

OREGON
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Planning a home or farm vegetable garden

N.S. Mansour and J.R. Baggett

Make a garden plan

Adjust your garden plan to the amount of land available and the needs of your family. As far as possible, plant at times that will make vegetables available throughout the entire growing season.

Prepare the soil thoroughly

Use two to five wheelbarrow loads of well-rotted manure or compost for each 100 square feet of garden area. A complete commercial fertilizer, 16-16-16 or similar at a rate of 1 to 2 pounds to 100 square feet, may be used in addition to, or in place of, the manure and compost.

Some garden soils will benefit further from the application of 5 to 10 pounds of pulverized limestone to 100 square feet. Mix all of these materials with the garden soil, at least 6 inches deep.

Adding 5 to 10 pounds of gypsum per 100 square feet also will help improve soil structure and water penetration. Work the surface soil thoroughly to prepare a fine seed bed.

Plant seeds on recommended dates

The map on page 4 shows the four Oregon growing regions. Table 1 shows the approximate planting dates for each region. Make adjustments in these planting dates for your particular locality and seasonal pattern.

Follow planting recommendations on the seed packet. Water lightly and frequently (as often as once or twice daily for vegetables like celery, carrots, and parsley) until seedlings are well established.

Plastic mulches

Row mulches of black plastic and plant covers of various materials can be beneficial in increasing early germination, yield, and quality of such crops as melons, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, sweet corn, and pole beans, to name a few.



Funny Face Hybrid pumpkins

The mulches conserve moisture, eliminate weeds, and prevent fruit rots by keeping fruit clean and away from the soil. Punching small holes in the plastic prevents water from accumulating on top of it.

Covers enhance earliness and protect plants from insects and spring frosts. If you carefully remove and store them in the fall, you can reuse the covers for several seasons.

N. S. (Bill) Mansour, Extension vegetable crops specialist, and *James R. Baggett*, professor of horticulture, at Oregon State University.



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Mansour, N. S. c.3
Planning a home or farm
vegetable garden

New floating row cover materials of polyethylene, sponbonded polyester, and sponbonded polypropylene are available. These can be laid directly on the crop without the need for wire hoops or other supports. Hold them in place by putting weights along the edges—such as gallon jugs filled with water or pieces of steel reinforcing rods, bricks, or lumber. And lay them loosely, to allow for several weeks of plant growth. They are usually kept on the crop for 4 to 6 weeks.

Give the garden consistent care

Cultivate the soil only enough to eliminate weeds. Irrigate the garden by thoroughly soaking the soil to the entire depth of the roots every 7 days during dry weather. Failure to irrigate properly is the most frequent cause of problems in the garden.

To check the amount of water applied, place several cans in your garden and check the amount of water in them after sprinkling for a period of time. Apply 1 to 1½ inches of water per irrigation, but apply the water slowly so as not to cause surface runoff and soil erosion.

Control insects and diseases

Insects, slugs, symphylans, and diseases must be controlled to obtain good clean vegetables. Consult appropriate Extension publications for recommendations on controlling these garden pests.

Follow recommendations on the labels. Store all chemicals safely, away from children. Rinse empty containers and dispose of them in the manner recommended.

Use pesticides safely!

- **Wear** protective clothing and safety devices as recommended on the label. **Bathe or shower** after each use.
 - **Read** the pesticide label—even if you've used the pesticide before. **Follow closely** the instructions on the label (and any other directions you have).
 - **Be cautious** when you apply pesticides. **Know** your legal responsibility as a pesticide applicator. You may be liable for injury or damage resulting from pesticide use.
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Double crops

Early vegetables such as spinach, radish, leaf lettuce, and peas can be followed by additional plantings of the same or other vegetables. Companion cropping of early and late varieties—planting two different vegetables at the same time such as radishes and tomatoes—should be avoided, unless space is very limited.

Buy carefully

Study the list of recommended varieties (page 3) and buy accordingly. You may rely on well-adapted varieties. Buy plants for early cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and tomatoes. If recommended varieties are not available locally, we suggest you purchase the recommended variety from a seed company.

