

VEGETABLE GARDENING IN OREGON

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit the Oregon State University Extension Service website (extension.oregonstate.edu) to obtain these and other gardening publications:

Improving Garden Soils with Organic Matter, EC 1561

Fertilizing Your Garden: Vegetables, Fruits, and Ornamentals, EC 1503

A List of Analytical Laboratories Serving Oregon, EM 8677

Soil Sampling for Home Gardens and Small Acreages, EC 628

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VEGETABLE GARDENING IN OREGON



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CHOOSE A SITE

Adjust your garden plan to the amount of land available and the needs of your family. Choose a location that is level or only slightly sloped and that receives at least 6 hours of direct sun each day. The site should be well drained. Avoid areas close to large trees or shrubs that will compete with your vegetables for water. For ease of maintenance, there should be a water source nearby.

Figure 1 (page 2) shows one possible layout for a vegetable garden.

PREPARE THE SOIL

Start by assessing soil tilth. Good tilth means a soil is easy to dig in, accepts and stores water readily, has good drainage, and makes a good seed bed. To maintain or improve soil tilth, add fresh or composted organic matter each year. See *Improving Garden Soils with Organic Matter*, EC 1561, to learn about choosing and using composts, manures, and other organic materials to improve your garden soil. Winter cover crops also can improve soil tilth.

To maintain good soil tilth, consider growing vegetables in raised beds and keeping foot traffic out of the beds. Raised beds often improve drainage, allow soil to warm rapidly in the spring, and reduce problems with soil-borne diseases.

In most cases, an annual application of a balanced fertilizer (such as 20-20-10), at a rate that

supplies about 3 lb of nitrogen (N) per 1,000 square feet, is sufficient for vegetable crops.

Fertilizer labels indicate the percentages of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potash (K) in the material. For example, a fertilizer labeled 20-20-10 contains 20 percent nitrogen, 20 percent phosphate, and 10 percent potash. Thus, every 10 lb of this fertilizer contains approximately 2 lb of nitrogen, 2 lb of phosphate, and 1 lb of potash.

If you have applied a balanced fertilizer at recommended rates for several years, enough P and K may already be present in the soil, because they are less mobile than N. Nitrogen can leach out of the soil with excessive irrigation or rainfall. Consider soil testing every 3 to 5 years to see whether you really need to supply any nutrient other than N. (See the publications listed under “For more information” to learn more about soil testing.)

Nitrogen is used by vegetables most efficiently when it is applied just prior to rapid vegetative growth. For established vegetable gardens that do not require annual P and K addition, consider applying some of the nitrogen 3 to 6 weeks after seeding or transplanting, just prior to rapid vegetative growth. Vegetables most likely to benefit from a split application of N include peppers, sweet corn, and celery. Use a liquid or solid fertilizer with a high ratio of N (for example, 3-1-1, 30-10-10, or 21-0-0). Apply at a rate of approximately 2 lb N per 1,000 square feet. Place the fertilizer on the soil surface beside the row, just before watering. Avoid broadcasting fertilizer into

