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Definitions for terms found in descriptions
- Indeterminate- plants bear their fruit over the course of a season and spread vegetative growth out more.
- Determinate- plants bear their crop all at once and tend to be more compact plants
- Trusses- the flowering and fruit bearing part that extends from stem

Our plants are started from Totally Tomatoes seeds, so the pictures match their catalog.
All pictures copyright of Totally Tomatoes
**Abe Lincoln Improved Hybrid**

This crossbred hybrid of the original strain displays the fine flavor and vigorous growth habit of the indeterminate heirloom male parent combined with the female parent's earlier maturity and disease resistance. Fruits are bright red, globe-shaped, averaging 8 oz., but often weighing more. One of America's highest yielding tomatoes. Indeterminate. 75 days to maturity.

**Alaskan Fancy Tomato**

Excellent for those short-season summers, these are the earliest plum tomatoes available in today’s market! Pear-shaped, bright red plums produce abundant yields to satisfy your salad and canning needs for the season. Its earliness does not detract one bit from its juicy flavor! Fruits are 2” x 1-1/2” and weigh about 2 oz. each. Determinate. 55 days to maturity.

**Artisan Pink Tiger**

Unique julienne cherry tomatoes that will be sought after for their exceptionally sweet, juicy, tropical flavor. Fruits can also be picked prematurely and allowed to ripen off the vine without compromising the flavor, or let them ripen naturally and enjoy your garden view! Indeterminate. 70 days to maturity.

**Artisan Purple Bumblebee**

Fruits are purple striped with green. The Bumble Bee series of cherry tomatoes is sure to create excitement with its extraordinary beauty and superb flavor. Market growers will love the new colors for mixed pints of cherry tomatoes. Great for fresh tomato, basil, mozzarella and balsamic vinegar salads. Vigorous vines produce continuously over a long growing season. Indeterminate. 70 days to maturity.
Aunt Molly’s Ground Cherry

Also known as ‘Cape Gooseberry’, ‘Husk Cherry’ and ‘Strawberry Tomato’. An heirloom variety from Poland prized for its flavor. Golden-yellow 1/2” fruits are excellent for pies, preserves, jams and fresh eating with a strawberry-like flavor. Productive plants 18” tall and 24” wide start fruiting in July and continue until frost. Determinate. 65-90 days to maturity.

Better Boy Hybrid

A spectacular, midseason variety with plump, juicy, deep red tomatoes that often weigh more than one pound. And once they arrive they just keep on coming! Fruits are extremely flavorful, with flesh that’s juicy, yet firm. Heavy foliage protects fruits from sun-scald. A highly adaptable variety that thrives in nearly any climate. Demonstrates excellent disease resistance. Indeterminate. 75 days to maturity.

Banana Legs

Very prolific and long-lasting. These bright yellow, pointed, banana-shaped fruits, 4” long by 1-1/2” in diameter, are meaty and low in acid, making them especially good for slicing into salads. Determinate. 75 days to maturity.

Black Brandywine

A prolific yielder whose novel, black fruits are well-formed, oval shaped, with “real tomato taste”! Indeterminate. 80-120 days to maturity.
**Black Krim**
A most unusual novelty. Fruits are a dark, deep red (almost a shiny black) with heavy green shoulders. Interior is a deep, reddish-green color. Sweet and tasty. Matures extremely early. Indeterminate. 69 days.

**Black Prince**
Another genuine Russian treasure! Its small to medium, oval fruits are very juicy and ripen to a beautiful, deep garnet red color. Fruits, about 2” in diameter, are uniform and blemish-free. Their green flesh contrasts appealingly with the exotic skins, which are similar in color to Black Krim. Indeterminate. 70-90 days to maturity.

**Bloody Butcher**
A sensational, multi-purpose tomato, very early and high-yielding. Strong tomato flavor in medium, round, 4 oz. fruits that are a deep, dark red inside and out. Potato-leaved plants are fast growing. Indeterminate 55 days.

