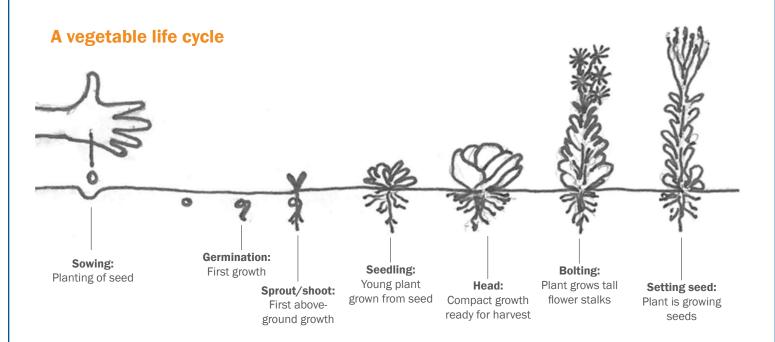
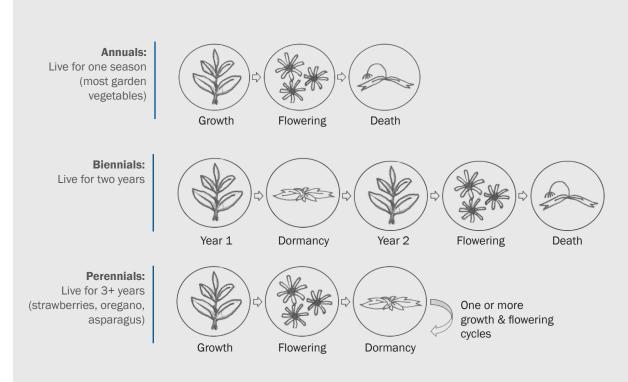
Understanding vegetables

Key terms to know when growing plants





Three classifications of plant life cycles



How to read a seed packet

Bush varieties are determinate, meaning they are determined to stay smaller. Pole varieties are _indeterminate, meaning they will keep growing up and setting fruit over a longer timespan.

Heirlooms are older, tried and true varieties.

Open Pollinated (OP): Seed can be saved if not cross-pollinated.

> Days to Maturity (DTM): Days from planting seed until harvest.

Year seed will germinate best. Different seeds remain viable longer than others and many can last several years. Store seeds in a cool, dry place.

Specific variety name.

Provider Phaseolus vulgaris

- **HERILOOM**Open Pollinated

50 days
Provider is a
dependable
green, bush,
snap bean with
a very good
flavor. Beans
are tender and
have a nice
crisp crunch.
Provider is easy
to grow and
yields early.

Packed for 2024

Seed Depth:

1"

Soil Temp

for Germ:

60°

Days to

Germination:

6 - 12

Light

Requirement:
Full sun

Thin Plants to:

4" in row



How deep to plant seeds.

How warm the soil needs to be for seeds to sprout.

Number of days it takes for first leaves to come up.

How much sun the plant needs.

Distance you should leave between plants so they fully mature.

Growing Guide

Sowing Outdoors: Plants seeds outdoors 1 to 2 weeks after your average last frost date, and when soil temperature is at least 60° F. Successive Sowings: Every 7 to 14 days up to 80 days before your average first fall frost date.

Sowing Indoors: Not recommended.

Growing Tips: In very hot summers areas, skip sowing as high heat approaches; temperature consistently above 90°F will prevent beans from forming.

USDA

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When to start your seeds indoors and outdoors, in relation to average last frost date.

Some crops, like tomatoes, are not suited to sowing seeds outdoors, while others, like beans, are not suited to sowing indoors.