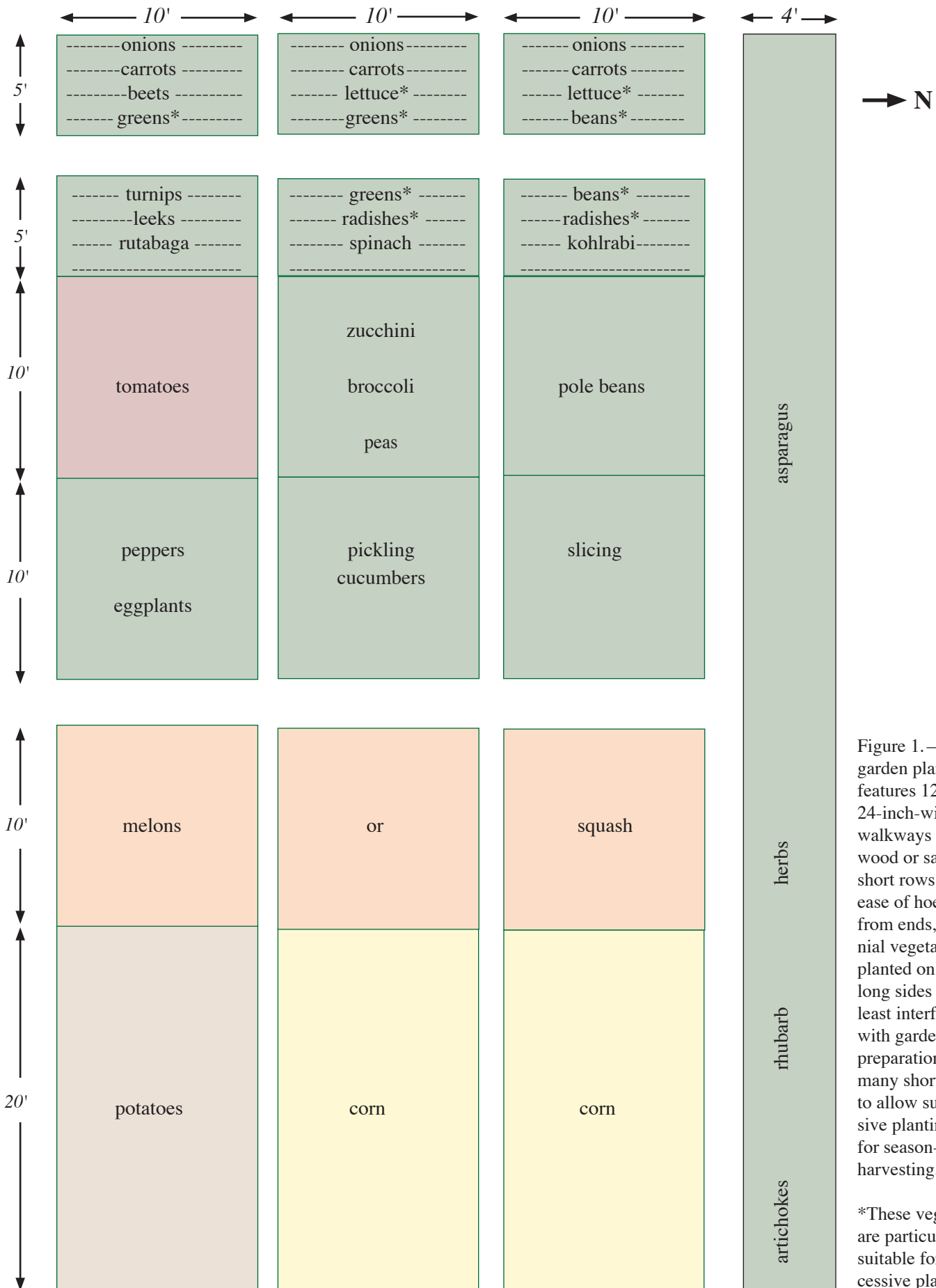


Figure 1.— This garden plan features 12- and 24-inch-wide walkways of scrap wood or sawdust, short rows for ease of hoeing from ends, perennial vegetables planted on the long sides for the least interference with garden soil preparation, and many short rows to allow successive plantings for season-long harvesting.

*These vegetables are particularly suitable for successive plantings.

the whorls of the corn leaves, as it may damage emerging leaves.

Repeated annual applications of manures or composts can reduce or eliminate the need for fertilizer. For more detailed information on fertilizing, see *Fertilizing Your Garden: Vegetables, Fruits, and Ornamentals*, EC 1503.

Soil pH is a measure of acidity. The ideal soil pH for most vegetable crops is 6.0 to 7.5. Most soils in western Oregon are naturally more acidic than this, meaning the pH is lower. Lime will raise soil pH and make it more suitable for vegetable crops.

Lime is slow-acting and doesn't move well in the soil. Apply lime in fall or spring and till it into the soil. For new vegetable gardens in western Oregon, apply 10 lb of agricultural-grade lime per 100 square feet. East of the Cascades, many soils are naturally alkaline and do not benefit from lime application.

A soil test by an agricultural testing laboratory can help you determine whether lime, phosphorus, potassium, or other nutrients are needed. For more information, see *A List of Analytical Laboratories Serving Oregon*, EM 8677, and *Soil Sampling for Home Gardens and Small Acreages*, EC 628.

PLANT ON RECOMMENDED DATES

The map on this page shows the four Oregon growing regions. Table 1 (pages 4–5) shows approximate planting dates for each region. Adjust planting dates based on your particular locality and seasonal weather pattern.

Follow planting recommendations on the seed packet. Water lightly and frequently (as often as once or twice daily for small-seeded vegetables such as onions, celery, carrots, spinach, chard, and parsley) until seedlings are well established.

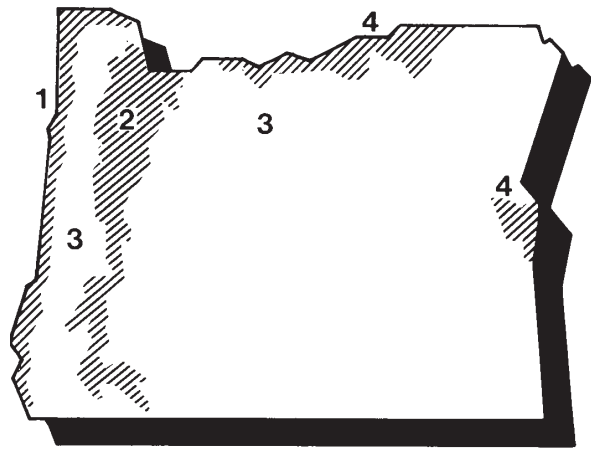
Many freshly tilled and planted soils in western Oregon form a crust after overhead irrigation or rain. This crust can prevent small seeds from emerging. Covering seed furrows with a light potting mix instead of soil can prevent crusting. Floating row covers (see column at right) placed over the seed row also help prevent crusting.

MULCHES AND FLOATING ROW COVERS

Black, red, green, or silver plastic; various organic mulches; and row covers can improve germination, yield, and quality of heat-loving crops such as melons, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, sweet corn, and pole beans.

Plastic mulches warm the soil, conserve moisture, eliminate weeds, and keep fruits and vegetables from rotting by keeping them clean and away from the soil. Punching small holes in the plastic prevents water from accumulating on top of it.

Organic mulches are another option. You can apply 1 to 2 inches of straw, hay, leaves, or mint



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 (pages 4–5).

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.

TABLE 1.—PLANTING DATES, QUANTITY TO PLANT, AND SPACING FOR GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Vegetable	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"	48–60"
Asparagus	1 year	March–April	Feb.–March	Feb.–March	Feb.–March	30–40 plants	36"	12"
Beans (lima)	not suitable	not suitable	May–June	May–June	April 15–June	15–25' of row	12–24"	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"	2–6" bush 12–24" pole
Beets	not suitable	March–June	March–June	April–June	March–July	10–15' of row	12"	3"
Broccoli	6 weeks	May–June	March–Aug.	April–June	April–July	10–20' of row	24"	12–24"
Brussels sprouts	6 weeks	May–June	May–July	April–June	April–July	15–20' of row	24"	24"
Cabbage	6 weeks	Jan.–April July–Sept.	April–June	April–June	April–July	10–15 plants	24"	24"
Cantaloupes	4 weeks	not suitable	May	not suitable	May	5–10 hills	48"	36"
Carrots	not suitable	Jan.–June	March–July 15	April–June	March–July	20–30' of row	12"	2"
Cauliflower	6 weeks	Jan. & June	April–July 15	April–May	April & July	10–15 plants	24"	24"
Celery	9 weeks	March–June	March–July	May–June	June–August	20–30' of row	24"	5"
Chard	not suitable	Feb.–May	April–July	March–June	Feb.–May	3–4 plants	24"	12"
Chinese cabbage	4 weeks	July–Aug.	August	April–June	August	10–15' of row	24"	6–12"
Chives	6 weeks	April–May	March–May	April–July	Feb.–March	1 clump	12"	12"
Corn (sweet)	not suitable	April–May	April–June	May–June	April 15–June	4 rows, 20–30' long	36"	12"
Cucumbers (slicing)	4 weeks	April–June	May–June	May–June	April 15–June	6 plants	36"	6–12"
Cucumbers (pickling)	4 weeks	May	May–June	May–June	April 15–June	25' of row	36"	6–12"
Dill	not suitable	May	May	May	May	25' of row	24"	6–9"
Eggplant	9 weeks	not suitable	May	not suitable	May	4–6 plants	24"	24"
Endive	6 weeks	March–July	April–Aug. 15	April–July	August	10–15' of row	12"	12"

