

# NH Horticulture Spring Sale Price List--2009

## Hanging Baskets

Mixed Baskets include these plants: ..... \$15.00  
geranium, petunia, bacopa, calibrachoa, diascia, fan flower, heliotrope, licorice vine, catmint

Fuchsia Baskets..... \$15.00  
'Dark Eyes' (purple/pink) or "White Eyes" (white/pink) trailing fuchsias in moss-lined basket

## Plants in 4-inch pots

Geraniums, Begonias, Impatiens, Lobelia, Purple Coneflower, Marigold..... \$ 1.00  
Tomato starts (see list below)..... \$ 1.00  
Other Vegetable Starts (see list below)..... \$ 1.00  
Herbs (Basil, Rosemary, Provence Lavender, English Lavender, Mint, Oregano) \$ 1.00  
Landscaping Perennials ..... \$ 2.00  
(Wooly Thyme, Japanese Painted Fern, Autumn Fern, Lady Fern, Lupine, Fiber Optic Grass)

## Native Trees and Shrubs

Trees: Grand Fir, Douglas Fir, Vine Maple ..... \$ 3.00  
Shrubs: Nootka Rose, Snowberry, Red Flowering Currant, Ocean Spray,  
Black Twinberry, Mock Orange, Thimbleberry, ..... \$ 3.00

## Plant Sale Dates—for other dates, see Hale website at <http://www.seattleschools.org/schools/hale/>

Fri 5/1 @ 3 PM to 6 PM                      Sat 5/2 @ 9 AM to 1 PM      Sun 5/3 @ 9 AM to 1 PM  
Fri 5/8 @ 3 PM to 6 PM                      Sat 5/9 @ 9 AM to 1 PM

## List of Tomato Varieties

*NOTE: Determinate tomato plants are more compact (4 ft vs. 6-10 ft) and should NOT have the suckers removed. Typically, indeterminate plants produce more tomatoes for a longer time.*

Early Girl	Indeterminate; outstanding early variety; proven, dependable, tasty
Green Zebra	Determinate; medium sized; unusual color--green with yellow stripes
Legend	Determinate; early producing, blight-tolerant, 4-5" fruits
Oregon Spring	Determinate; medium size; good flavor and almost seedless
San Marzano	Determinate; <u>heirloom</u> ; firm and meaty; very productive
Scotia	Determinate; early producer; medium sized red fruits
Siletz	Determinate; early producer; flavorful, nearly seedless red fruits
Sweetie	Indeterminate; vigorous grower and producer; great tomato flavor
Sun Gold	Indeterminate; popular cherry tomato; golden orange and very sweet
Tigerella	Indeterminate; <u>heirloom</u> ; small fruits; red with yellow stripes
Yellow Pear	Indeterminate; <u>heirloom</u> ; colorful in salads; cold tolerant

We also have small quantities of Beefmaster (Ind. Beefsteak), Better Boy (Ind. Slicer), Golden Shine (Ind. Orange/Yellow fruits), Oregon Star (Det. Slicer) and Window Box (Det. Roma)

## List of Garden/Vegetable Starts

Artichoke (Green Globe)	Bean (Scarlet Runner)	Broccoli (Calabrese)
Brussels Sprouts (Long Island)	Corn (Early Sunglow)	Cucumber (Marketmore)
Kale (Russian Red)	Pepper (Banana Yellow)	Pepper (Jalapeño)
Pepper (Poblano Ancho)	Pumpkin (Connecticut Field)	Squash (Crookneck)
Zucchini (49'er Yellow)	Sunflowers	Swiss Chard (Rainbow)

## Shopping Tips:

- PLEASE...bring your own boxes or bags.
- Cash and checks only. Make checks payable to Nathan Hale Horticulture.
- We cannot hold items or hold your purchases. Students will be available to help load plants.
- Please watch Nathan Hale Bulletin/Reader Board/District Email for updates.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### How often should I water hanging baskets, vegetables and herbs?

*We recommend watering thoroughly and as infrequently as possible. During the cooler months (May, June, September and October) you may only need to water a few times a week. During the hotter months you may need to water every day—sometimes even twice. Overwatering can lead to root rot, but underwatering can cause plants to dry out. We have found that petunias and fuchsias require more frequent watering than begonias and geraniums. Tomatoes, peppers, rosemary, and lavender actually prefer drier, well-drained soil, so be especially careful not to overwater. Overwatering tomatoes can cause the fruit to crack.*

### Do I need to fertilize?

*For hanging baskets, we recommend using slow-release fertilizer once a month. For plants in your garden or beds, the answer to this question really depends on your soil fertility. If you used a cover crop during the winter months or added compost to your soil, you may not need to fertilize as often. Organic gardeners prefer an organic, slow release fertilizer and/or compost.*

### Do my plants prefer sun or shade?

*Our hanging baskets will perform best in part-shade. If you have a sunny location, we recommend petunias and geraniums. If you have a shady location we recommend fuchsias, impatiens, and begonias. Most herbs and vegetable plants do best in a location that receives sun at least half of the day. Remember that the more sun your plants receive the more frequently you need to water.*

*Most native plants perform best in shade to part-shade. For sunny locations, we recommend Nootka Rose, Mock Orange, and Red Flowering Currant.*

### How should I plant my tomatoes?

*Most gardeners have their own secrets for growing the best tomatoes. Before planting, we recommend setting the plants outdoors in a protected location for one week—this process is called “hardening.” Plant in a well-drained and sunny location. You can bury the bottom 6 to 8 inches of stem. Most tomatoes need to be staked or grown inside a tomato cage. To prevent indeterminate plants from toppling over, you should remove suckers (new stems that grow from the ground) early and thin out the number of fruit that set. Some people recommend placing tomatoes inside a cold frame or plastic tent until late May. Others recommend using a Wall’O Waters or placing black plastic on the ground around tomatoes to provide more heat. Others say that you should not water nor fertilize tomatoes during July and August. Some never take any of these measures and have huge tomato crops—much of their success depends on your location and your soil.*

### What should I do about garden pests?

*We do not use synthetic chemical pesticides on our plants. We inspect leaves and stems regularly for insects and pinch off affected areas. If the number of pests is large, you can spray with Neem Oil or Safer Soap. Watch out for tobacco mosaic virus on your tomatoes. If you see leaves with brown or yellow spotting, wash your hands then pinch these leaves off and throw them away.*

### How big will my native trees and shrubs get?

*This depends on what you purchased. Most shrubs will reach 5 to 7 feet in 10 years. Most trees will exceed 10 feet in 10 years.*