Growing Tomatoes in the Home Garden

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Tomatoes are among the most popular vegetables grown in home gardens. They also prompt frequent cultural and pest management questions, though many problems can be avoided by planting disease-resistant varieties that are well adapted for your growing area. Most tomato varieties available to the home gardener produce flavorful and juicy fruit and require relatively little space for a large yield. When properly cared for, each tomato plant can bear 10 to 15 pounds (4.5 to 6.8 kg) or more of fruit.

Deciding which tomato variety to plant may seem a difficult task, given the large number that are available and the differences in size, habit, and climatic requirements. In addition to the usual round red tomato, home gardeners can choose to grow orange, yellow, pink, or striped tomato varieties, or those shaped like pears, grapes, or plums. Often these unusual varieties are available only to the home market and may be grown on limited acreage as they may have little commercial appeal. Some yellow tomatoes have a mild, sweet flavor with low acid content. Ask gardening friends and neighbors for the names of their favorites, and don't overlook the heirloom varieties that are also available.

Tomatoes are described as determinate or indeterminate based on the plant's growth habit. Determinate, or "bush," tomato plants have a somewhat bushy appearance, grow to a given size, about 3 to 5 feet (0.9 to 1.5 m), bear most of their fruit within about 4 to 6 weeks, and then decline in vigor. Most early-ripening and canning tomato varieties are of the determinate type.

Indeterminate varieties produce vines that continue to grow and set fruit all summer until they are killed by frost or disease. Many typical standard-sized tomatoes for the home garden are indeterminate varieties. Unless supported by sturdy trellises, cages, or stakes, indeterminate plants tend to sprawl on the ground, leaving the fruit susceptible to rot where it comes in contact with the soil.

Some tomato varieties can be grown successfully in many parts of California, while others have more specific climatic requirements and do well only in certain locales. Although tomatoes are a warm-season crop, they can be grown in the cooler areas of the state if you choose varieties adapted to cooler temperatures or a shorter growing season.

Three climatic zones (A, B, and C) are described below. University of California researchers in each of the three zones evaluated several tomato varieties for growth and production and recommended those varieties for use in the zones in which they proved successful (see table 1). Many other popular tomato varieties have yet to be evaluated in this way.

### CLIMATE ZONES FOR TOMATO VARIETIES

#### Zone A
Coastal areas from Santa Barbara south; coastal foothills and mountain ranges from San Diego through Marin Counties; foothills surrounding the Central Valley, Napa,
Zone B
Inland valleys and high and low deserts; the Central, Sacramento, San Fernando, and San Gabriel Valleys; interior valleys of San Diego County; the cities of Redding, Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield, Pomona, Riverside, El Cajon; and other inland areas where daytime temperatures regularly exceed 95°F (35°C) during the summer growing season.

Zone C
Intermediate central and northern coastal areas; cool coastal valleys from Santa Maria north to the Oregon border; the San Francisco Peninsula and areas with direct exposure to San Francisco Bay; northern coastal foothills; most mountains and mountain valley regions; the cities of Santa Maria, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Oakland, and Eureka; and other areas with cool to moderate summers with evening temperatures frequently in the 45° to 55°F (7.2° to 12.8°C) range.

DISEASE RESISTANCE
For best results, choose tomato varieties that have been developed for disease resistance (see table 1). Tomatoes are susceptible to several disorders that can significantly diminish yield or even destroy an entire tomato crop, but many hybrid tomato varieties are resistant to them. The disease identification codes shown below should be marked on the plant label or seed packet following the tomato’s cultivar name.

A Alternaria stem canker
F Fusarium wilt
FF Fusarium, races 1 and 2
FFF Fusarium, races 1, 2, and 3
N Nematodes
T Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)
St Stemphylium gray leaf spot
V Verticillium wilt

Using this code system, it can easily be determined that the variety Super Marzano Hybrid VFNT is resistant to Verticillium, Fusarium, nematodes, and TMV, while Golden Boy Hybrid A demonstrates resistance only to Alternaria. Note that “resistance” is not equivalent to “immunity.” In areas where these problems have occurred in the past, even disease-resistant varieties may encounter some difficulty attaining full growth and production. For that reason, it is recommended that home gardeners follow a crop rotation schedule and avoid planting tomatoes or other members of the nightshade (Solanaceae) family in the same location more than 2 years consecutively.