**Bonny Best**
An old-time favorite producing 8 to 10 oz. globed fruits that are solid and meaty. Bonny Best is highly adaptable, and performs especially well in the North. Indeterminate. 75 days.
**Brandywine**

An Amish heirloom that dates back to 1885 and is generally considered to be the world's best-flavored tomato. Plants look like potato vines with good yields of extra-large (weighing up to 1-1/2 lbs.), firm, clear-skinned, light rosy-pink fruits. Indeterminate. 90-100 days to maturity.

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**Bulgarian Triumph**

Many say this Bulgarian heirloom is the best flavored of all for eating fresh! Sweet, juicy 2” fruits are red, thick-walled, and oxheart shaped with 3 lobes, averaging 4 oz. Indeterminate. 78 days to maturity.

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**Bush Goliath**

Specially developed for patio gardeners and those with limited garden space, and unsurpassed by any other bush variety, including Better Bush and Husky Red. Its attractive, compact plants grow up to 3-1/2 ft. tall and have a "patio" look...the surprise is their huge, red, 3 to 4" fruits packed with flavorful meat and high sugar content. Bears consistently up to frost and needs little staking. Determinate. 68 days to maturity.

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**Caspian Pink**

The first tomato to beat Brandywine in taste tests! We all love Brandywine - that wonderful Amish treasure generally considered to be the world's finest flavored tomato. But in our California trials, heirloom Caspian Pink has beaten Brandywine for several years! Originally grown in Russia in the area between the Caspian and Black Seas. Indeterminate. 80 days to maturity.
**Champion II Hybrid VFFNTA**

If you love the ever popular Champion Hybrid then you’re sure to become a fan of this variety. Features even more disease resistance while maintaining the same delicious flavor and timing. Delivers high yields of meaty, 6 to 7 oz. fruits. Also exhibits intermediate resistance to Yellow Leaf Curl Virus. Indeterminate. 62-65 days to maturity.

**Cherokee Purple**

A reliable producer of unusual, medium pink-purple fruits that appear brown in color, and average 8 to 12 oz. apiece. Fruits are round to oblate, with no cracking. Exhibits tolerance to mild drought as well as to common diseases. Indeterminate. 80-90 days to maturity.

**Cherry Roma**

Produces bountiful sets of 1” long, plum-shaped fruits with a surprising flavor that’s both sweet and spicy at the same time. A real taste treat when eaten fresh, or dried to enjoy all year long! Indeterminate. 75-80 days to maturity.

**Chocolate Cherry**

Extremely flavorful, uniform, round fruits in trusses of 8, measure 1” in diameter. Fruits hold stems very well, don’t crack and can be picked several days before completely mature and allowed to ripen off the vine without sacrificing quality. Great variety for the home gardener or for packing into pints for market. Indeterminate 70 days to maturity.
Early Doll

Every gardener needs a variety like this one - early and packed with flavor. Produces 4 to 5 oz. bright red, globe shaped fruit that is excellent for fresh use in salsas, salads or slicing. Determinate. 55 days.

Early Goliath Hybrid

Every inch a king, from its beautiful, smooth bright-red, deep oblate fruits averaging 10 to 15 oz., to a sweet luscious flavor that lives up to its virtually blemish-free exterior. Tall vigorous plants produce yield after yield, and modern disease resistance makes Goliath widely adaptable. Order early and you'll be rewarded with the biggest and the best! Indeterminate. 65 days to maturity.

Early Girl Hybrid

It's hard to find tasty, full-sized fruits like this extra-early in the season! Meaty, ripe, red fruits, 4 to 6 oz., are slightly flattened and bright crimson throughout. Very appealing, with firm texture and blemish-resistant skin. Heavy yields on hardy vines. Seed is defuzzed. Indeterminate. 50-60 days to maturity.