Some of the companies are listed here. Probably no single seed source can provide all of the varieties listed.

Burgess Seed & Plant Co., PO Box 2000, Galesburg, MI 49053

W. Atlee Burpee Co., PO Box 6929, Philadelphia, PA 19132
Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., 1448 Page St., Yankton, SD 57078
Joseph Harris Co., Inc., Moreton Farms, 3670 Buffalo Road, Rochester, NY 14624

Nichols Garden Nursery, 1190 N. Pacific Hwy., Albany, OR 97321

George W. Park Seed Co., Inc., PO Box 31, Greenwood, SC 29646

Seedway, Inc., PO Box 15, Hall, NY 14463

Stokes Seeds, Inc., PO Box 548, Main Post Office, Buffalo, NY 14240

Territorial Seed Co., PO Box 27, Lorane, OR 97451

Otis Twilly Seeds, PO Box 65, Trevese, PA 19047

Production pointers

Many excellent books and periodicals on vegetable and other gardening are available from public libraries and garden stores. Excellent articles in newspapers and magazines can help you throughout the growing season. Other publications on gardening, pest control, and vegetable storage are available from your county office of the OSU Extension Service.

Asparagus. Should have good drainage. Plant crowns 5 to 6 inches deep; cover with only 2 to 3 inches of soil the first year. This perennial will grow year after year, so plant in an area that does not get disturbed by deep tillage.

Artichokes (globe). Need good drainage and protection from extreme winter temperatures. Harvest when bud is still completely closed. This perennial is adapted primarily to coastal areas. Varieties grown from seed will give variable results, but they're worth trying.

Beans. Use bush varieties for quick production and pole types for a longer season. With both types, consistent removal of mature pods will prolong the bearing season. Try the flat-podded Italian types for a flavor treat.

Broccoli. Selection of varieties may permit season-long crops in most areas. Early control of aphids is most important.

Cabbage. Set out early plants as soon as spring conditions permit. Early aphid control is important. Grow enough plants in the late crop to last through fall and winter. Cabbage can be stored.

Carrots. For early carrots, plant as soon as spring conditions permit. Grow carrots on raised beds to get smoother, longer roots that will keep better in the soil through winter. Do not plant carrots if manure has been used, since this will cause excessive forking and roughness. Experiment with growing baby carrots.

Corn, sweet. Make successive plantings of one variety or plant different varieties that vary in season of maturity. Several short rows in a rectangle are better for pollination than a few long rows.

Corn, supersweet. Try some of the new varieties. These need to be planted exclusively or separated from normal sweet types by about 2 weeks in planting

date—to minimize cross-pollination, which can drastically reduce eating quality.

Herbs. Tarragon, chives, and mint are propagated by cuttings or crown divisions; practically all the rest of the commonly used herbs may be propagated by seeds. Herbs do best in a sunny location, require little care, and (except for mint) they need little water or fertilizer. Most commonly grown are sweet basil, borage, chives, caraway, dill, fennel, mint, parsley, sage, rosemary, summer and winter savory, and thyme. Some herbs are perennials and should be planted in an area that is not disturbed by annual deep tillage.

Kohlrabi. A good substitute for turnip. Harvesting at maturity is critical, because fiber develops in older plants.

Lettuce. Seed short rows at 14-day intervals to prevent waste and prolong the season. For earliest head lettuce, set out plants at the same time as early cabbage. Sow seeds of head lettuce thinly; thin plants to 6 to 12 inches apart. Matures in late spring, early summer, and fall. Leaf lettuce is faster and easier to grow than head lettuce. Red-leaf varieties add color to salads.

Melons. Many specialty melons are available. Use floating row covers and plastic mulch to extend the season and increase success.

Peas. Seed early and make successive seedings or use varieties differing in season of maturity. Enation-virus-resistant varieties are necessary in April and May planting in regions 1 and 2. See the recommended varieties (page 4). Trellising peas aids in thorough picking, which helps prolong the bearing season. Try the edible-pod varieties.

