

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Cherry Tomato Red: a compact tomato bush for summer cultivation

Small round tomatoes ripen among strong green leaves. Cherry Tomato Red grows as a compact bush; reliable moisture, light and root space accompany its existing fruits through the season.



AI-created sheltered balcony scene based on the original shop images. One compact bush tomato in a 14 cm pot; offer reference approx. 45 cm plant height. Fruit count and ripening stages vary; surroundings and accessories not included.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Solanum lycopersicum · commercial selection Cherry Tomato Red

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Botanical name	Solanum lycopersicum · commercial selection Cherry Tomato Red
Delivery size	One plant with fruits · 14 cm pot · approx. 45 cm plant height
Lifespan and habit	Frost-sensitive summer crop, usually grown as an annual here; compact bush
Expected size	Compact bush selection; no documented fixed mature height, do not use delivery size as final size
Flowers and fruits	Small yellow flowers during summer cultivation; ripe fruits red, progression according to development
Planting time	After frost risk in reliably warm weather; introduce outdoor air gradually
Root space	For further cultivation, approx. 30–45 cm container diameter as general guidance for bush tomatoes
Plant spacing	In a bed, approx. 45–60 cm as general guidance; consider the actual bush and air access

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Arrival	Check root ball, fruiting branches and short supports; carry by the container.	Fruits add weight to delicate branches.
Position	Choose warm, sunny and sheltered conditions; introduce stronger sun gradually.	Light and frost-free conditions support further fruit development.
Repotting	Provide more root space and open drainage holes for summer cultivation.	The small delivery pot has limited water and nutrient reserves.
Support	Loosely support fruit-bearing branches if necessary.	Even a compact bush can tip under the weight of fruit.
Watering	Check moisture regularly and water slowly in the root zone when needed.	Even supply reduces strong moisture fluctuations.
Feeding	During fruit development, dose tomato fertiliser according to its label.	Too much nitrogen can encourage foliage rather than further fruits.
Pruning	Leave healthy bush sideshoots; selectively remove damaged parts.	Cherry Tomato Red does not need sideshooting like a cordon tomato.
Harvest	Carefully pick individual fully red fruits and wash them.	Ripening stages differ; leaves and stems are not a kitchen harvest.
Season's end	Act before frost and let healthy unripe fruits ripen indoors if appropriate.	A summer tomato crop does not guarantee year-round production.

Knowledge that grows

A compact bush with small round tomatoes

Cherry Tomato Red has small round fruits hanging among strong green leaves. Green, orange and red stages can be visible together; the commercial selection is described as producing red ripe cherry tomatoes. The leaves are divided, their leaflets look slightly crinkled and have toothed edges. Fine hairs cover the green shoots. Botanically it is *Solanum lycopersicum*, a tomato in the nightshade family. Cherry Tomato Red here identifies the producer's named compact commercial selection, without assigning it an additional undocumented cultivar name. It grows as a bush tomato with limited tip growth. Its sideshoots are retained for this structure. The small red fruits invite picking when ripe; a constantly full red truss is not a permanent condition.

The offered plant already carries fruits

The offer states one plant with fruits in a 14 cm pot and approximately 45 cm plant height. This is described as plant height, not total height including the container. Fruit number and ripening stages can differ. On arrival, first inspect the root ball, branches and supports. Slowly moisten a dry small pot; afterwards remove water from the outer pot. Carry the plant by its container so heavy fruiting branches are not put under pulling strain. This compact bush is not a tall cordon tomato. Its later shape depends on supply and cultivation; the offered measurement does not imply a guaranteed mature height. The clean kitchen original shows a decorative situation. Longer-term growth needs a bright warm cultivation position, not just any dark worktop.

Choose light, warmth and wind protection together

A sunny sheltered balcony, a warm garden position or a well-ventilated greenhouse are suitable. Gradually introduce a previously sheltered plant to stronger sun and outdoor air. Permanently shaded foliage provides poorer conditions for further development. At the same time, do not let the small pot dry out between hot paving slabs. The tomato is frost-sensitive. It goes outside only when there is no further frost risk and temperatures remain reliably warm. One mild afternoon is not enough. As nights cool, the plant needs a sheltered transitional position. Under glass, consider ventilation and heat build-up; foliage and fruit should experience neither cold wind nor persistently stuffy humid air between closely packed pots.

