With a shovel or tiller work the soil to a depth of 10-12". Rake the soil level and to remove any stones and debris. The pH level of your soil should be between 6.0 and 6.8. Soil test kits are readily available at garden centers and from Harris Seeds. Consult gardening books and websites for details on correcting soil deficiencies in your area. Give your plants a good start by working a 5-10-10 fertilizer into the soil at the manufacturer's recommended rate before transplanting.

Garden Mulches: Garden Mulch helps to conserve moisture, control weeds, elevate soil temperature, reduce nitrogen loss due to leaching, and preserve tomato and pepper fruit quality. Black Plastic and Black Planters Paper® Mulches work well for most vegetables, and Red Plastic Mulch has been shown to further increase yield in tomatoes. Visit www.harriseseeds.com for our full mulch selection.

Remove Plants From Packs: Water plants a couple of hours before transplanting. Gently loosen plants by lightly squeezing the base of the pack or pressing on the bottom of the cell with a capped marker. Holding plants at the base of the stem, carefully remove them from the pack.

Transfer Plant To The Garden: Dig a hole in the garden soil slightly larger than the root ball of the plant. The hole should be only deep enough to cover the root ball of the plant. If soil is compacted, loosen soil surrounding your planting hole. Place plant into hole, cover the root ball, and press firmly.

Water Plants: DO NOT SKIP THIS STEP! Water the plants well to assure good 'root to soil' contact. Do not overwater; soil should be well moistened but not soggy. If a starter fertilizer was not added to your soil, be sure to water using a diluted fertilizer solution to give your plants an extra boost of energy to help overcome transplant shock.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

Quality care for your plants throughout the season ensures that a bountiful harvest of fresh, homegrown vegetables will be available. These tips will keep your plants producing!

Water

Keep vegetable plants consistently moist, and do not allow them to dry out. Water deeply into the soil, and provide 1" - 2" of water each week between rain and irrigation. While fruit is developing, plants require a higher level of moisture. Keep in mind that containers dry more quickly than garden beds.

Fertilizer

Fertilize every 2-4 weeks with a complete fertilizer, such as a 20-20-20 formula. Use at the manufacturer's recommended rate. See the back page of this guide for crucial feeding times for each variety.

Frost

Once plants have been transplanted outdoors in the spring, watch the weather closely for frost warnings. During frost warnings, be sure to cover plants to prevent any damage. Row covers, old sheets, Hot Kaps, water filled plant protectors, and many other items can be used to cover plants overnight. Be sure to remove plant covers before heat builds up from the sun.

Plant Support for Tomatoes

Supporting tomatoes with stakes or cages makes harvest easier and increases fruit quality. Fruit is lifted away from the soil, keeping it from soil-borne organisms that cause fruit rot. Visit www.harriseseeds.com for plant support options.

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