

WGC 2019 Tomato Varieties

Early Girl Indeterminate, 59 days (red flagging tape)

- This variety starts bearing fruit earlier and produces for longer than other medium-sized tomatoes. Always a reliable variety for early season fruit.

Fourth of July Indeterminate, 49 days (blue flagging tape)

- Celebrate the Fourth of July with a plentiful harvest of vine-ripened red, luscious tomatoes. The indeterminate plants produce plentiful 4 oz. tomatoes all season long, the perfect salad tomato.

Genuwine Indeterminate, 70-75 days, heirloom "marriage" (black flagging tape)

- Slicing type - a cross of Costoluto Genovese and Brandywine. Bred to have a much higher yield, with earlier maturing, 10-1/2 to 11-1/2 oz fruits that have good flavor and few blemishes.

Marziner Indeterminate, 70-75 days (white with green stripe flagging tape)

- Arguably among the richest, most flavorful saucing tomatoes. The union of San Marzano and Cream Sausage produces early and continuous harvests of elongated, meaty, flavorful fruit. Loads of brilliant red, 2-3 ounce tomatoes ripen early for abundant sauce, salsa, ketchup and paste.

Grapette Semi-determinate, 75 days (white with black dots flagging tape)

- Thin skinned and juicy, with a distinctive flavor and inviting shape. Oblong fruits weigh just 1/3 to 1/2 ounce each, and present themselves in clusters of 16 to 40 fruits each – easy pickings, and even easier eating!

Pink Berkeley Tie Dye Indeterminate, 70 days (pink flagging tape)

- Unique appearance with heirloom-quality flavor. 8-12 ounce fruits are dark pink with green striping, and the flesh is pink with yellow steaks. The flavor is outstanding – sweet and complex like the finest heirlooms. Disease resistant and organically grown.

Sungold Indeterminate, 65 days (yellow flagging tape)

- Beautiful cherry tomato that ripens to a golden orange. The Sun Gold Cherry is possibly the sweetest cherry tomato around. Plants bear lots of fruit and ripen early, continuing to produce throughout the season. A single large plant has produced over 1,000 tomatoes! A perennial favorite! Much sought after by our customers.

Sweet Million Indeterminate, 65-68 days (white flagging tape)

- Exceptionally sweet taste. Prolific yielder that sets clusters with 20 - 30 deep red fruits. Easy to grow; good shelf life. Early maturity.

Sweet Tangerine Determinate, 68 days (orange flagging tape)

- These delectable tomatoes ripen early for so large a fruit. This tomato features clean, bushy, plants that are quite disease resistant and set very heavy crops. Fruits are a beautiful dark orange color with a sweet complex flavor, low in acid. One of our most popular varieties.

Sweet N' Neat Scarlet Determinate, 60 days (no flagging tape, petite plant doesn't need staking)

- An ultra-compact, dwarf variety that is bred to thrive on windowsills, decks and in patio containers. Strongly branched plants produce masses of sweet fruits over a long season for continuous harvests. Petite, 1 inch round fruits weigh less than an ounce, with a memorable flavor that sparkles with sweetness. No need to stake. Recommended by a garden club member after they enjoyed the fruits of a plant last summer.



Tomato Tips from the Woodinville Garden Club

Growing your own tomatoes can be truly rewarding. There are hundreds of varieties available which exhibit a wide range of color, texture and taste. In the Pacific Northwest, frosts are a concern through early May. The season is short, as our first frosts can occur in early October. So, it is important to choose tomatoes that will grow to maturity quickly. Fortunately, all of the Woodinville Garden Club's tomatoes have been chosen with our shorter growing season in mind.

Bringing Your New Tomato Home – When you bring your tomato plants home, be careful to keep them warm until night time temperatures are at least 50 degrees. This may mean bringing them into your garage at night. You should try to plant them as soon as possible. But, until you can, be sure to give them as much sunlight as possible during the day. Don't overwater them, but be careful not to let them dry out either. (Overwatering is worse)

Planting Your New Tomato – Plant your tomatoes in a warm, sunny spot. If possible, try to protect them from being watered (or rained on) from above. This can be accomplished simply by placing a beach umbrella over your plants when it starts to rain. Or, you can construct your own temporary greenhouse with plastic sheeting. You can plant in a large garden pot, in a raised bed, or directly into the soil. But it is important not to plant tomatoes in the same area, (or the same soil) in succeeding years. Tomato blights, mildews, etc. can be better controlled if the soil is fresh. To plant, pinch off the leaves from the bottom 1/3 of your tomato plant, and plant deeply enough so the soil covers these areas. New, healthy roots will emerge from the main stem at these points. Throw a handful of lime in the bottom of the hole, mix it with good planting soil (specialty loamy mixtures for tomatoes are excellent, but any light loamy potting soil will work.) You may also want to throw in a small handful of time-release tomato fertilizer – high in phosphate and low in nitrogen. This will encourage formation of fruit, without overly encouraging leaf growth.

Staking, Pinching, and Fertilizing – Stake your tomatoes with long stakes when you plant them, so you will not have to disrupt your plant later. To encourage large tomatoes, tie the central shoot to the stake, and pinch off non-flowering side shoots. The plant should have enough leaves to shade the tomatoes, but if the leaves are too dense, moisture may be trapped, creating an environment for mildew or blight. Fertilize regularly with a fertilizer formulated for tomatoes.

As Tomatoes Start Forming and Ripening – Your tomatoes will continue to flower throughout the summer, and marble-sized tomatoes will follow. You will probably have tomatoes at all stages by mid-summer. In August (early or late, depending on a lot of variables), you should be able to start harvesting your delicious sun-warmed tomatoes. But by late August/early September, you will see that you still have LOADS of tomatoes that need to ripen, and our days will already be growing shorter! At this point, you will need to pinch off ALL remaining flowers and marble-sized tomatoes. This will allow the plant to focus its energy on the larger tomatoes, speeding their ripening and increasing their flavor.

What If My Tomatoes Get Tomato Blight? If it's early in the season, you'll probably not be able to control it. However, if it occurs as your tomatoes start ripening, you may be able to minimize damage by pinching off any infected leaves. RINSE YOUR HANDS OFTEN IN A WATER-ISOPROPYL SOLUTION between pinches. Keep your tomatoes' leaves as dry as possible.

What To Do As The Weather Turns Cold!!! – In late September or early October, there will come a time when you feel you still have tomatoes that need to ripen, but the days are getting too cold to allow them to stay on the plant. At this point, you can remove all the unblemished green tomatoes and put them in a brown paper bag where it is cool and dark (greenest layered at the bottom). You may also cut entire branches and hang them in a dry, cool place to mature. Check your tomatoes often (discarding any that aren't cooperating), and you will see that these late tomatoes will ripen nicely. Or, alternatively, you can find recipes for green tomatoes! With any luck, you'll be able to have fresh tomatoes from your own garden on your Thanksgiving table!!

This season, may you have all the joys of raising tomatoes and none of the sorrows!