For more information about these diseases of tomatoes, see UC IPM Pest Management Guideline: Tomato at the UC IPM Web site, http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest/tomatoes.html. This site is intended primarily for commercial growers, but it contains photographs and information of interest to home gardeners.

SELECTED TOMATO VARIETIES
Table 1 indicates resistance to diseases, adaptation to climatic zones in the state, and days to maturity for selected cherry tomato varieties, container varieties, and stan-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety*</th>
<th>Zone†</th>
<th>Vine habit and size</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Fruit size</th>
<th>Maturity (days)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHERRY TYPES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherry Grande Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large cherry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>globe-shaped fruit</td>
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<td>Green Grape</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate, vigorous</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>medium cherry</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>unusual heirloom variety</td>
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<td>Juliet Hybrid</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large cherry</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>elongated fruit, AAS winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Red Cherry</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large cherry</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>prolific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sungold</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>orange</td>
<td>medium cherry</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>very early, heavy crop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Super Sweet 100 Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small cherry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>clusters of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Chelsea Hybrid VFFNT</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large cherry</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>crack resistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Pear</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>medium cherry</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>pear resistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTAINER TYPES</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Better Bush Hybrid VFN</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>early, good in containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patio Hybrid VFN*</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>extremely compact growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Fry VFNAST</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small cherry</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>AAS winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy Boy VF</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small cherry</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>very early</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>STANDARD TYPES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ace Hybrid</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>thick-skinned fruit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beemaster Hybrid VFNAST</td>
<td></td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>very large</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>fruit up to 2 lb (0.9 kg) each</td>
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<tr>
<td>Better Boy Hybrid VFNAST</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>midseason</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Pick VFNT</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>70–80</td>
<td>midseason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Set VFN</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>semi-determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>late-season, very heavy crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingo VF</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>exceptional flavor, crack resistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandwine OTV</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>rosy</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>90–100</td>
<td>Amish heirloom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmeleo VFNT</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>semi-determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>crack resistant, heirloom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity Hybrid VFNAST</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>semi-determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>consistently large fruit, AAS winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion Hybrid VFN</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>winter crop in inland valleys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Bush 76 VF</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>best determinate plant for Zone A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Girl Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>continuous bearing of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Pick Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium to large</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>abundant fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lady II Hybrid VFNAST</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>very early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floramerica Hybrid VFFAST</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>AAS winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Belgium</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>82–90</td>
<td>heirloom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goliat Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>heirloom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Zebra</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>determinate, vigorous</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>pale green stripes on fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackpot Hybrid VFFNAST</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium to large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>concentrated production of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Star Hybrid VF</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>indeterminate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium to large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>good quality fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeweled Enchantment Hybrid</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate, vigorous</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>paste type, widely adapted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legend</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>fruit up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Boy Hybrid VFNAST</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>tangy flavor, productive plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>good heat-setting ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>indeterminate</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>85–90</td>
<td>red streaks in fruit, heirloom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Pick VFNT</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>good-quality fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma VFA</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>paste type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Flush VFN</td>
<td>A, B</td>
<td>determinate, compact</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>concentrated production of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shady Lady</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>determinate</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium to large</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>excellent flavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersteak VFN</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>indeterminate, very large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>very large</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>high-quality fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie VFN</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>determinate, medium</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whopper CR Improved VFVNT</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>determinate, large</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>early, crack resistant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *Disease resistance key: A. Alternaria steam canker, F. Fusarium wilt, FF. Fusarium, races 1 and 2, FFF Fusarium, races 1, 2, and 3, N. Nematodes, T. Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), V. Verticillium wilt.

†Zone key: A. Coastal areas from Santa Barbara south; coastal foothills and mountain ranges from San Diego through Marin Counties; foothills surrounding the Central Valley, Napa, and Sonoma valleys; the cities of San Jose, Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Diego; and other areas where summer daytime temperatures are warm but usually below 95°F (35°C). B. Inland valleys and high and low deserts; the Central, Sacramento, San Bernadino, and San Gabriel Valleys; interior valleys of San Diego County; the cities of Redding, Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield, Pomona, Riverside, St. Lope, and other inland areas where daytime temperatures regularly exceed 95°F (35°C) during the summer growing season. C. Intermontane central and northern coastal areas; cool coastal valleys from San Francisco north to the Oregon border; the San Francisco Peninsula and areas with direct exposure to San Francisco Bay; northern coastal foothills; most mountains and mountain valley regions; the cities of Santa Maria, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Oakland, and Eureka; and other areas with cool to moderate summers with evening temperatures frequently in the 45°F to 55°F (7.2°C to 12.8°C) range.

— Variety not yet evaluated by UC researchers for climatic adaptation.
dard-sized varieties. "Days to maturity" is the number of days from transplant to first picking of ripe fruit. It is a relative figure and varies with weather conditions, cultural practices, and the date of transplanting.

**Cherry Tomatoes**
Cherry tomatoes have small, cherry-sized (or a little larger) fruit often used in salads or relish trays. Cherry tomatoes grow in all three zones of the state, with plants ranging in size from dwarf to well over 6 feet (1.8 m) tall. One standard cherry tomato plant is usually sufficient for a family, since they produce abundantly.

**Container Varieties**
Container varieties are adapted to all three zones of the state. Midget, patio, or dwarf tomato varieties are ideal for small-space gardening, as they have very compact vines and do best when grown in 5-gallon (20-l) or larger containers, or in large hanging baskets. Some produce fairly large fruit, but the fruit are often of poorer quality than fruit from standard-sized plants. Container varieties are usually short-lived, producing their crop quickly over a short period.

**Standard-sized Varieties**
Standard-sized varieties may be adapted to specific climatic conditions of temperature and length of growing season. They produce fruit ranging from a few ounces each to Beefsteak types that may weigh as much as 2 pounds (1 kg) or more and easily cover a sandwich with a single slice. Beefsteak tomatoes are usually late to ripen, so plant some standard-sized, early tomatoes along with them for a longer harvest.

**TOMATO CULTURE**
Although many home gardeners prefer to purchase transplants for their vegetable gardens, tomato plants may also be started indoors from seed. Seeds should be sown 6 to 8 weeks before the last spring frost date in your area. Planting seeds too early will require keeping them indoors until the danger of frost has passed and may result in leggy, brittle plants. Planting too late delays your summer's harvest. Tall, spindly transplants are usually the result of low light levels in the home. Tomatoes require plenty of light to grow into sturdy plants, so unless you have a sunny, south-facing window, a supplemental light source like fluorescent "grow lights" will be necessary.

Sow seed about ¼ inch (6.5 mm) deep in a clean, light soil mix and keep them warm, about 70° to 80°F (21.1° to 26.7°C), and evenly moist until the seedlings appear. If the soil mix already contains fertilizer, it may be unnecessary to add additional fertilizers until after transplanting. If not, fertilize with a diluted (one-half strength) mixture of water-soluble all-purpose fertilizer every 10 to 15 days. Once the seeds have sprouted, they will need 6 to 8 hours of bright light per day and regular irrigation, but they will grow well at temperatures from 65° to 75°F (18.3° to 23.9°C).

A week to 10 days before transplanting into the garden, indoor-grown plants need to become acclimated to outdoor conditions of direct sunlight, wind, and cooler nighttime temperatures. This process is called "hardening off" and yields sturdier and more rapidly growing plants after transplanting. Expose the young plants to an increasing number of hours of outdoor light and temperatures each day until they tolerate at least 6 hours of outdoor conditions. Start by placing the plants in a sheltered location such as a cold frame or covered patio, and gradually expose them to garden conditions as weather permits. Bring plants inside if there is danger of frost.