Peas, snap. This new vegetable has a fleshy pod that is also edible. They are crunchy and sweet. They differ from Chinese type edible pod peas in being round-podded and snappy.

Peppers. Grown best from transplants. Many types and colors are available!

Potatoes. Cut pieces to weigh not less than 1½ to 2 ounces. Plant early potatoes from mid-April to June. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep for level cultivation and 4 inches if rows are to be ridged. Hill up around plants to prevent greening of shallow tubers. Straw or other mulches may be used.

Radishes. Make successive plantings of the quantity you can use. Cabbage maggots in the soil must be controlled. Preplant soil treatment and soil drenches after emergence may be required; or use floating row covers to exclude these insects. Try daikon types.

Spinach. Make successive plantings or sowings, starting as early as possible, into May. Spinach is ready to be harvested in about 2 months. Beet greens, New Zealand spinach, and chard are substitutes for spinach and are easier to grow.

Squash. One of the best garden vegetables. Very rewarding and easy to grow. Look for bush varieties and new hybrids. Winter varieties can be stored for long periods. Summer varieties are harvested and used continuously but do not store well. Use row covers to extend the season.

Tomatoes. Early varieties with compact growth are best suited to most Oregon areas. Set out well-grown plants after frosts and watch for flea beetle damage. If space in the garden is limited, plants may be held up on horizontal or vertical supports without pruning away many of the fruit-bearing branches. Uniform irrigations will assist in preventing blossom end rot. The harvest season may be lengthened by gathering mature green tomatoes before frost. Store them at 50° and ripen at 70°.

Recommended varieties

The following list includes some of the varieties that have shown promise in Oregon. These varieties are recommended for all areas of Oregon except those specific regions indicated in parentheses after a variety, a type (such as "Onions—overwintered"), or an entire vegetable grouping.

Most of these varieties are available commercially in garden stores. You may have to order some of the newer ones, however, from one of the seed companies listed on page 2.

Artichoke, globe(not regions 3, 4). Green Globe

Arugula(tangy salad green). Rocket, Roquett

Asparagus. Mary Washington, California 500

Beans

green bush—Tendercrop, Bush Blue Lake 274, Oregon Trail,

Apollo, Roma, Oregon Lake

green pole—Blue Lake, Kentucky Wonder, Romano

Kentucky Blue, Cascade Giant

wax bush—Earliwax, Puregold

wax pole—Golden Wax

lima bush, large-seeded—Fordhook 242

lima bush, small-seeded (not regions 1 or 2)—Early

Thorogreen, Thaxter, Baby Fordhook

lima pole—King of the Garden, Christmas

romano—Roma

broadbean, fava, or faba bean—Aquadulce Claudia for fall,

overwinter, and early spring planting; Broad Windsor,

Long Pod, Equina, Ipro for spring planting

dry—Seaway, Pinto, Red Kidney

Beets. Detroit Dark Red, Ruby Queen, Warrior

red, elongated—Cyndor, Cyindra, Forno

yellow, round—Burpee Golden, Golden

yellow, elongated—Long yellow

white, round—Showwhite, Albino

Broccoli. Waltham 29, Gem, Green Duke, Green Comet,

Premium Crop, Packman, Citation, Emperor

broccoli-cauliflower—Green Harmony

romanesco—Manaret (unusual spiraled heads)

Brussels sprouts. Jade Cross, Fortress, Lunet, Craton,

Prince Marvel, Rubine (red)

Cabbage

spring planting—Golden Acre, Stonehead, Market Prize,

Market Topper, Tastee, Red Head

overwintered (not regions 3, 4)—Green Winter, Danish

Ballhead, Rio Verde

Cantaloupe (not regions 1, 3). Ambrosia, Harper Hybrid,

Burpee Hybrid, Supermarket, Magnum 45, Fruit

Punch, Classic, Gold Star. Experiment with some of

the unusual Oriental and European types, which have green or orange flesh.

