Vegetalis Tasty
Trailing Patio Tomatoes
(Lycopersicon esulentum)

**WHEN CAN I EXPECT FRUIT?**
Under normal conditions which include warm summer temperatures and full sunny locations, all three varieties will be fruiting in about 75-80 days.

**WHAT MAKES THESE SO AMAZING?**
This collection includes three brilliant early fruiting varieties of trailing patio tomatoes bred to be grown in large hanging baskets or containers for the patio or porch. They boast a perfect mounding, cascading habit that allows them to grow over the sides of the containers creating hundreds of flavorful cherry tomatoes that you’ll enjoy all summer long. However, unlike other trailing tomatoes, ours stay neat and compact, not stringy or lanky.

**WHAT IS RED PROFUSION LIKE?**
This trailing tomato has an attractive mounding habit perfect for large baskets or containers. It produces an abundance of scarlet 1 inch fruit all over the plant and will grow vigorously to fill a large container with 360 degree branching. HT 6”, W 22”

**WHAT IS PEARDROPS LIKE?**
Our yellow Peardrops is probably the most attractive bearing beautiful sweet, yellow, pear shaped tomatoes. Its compact trailing habit makes it a perfect choice for mixed flower and vegetable planters. HT 10”, W 16”

**WHAT IS TUMBLING TIGER LIKE?**
Tumbling Tiger is a very strong and sturdy variety with red and gold striped fruit that is impeccably neat making it an obvious choice for your hanging baskets. HT 6”, W 20”

**WHAT ARE SOME COMPANION PLANTS**
Try growing tomatoes with marigolds to deter whiteflies and with basil, chives or mint to deter aphids and other pests.

**DO THESE NEED A LOT OF WATER?**
Yes, deep waterings as opposed to shallow waterings are much more beneficial and preferred. Water these generously when the top 3-4 inches of soil is dry. If allowed to go too dry they may suffer wilt.

**FIRST THINGS FIRST...**
When your plants arrive from Roberta’s, remove from the shipping box immediately.

Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you can’t plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

When ready to plant, do the job as early in the day as possible to avoid extreme soil temperatures that prevent proper water uptake from the roots. Water them in well and whisper a few words of wisdom.

**Our Warranty**
(Annuals and Tropical Plants)

We aren’t happy if you aren’t happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at 1-800-428-9726 during the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: plantquestions@robertasinc.com.

If your bulbs, cuttings etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within 90 days from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect.

Simply call us at the above toll free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at www.robertasinc.com.

Roberta’s will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.

Neither the retailer nor any other company involved in the sale or promotion of this product is a co-warrantor of this plant warranty.

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1-800-428-9726
Monday – Friday 8:30am – 4:30pm EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

www.robertasinc.com
Roberta’s, P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182
The foliage may appear wilted or yellow. No worries. Water the plant thoroughly and gently remove any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re-pot the plants into at least 8 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container. Plants in containers need more frequent watering and feeding, especially when in active growth and bloom.

In optimal conditions fruiting will begin 75-80 days.

**WILL THE CRITTERS EAT THEM?**
Unfortunately yes, but that is why placing them in containers on a sunny patio works so well. They produce high yields in containers & hanging baskets as well as in the garden.

**POTTED PLANTS**
Repot the plants into at least 8-10 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

**SOIL**
They like bagged potting mixes for houseplants that will drain well. Most garden centers carry various brand names with perlite, vermiculite, soil and sand.

**GARDEN PREPARATION**
If your soil is clayish amend it with a standard garden soil for adequate drainage.

**PLANTING SPACING**
If planting into the garden space them 12-20 inches apart. If planting into containers allow for adequate air ventilation on a deck or patio.

**PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH**
Red Profusion – HT 6”, W 22”
Peardrops – HT 10”, W 16”
Tumbling Tiger – HT 6”, W 20”

**WATER**
All tomatoes produce much better with deep watering as opposed to shallow watering. Water these generously when the top 3-4 inches of soil is dry. If allowed to go too dry they may suffer wilt.

**FERTILIZER**
Use a well balanced fertilizer like Roberta’s Flower Magic Plant Food (M7503) once a month April through August.

**LIGHTING**
More sun really makes a difference in blooming and fruiting, 6 hours or more of sun is preferred. In extreme heat or warmer climates, put in partial shade to reduce the chance of sun scorch.

**BLOOMING**
Under correct conditions, blooming begins in early summer and persists all summer long.

**TEMPERATURE ZONE 9 to 10**

When nights stay above 50 degrees, place your plants outside and leave them there.

**FRUITING**
Under correct conditions, fruiting begins 5-10 weeks after planting and will continue to produce all season long with Red Profusion being the earliest followed by Peardrops and Tumbling Tiger.

**WINTER SEASON**
These are annuals that will only last one season. However, if some of your harvest has been allowed to fall away, they will often re-seed themselves the following year. This happens more often in warm winter areas.