Fantom Hybrid

An extra-firm variety that maintains its delicate taste and flavor for months - even until Christmas! Vigorous under even the most difficult growing conditions, and perfect for those hard-to-grow places! Bright red, 7 oz. fruits taste truly superb. Determinate. 70 days to maturity.
**Fireworks**

Exploding with a sweet, but well-balanced, flavor and one of the largest super-early, slicing varieties we offer. Plants produce high yields of 8 to 12 ounce bright red slightly flattened, 2 to 3" meaty fruits. Excellent for salads and sandwiches. Indeterminate. 60 days to maturity.

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**German Red Strawberry**

This German heirloom is our choice as the quintessential sandwich tomato. Delicious, uniform fruits resemble strawberries, but are much larger, averaging 10 oz. and 3-1/2" long. Solid meat has few seeds and little juice, yet delivers big on taste. Indeterminate. 80 days to maturity.

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**Garden Peach**

This unique heirloom looks very much like a small peach - it even has slightly fuzzy skin! Small, 2 oz., light-yellow fruits have a delicate, distinctive flavor that's light, clean and a little bit fruit-like. A prolific producer of juicy fruits that have excellent keeping quality. Introduced to American gardens in 1862. Indeterminate. 75 days to maturity.

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**Gold Nugget**

Vigorous plants bear numerous golden-yellow, fine-flavored, 1" oval "nuggets". Uniform, compact plants, averaging 24" in height, begin fruiting extra-early. Determinate. 55 days.
**Green Zebra**

This is the most unusual variety you’ll ever grow! Fully ripened fruits are bright green, with stripes of a still lighter green. Round, smallish, 2 to 4 oz. fruits have excellent, “real tomato” flavor. Plants are vigorous. Determinate. 78 days.

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**Homesweet Hybrid**

Developed specifically for home gardeners, its sugar-like flavor ranks among the sweetest of all mid-size tomatoes. Fruits average up to 6 oz. Very disease resistant. An improved Homestead-type. Determinate. 70 days.

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**Isis Candy**

Superior quality fruits, marbled in red and with a cat’s-eye starbust on each blossom end. 1-1/2” fruits are a silky blend of sugary sweetness and rich fruitiness. Heavy yields, with season-long production of short trusses, in double rows of 6 to 8 fruits each. Indeterminate. 70-80 days.

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**Italian Goliath Hybrid VFFNTA**

One of our most versatile Goliath’s ever! Adds robust tomato flavor to all your favorite dishes. Firm, 8 oz. beefsteak type fruits, with excellent flavor turn from apple green with green shoulders to bright red at maturity. Vigorous plants, with good ground cover, are strongly disease resistant. Indeterminate. 76 days.
Jelly Bean Red Hybrid

Grape-like fruits aptly named for their bite-sized sweetness and intense red color. Heavy clusters of up to 30 fruits each mature early on plants that have good disease resistance. Fruit quality holds up well during shipping. Indeterminate. 72 days.

Jetsetter Hybrid

Think Jet Star is the best fresh market variety? This one's earlier, with better disease resistance! Jetsetter sacrifices nothing for its early maturity - delivers great "real tomato" flavor in large 8 oz. fruits that are smooth, juicy, flattened globes, with consistently huge yields and good disease resistance. Indeterminate. 64 days.

Large Barred Boar

Unique pinkish brown tomatoes with metallic green stripes, weigh 8 to 12 ounce. Flattened beefsteak fruits are very meaty and extremely flavorful. Indeterminate. 65-75 days.

Lemon Drop

These sunshine-yellow fruits have a pure, tart-sweet taste that stands up alongside the most robust salad ingredients. Heavy trusses of 3/4" fruits literally beg to be harvested and enjoyed. Indeterminate. 85 days.
**Merlot Hybrid**

Incredibly crunchy and very sweet, these red grape tomatoes, 1/4 to 1/2 oz., are a real treat! A great snack as well as being excellent for salads, cooking or as a pizza topper. Hardy and tolerant to Early Blight. High yielder. Indeterminate. 59 days.

