

Nasturtium Plant Care Information

Latin Name/Genus: Tropaeolum majus & T. minus

Family: Tropaeolaceae

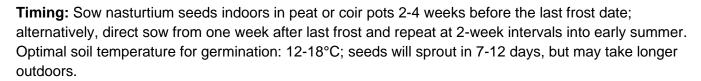
Difficulty: Easy

Season: Warm Season

Exposure: Full-sun to partial shaded

Zone: Hardy as perennial to Zone 9 (grown as annual in cooler

climates)



Starting: Sow seeds $5mm - 1cm (\frac{1}{4}"-\frac{1}{2}")$ deep; space smaller varieties 15-30cm (6-12") apart, and larger varieties 60-90cm (24-36") apart; water well after planting. If starting indoors, provide darkness during germination, followed by bright light.

Growing: Nasturtiums prefer a pH between 6.1-7.8, however tend to thrive in poor to average, well-drained sandy or loamy soil; keep watered during dry weather.

Nutrient Preferences: It is recommended nasturtiums avoid any fertilization, as they are able to process any nutrients in the soil already - there tends to be more harm caused to the plant when fertilized.

Harvest: Harvest leaves and flowers for culinary purposes as needed throughout the growing season.

Disease & Pests: If aphids are infesting nasturtiums, cut off the infested growing tip and destroy it. Otherwise, a quick jet of water from the hose should dislodge and kill aphids.

Companion Planting: Nasturtiums make a good trap crop for aphids, and deter whiteflies and cucumber beetles, all while attracting predatory insects. It is a good companion for brassicas, cucumbers, melons, radishes, and tomatoes; avoid planting mint, sage, thyme, and tomato nearby.