After the danger of frost has passed, tomatoes can be transplanted into the prepared garden site. Tomatoes thrive in most average garden soils in locations that receive full sun and adequate irrigation. Refer to Vegetable Garden Basics
Whether home-grown or purchased, tomato transplants should be about 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20.5 cm) tall, sufficiently hardened-off, stocky, and well covered with healthy green leaves. Water them thoroughly a couple hours before setting them out and, if possible, plant them in late afternoon so water loss from the plants will be minimized during the cooler overnight hours. Roots will form on buried portions of the stems of tomato plants, so vigorous, compact transplants can be planted about 2 inches (5 cm) deeper than they are in the pot. For taller, lanky plants with few leaves, pinch off the lower leaves and set the plants into the soil horizontally with just a few sets of top leaves showing above the ground (fig. 1).

During planting, avoid damaging the roots. If the seeds were planted in biodegradable containers such as peat or paper pots, do not remove the containers, but break them up slightly so the roots can easily grow out into the surrounding soil. Be sure to bury peat or paper pots completely to avoid “wicking” of water away from the root zone. If plastic or other nonbiodegradable containers were used, ease the plants out of the pots before transplanting and gently loosen the roots somewhat. Avoid bruising the main stems of transplants—try to handle them by the leaves or root ball (fig. 2).

Press soil firmly around each transplant so that a slight depression is formed for holding water, then water in thoroughly to settle the soil and eliminate any air pockets around the roots.

**PLANT SUPPORT**

Tomatoes require plenty of room to grow well. Space rows of staked or caged tomatoes approximately 30 to 42 inches (0.8 to 1.1 m) apart, and allow 24 to 30 inches (61 to 76 cm) between plants in each row. If plants cannot be staked, rows should be spaced 6 feet (1.8 m) apart, with 4 feet (1.2 m) between plants in the rows for adequate air circulation and plant development.

Virtually all indeterminate plants require some type of support, and many determinate types benefit from staking or caging as well. Though providing support requires more initial work, it makes caring for tomatoes easier than letting them sprawl on the ground. Since the fruit is off the ground, damage from rot and insects is reduced. Spraying is easier and may be required less often, harvesting is much less work, and the plants take up far less space in the garden. The three most often used techniques for support are caging, staking, and trellising.
Cages
Growing tomatoes in wire cages is a popular method among gardeners because of its simplicity. Shortly after plants are established, place cylindrical cages around them. Two strong stakes on either side of the cage prevent the fruit-laden plants from blowing over from wind or weight. Metal fencing or concrete reinforcing wire ("remesh") can be used for this purpose, and ready-made cages can be found at garden centers. Usually a cage about 3 to 6 feet (0.9 to 1.8 m) tall and 18 to 30 inches (46 to 76 cm) in diameter works well; a 6-foot (1.8-m) length of fencing makes a cage 19 inches (48 cm) in diameter. Use shorter cages for determinate varieties and taller ones for indeterminate types. Be sure that openings in the cage material are at least 6 inches (15 cm) square to permit you to reach through and harvest the fruit. Tomato plants in wire cages do not require pruning, but some gardeners prefer to prune plants to 3 or 4 main stems to keep them more manageable.

Cage growing allows the tomato plant to grow in its natural manner, but keeps the fruit and leaves off the ground, offering the advantages of staking as well. Wire-cage tomatoes develop a heavy foliage cover, reducing sunscald on fruit. Caged plants are less prone to the spread of disease from plant handling, since they have fewer open wounds and must be handled less frequently than staked plants. However, it helps to space the plants somewhat farther apart, at least 3 feet (0.9 m) to allow good air circulation between plants. Humidity is higher because of the foliage density, and diseases such as late blight spread rapidly in humid situations. If well nourished and cared for, caged tomatoes can make up for the extra space required with exceptional harvests.

Stakes
Some gardeners prefer to stake tomatoes for support. Use sturdy wooden stakes 6 feet (1.8 m) long and 1½ to 2 inches (3.8 to 5 cm) wide. Drive them 1 foot (30 cm) into the soil about 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) from the plant soon after transplanting. Attach heavy twine or strips of cloth to the stakes every 10 inches (25.5 cm). As the plants grow, pull the stems toward the stakes and tie loosely.

Staked tomato plants usually require pruning to a few main stems. At the junction of each leaf and the first main stem, a new shoot will develop. Choose one to three of these shoots, normally at the first and second leaf-stem junction, for the additional main stems. Once a week, pinch off most of the other shoots, called "suckers," with your fingers to keep the plants from becoming too large for their support.

Trellises
Trellising is similar to staking in that plants are tied at regular intervals and pruned in a manner similar to that used with stakes. Plants may be set along a fence or planted near a large, strong trellis, then trained upward as they grow.

WATER AND FERTILIZER
Tomatoes are medium in rooting depth and need regular irrigation during the growing season. Avoid extreme fluctuations in soil moisture, as these conditions increase the incidence of fruit cracking and blossom end rot. Weeds should be kept to a minimum, since they compete with the tomatoes for water and nutrients and may harbor insect and disease pests. A layer of coarse mulch 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10 cm) deep of a material such as compost will help reduce soil moisture fluctuations, moderate soil temperatures, and discourage emergence of weeds.
Healthy, vigorous transplants should not require additional fertilizer until flowering and fruit set are well under way. Excessive nitrogen fertilizer during the initial growth period results in lush, green vegetative growth, but will delay flowering and fruit set and make the plants more attractive to insect pests such as aphids and hornworms. At fruit set, plants can be sidedressed with nitrogen fertilizer every 4 to 6 weeks, following instructions on the product label. To sidedress, place fertilizer at the sides of the growing plants in shallow grooves or on the soil surface, then thoroughly water the fertilizer into the root zone to assure effective use by the plants. If manure or preplant fertilizer was used in preparing the planting site, reduce the rate of fertilizer application by one-half. Avoid applying more fertilizer than necessary, as excess nitrogen may be leached past the root zone and cause contamination of the groundwater supply.

For best flavor, harvest when fruit are at full color for the variety—rich red, orange, or yellow. Ripe tomatoes should be stored at 55°F to 70°F (12.8°C to 21.1°C) to maintain their fresh, ripe flavor. Lengthy refrigeration causes flavor loss and browning discoloration of fruit. Toward the end of the season, there are usually some whitish-green, full-size tomatoes still on the vines. You can pick these tomatoes and store them at 70°F (21.1°C) to ripen. Place harvested immature tomatoes in a shaded location to further ripen the fruit. Light is not necessary for ripening immature tomatoes.

ABIOTIC DISORDERS OF TOMATOES

Home gardeners may experience disappointing results when growing tomatoes because the plants and fruit are susceptible to several common abiotic disorders, as well as attack by diseases and other pests. Abiotic disorders result from nonliving causes and are often attributable to environmental or cultural factors, or simply to the plant's genetic makeup.

Flower Drop and Failure to Set Fruit

**Problem**
- Blossoms fall off.
- Plant fails to set fruit.

**Probable Cause**
- Night temperatures too low, below 55°F (12.8°C).
- Daytime temperatures too high, above 90°F (32.2°C).
- Excessive smog during blossoming period.
- Excess nitrogen fertilizer.
- Too much shade.
- Plants set out too early in spring.
- Poorly adapted variety.

**Control**
- Choose varieties adapted to your climate zone, plant tomatoes in full sun, keep soil evenly moist, and avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer.
- Hormone sprays can improve fruit set during low temperatures, but will not help in high temperatures.
- Tapping on blossom stems 3 times a week at midday when flowers are open may improve pollination and help set fruit.

Solar Yellowing and Green Shoulders

**Problem**
- Yellow or yellow-orange color instead of normal red.
• Upper portions of fruit may remain green even though the lower portions appear red ripe.

Probable Cause
• High temperatures and high light intensity.

Control
• Maintain plant vigor to produce adequate leaf cover.
• Avoid overpruning.
• Provide partial shade (e.g., shade cloth, screening material) during hours of most intense sunlight.

Sunburn

Problem
• Fruit turns light brown and leathery on side exposed to the sun.

Probable Cause
• Overexposure to sunlight.

Control
• Maintain plant vigor to produce adequate leaf cover.
• Avoid overpruning.
• Provide partial shade (e.g., shade cloth, screening material) during hours of most intense sunlight.

Leaf Roll

Problem
• Older leaves roll upward and inward rather suddenly, become stiff to the touch, brittle, and leathery.

Probable Cause
• High light intensity and high soil moisture, particularly when plants are staked and heavily pruned. Some varieties are more susceptible than others.

Control
• Choose less-susceptible varieties.
• Maintain even soil moisture.
• Provide partial shade during periods of intense sunlight.

Blossom End Rot

Problem
• Water-soaked spot on blossom end of fruit enlarges and darkens, becomes sunken and leathery. Affects both green and ripe fruit, and is more common on sandier soils.

Probable Cause
• Calcium nutrition and water balance in the plant, aggravated by high soil salt content and fluctuating soil moisture.

Control
• Maintain even soil moisture.
• Amend planting area with organic matter such as compost to improve water retention.
• Avoid heavy applications of high-nitrogen fertilizer.
• Soils that are deficient in calcium may be amended with gypsum.
Fruit Cracks and Catfacing

Problem
- Circular concentric cracks around the stem end (concentric cracking).
- Cracks radiating outward from the stem (radial cracking).
- Malformation and cracking at the blossom end (catfacing).

Probable Cause
- Periods of very fast growth with high temperatures and high soil moisture levels.
- Wide fluctuations in soil moisture content or heavy rain following a dry period.
- Wide differences in day and night temperatures. Catfacing may be caused by abnormally cool or hot conditions.
- Any disturbance to the flower parts during blossoming.
- Some varieties are more susceptible to cracks and catfacing than others.

Control
- Choose varieties that are adapted to your climate zone and are less susceptible to cracking.
- Keep soil evenly moist.
- Maintain good leaf cover or provide partial shade in periods of high light intensity.
- A layer of organic mulch 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10 cm) deep such as compost helps moderate soil temperatures and soil moisture fluctuations.

Puffiness

Problem
- The tomato resembles a bell pepper, with normal outer walls and a hollow inside.

Probable Cause
- Conditions that interfere with normal pollination, such as temperatures above 90°F (32.2°C) or below 55°F (12.8°C).
- Low light.
- Excessive nitrogen fertilizer or heavy rainfall.
- The condition seems to occur most frequently in early harvests.

Control
- Select varieties adapted to your climate zone.
- Avoid excessive application of nitrogen fertilizer.

COMMON PESTS OF TOMATOES

Home gardeners often discover damage to foliage and fruit of tomato plants caused by a variety of pests, including hornworms, tomato fruitworms, tomato pinworms, stink bugs, whiteflies, and leafminers. For photographs and information regarding identification and management of these pests, refer to UC IPM Pest Management Guideline: Tomato at the UC IPM Web site, http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.tomatoes.html; if you know the specific pest, refer to the online Pest Notes at the UC IPM Web site, http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/selectnewpest.landscape.html.
FOR MORE INFORMATION

UC IPM Pest Management Guideline: Tomato
UC IPM Pest Notes
Vegetable Garden Basics, ANR Publication 8059, 2002
UC Cooperative Extension Vegetable Research and Information Center Web site,

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Grow Your Own Vegetables ~ It's Worth it!

Vegetables can be grown in containers on patios and rooftops, home yards, community garden lots, or large ranch areas — providing nutritious, fresh, delicious food. Benefits include:
- Growing varieties that you and your family like
- Growing enough to feed your neighborhood
- Exercise
- Knowing how and where your food is grown
- Reducing your carbon footprint by
  - eliminating the environmental costs of growing and shipping produce to your market
  - less vehicle travel to purchase produce
  - reducing or eliminating pesticide use

