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## *Farm and Home*

# VEGETABLE GARDEN

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**T**HE HOME vegetable garden, when well planned, planted, and tended, has proved to be of recreational and economic value. Important steps in the establishment of a vegetable garden are given below.

### **Make a garden plan**

Adjust the plan on page 4 to the amount of land available and the needs of the family. As far as possible, plant at times which 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 to 100 square feet. A complete commercial fertilizer may be used in addition to, or in place of, the manure and compost at a rate of 1 to 2 pounds to 100 square feet. Some garden soils are further benefited from the application of 5 to 10 pounds of pulverized limestone to 100 square feet. Mix all of these materials with the garden soil to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. Work the surface soil thoroughly to prepare a fine seed bed.

### **Buy carefully**

See the chart for recommended varieties and buy accordingly. You may rely on well-adapted varieties. It is

recognized that some gardeners have less success with unusual novelties. Sow the seed carefully. Buy plants for early cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and tomatoes.

### **Plant seeds on recommended dates**

Adjustments in planting dates should be made for your locality and seasonal pattern.

### **Plastic mulches**

Black plastic row covers can be beneficial in increasing earliness, yield, and quality of such crops as melons, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, sweet corn, and pole beans to name a few. These covers conserve moisture, eliminate weeds and prevent fruit rots by keeping fruit clean and away from the soil. With careful removal and storage they may be reused.

### **Give the garden consistent care**

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

### **Control insects**

Insects, slugs, and symphylans must be controlled to obtain good, clean vegetables.

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# Vegetable Crop Production

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## **Consult gardening reference books**

Buy or borrow some of the many excellent books and periodicals dealing in detail with vegetable gardening.

Other bulletins and circulars on gardening and on pest control and vegetable storage are available from your county Extension agent.

**Asparagus.** A perennial vegetable. It produces annually two years after the initial planting. One of the earliest crops to be harvested in the spring.

**Beans.** Use bush varieties for quick production and pole types for a longer season. Fertilize the soil well. Irrigate plants during the summer. Pick all pods that are large enough. Dust early for control of eleven-spotted beetles and for aphids.

**Beets.** See the planting chart for growing early as well as fall and winter roots.

**Broccoli, green.** Grown chiefly as a fall and winter vegetable. Early control of aphids is most important.

**Brussels sprouts.** Culture is similar to that of late cabbage. Valuable for hardiness and long harvest season. Aphid control is a necessity.

**Cabbage.** Set out early plants as soon as spring conditions permit. Early dustings will keep plants free from

aphid and green worm injury. Grow a sufficient number of plants in the late cabbage crop to last through the fall and winter. Cabbage can be stored.

**Cauliflower.** Best grown as a summer-planted and fall-maturing crop. Make more than one planting.

**Celery.** An important fall vegetable, producing much in a comparatively short row. Do not set out plants until the weather has warmed, otherwise they might "bolt." Use plenty of fertilizer and lots of water throughout the season.

**Carrots.** For early carrots, plant as soon as spring conditions permit. For fall and winter crops, sow seed later as recommended in the planting chart.

**Chard, Swiss.** An excellent all-season vegetable for greens. Thin plants to 6 inches or more in the row. Protect against the eleven-spotted beetle.

**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 than a few long rows. Damage by ear worm can be reduced by dusting silks at 3- to 5-day intervals. Irrigation is essential and improves size and quality. Harvest ears in the milk stage.

**Kale.** Hardy greens grown as for late cabbage.

**Kohlrabi.** A good substitute for turnip.

**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; plants should be 12 to 14 inches apart after thinning. Matures in late spring, early summer, and fall. Leaf lettuce is easily grown and good for warm weather.

**Mustard greens.** Sow seed in early spring and when the first fall rains occur. Thin as for chard.

**Peas.** A cool weather crop. Seed early and make successive seedings or use varieties differing in season of maturity. Treatments with seed protectants prior to seeding help the stand of plants. Seedings can be made after May 1 in coast counties but not in the interior. Side dressings of fertilizer during spring rains stimulate growth. On first appearance of blossoms, dust for control of weevils. Reduce danger of mosaic, plant and pod distortion, by dusting or spraying early for control of aphids.

**Peppers.** Set out plants when the danger of frost is past. Fertilize soil well and water plants during dry weather.

**Potatoes.** Cut pieces to weigh not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ounces. Plant early potatoes from early March to mid-April, late potatoes from mid-April to June. Planting depth should be 5 to 6 inches for level cultivation and 4 inches if rows are to be ridged.

**Rhubarb.** A valuable perennial vegetable and the earliest to be harvested in the spring. Makes a fine forced product in late winter and early spring.