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**Mexico Midget**

Old-time, south-of-the-border favorite that continues to prove its value as a salad tomato. Tiny, red, cherry-type fruits weigh down trusses with prolific yields throughout an extended growing season. Round 1/2” fruits explode with irresistible flavor. Very reliable. Indeterminate. 60-70 days.

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**Mr. Stripey**

Red and yellow-striped heirloom variety that adds color to any gourmet salad bar. Large, ridge-shouldered fruits are mild-flavored and low in acid. Indeterminate. 80 days.

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**Moonglow**

A very pretty tomato and one of the best for straight-from-the-vine eating. Medium-sized, bright orange fruits glow with neon intensity against 36” vines. A high yielder and good keeper, producing loads of tasty, 3 to 4 oz., globe shaped fruits that are dense and meaty, with thick walls and few seeds. Flavor is sweet, with a hint of tartness, but without that strong acidic taste. Indeterminate. 80 days.
**Mortgage Lifter**

Also called Radiator Charlie. Longtime favorite with good yields of very large, smooth, pink-skinned fruits even in droughts. Very meaty fruits with few seeds, much like Giant Belgium, but not quite as large. Very mild, delectable, sweet flavor. Indeterminate 75-85 days.

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**Orange Strawberry**

Lovely, heart-shaped fruits have sharp tips and are almost blemish-free. Strong, sweet taste in juicy fruits that are a vibrant, deep orange in color when mature, averaging 8 oz. to 1 lb. Don’t be fooled by the wispy leaves - plants are very vigorous and high yielding. Indeterminate. 80 days.

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**Murray Smith**

This large, flavorful tomato is only available on the Central Coast, and was developed by Howard Brown, former dean of College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences, in honor of his friend, Murray Smith.

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**Parks Beefy Boy**

We can thank superior breeding for these gigantic beefsteak-type fruits that have achieved the perfect combination of delicious flesh that is more solid than jell, awe-inspiring size and exceptional taste. So easy to grow, too! Deep red, 12 to 16 oz. fruits are round and smooth, ripening uniformly. Highly disease resistant. Indeterminate. 70 days.
Prime Beef Goliath

Goliath continues to bring ‘Prime’ flavors to the table with this new beef-steak type variety! Large fruits are very flavorful, globe-shaped, green shouldered and weigh 8 to 10 ounces. Perfect for salads, sandwiches and more. Indeterminate. 70 days.

Purple Russian

Original stock of this variety came from Irma Henkel in the Ukraine. Meaty, plum-shaped, 6 oz. fruits are 3 to 4” long. Tomatoes are sweet and flavorful making them a good choice for eating fresh, salsa and sauces. High yielding plants produce purplish-black, smooth skinned fruits that are crack resistant. Indeterminate. 80 days.

Rainbow

Very large, orange fruits, with red spots or streaks, grow up to 4-1/2” in diameter. Firm, meaty flesh with low acidity, produces a delicious flavor that’s ideal in a variety of dishes or eaten plain. Indeterminate. 80-85 days.

Red Robin

An extra-sweet dwarf, container-grown variety, just as good grown indoors as a pot plant. Round, red, 1-1/4” fruits on compact plants 8 to 12” tall. Ideal for windowsills, patios or hanging baskets. Determinate, 55 days to maturity.
Red Zebra

This variety gets our vote for both beauty and substance - the best looking and best tasting of all striped tomatoes available on the market today! Fruits are dark red inside, and brighter fire engine-red outside, with skins streaked by dramatic, golden stripes. Juicy and flavorful, with large crops of 3" fruits on strong, productive plants. Indeterminate. 85 days.

Shady Lady

Upright growth habit and sturdy vines provide good sun protection without excess foliage at harvest time. Medium sized, globe shaped fruits average 7 to 8 ounces with smooth red skins and uniform, green shoulders. Determinate 75 days to maturity.

Sugar Lump

A sweet German heirloom that produces heavy yields straight through until frost. Clusters of 6 to 12 smooth, deep-red fruits, each averaging 3/4" to 1" in diameter. Excellent eating quality and flavor. Indeterminate. 65-75 days.

