Dedicated Suppliers Of The World’s Finest Tobacco Seed For You to Grow Your Own Tobacco

Europe’s established importer, producer & retailer of tobacco seeds for individuals who wish to grow their own smoke.

Supplying over 80 countries world-wide since 1999, you can be sure of buying only the best tobacco seeds money can buy, when you shop with us.

Our seeds are supplied by only the best and most reputable farmers of America and have been officially declared to be 100% virus free.

“GROW ON. YOU KNOW IT MAKES SENSE”

There are many types of tobacco seed for you to choose from. Please visit our website again or tell your friends about us.

Disclaimer
Please beware that smoking, even home grown tobacco, is very harmful to your health. We all know this, you do too, right?

We do not accept responsibility for any claims arising from the purchase of our seeds whatsoever, beyond the replacement of seeds which fail to germinate or which are not safety delivered.
GROW YOUR OWN TOBACCO
Growing tobacco plants is very easy; not very different to growing tomatoes! In fact the two are related, as too are peppers and egg plants. The hardest part is establishing the tiny seeds into pot-sized plantlets.

GERMINATING SEEDS
Start the seeds 4-6 weeks before the last frost. A typical propagator is ideal, though not absolutely necessary. At the optimum temperature of 70-80\degree Fahrenheit, seeds typically take 4-10 days to germinate, some varieties take a little longer. At lower temperatures, the germination simply takes a few days longer. Do not let the temperature fall below 60\degree.

Put commercial seedling compost into a tray and soak the compost with water allowing the excess water to drain off. Sprinkle the tobacco seeds onto the surface of the damp compost. Do not cover the seeds with soil, as they need light for germination, but do cover with a plastic cover to keep in moisture. A good source of indirect light is needed to get the seedlings started.

Tobacco seeds are very tiny, so be careful to spread the seeds as evenly as possible, otherwise separating them later will prove difficult.

Keep the surface of soil damp at all times and be careful not to wash the seeds around when you water them; better still use a mist sprayer or water from below. Keep the propagator covered or use cling-film to help to reduce water loss.

Plantlets are ready to be transplanted into bigger (3 inch) pots, when the leaves are about \(\frac{1}{2}\) - 1 cm in length. Care should be taken not to disturb the roots. Again, using a well drained commercial compost, continue to grow them in the pots. As they grow, increase direct sunlight, reduce humidity and begin to harden them to make them ready for the outside environment. Transplant outside only after all danger of frost has past. Frost is the biggest danger for growers.

SITE AND SOIL CONDITIONS
Once established, tobacco plants require at least 6 hours of direct sunlight sun to grow properly; partial shaded areas will produce a more slender leaf, sometimes preferred for cigar making.

A well drained soil is key to growing tobacco plants successfully. Poorly drained or heavy clay soils will produce weak plants or even kill them.

Ideally, space the plants about 2 to 3 feet apart. Transplant outside in the evening or when it is cloudy and overcast to avoid the youngsters from drying out. Water plants thoroughly after transplanting and water daily until the plants become properly established.

If you intend to grow the plants in pots and not in the ground, remember the smaller the pots, the smaller the plants will be. Be as generous as you can, unless space is a problem and you need to keep them small, otherwise they will grow anywhere between 3–6 feet, depending on the variety.

During their active growing period, tobacco plants require a lot of nitrogen and potassium, which can be supplied using most standard garden/tomato fertiliser. You can of course go organic. Either way, plant feed should only be applied to established and rapidly growing plants, a few weeks after they have been planted into the ground.

Like tomato plants, the branches (suckers, offshoots), should be removed to focus the plant’s energy on the leaves.

WHAT NEXT
If you would like to find out about harvesting, curing and drying tobacco, you can find more information on our website’s useful pages.