



SWEET PEPPERS

LIGHT

Choose a warm, sunny position with at least six hours of direct sun; eight or more is better. Acclimate transplants gradually before planting. Cold soil and cool nights slow growth.

WATER

Maintain even moisture through flowering and fruit growth. Water deeply at soil level, adjusting for rain and container size. Repeated drying and soaking can contribute to blossom-end rot and poor fruit quality.

SOIL & PLANTING

Plant after frost danger has passed and the soil has warmed. Set transplants at their original depth in fertile, well-drained soil. Follow the tag for spacing and provide stakes or small cages for heavily loaded plants.

FEEDING

Use a vegetable fertilizer according to its label and a soil test. Too much nitrogen produces leaves at the expense of fruit. Do not automatically add calcium for blossom-end rot; first correct uneven watering.

SEASONAL CARE

Harvest with snips when fruits reach the desired size and color. Green bells are usable before full ripening; mature color varies by cultivar. Pick regularly, and gather usable fruit before the first autumn frost.

HELPFUL TIPS

This guide covers identified sweet bell and sweet frying peppers, including Big Bertha, Carmen and Revolution. Keep cultivar labels, since banana and cherry types can be sweet or hot. Avoid removing healthy foliage that shades fruit from sunscald.