Sugary Hybrid

Sugary stands out as something really special in the world of cherry tomato competition. Super-sweet, juicy, 2 oz. fruits, with appealing, reddish-pink skins and light green shoulders. Huge yields of oval-shaped, slightly pointed fruits set continuously in full sun. Determinate. 80 days.
**Suncherry Extra Sweet**

No hors d’oeuvres table or salad will be without this bite-size delight, once folks taste its super-sugary sweetness. Vigorous plants produce higher yields of thin-skinned, 1/4 oz. fruits than its predecessor, especially at the start of harvest. Indeterminate. 55-60 days.

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**Sungold Hybrid**

Rapidly becoming the most popular cherry tomato of all time. A positively luscious, bite-size golden beauty overflowing with an abundance of fruits - thin-skinned, with a juicy flesh that holds its oh-so-sweet, fresh-from-the-vine flavor. Very early, and a heavy cropper of 1 oz. fruits for both outdoors and in greenhouses. Cascading trusses are smothered in fruits that remain ripe and ready for picking over long periods of time. Indeterminate. 57 days.

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**Sunny Goliath Hybrid**

A gorgeous yellow-gold variation on our much-sought-after red Goliaths, with plenty to bring to the table in its own right - big juicy fruits, mild and sweet, with a medium-soft texture and a mouthwatering juiciness when ripe. Large, 7 to 8 oz. fruits can be harvested when they first turn yellow, or left on the vine until they reach a brilliant shade of gold. Ideal for those who don’t like the highly acidic bite of most red tomatoes. Indeterminate. 70 days.

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**SunSugar Hybrid**

The ultimate in cherry tomatoes, this golden yellow beauty achieves a new level of sugar-sweetness and flavor, superb texture, and a tangy "true tomato" taste. Fruits are a lovely golden yellow, weigh 1/2 oz., and possess thin skins - remarkable, considering its wonderful crack resistance, even in heavy rains. Heavy early cropper. Very vigorous - can be grown outdoors or indoors in an unheated greenhouse in cold climates. Indeterminate. 62 days.
Super Sweet 100 Hybrid VF

Staked hybrid plants produce long strands of 100 or more super-sweet cherry tomatoes, weighing about 1 oz. each and measuring 1" in diameter. Extra-high in Vitamin C. Plants bear fruits throughout the season. Requires staking or caging. Indeterminate. 65 days to maturity.

Super Fantastic Hybrid

Here's an improvement on the ever-popular Fantastic, with stronger disease resistance. Heavy yields of solid, meaty, smooth fruits weighing an average of 10 ounces each. Indeterminate. 70 days.

Supersonic Hybrid VF

Big, red fruits with flavor, size and quality! Midseason beauties are firm, meaty, very large and slightly oblate in shape – smooth, with excellent resistance to cracking. Plants are vigorous and disease resistant. Indeterminate. 75 days.

Sweet Million Hybrid

Terrific flavor in high yields of super-sweet cherry tomatoes that have excellent, hybrid disease resistance. Long chains of smooth, dark red, 1 to 1-1/2" fruits are produced on large vigorous plants. Matures nice and early and continues producing until frost. Indeterminate. 60 days.
Tiny Tim

Still one of the earliest, most dependable, tree-like, dwarf types for small garden or containers. Only 15” tall, yet yields many small, 3/4” fruits. Super in salads. Determinate. 60 days.

Torbay Hybrid VFF

“Think pink” when you plan your tomato garden and you won't regret it! These deep oblate, 6 oz. fruits are a pretty, watermelon-pink shade, with mild, meaty flesh and slightly sweet undertones. Adds a splash of fresh color to salads, salsas and side dishes. Low acidity won’t fight other flavors on the plate, making this blushing beauty the perfect complement to summer meals. Determinate. 75 days.