**Spinach.** Make successive plantings or sowings but not after mid-April. Spinach is ready to be harvested in about two months and can be followed by another vegetable, such as late cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, or late beets and carrots. Consult the suggested planting plan on the back page.

**Squash.** Dust young plants for beetle control. Good storage conditions are essential for long keeping.

**Tomatoes.** Grow early varieties. Set out well-grown plants after frosts and dust for flea beetle. 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. Irrigation will assist in preventing dry rot. The harvesting season may be lengthened by gathering mature green tomatoes before frost, storing them at 50 degrees, and ripening them at 70 degrees.

## Suggested Planting Plan for a Family of Five

Dates after crops are approximate times of seeding or plant setting in western Oregon (See also planting tables)

Row No.	25'	50'	75'	100'	Approximate distance between rows
1	Asparagus (3/15-4/15)	(or Early Potatoes)	Asparagus	48	Inches
2	Asparagus	(or Early Potatoes)	Rhubarb (3/15-4/1*)	48	
3	Spinach ((3/10-4/15) followed by late Beets (6/15-7/1)			36	
4	Lettuce (4/1-10*) followed by late Carrots	Lettuce (4/1) followed by late Carrots (5/26-6/10)		24-30	
5	Peas (3/10) followed by Celery (6/20*)	Peas (3/25) followed by Green Broccoli (6/25-*)		30-36	
6	Peas (4/8) followed by late Cabbage (7/1-15*)	Peas (4/20) followed by late Cabbage (7/10*)		30-36	
7	Early Cabbage (3/25*) followed by Mustard (9/1)	Early Cabbage followed by Lettuce (8-15)		30-36	
8	Onions (sets 3/15) followed by Turnips (8/10)	Onions (4/10*) followed by Spinach (8/1-)		30	
9	followed by Mustard (9/1)	Turnips (3/20-) followed by fall Spinach (9/1)		24-30	
10	Early Beets (4/10) followed by Kale (6/25-*)	Early Carrots (4/10) followed by Brussels Sprouts (7/10-*)		30	
11		Lettuce in succession (4/10-) followed by Rutabagas (8/15)		30	
12	Swiss Chard (4/10)	Early Cauliflower and Broccoli (4/25-5/1*) followed by Kohlrabi (8/15-)		30	
13		Onions (seed 4/10-15)		30	
14	Parsnips (4/25*)	Salsify (4/25)		30	
15	Bush Beans (5/1)	Bush Beans (5/15)		30	
16	Bush Beans (6/1)	Bush Beans (7/1)		30	
17	Pole Beans (5/10)	Pole Beans (6/1)		36	
18		Dry Beans (5/10)		36	
19		Tomatoes (5/10-25*)		60	
20		Tomatoes (5/10-25*)		60	
21	Summer Squash (5/10)	Cucumbers (5/10-25)		60-72	
22		Winter Squash and Pumpkin (5/10-20)		96	
23		Winter Squash and Pumpkin (5/10-20)		96	
24	Pepper (5/20*)	Eggplant (5/20*)	Muskmelon (5/10)	96	
25	Sweet Corn (4/25-)	Sweet Corn (5/10)	Sweet Corn (5/25)	Sweet Corn (6/15)	36-42
26	Sweet Corn (4/25-)	Sweet Corn (5/10)	Sweet Corn (5/25)	Sweet Corn (6/15)	36-42
27	Sweet Corn (4/25-)	Sweet Corn (5/10)	Sweet Corn (5/25)	Sweet Corn (6/15)	36-42
28	Sweet Corn (4/25-)	Sweet Corn (5/10)	Sweet Corn (5/25)	Sweet Corn (6/15)	36-42
29	Sweet Corn (4/25-)	Sweet Corn (5/10)	Sweet Corn (5/25)	Sweet Corn (6/15)	36-42
30-34		5 rows Potatoes		36-42	

\* Date for setting out plants. Double cropping is suggested only for irrigated gardens.

Home Garden Planting Table for Average Family of Five Persons

Showing Detailed Recommendations Arranged in Order of Planting, Beginning in the Spring