Carrots. Red Cored Chantenay, Royal Chantenay, Nantes, Spartan Sweet, Pioneer, Six Pak, Minicore (for baby carrots)

Cauliflower

spring planting—Snowball 123, Snowball Y Improved, Snow Crown, Silver Star, Andes, Vernon, Igloo, White Summer, White Fox, Imperial 10-6

overwintered (not regions 3, 4)—Armado April, Maya, Inca

green cauliflower (Broccoflower)—Alverde, Macerta

Celery. Utah 15B, 52-70, Greenlight

Chinese cabbage.

michihli (fall only)—Green Towers

napa types—All Autumn, China Flash, Nerva, China Pride, Blues, Burpee Hybrid, Early Hybrid G, Nagaok Early, A-1 Hybrid

Pak Choy types (shiny green leaves and white midrib)—Bok Choy, Lei Choi, Mai Quin Choi, Chinese Pak Choi. Experiment with many other excellent Chinese greens.

Collards. Vates, Georgia, Champion

Corn, sweet

yellow—Golden Cross Bantam, Jubilee, Style Pak, Spring Gold, Rapid Pak, Early Sunglow, Sundance, Gold Cup, Tendertreat

white—Tokay Sugar, Silver Queen (not regions 1, 2)

supersweet—Party Time, Butterfruit, Florida Staysweet, Summer Sweet 7200, Sweetie, Bon Bon, How Sweet It Is, Honey and Pearl, Supersweet Jubilee, Stylesweet
sugar-enhanced—Miracle, White Lightning, Sugar Buns, Snowbelle

Cucumbers

pickling—SMR 58, Pioneer, Fancypak

slicing—Burpee Hybrid, Marketmore 76, Cherokee, Poinsett, Burpless Hybrid, Raider, Slicemaster, Dasher II, Victory

Eggplant (not regions 1, 3). Dusky, Epic, Early Black Egg, Ichiban (long), Orient Express

novelty white—Easter Egg Hybrid, Ghost Buster. Experiment with 2 other types: white with green stripes, and purple with green or white stripes.

Endive. Green Curled, Batavian, Deep Heart

Kale. Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch, Dwarf Green Curled Scotch

Kohlrabi. White Vienna, Purple Vienna

Lettuce

heading—Pennlake (not regions 3, 4), Summertime, Ithaca, Salinas, Target, Bullseye

red leaf—Prizehead, Deep Red, Red Sails, Red Head, New Red Fire

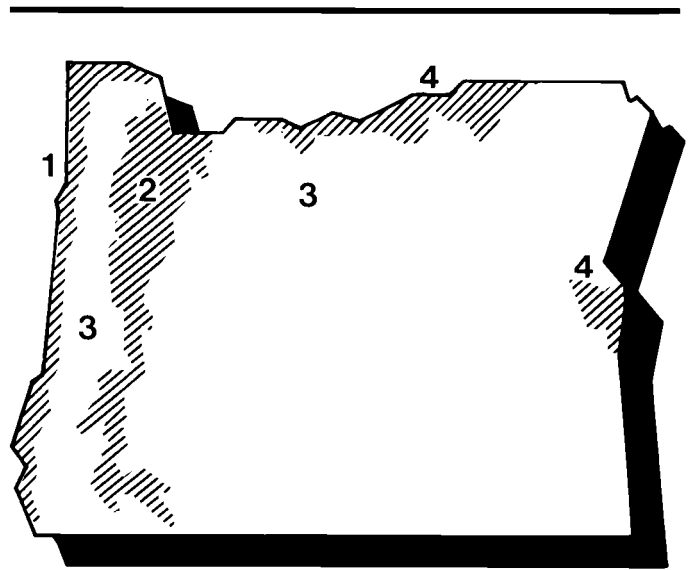
green leaf—Salad Bowl, Waldmann's Green, Grand Rapids, Slobolt

romaine—Parris Island, Dark Green, Valmaine, Majestic Red

bibb type—Buttercrunch, Green Ice, Summer Bibb, Canasta

butterhead—Dark Green Boston, Tania, Balisto

oakleaf—Krizet, Brunia (red)



Growing regions

Oregon is divided into four growing regions. Identifying your region will help you choose vegetable varieties and planting dates suitable to the growing conditions in your area as shown in table 1.

Region 1, Oregon coast: cool but long season of 190 to 250 days.

Region 2, Western valleys: 150- to 250-day season; warm days, cool nights; length of season may vary considerably from year to year.

Region 3, High elevations: short growing season of 90 to 120 days; frost can occur during any month.

Region 4, Columbia and Snake river valleys: 120- to 200-day season; hot days, warm nights; length of season fairly well defined.

Mustard greens. Fordhook Fancy, Green Wave (long standing)

Onions

yellow—Rocket, Progress, Topaz, Capable, Taurus, Buffalo, Fiesta, El Capitan, Brown Beauty, Golden Cascade, Walla Walla Sweet, Sweet Spanish strains

red—Southport Red Globe, Tango, Benny's Red, Red Cross

white—White Sweet Spanish, Blanco Duro

green—Beltsville Bunching, Tokyo Long White, Ishikura

overwintered—Willamette Sweet, Sweet Winter, Walla Walla Sweet, Top Keeper, Keep Well, Imai Early Yellow (sweet), Buffalo, Red Cross

Parsley. Triple Moss Curled, Forest Green

Parsnips. Model, All America

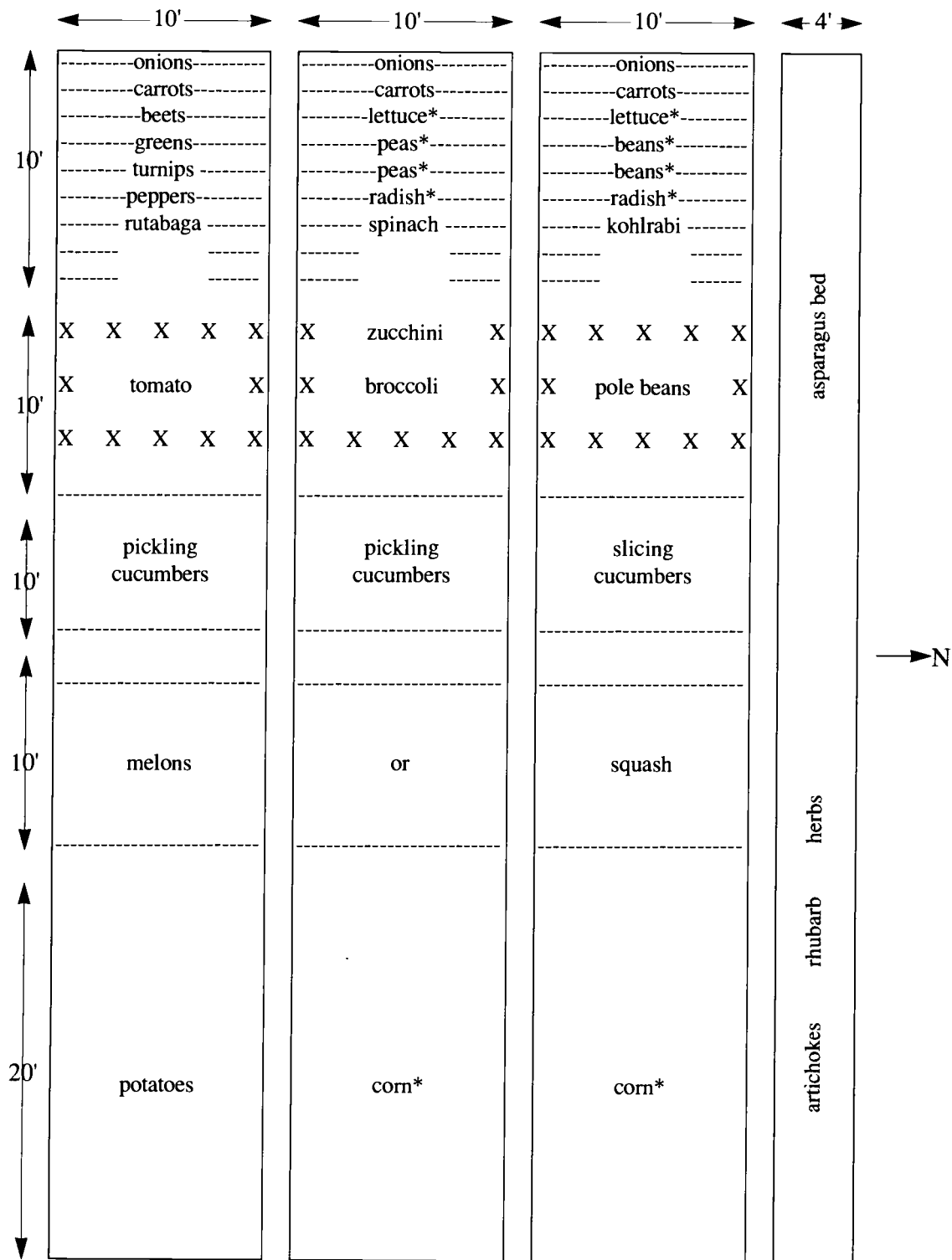
Peas. An asterisk (*) indicates an enation-virus-resistant variety. These varieties should be used for April and May plantings in regions 1 and 2.

shelling peas—Dark Green Perfection, Perfected Freezer 60*, Oregon Trail*, Oregon Pioneer*, Green Arrow*, Corvallis*, Knight*, Olympia

edible pod—Oregon sugar pod*, Oregon Giant*

snap peas—Sugar Snap, Early Snappy, Sugar Daddy

Plan before you plow



This garden plan features 12-inch-wide walkways of scrap wood or sawdust, short rows for ease of hoeing from ends, perennial vegetables planted on the long sides for the least interference with garden soil preparation, and many short

rows to allow successive plantings for season-long harvesting.

*These vegetables are particularly suitable for successive plantings.

Table 1.—Oregon planting dates for garden vegetables

Vegetables	Start plants indoors this long before planting date for your region	Region				Amount to plant for family of 4 ^b	Distance between rows ^c	Distance apart in the row
		1-Coast, Astoria to Brookings	2-Western valleys, Portland to Roseburg ^a	3-High elevations, mountains, and plateaus of central and eastern Oregon	4-Columbia and Snake valleys, Hermiston-Pendleton, Ontario			
Artichokes (globe)	Crown pieces	Aug.-Oct. May-June	Aug.-Nov. April-June	not suitable	not suitable	3-4 plants	48-60 inches	48-60 inches
Asparagus	1 year	March-April	Feb.-March	Feb.-March	Feb.-March	30-40 plants	60 inches	12 inches
Beans (lima)	not suitable	not suitable	May-June	May-June	April 15-June	15-25' of row	12-24 inches	4-6" bush 12-24" pole
Beans (snap)	not suitable	May-June	May-July	April-June	April 15-June	15-25' of row	12-24 inches	2-6" bush 12-24" pole
Beets	not suitable	March-June	March-June	April-June	March-July	10-15' of row	12 inches	1-2 inches
Broccoli	6 weeks	May-June	March-Aug.	April-June	April-July	10-20 of row	12-24 inches	12-24 inches
Brussels sprouts	6 weeks	May-June	May-July	April-June	April-July	15-20' of row	24 inches	24 inches
Cabbage	6 weeks	Jan.-April July-Sept.	April-June	April-June	April-July	10-15 plants	24 inches	24 inches
Cantaloupes	4 weeks	not suitable	May	not suitable	May	5-10 hills	48 inches	48 inches
Carrots	not suitable	Jan.-June	March-July 15	April-June	March-July	20-30' of row	12 inches	2 inches
Cauliflower	6 weeks	Jan. & June	April-July 15	April-May	April & July	10-15 plants	24 inches	24 inches
Celery	9 weeks	March-June	March-July	May-June	June-August	20-30' of row	24 inches	5 inches
Chard	not suitable	Feb.-May	April-July	March-June	Feb.-May	3-4 plants	24 inches	12 inches
Chinese cabbage	4 weeks	July-Aug.	August	April-June	August	10-15' of row	30 inches	6 inches
Chives	6 weeks	April-May	March-May	April-July	Feb.-March	1 clump	Needs 4 sq ft	Scatter
Corn (sweet)	not suitable	April-May	April-June	May-June	April 15-June	4 rows, 20-30' long	36 inches	15 inches
Cucumbers (slicing)	4 weeks	April-June	May-June	May-June	April 15-June	6 plants	48 inches	24 inches
(pickling)	4 weeks	May	May-June	May-June	April 15-June	25' of row	48 inches	6-12 inches
Dill	not suitable	May	May	May	May	25' of row	24 inches	6-9 inches