Trophy

Originally introduced in 1870 by Colonel George Waring, Jr. of Newport, RI who sold packets of seed for $5 each. A reward of $100 for the largest tomato sent many clamoring to purchase the seed. Sweet, mild flavored, 5 to 7 oz. fruits are excellent for slicing and sandwiches. Indeterminate. 80-90 days.

Ultimate Opener Hybrid

This new tomato developed by the same breeder of Early Girl and Better Boy Hybrids, produces blemish-free fruits about 33% larger than Early Girl with marvelous flavor that’s sweet and juicy. Strong, vigorous plants are capable of tremendous yields. Strong disease resistance. Indeterminate 55 days to maturity.
**Vintage Wine**

One of the very few pastel-hued tomatoes. A favorite of gourmet grocers, with attractive, 1-1/2 lb., pale pink fruits set off by golden stripes. Elegant, sweet and tasty, with a nice, mild flavor that compliments most dishes. Tall, 78” plants with potato-leaved foliage. Indeterminate. 85 days to maturity.

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**Watermelon Beefsteak**

An heirloom from the 1800’s, with good-flavored fruits weighing 2 lbs. or more. Pink-skinned and very mild, with purplish-red flesh and an oblong shape. Indeterminate, 75 days to maturity.
Best Tomatoes for Slicing!
Brandywines, Beefsteak, Black Krim, Big Beaf, and Cherokee Purple.

Best Tomatoes for Sauces!
Romas and Black Plum

Best Cherry Tomatoes!
Super Sweet 100, SunSugar, and Sugary.

Best Tomatoes for Containers!
Tiny Tim and Bush Champion.

Best Tomatoes to Mature Early!
Alaskan Fancy, Bloody Butcher, Early Girl, Ultimate Opener. All take only 55 days to maturity!

Plants for hot climates:

Tomatoes are especially picky about the air temps when it comes time to set fruit. If the night temps fall below 55 or rise above 75 or if the day temps are above 90, the pollen becomes tacky and non-viable. Pollination cannot occur. If the bloom isn’t pollinated, the bloom dies and falls off.

To get around that problem one option is to plant early to get fruit set before the heat sets in then just baby the plants through the heat until the weather breaks and they kick into production again. Some varieties that do better in the heat are: Better Boy, Super Sweet 100, Early Girl, Big Boy, Beefsteak, and Roma. Some cherry varieties seem more heat tolerant than larger fruit varieties as well.

Sometimes an early morning bloom brushing or a cage rattling walk through the plants before the temps rise helps pollinate the flowers and helps with fruit setting.

Providing shade for the plants in the heat of the day can also help - good for maybe 10 degrees. So does mulching. But once the heat and humidity reach their peak the pollen won’t be viable and production will be reduced.
Plants for cool climates:

Tomatoes grow, flower and produce best when they are planted in the sunniest, hottest part of the garden. In fact, this is one crop that will do well on the south or west side of the home where the plants would get full sun, plus reflection off the foundation or side of the home.

The Murray Smith Tomato was developed by a professor at Cal Poly and is specifically bred to thrive in San Luis Obispo and the surrounding area because of its cool weather tolerance and needs fewer days of sunlight to produce fruit.

Here are some tomato plant problems and solutions to help make your crop successful:

Leaves eaten off plant. Colorado potato beetles or vegetable weevils attack many vegetables. They are small and dark colored and do not fly, so they are slow to spread. Hand-pick adult beetles off of plant. Keep garden clean. Use rotenone in severe cases.

Lower leaves have a bronze, oily color. Tomato russet mite is not visible to the eye but you will see them with a hand lens; they are whitish-yellow and pear-shaped. Avoid growing tomatoes near petunias. Treat with sulfur.

Leaves are yellowish and slightly curled with small shiny specks. Aphids are tiny, oval, yellowish to greenish pear-shaped insects that colonize on the undersides of leaves. They leave behind sticky excrement called honeydew which can turn into a black sooty mold. Use insecticidal soap.