Give more root space for the rest of the season

The 14 cm pot is a compact starting size. For further summer cultivation, a larger container with free drainage and fresh suitable compost helps. For bush tomatoes, approximately 30–45 cm container diameter is general guidance; one plant receives its own root space. Before repotting, moisten the root ball and support fruiting branches. Tomatoes can form additional roots on a buried lower stem. Remove lower leaves that would otherwise end up underground and do not bury fruiting branches. When planting in the garden, approximately 45–60 cm spacing is general tomato guidance, adapted to the actual bush. Allow air and access for care and picking. An existing short support remains useful when fruits pull individual branches down.

Even moisture matters more than a watering calendar

Check the soil and pot weight before watering. In warm balcony air, a small fruiting root ball can dry quickly, while cooler days demand less water. When necessary, water slowly in the root zone until the soil is moistened and excess water drains freely. Sudden changes between strong drying and large amounts of water encourage fruit splitting. Dark sunken areas at the fruit end can also relate to disrupted water supply. Keep moisture as reliable as possible without standing the pot in water. For growing fruits, dose a suitable tomato fertiliser according to its label. Excessively nitrogen-heavy feeding can encourage plenty of foliage at the expense of fruit development. More fertiliser replaces neither light nor a properly functioning root ball.

Retain bush shoots and pick individual ripe fruits

This self-limiting bush selection does not require sideshooting. Do not remove its healthy sideshoots using a routine for tall cordon tomatoes: these carry more leaves and developing fruits. Cleanly remove damaged parts if necessary and loosely support heavy branches. Small yellow star-shaped flowers appear during summer cultivation; successful fruit set develops into fruits. Development and ripening depend on light, warmth and supply, not water alone. Carefully pick individual fully red fruits without tearing off the entire truss. Even an already fruiting delivery needs time to develop further green fruits. Washed ripe tomatoes belong in the kitchen; leaves and stems stay on the plant or are excluded during maintenance pruning.

Watch the season and bring it to a timely close

Here, tomatoes are usually grown as frost-sensitive summer crops. As days shorten and nights become cooler, ripening slows. Neither year-round harvest nor complete ripening of every new fruit set can be promised. Before frost, suitable healthy unripe fruits can be brought indoors to finish ripening; discard rotten or badly damaged fruits. With yellow leaves, first check root-ball moisture, light and root condition. Spots and rapidly wilting shoots need closer inspection rather than simply more fertiliser. Clean containers and supports for the next season and plan fresh cultivation conditions. In a garden bed, changing the growing position in relation to other nightshade crops helps. This small current plant remains a seasonally cared-for bush tomato, not a permanently self-supplying harvest arrangement.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-created enlarged leaf and fruit detail based on the originals.
Different ripening stages, no fixed fruit count or guarantee of complete ripening.

Unchanged clean original shop kitchen scene of the compact bush tomato. Delivery offer: one plant with fruits, 14 cm pot and approx. 45 cm plant height. Outer pot, kitchen, other herbs and food not included; sufficient light and warmth needed longer term.

Good to know

Should I remove the sideshoots?

The offered Cherry Tomato Red is a bush tomato with limited tip growth. Retain healthy sideshoots; it is not sideshot using a cordon tomato routine.

Does 45 cm include the pot?

The offer explicitly describes this value as plant height. No additional total height including the container is inferred.

Can it keep fruiting on a dark kitchen worktop?

A decorative original scene does not show a permanent growing position. Further development needs enough light and warmth; a sunny sheltered outdoor position is suitable in the frost-free season.

Why do some tomatoes split?

Strong moisture fluctuations can encourage fruit splitting. Check the root ball reliably and supply water evenly, without constant water in the outer pot.

Can I certainly ripen every new truss?

Ripening depends on light, warmth, time and supply. Especially towards the end of the season, complete ripening of all set fruits is not guaranteed.

Is the 14 cm pot ideal for the whole season?

It is the offered starting size. More root space and free drainage ease further summer cultivation and increase water reserves.

What needs doing before the first frosty nights?

Protect the plant and harvest in time. Suitable healthy unripe fruits can be brought indoors to finish ripening; the tomato is not a frost-hardy winter crop.

The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer