

How to Sow Seeds Indoors: A Step-by-Step Guide

Starting seeds indoors is a great way to get a head start on your garden. This guide walks through the process step-by-step to make sure you have healthy seedlings for transplanting.

Step 1: Select Your Seed

- Obtain quality seeds and check the date stamped on the packet.
- Expect some duds: A 60-75% success rate is average.
- Start on time: Consider local climate and average last frost date to determine when to start seeds (usually count back 6-8 weeks from the last frost date).

Step 2: Gather Supplies

- Containers: choose clean containers with drainage holes—seed trays, pots, or recycled containers are fine.
- Growth media: a sterile, well-draining seed starting mix is better than garden soil, which can contain pathogens or weed seeds.
- Watering can or Spray Bottle
- **Humidity cover**: use clear plastic wrap, propagator lids, or glass to trap humidity and maintain warmth.
- Bottom Heat Mats: Many seeds require a soil temperature of 65 to 80 degrees for germination.
- **Light source**: if needed, artificial lights can be used to mimic sunlight and promote healthy growth; fluorescent or LED grow lights are options.
- Plant labels

Step 3: Prepare Containers

- Fill containers with seed-starting mix to about ¼ to ½ inch from the top.
- Moisten mix, letting excess water drain off mix should not be soggy.
- Gently press down the mix until it feels slightly firm but not compacted.

Step 4: Sow the Seeds

- Plant one or two seeds in each container at the recommended depth, usually about twice the diameter of the seed.
- For small seeds and seeds that need light to germinate: sprinkle seeds on the surface of the mix and press in gently with your fingertips.
- Label the containers with plant names and sowing dates.

Step 5: Create a Warm and Humid Environment

- Cover seed trays or pots with a clear cover.
- Place in a warm location or use bottom heat mats.

Step 6: Water and Monitor

- Keep the mix moist but not soggy, to avoid disease or stunted growth.
- Watch for signs of germination, which will vary by species from a few days to several weeks.

Step 7: Provide Light

- Once seedlings emerge, remove the cover, and provide about 12 to 16 hours of light per day using grow lights if necessary.
- Position lights 2-3 inches above plants and adjust as they grow.
- Rotate trays or pots regularly for balanced growth.

Step 8: Repot and Thin (if needed)

- Repotting may be needed after seedlings develop their first true leaves, usually 4 to 6 weeks after germination.
- Thin the seedlings to just one or two per container if necessary. Cut the weaker seedlings off with scissors to avoid disturbing the root ball.
- Repot if the container is too small, doesn't drain well, or if you see roots circling around the inside of the pot or sticking out of drainage holes.
- Choose a new pot 2-3 times larger and transfer seedlings with their root ball intact.

Step 9: Harden Off and Transplant

- Before transplanting the seedlings outdoors, let them get used to the weather outside gradually, a process called "hardening."
- To start, put them outdoors for about an hour in a shaded area, then gradually increase their time outside and exposure to sunlight over the next 7 to 10 days.
- Plant seedlings outside after the risk of frost has passed, making sure to follow the spacing instructions on the seed packet.

REFERENCES

https://seedsavers.org/learn/seed-starting/

https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/starting-seeds-indoors/

https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/426/426-001/426-001.html

https://extension.umn.edu/planting-and-growing-guides/starting-seeds-indoors

Virginia Cooperative Extension is a partnership of Virginia Tech, Virginia State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments. Its programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, military status, or any other basis protected by law.