

TOP TIP:
UNSURE ABOUT THE QUALITY OF YOUR SEEDS?
TEST THEM! PUT 10 SEEDS IN A SEMI-WET
KITCHEN ROLL AND LEAVE IN A DARK AND
WARM PLACE FOR 10 DAYS.

%OF SEEDS THAT GROW
IS THE % OF SEEDS THAT ARE VIABLE
SO YOU MIGHT NEED TO
RE-THINK HOW MANY YOU SOW!

DIRECT SOW

PLANT YOUR SEEDS DIRECTLY INTO THE GROUND

Consult your calendar about **WHEN** you can plant which vegetables outside if you want to grow in your garden without protection:

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/pdfs/vegplanner.pdf>

Sow seeds every few centimetres to save yourself time thinning seedlings out later.

You can make a grid in the soil and plant in your squares just like you might plant in a seed tray.

When your plants grow, still take care and pull out any unhealthy ones.

You can plant directly into your planters outside, as well, and use glass jars or plastic bottles to make mini greenhouses.



INDIRECT SOW

START VEGETABLES IN TRAYS OR SMALL POTS TO PLANT LATER

Avoid overwatering and make sure you have adequate space prepared outside to plant your young seedlings.

For most vegetables, seed trays or egg cartons are great because they create cells for each plant and protect the roots.

For larger seeds e.g. beans, peas, sweetcorn and melons, use larger containers and cardboard tubes.

“Harden off” your seedlings before planting them outside.

This means moving the seedlings outside during the day and back inside during the night to get the plants used to the temperature change in your garden.

Some plants will do better indoors all the time: tomatoes, melons, aubergine, cucumbers, and peppers love the heat so keep them inside as much as possible and don't let them get too cold at night.