I Vegetable	II Variety	III Feet in row or no. of plants	IV Amount of seed for Column III	V Date of seeding	VI Depth of plant- ing, inches	VII Date of setting plants	VIII Distances of planting (inches) RowsPlants		IX Date of maturity	X Probable yield of area planted (Column III)
Radish .....	Sparkler, White Icicle, Comet, Cherry Belle	25-50	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	March 10—Sept. 10	1	Successive seedings	12-18	1	May and in succession	25-50 bunches
Spinach .....	Viroflay, Califlay	100	1 oz.	Mar. 10-Apr. 15; Aug. 20-Sept. 15	1	Successive seedings	18-24	2-4	May 15-June 20	30-40 lbs.
Lettuce (plants) .....	Great Lakes 659, Fulton, Ithaca, Val Rio	3 doz.	1 pkt.	Feb. 1*—		March 20-April 10	18-24	12-14	May 22 and later	3 doz. heads
Pea .....	Thomas Laxton, Little Marvel, Alderman, Dark Green Perfection	200	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	March 10-April 25 July 15-Aug. 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	Successive seedings	30	2-3	June 10 and successively	2-4 bushels
Cabbage—early summer .....	Stonehead, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Bonanza	3-4 doz.	1 pkt.	Jan. 10 to March 1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	March 15-April 20	30	18-24	June 10-Aug. 20	100 lbs.
Onions—Seeds .....	Oregon Danvers	25-50	1 pkt.	April 1	1	March 15; April 1-15	24	2	May 20-June 1	3 doz. bunches
	Plants .....	50—	200 plants			March 15 and later	24	3-4	July 25-Aug. 20	75-80 lbs.
Turnip or Kohlrabi .....	Shogoin, Purple Top, White or Purple Vienna	50	1 pkt.	April 1-10	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	3	June 1	30 bunches
Beet, early .....	Detroit Dark Red, Seneca Detroit	50	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	April 1-10	1		24	2-3	June 15 and later	3-5 doz. bunches
Carrot, early .....	Chantenay, Nantes, Imperator, Gold Spike, Spartan Sweet	50	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	April 1-10	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	2-3	July 1 continuously	4-6 doz. bunches
Lettuce (seed) .....	Salad Bowl, Pennlake, Buttercrunch Great Lakes 659, Fulton, Ithaca	50-100	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	April 1-10; successive seedings up to July 15-Aug. 1	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	6-14	June 20-Nov. 10	3-6 doz. heads
Swiss Chard .....	Fordhook Giant, Rhubarb	10	1 pkt.	April 1-10	1		24	6-8	July 1—continuously	10-20 lbs.
Onion (seed) .....	Oregon Yellow Danvers, Sweet Spanish, El Capitan	100-200	1-2 oz.	April 10-25	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	3	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	300 lbs.
Parsnip .....	Harris Model, All America	50-75	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	April 10-25	1		24	3-4	Sept. 20—through winter	50-75 lbs.
Salsify .....	Sandwich Island	25	1 pkt.	April 10-25	1		24	3-4	Sept. 15—through winter	15 lbs.
Cauliflower .....	Mayflower, Snowball X, Snowball Y, Snowdrift	2-3 doz	1 pkt.	Feb. 25*		April 20—	30	24	July 10	30 heads
Corn, sweet .....	Golden Cross Bantam, FM Cross, Jubilee, Tokay Sugar, Style Pack, Sugar King, Sugar Daddy	4-500	1 lb.	April 25 to June 15; successive seedings or use different varieties	2-3		36	12-16	July 25—frost	50-60 doz. ears
Bean, bush .....	Puregold Wax, Tendercrop, Oregon 58, Gallatin 50, Tempo	200	2 lbs.	May 1-July 15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2		30	3	July 20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 bushels
Bean, pole .....	Blue Lake, Oregon Giant, Kentucky Wonder	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	May 15-June 15	2		36	24	Aug. 1—frost	3-4 bushels
Bean, lima .....	Thorgreen, Henderson's Bush, Fordhook 242, Christmas (pole), Kingston	100-150	1 lb.	May 15-30	2		36	24-30	Sept. 10	30-40 quarts
Tomato .....	Fireball, Willamette, Burpee's VF, Springset Cherry types: German Cherry, Immuna Prior Beta, Small Fry, Tiny Tim, Patio	3-5 doz.	1 pkt.	March 1-15*	$\frac{1}{2}$	May 10-June 1	60-72 (Closer if supported)	48-54	Aug. 1—frost	15-20 bushels
Squash, summer .....	Hybrid Zucchini's, Early Straightneck, Seneca Butter-bar	6 hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	May 10-15	1		48	36	Aug. 1—frost	4 doz. fruits
Cucumber .....	Slicing: Lemon, Sensation Hybrid, Burpee Hybrid Pickling: SMR 58, SMR 18, Pioneer, Frontier	18 hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	May 10-June 1	1		54-60	48-54	Aug. 1—frost	80 lbs.
Squash—winter .....	Delicious, Banana, Hubbard, Table Queen, Sweet Meat	12-20 hills	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	May 10-15	1-2		96	96	Sept. 10—frost	50-200 fruits
Pumpkin .....	Sugar, Jack-o-Lantern	10-12 hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	May 10-20	1		84	72	Sept. 15—frost	40-60 fruits
Pepper .....	California Wonder, Yolo Wonder, Bellboy, Midway	12 plants	1 pkt.	March 1-15*	$\frac{1}{2}$	May 20-June 10	30	24	Aug. 1—continuously	8 doz. fruits
Eggplant .....	Black Magic, Black Beauty, New Hampshire Hybrids	6 plants	1 pkt.	March 1-15*	$\frac{1}{2}$	May 20-June 10	30	24	Aug. 1—continuously	2-4 doz. fruits
Carrot—late .....	Chantenay, Nantes, Spartan Bonus	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	June 1-July 15	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1		24	3	Sept. 15—continuously	150 lbs.
Beet—late .....	Detroit Dark Red, Seneca Detroit	50-100	1 oz.	June 1-July 20	1		24	3	Sept. 15—continuously	75-100 lbs.
Cauliflower—Broccoli .....	St. Valentine	4 doz.	1 pkt.	May 1-June 1 (outdoor plant bed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	July 20-Aug. 10	36	30	March 10-May 1	4 doz. heads
Broccoli .....	N. W. Waltham, Purple Head, Crusader, Gem	4 doz.	1 pkt.	June 1-15 (outdoor plant bed)		Aug. 10	30	24	Sept. 1—through fall	1-2 lbs. per plant
Celery .....	Utah strains	50 ft.	1 pkt.	March 10 and in succession	$\frac{1}{4}$	June 20 and in succession	30	6-8	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	6-8 doz.
Cauliflower .....	Snowball X, Snowball Y	3-4 doz.	1 pkt.	June 1-20 (outdoor plant bed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	July 15-Aug. 10	36	30	Oct. 1—	3-4 doz.
Cabbage—late .....	Danish Ball Head, Savoy	5-10 doz.	1 pkt.	May 1-20 (outdoor plant bed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	June 20-July 20	36	30	Oct 1—	250-300 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts .....	Jade Cross	2 doz.	1 pkt.	May 10-25 (outdoor plant bed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	July 10 and later	36	30	Oct. 20—through winter	30 qts.
Kale .....	Dwarf Scotch Curled, Dwarf Green Curled	50 ft.	1 pkt.	May 10-25 (outdoor plant bed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	June 20 and later	36	30	Oct. 1 and all winter	
Turnip—late .....	Purple Top White Globe, Shogoin	See notes	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Aug. 10-Sept. 10	$\frac{1}{2}$		Usually broadcast		Oct. 15 and all winter	2 bushels
Cabbage—Chinese .....	Wong Bok, Michihli	25 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Aug. 1	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	10	Oct. 10—	20 heads
Rutabaga .....	American Purple Top	50-100	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	July 10	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	6-8	Oct. 10—	4 bushels
Dry Beans .....	Seaway, Charlevoix	150-200	1-2 lbs.	May 10	1-2		24-30	3	Sept. 15—	75-100 lbs.
Asparagus .....	Mary Washington, California 500	50-100 plants				March 20-April 15	48	24	April-July 1	30-40 lbs.
Rhubarb .....	Riverside Giant, Canada Red, Victoria	24 plants		(Some plants dug yearly for forcing)		March 20-April 15		48	April-July 1	50-100 lbs.

Dates are for western Oregon and may have to be modified according to season and locality in the state.  
Dates of maturity show whether a crop takes half or all of the growing season to grow to maturity. The following successions of crops are suggested: (a) early radish and lettuce followed by late carrots and beets; (b) early spinach followed by celery; (c) early peas followed by broccoli and fall cauliflower; (d) early cabbage followed by fall lettuce and spinach; (e) early beets and carrots followed by Brussels sprouts and curly kale; (f) early onion sets or peas followed by late cabbage.  
Two sowings of beets and carrots are recommended, the first for early summer roots, the second for fall and winter supply.  
Turnips are usually broadcast for fall production. Ample supplies of "greens." can be grown with spinach, chard, kale, and broccoli.  
Contrary to general opinion, winter squash will not cross with pumpkin, cucumber, melon, or summer squash. The only two of these mentioned which will cross are pumpkin and summer squash, which is in reality a pumpkin.  
When only a single row of vegetables is to be planted the main consideration of the gardener is to observe the distance between plants in the row, allowing the given space, as noted, before proceeding to plant the next vegetable.  
Where more than one variety of a vegetable is suggested, it is not unwise to plant several kinds as in the case of Golden Acre, Glory and Ball head cabbage, and varieties of peas and sweet corn differing in season of harvest.

\* Date of sowing under glass in greenhouse or hotbed.