

KEY TO TOMATO DISEASE RESISTANCE AND TOLERANCE

ASC Alternaria Stem Canker
EB Early Blight
F1 Fusarium Wilt, Race 1
F2 Fusarium Wilt, Race 2
LB Late Blight, Types US8 and
US11
N Nematodes
St Stemphylium - Gray Leaf
Spot
TMV Tobacco Mosaic Virus
ToMV ... Tomato Mosaic Virus, Strains
0, 1, and 2
V Verticillium Wilt, Race 1

Control. Once a tomato plant becomes infected by either Verticillium or Fusarium, nothing can be done to control the disease. Disease resistant tomato varieties must be planted to prevent infection. Some recommended varieties include Early Pak VF, Packmore VF, Ace 55 VF, Royal Ace VF, VFN Bush, V FNB, and Cal mart V FN. The letters "V," "F," or "N" following the names of the tomato varieties indicate resistance: "V" for verticillium wilt, "F" for Fusarium wilt, and/or "N" for root knot nematodes.



Fertilize “Using it as a tool”

All fertilizers have 3 numbers on their packaging X-X-X.
This represents the percentage of 100%

The FIRST number represents: Nitrogen = “N” = Up

This makes Leaves, Twigs, Branches, and Trunks... Grow... Green.

The SECOND number represents: Phosphorus = “P” = Down

This makes Roots grow...gives them... “Flower Power”

(Bare Root Trees) It's best to have NO fruit the first year, so the roots can grow big and strong.

“We learn the alphabet in kindergarten (first year) ...so...we can write term papers in high school” (for years to come).

For established trees: Phosphorus “Charges the Batteries (roots) with Flower Power”.

The THIRD number represents: Potassium = K = All Around

A little UP. A little DOWN. Mostly “All around Health”

It helps to fight off: Diseases, Bugs, Environmental stuff...heat, water...

And don't forget the “Ten Little Indians” Trace elements

In order of secondary importance

Calcium: Stimulates root growth.

Magnesium: Essential for chlorophyll production.

Sulfur: Stimulates plant growth and seed formation.

Iron: Promotes GREEN color.

Manganese: Promotes plant maturity.

Zinc: Regulates plant growth, consumption of sugar.

Copper: Helps sweeten Citrus, Important for reproductive growth.

Boron: Essential for, root and fruit development.

Molybdenum: Helps with reduction of nitrates for protein synthesis.

Chlorine: Aids plant metabolism



How to use your new fertilizer “TOOL”

- You should feed a minimum of 4 times a year: February, May, August, October or November (per your micro-climate) **and** just after harvest, “*When you eat, the tree should eat too*”, with a deep watering with ALL feedings.
- Feed at the “Drip Line” the Circumference of the leaf head or just on the inside of the “Basin”.
- For Gro-Power products - Use approximately 1 to 1.5 cups, per inch of diameter of the trunk, [at 2” above soil line]. If you run out before you finish the drip line / circumference, scoop out some more to finish.
- For Lemons and Limes, who are *Everbearing*, I recommend feeding every month to every other month, as they are *Ever Growing* and *Every Eating*.

Please use up all of your fertilizer each feeding...”no left-overs”...”It will not grow in the bag”...or...”Get better with age”! “If you use it, the trees will grow and you will eat”

Who should get what:

All Stone Fruit trees: Peach, Nectarine, Plum. Apricot... things that lose their leaves in Fall/Winter. They should be fed with a fertilizer with Low “N”, High “P” and High “K”.

Evergreens: Citrus, Avocados and most Tropical... They should be fed with a fertilizer with High “N”, Medium “P” and Medium “K”.

There are always exceptions...but this will give you a good start!



Mother Nature's Secret Weapon

Worm Castings have 5 to 11 times more nitrogen, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, potash, and magnesium than topsoil. They can be used anywhere you want healthier plants and soil.

Some quick things to know

Increases vegetables and fruit tree yields

Will not burn plant roots

Improve root and shoot development

Enhances seed germination

Reduces irrigation costs by up to 50%

Increases drought resistance

Has a wide array of insect repellency properties

Suppresses fungal diseases (phythium, fusarium, dollar spot, etc)

No ground water contamination from pesticide use

Not toxic – reduces your chance of getting sick from pesticides

May be applied to phosphate sensitive areas

Odor free/ Eliminates odors

*You can use Worm Castings on Everything: Trees & Shrubs, Lawns, Potted plants, House plants, Orchids, Flower Gardens and Rose Bushes, ... Even your own... **"Edible Eden"**.*



How to Use Worm Castings

As a Fertilizer: Sprinkle Worm Castings around the base of plants and/or lightly dig it in, and then add water. They can also be sprinkled on a large scale with a spreader. Remember: you cannot use too much Worm Castings – it cannot damage your plants.

As a TEA (Liquid Fertilizer): Worm Castings can easily be mixed with water. Use 1 cup Worm Castings for every gallon of water and soak for 48 hours. This liquid mixture can be used as an excellent fertilizer or leaf foliate spray. It also helps to control insects. Many people prefer this method of application.

As a Soil Conditioner: If you hoe a layer of barren soil, add a layer of Worm Castings and give it some water, you will be surprised at the growth of your first season's plants.

For Germination: Use 20 to 30% Worm Castings with sand as an excellent germination mixture. It will also ensure continuous and lush growth for about three months, without you having to add any other plant food.

PLANTING PERIOD GUIDE

Optimal

Acceptable

Not Recommended

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Asparagus	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Beans (bush)	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Beans (pole)	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Beets	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Broccoli	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Brussel Sprouts	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Cabbage	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Cantaloupe	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Carrots	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Cauliflower	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Celery	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Chives	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Collards	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Corn	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Cucumbers	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Eggplant	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Endive	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Favas	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Jicama	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Kale	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Kohl Rabi	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Leeks	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Lettuce	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Lima Beans	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Mustard	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Okra	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Onions	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Parsley	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Parsnip	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Peas	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Peppers	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Potatoes	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Pumpkin	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Radish	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Rutabaga	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Spinach	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Squash (summer)	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Squash (winter)	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Sunflowers	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Swiss Chard	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Tomatoes	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Turnips	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Watermelon	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
Zucchini	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal

This table lists the recommended times to sow vegetable seeds for the typical Southern California climate. When buying transplants, remember to adjust for the age of the plant (about 1-2 months).

Source: Digital Seed