Eggplant	9 weeks	not suitable	May	not suitable	May	4-6 plants	24 inches	24 inches
Endive	6 weeks	March-July	April-Aug. 15	April-July	August	10-15' of row	12 inches	10 inches
Garlic	not suitable	Sept.-Oct.	Sept.-Feb.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Feb.	10-20' of row	18 inches	3 inches
Kale	not suitable	May-July	May-July	May-July	May-July	20-30' of row	24 inches	24 inches
Kohlrabi	not suitable	July-Aug.	April-Aug. 15	May	April to Aug.	10-15'	24 inches	3 inches
Leek	not suitable	Feb.-April	March-May	April-June	Jan.-April	10 ft row	24 inches	2 inches
Lettuce, head leaf	5 weeks 5 weeks	Feb.-July Feb.-Aug.	April-July April-Aug.	April-Aug.	Feb.-April	10-15' of row	12 inches	12 inches 6 inches
Okra	8 weeks	not suitable	not suitable	not suitable	May	10-20' of row	24 inches	18 inches
Onions	10 weeks	Jan.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Feb.-April	30-40' of row	12 inches	3 inches
Parsley	10 weeks	Dec.-May	Mar.-June	May-July	Feb.-May	1-2 plants	12 inches	8 inches
Parsnips	not suitable	May-June	April-May	May	Mar.-June	10-15 of row	24 inches	3 inches
Peas	not suitable	Jan.-Aug.	Feb.-May	April-June	Mar.-April	30-40' of row	36" bush 48" vine	2 inches
Peppers	10 weeks	May	May-June	May-June	May	5-10 plants	24 inches	12-18 inches
Potatoes (sweet)	6 weeks	not suitable	not suitable	not suitable	May	50-100' of row	48 inches	12 inches
Potatoes (white)	not suitable	Feb.-May	April-June	May-June	Mar.-June	50-100' of row	30 inches	12 inches
Pumpkins	4 weeks	May	May	June	April 15-June	1-3 plants	72 inches	48 inches
Radish	not suitable	All year	March-Sept.	April-July	Mar.-Sept.	4 ft row	12 inches	1 inch
Rhubarb	Crown piece	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	April	Feb.-March	2-3 plants	48 inches	36 inches
Rutabages	not suitable	June-July	June or July	April-May	Mar.-July	10-15' of row	24 inches	3 inches
Spinach	not suitable	Aug.-Feb.	April & Sept.	April & July	Sept.-Jan.	10-20' of row	12 inches	3 inches
Squash (summer)	4 weeks	May	May-June	May-June	April 15-June	2-4 plants	48 inches	24 inches
Squash (winter)	4 weeks	May	May	May	April 15-May	2-4 plants	72 inches	48 inches
Tomatoes	8 weeks	May-June	May	May	May	10-15 plants	36-48", closer if supported	24-36 inches
Turnips	not suitable	Jan. & Aug.	Apr.-Sept.	April-May	Feb. & Aug.	10-15' of row	24 inches	2 inches
Watermelons	4 weeks	not suitable	May	not suitable	May	6 plants	72 inches	60 inches

^aMedford area planting dates may be 7-10 days earlier and extend 7-10 days later than dates indicated for western valleys.