Leaves turn yellow and then brown from the bottom up; plant loses vigor. Root knot nematode is a microscopic eelworm that attacks feeder roots. Plant resistant varieties labeled VFN. Rotate crops. Remove old plant debris from garden.

Leaves appear scorched and wilted. Leafhoppers are green, brown, or yellow bugs to ⅓-inch long with wedge-shaped wings. They jump sideways and suck the juices from plants. Use insecticidal soap.

Water-soaked spots on leaves; spot become circular with gray centers. Leaf spot or Septoria leaf spot is a fungus disease. Plant resistant varieties. Rotate crops. Keep garden free of plant debris. Apply copper dust or liquid copper spray every 7 to 10 days.

Tiny white winged insects around plants. Whiteflies will congregate on the undersides of leaves and fly up when disturbed. Introduce beneficial insects into the garden.

Trails and tunnels in leaves. The leafminer larvae tunnel inside leaves. Destroy infected leaves and cultivate the garden to destroy larvae and keep adult flies from laying eggs. Cover crops with floating row covers.

Young plants are cut off at the ground. Cutworms can be found at the base of plants, they are small curled grayish grubs. Handpick and destroy
cutworms and place a cardboard collar around young plants.

**Leaf veins turn purple and leaves curl downward.** Curly top virus is spread by leafhoppers. The leaves will become thick and leathery or brittle and the plant stops growing. Once the virus hits lift and throw away the plants. Control leafhoppers.

**Leaves turn purple.** There is a phosphorus deficiency in the soil. The leaves may also be bluish-green, bronzed, or reddish along the veins and margins. Add phosphorus rich bonemeal to the soil.

**Leaves have an irregular light and dark green pattern leaves are narrow and wrinkled.** Tobacco mosaic virus can be spread by tobacco plants and smoking. There is no cure for the virus. Plant resistant varieties (TMV on label). Infected plants can produce edible fruit but the size and yield is reduced.

**Plants produce a lot of lush foliage, but little or no fruit.** Several possible causes: (1) too much nitrogen in soil: use a phosphorus rich fertilizer; avoid too much nitrogen; (2) overwatering: allow the soil to dry to a depth of 4 inches before watering again; (3) temperatures are too low: cover plants with plastic covers; (4) inadequate pollination: lightly tap plants at flowering time to increase pollination.

**Blossoms fall off.** There are several possible reasons: (1) night temperatures are too low, less than 55°F (13°C): use a hormone spray to improve fruit set during low temperatures and keep soil evenly moist; (2) day temperatures are too high, greater than 90°F (32°C): there is no solution, temperatures must drop; (3) smog during blossoming period: tap on blossoms 3 times a week when flowers are open to assist pollination; (4) too much nitrogen in the soil: feed plants properly; (5) too much shade: plant tomatoes in full sun; (6) early blossoming: don’t plant too early, early blossoms will not set fruit; (7) the variety is not adapted to your region: get regional suggestions from a garden center or the cooperative extension.

**Lower leaves yellow, tiny brown specks on leaves.** Smog or air pollution. Some tomatoes grow poorly where the air is too polluted. Plants turn pale yellow with brown lesions on leaves, brown stripes on stems.

**Plant yellows beginning on one side or branch, yellowing spreads; plant wilts.** Fusarium wilt is a soil fungus that infects usually where the soil is warm. If you cut the plant at the base, the main stem will be dark reddish brown instead of ivory color. Grow resistant varieties (F or VF).

**Older leaves yellow and die; yellowing begins between main veins of leaves.** Verticillium wilt is caused by a soil fungus. It favors cool soil and air temperatures. Grow resistant varieties (V or VF) and avoid planting where tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, eggplant, and cucumber family plants have been recently growing. This disease is most evident in hot weather when the plant is loaded with fruit and water is short.

**Plants are slow growing and wilt; roots look water-soaked or brown and dry.** Phytophthora root rot is caused by a soil fungus. This disease is common in heavy, clay soils. Keep the
watering short and add organic matter to the planting bed.