The Basics
Growing enough produce to feed your family or your neighborhood is possible, just follow these basics:
- Choose the best available site for your garden, preferably in a location that is easily accessible from your home. Select a site that receives 6 to 8 hours of full sun each day. It should be relatively level, well-drained, and near a water source. Avoid shaded locations.
- Plan your garden on paper before you begin so that you have vegetables all year round. See planting table, below.
- Before you plant, amend the soil with compost. Mulch and fertilize as needed.
- Plant only as large a garden as you can easily maintain. The size of your garden should be based on how much time you'll be able to give to it. Plan about 3-5 hours a week for a large garden.
- Plant vegetables that your family likes.
- Grow crops that produce the maximum amount of food in the space available. For example, growing corn or melons is probably not your best choice if you have a small space.
- Plant during the correct season for the crop you plan to grow (see Vegetable Classification, below).
- Plant disease-resistant varieties that are adapted to and recommended for your area. Ask your local UCCE master gardener.
- Fertilize according to directions. Too much is as bad as too little.
- Harvest vegetables several times a week and at the maturity you like best. Store them promptly and properly if they are not to be used immediately.

Culture
- Irrigate soil thoroughly before planting.
- Plant rows running north to south with tall plants bordering the garden on the north
- Consider planning on a grid for small spaces, small plants.
- Directly sow seeds into the soil, use transplants that you have started indoors, or buy the seedlings from a nursery.
- Transplant after the danger of frost is past, when the plant has only 2 or 3 true leaves. If there is a danger of frost, provide plant covers.
- Plant seeds at a depth of twice the diameter of the seed. Thin emerged plants according to directions on the seed packet.
- Do not crowd transplants. Space them according to directions.
- Drip irrigation encourages root growth, reduces weed invasion, and is the most efficient. Check the moisture in the root zone, not at the soil surface.
- Instead of trying to kill all insects, learn which ones are beneficial — plant a variety of plants to encourage beneficial insects.
- Use least toxic chemicals — water, insecticidal soap, Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), or horticultural oils.
- Mulch to conserve water and prevent weed germination.
- Some vegetables benefit from frequent harvesting, e.g., okra, peppers, beans, peas.

Vegetable Classification
Most vegetables are classified as cool-season or warm-season crops.

Cool-Season Vegetables grow best and produce the best-quality crops when average temperatures are 55°F to 75°F (13°C to 24°C), and they usually tolerate slight frost when mature. The food value of cool-season vegetables is usually higher per pound and per square foot than that of warm-season vegetables, because the edible parts of the plant are the vegetative parts — such as roots, stems, leaves, or immature flower parts. Examples include:
- root: beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip
- stem: asparagus, white potato
- leaf: cabbage, celery (fleshy petioles), lettuce, onion, spinach
- immature flower parts: broccoli, cauliflower, globe artichoke

Warm-Season Vegetables require long, hot days and warm soil to mature. They grow best and produce the best-quality crops when average temperatures are 65°F to 95°F (18°C to 35°C), and they are intolerant of prolonged freezing temperatures. Examples include:
### California Master Gardener Tip Sheet

