

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Not winter hardy. Will thrive from spring to fall in all zones.
PLANT TYPE	Annual.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 12 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	<b>Pepper 'Lemon Dream' &amp; 'Tangerine Dream':</b> 12 to 18 inches tall with a 12 to 24 inch spread. <b>Tomato 'Tasmanian Chocolate' &amp; 'Sean's Yellow':</b> 24 to 48 inches tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Early summer to frost.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	8 to 12 weeks.
FACTS OF NOTE	Edible. High-yielding. Perfect for patios.

## SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/extension) or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.



*Thank you for your order.*

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## Cottage Farms' Guarantee

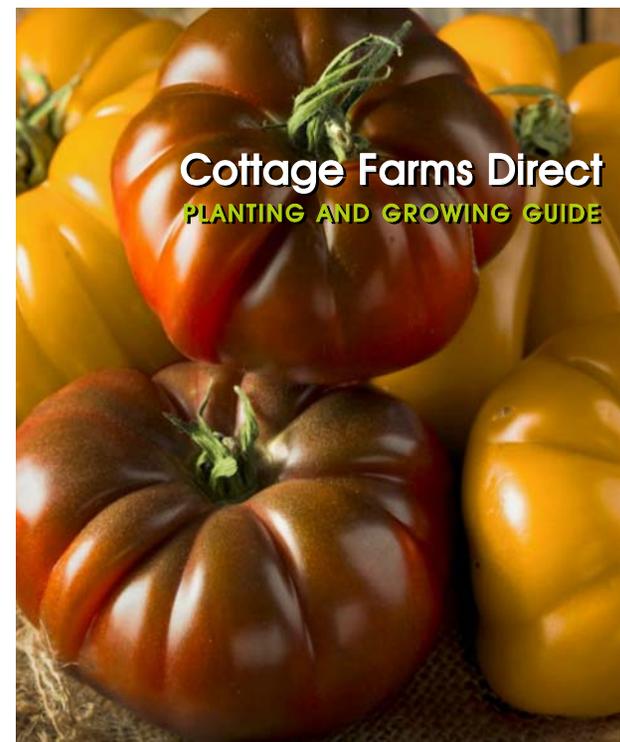
We aren't happy if you aren't happy. Cottage Farms warrants its perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, Cottage Farms will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following shipping season.

**Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.**

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

**In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.**  
1-800-222-1222

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**Cottage Farms Direct**  
PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



**BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS™  
ULTIMATE 2-N-1 SALSA DUO**

\*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

## OUT OF THE BOX

### BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS™ ULTIMATE 2-N-1 SALSA DUO

Your plants have been shipped to you in pots. Please remove the plants from the packaging right away and plant them as soon as possible following the planting instructions below. If it is not possible to plant them right away, follow these important steps:

1. Roll the plastic down around each plant and place them in a sunny location.
2. Keep the plants well watered.

**Note:** Some leaves may appear wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is nothing to worry about. Water the plant and let it recover for few days, then gently remove any foliage that does not recover to allow for new growth.



## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

**Important:** Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

1. Remove and discard the clear plastic bag from around the pot.
2. After watering, remove the pot by holding the plant upside down in one hand and squeezing the sides of the pot with the other.
3. Prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. This will encourage the roots to begin growing outward into the new soil.
4. Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root ball. Tomatoes are a rare exception where planting deeply is actually beneficial. Plant each tomato where only 3-5 inches of the stem is above the soil line. Tall tomato plants can be planted on their side in a trench with the tops bent upward. Refill the hole or trench with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers.
5. Water thoroughly.

## CONTINUING CARE

WATERING	<p>Adequate and consistent watering is essential for tomatoes and peppers. Inconsistent watering or soils that do not hold water evenly can cause problems with fruit development.</p> <p>Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. You may need to water as often as every day in periods of drought and extreme summer heat.</p> <p>Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant has adequate drainage to move water away from the plant. If you choose to plant in a container, always select one with drainage holes to prevent your plant's roots from sitting in water.</p>
STAKING & CAGING TOMATOES	<p>Tomatoes can be supported by staking or by using tomato cages. To stake tomatoes, drive a wooden, plastic or metal stake into the ground 3-6 inches from the base of each plant at planting time. As the plants grow, attach them to the stake using plant ties, taking care to avoid damaging the stems. Selective pruning helps keep staked plants more manageable, but is not necessary for fruit production.</p> <p>Alternately, place a tomato cage around each plant at planting time and press the legs into the ground. A small stake may be placed in the ground on each side of the cage to help keep it upright, particularly in windy areas. The plant will support itself on the cage as it grows and should need no pruning.</p>
MULCHING	<p>Apply a 2-4 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Replenish the mulch as needed.</p>
FEEDING	<p>Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer for fruits and vegetables.</p>
WINTERIZING	<p>Tomatoes and peppers are tender annuals that cannot tolerate any frost or freezing temperatures. In the event of a late spring frost, protect young plants by covering them overnight with a sheet, frost blanket or an inverted bucket or box. Remove any material used to cover the plants the following morning. The plants should be discarded when they have finished fruiting at the end of the growing season.</p>

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

HARVESTING TOMATOES	<p>Tomatoes are ready to be harvested once they have changed from green to red or yellow. Store freshly picked tomatoes at room temperature and out of direct sunlight. To preserve flavor and texture, avoid refrigerating fresh tomatoes. Do not consume any other part of the plant.</p>
HARVESTING PEPPERS	<p>Harvest peppers once the color has changed from green to yellow or orange. Do not pull the peppers off the plant. Instead, use a knife or pruning shears to make a clean cut. After harvesting, fresh peppers can be stored in the refrigerator for up to 10 days. Do not consume any other part of the plant.</p>

## TIPS FROM MASTER GARDENERS

### COMMON TOMATO PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES

**Blossom End Rot:** This condition causes a leathery depression to form on the blossom side of developing fruit. Blossom end rot can be caused by a calcium deficiency in the soil or a moisture shortage while fruit is forming. To prevent this condition, have your soil tested and amend it as needed, provide sufficient irrigation, use mulch to preserve soil moisture, and protect your plants from drying winds.

**Catfacing:** Catfacing is signified by irregular scarring, puckering and deformation toward the top of the fruit. It is caused by temperature fluctuations or incomplete pollination at flowering time. Catfacing is only cosmetic, and will correct itself as conditions improve.

**Cracking:** Cracking occurs when soil moisture fluctuates as fruit is developing. Due to a heavy rainstorm or watering after a period of drought, the skin can respond to the sudden influx of moisture by cracking or splitting. Maintain a regular watering schedule and use mulch to help prevent cracking. Fruits that have begun to crack are still edible, but should be picked and used right away.

**Flower Drop / No Fruit:** This problem can occur during periods of unusually high daytime or low nighttime temperatures, as well as hot, drying winds. Under these conditions, flowers may drop before developing into fruit. Blossom set sprays help to reduce spring blossom drop, but have little effect during high temperatures. This problem typically disappears as weather conditions improve.

**Leaf Roll:** Curling or rolling of leaves occurs during hot weather, after soil cultivation or after severe pruning. Older and lower leaves of some tomato varieties may roll, becoming stiff and leathery. This is not a disease and does not negatively affect the plants. Keep the plants well-watered, take care when cultivating the soil and avoid severe pruning.