^bFor many of the crops, the amount to plant should be divided into several plantings, 1 or 2 weeks apart.

^cUse narrower spacings for small gardens.

Pepper

sweet bell—Early Calwonder 300, Park Wonder, Yolo

Wonder L, Belaire, Lady Belle, Melody

yellow—Golden Belle, Gypsy, Canape, Sweet Banana

hot—Tam Jalapeno #1, Jalapeno M, Coronado, Santa Fe

Grande, Cayenne, Large Red Cherry, Red Chili,

Anaheim, Habanero

Potato

red—Red Pontiac, Norland, Red La Soda

white—Norgold Russet, Russet Burbank (Netted Gem)

novelty, yellow flesh—Yukon Gold, Bintje, Delta Gold,

Yellow Finn

novelty, purple skin with purple flesh—All Blue

novelty, red skin with yellow flesh—Desiree, Red Gold

Pumpkin

vining—Small Sugar, Connecticut Field, Dickinson, Jack

O'Lantern, Howden

compact vines—Jackpot, Cinderella, Spirit, Funny Face

Hybrid, Bushkin

hull-less seed—Triple Treat, Mini-Jack

novelty—Atlantic Giant, Big Max (very large), Little

Lantern, Small Sugar, Jack Be Little (last 3 are

miniatures)

Radish

red—Comet, Red Prince, Cherry Belle, Fuego, Red Boy,

Champion, Inca

white—Burpee White, All Seasons (large Japanese daikon

type)

novelty (various colors and shapes)—Misato Green,

Misato Rose, Misato Red

Rhubarb. Crimson Wine

Rutabagas. American Purple Top

Spinach

savoy leaf—Bloomsdale Long Standing

smooth leaf—Bouquet, Duet, Hybrid 424, Northland,

Melody, Hybrid 7, Jade, Skookum, Wolter, Baker,

Olympia

Squash

summer, yellow—Early Prolific, Straightneck, Early

Summer Crookneck, Golden Girl, El Dorado, Gold

Rush

zucchini—Seneca, Elite, Diplomat, Burpee Hybrid,

Fordhook, Ambassador, Black Jack

acorn/Danish—Table Ace, Table King, Table Queen
winter (not regions 1, 3)—Golden Delicious, Hubbard (all
types), Banana, Buttercup, Sweet Meat, Butternut,
Delicata, Sugar Loaf, Honey Boat

Sweet potato (not regions 1, 2, 3). Earligold, Jewell

Tomato

early—New Yorker, Pixie, Early Girl, Oregon Spring,
Santiam

medium—Cenntennial, Springset, Spring Giant, Heinz

1350, Willamette, Big Early Hybrid, Pick Red

late—Ace, Big Boy, Morton Hybrid, Jet Star, Better Boy

greenhouse—Jumbo, Dumbo, Dumbito

cherry type—Small Fry, Tiny Tim, Patio, Presto, Gold

Nugget (yellow)

yellow—Golden Boy, Jubilee

paste—Chico III, Roma, Reliant

Turnip

root—Purple Top, Tokyo Market

greens—Shogoin

Watermelons (not regions 1, 3)

red flesh—Klondike No. 11, Crimson Sweet, Charleston

Gray, New Hampshire Midget, Sugar Baby, Family

Fun, Early Kansas, Dixilee, Sweetmeat, Sweet

Favorite, Tiger Baby

red flesh, seedless—Hybrid 313, Tri-X

yellow flesh—Yellow Doll, Yellow Baby

yellow flesh, seedless—Honey Heart, Orchid Sweet

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