#### Recommended Planting Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>North and South Coast</th>
<th>Interior Valleys</th>
<th>Desert Valleys</th>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Amount to Plant (4 people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beans, snap 1,2</td>
<td>Ju; May-Jun</td>
<td>Mar-Aug</td>
<td>Apr-May, Jul-Aug</td>
<td>Jan-Mar, Aug</td>
<td>W 15-25 ft. row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets 1,2</td>
<td>Feb-Aug</td>
<td>Jan-Sep</td>
<td>Feb-Apr, Aug</td>
<td>Sep-Jan</td>
<td>C 10-15 ft. row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli 2,3</td>
<td>Feb-Apr, Aug-Sep</td>
<td>Jun-Jul, Jan-Feb</td>
<td>Dec-Feb, Jul</td>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>C 6-100 ft. row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantaloupes</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Jan-Apr, Jul</td>
<td>W 5-10 hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots 1,2</td>
<td>Jan-May, Jul-Aug</td>
<td>Jan-Sep</td>
<td>Aug-Sep, Feb-Apr</td>
<td>Sep-Dec</td>
<td>C 10-25 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard 1</td>
<td>May-Aug</td>
<td>Feb-May</td>
<td>Feb-Aug</td>
<td>Sep-Oct</td>
<td>C 3-4 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives 1</td>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>Feb-Apr</td>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>Sep-Feb</td>
<td>C 1 clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet 2</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
<td>Mar-Jul</td>
<td>Mar-Jul</td>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>W 20-30 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
<td>Feb-May</td>
<td>W 6 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant 1,3</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Feb-Apr</td>
<td>W 4-6 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic 1,2</td>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>Sep-Nov</td>
<td>C 10-20 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce 1,2</td>
<td>Feb-Aug</td>
<td>Aug-Apr</td>
<td>Aug-Nov-Mar</td>
<td>Sep-Dec</td>
<td>C 10-15 ft row or 5 ft row each month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>W 10-20 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions 1,4 (bulb)</td>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>Nov-Mar</td>
<td>Oct-Nov</td>
<td>C 30-40 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions 1,2,3 (green)</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Aug-Dec</td>
<td>Sep-Jan</td>
<td>C 400 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas 1,2</td>
<td>Jan-Apr, Sep-Oct</td>
<td>Aug-Dec-Mar</td>
<td>Sep-Jan</td>
<td>Sep-Oct,</td>
<td>C 30-40 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers 1,3</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>W 5-10 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, sweet</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Feb-Jun</td>
<td>W 50-100 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, white</td>
<td>Early: Feb</td>
<td>Feb-May, Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Feb-Mar, Aug</td>
<td>Dec-Feb</td>
<td>C 50-100 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Mar-Jul</td>
<td>W 1-3 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish 1,2</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Sep-Apr</td>
<td>Oct-Mar</td>
<td>C 4 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>Aug-Feb</td>
<td>Aug-Mar</td>
<td>Sep-Jan</td>
<td>Sep-Nov</td>
<td>C 10-20 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, summer</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
<td>Feb-Mar</td>
<td>W 2-4 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, winter</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Feb-Mar, Aug</td>
<td>W 2-4 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes 1,3</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Apr-Jul 15</td>
<td>Apr-May</td>
<td>Dec-Mar</td>
<td>W 6-10 (if processing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips 1</td>
<td>Jan-Aug</td>
<td>Jan-Aug-Oct</td>
<td>Feb-Aug</td>
<td>Oct-Feb</td>
<td>C 10-15 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelons</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>W 6 plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**General Planting Requirements**


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**Recommended Planting Dates**

- **North Coast**
- **South Coast**
- **Interior Valleys**
- **Desert Valleys**

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**General Information**

- **Recommended Planting Dates**
- **Crop Type**
- **Amount to Plant (4 people)**

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**Contact Information**

- **Please contact your local master gardener for more information**
- **http://camastergardeners@ucdavis.edu**

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**WARNING ON THE USE OF CHEMICALS**

- Pesticides are poisonous. Always read and carefully follow all precautions and safety recommendations given on the container label. Store all chemicals in their original labeled containers in a locked cabinet or shed, away from foods or feeds, and out of the reach of children, unauthorized persons, pets, and livestock.
- Confine pesticides to the property being treated. Avoid drift onto neighboring properties or gardens containing fruits and/or vegetables ready to be picked.
- Dispose of empty containers carefully. Follow label instructions for disposal. Never reuse the containers. Make sure empty containers are not accessible to children or animals. Never dispose of containers where they may contaminate water supplies or natural waterways. Do not pour down sink or toilet. Consult your county agricultural commissioner for correct ways of disposing of excess pesticides. Never burn pesticide containers.
- PHYTOXICITY: Certain chemicals may cause plant injury if used at the wrong stage of plant development or when temperatures are too high. Injury may also result from excessive amounts or the wrong formulation or from mixing incompatible materials. Inert ingredients, such as wetters, spreaders, emulsifiers, driers, and solvents, can cause plant injury. Since formulations are often changed by manufacturers, it is possible that plant injury may occur, even though no injury was noted in previous seasons.

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**References**

- Content for this publication was excerpted from California Master Gardener Handbook, Home Vegetable Gardening, Dennis Pittenger, editor.
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