**Cottony white growth on stem near soil line, plant wilts.** Southern blight is caused by a fungus. It spreads rapidly in humid weather in temperatures greater than 85°F. The fungus feeds on decaying organic matter. Keep the garden clean of plant debris. Lift and destroy infected plants. Rotate crops.

**Fruit turns light brown and leathery on side exposed to sun.** Sunscald is caused by over exposure to the sun. Don’t prune away foliage above fruit clusters.

**Leaves and stems look water soaked and a grayish fungus grows on the undersides of leaves.** Late blight is caused by a fungus which favors high humidity and temperatures around 68°F (20°F). Keep the garden free of plant debris and avoid overhead irrigation.

**Round white powdery spots and coating on leaves.** Powdery mildew is caused by fungal spores. Spores germinate on dry leaf surfaces when the humidity is high; spores do not germinate on wet leaves. Common in late summer or fall but does not result in loss of plant. Avoid water stress. Pick off infected leaves.

**Dark brown to black blotches surrounded by yellowing along edges of leaves.** Bacterial speck develops where the weather is wet and cool, less than 70°F (21°C). Delay planting until temperatures warm. Rotate crops and avoid overhead watering.

**Worm in immature or ripe tomato fruit.** Tomato fruitworm (corn earworm) is a pale caterpillar with a brown head about 1¾ inches (4.5 cm) long; it is the larvae of a night-flying moth with brownish or olive wings. This tomato fruitworm is also known as the corn earworm.

**Dark, leathery areas appear on the blossom end of fruit.** Blossom end rot is caused when there is too little moisture in the soil, particularly when temperatures are greater than 90°F. Sometimes there is a calcium deficiency in the soil which keeps roots from taking up water. Mulch planting beds to keep soil moisture even; water regularly. Test soil for calcium deficiency.

**Fruit is cracked radially from top toward the bottom of the fruit.** Cracking is caused by uneven soil moisture—the soil is either too wet or too dry. This often occurs when temperatures are greater than 85°F. Allow foliage to shade fruits below. Mulch to keep soil moisture even. Water thoroughly and then allow the soil to dry to a depth of 4 inches and then water again.

**Brown dashed scar or zipper streak appears on side of fruit.** Zipper-like scars appear after blossoms stick to tiny fruit when the weather is too wet and cool at flowering time. Pull flowers off of fruit when the fruit is very small.

**Fruit is misshapen and distorted.** This happens when the plant is exposed to temperatures below 55°F at the time of blossoming. Keep tomatoes warm with cloches or row covers early in the season. Plant later after temperatures have warmed. Grow early lower temperature
varieties: Early Girl, Early Doll, Early Goliath.

**Small worm tunneling in fruit.**
Potato tuberworm is 3/8 inches (9.5 mm) long caterpillar the larvae of a moth that frequents tomatoes. Avoid planting tomatoes where potatoes were planted the year before. Destroy potato plant debris.

**Leaves eaten, small to large holes eaten in fruit.** The hornworm is a green caterpillar from 3 to 5 inches long with white stripes and a horn on its rear end. It is the larvae of a mottled gray or brown moth with orange spots. Hand pick and destroy hornworms.

**Fruit surface is eaten or fruit is hollowed out.** Snails feed on the surface of fruit. Slugs hollow out the fruit. Keep tomatoes off the ground. Set out beer traps for snails and slugs.

**Sunken water-soaked areas on fruit; fruit shrivels and become watery.** Anthracnose and alternaria fruit rot are fungal diseases that causes dark, brown, or black sunken, circular spots on stems, leaves, and fruits. Keep fruit off the ground and destroy rotting fruit. Rotate crops.

**Fruits are malformed with ugly scarring.** Cat-facing is caused by cool and cloudy weather at the time of blossoming. Weather causes blossoms to stick to small fruits and create distortions. Pull blossoms off of fruit when the fruit is still small. Plant varieties that resist catfacing, Big Set and Burpee’s VF

*Please feel free to visit totallytomato.com for more information*