^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.

TABLE 1.—PLANTING DATES, QUANTITY TO PLANT, AND SPACING FOR GARDEN VEGETABLES (CONTINUED).

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

^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.

hay. These mulches conserve soil moisture and control insects, and they will improve soil structure and nutrient content over time.

Organic mulches do not warm the soil. For heat-loving plants such as peppers and eggplants, apply them only after soil temperatures have risen. Organic mulches can provide habitat for slugs, so monitor mulched areas during the rainy season.

Row covers speed early growth and protect plants from insects and spring frosts. Covers of polyethylene, polyester, and polypropylene are available from seed companies and garden supply stores and catalogs. Usually, you can place these covers directly on the crop. Lay them loosely to allow for several weeks of plant growth. Hold them in place by putting weights, such as rocks or pieces of lumber, along the edges. For plants with growing points at the top of the plant, such as peppers, hoops or other supports may be necessary to prevent damage to the growing point.

Keep row covers on the crop for 4 to 6 weeks, or until bloom. Melons, squash, and cucumbers are pollinated by bees, so covers must be removed from these plants during bloom.

GIVE YOUR GARDEN CONSISTENT CARE

Cultivate the soil only enough to eliminate weeds. In the first 30 days after planting, weed thoroughly. Most vegetable seedlings compete poorly against weeds. Transplanted vegetables are more competitive, but not all vegetables make good transplants.

Incorrect watering is the most frequent cause of problems in the garden. Apply 1 to 1.5 inches of water per irrigation. To check the amount of water applied, place several cans in your garden and check the

amount of water in them. Apply the water slowly so as not to cause surface runoff and soil erosion. During dry weather, water about every 7 days.

An alternative to sprinklers is soaker hoses or drip systems. These systems let you water just your crops without promoting weed growth between the rows. They also help prevent leaf diseases. When used carefully, low-pressure systems use less water than sprinklers. Because the water is restricted to a narrow band beside the row, you might need to modify fertilization practices and frequency of watering.

Finally, pay attention to the thinning requirements of your crops. See Table 1, or check the backs of seed packets. Each plant needs enough space to develop sufficient leaf area to support top and root growth. Excessive crowding can lead to poor-quality plants. In the case of corn, crowded plants produce few ears.

CONTROL INSECTS AND DISEASES

You must control insects, slugs, symphylans, and diseases in order to obtain good plant growth. Consult appropriate Extension publications for recommendations on controlling these garden pests.

Always identify and monitor problems before acting, and consider the least toxic approach first. When using chemicals for insect or disease control, follow recommendations on the labels.

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

DOUBLE CROPS AND CROP ROTATION

Early vegetables such as spinach, radishes, leaf lettuce, and peas can be followed by additional plantings of the same or other vegetables. If your space is very limited, you might try



companion cropping of early and late varieties. Companion cropping means planting two vegetables (such as radishes and tomatoes) at the same time in the same space. Plan carefully so that the larger, more vigorous crop does not inhibit growth of the smaller crop. Experiment with combinations and planting dates to find out what works in your garden.

It is a good idea to rotate your crops every year, as much as possible given your space limitations. Crop rotation can be an effective way to control soil-borne plant diseases if the alternate crop is not susceptible to the disease. In general, avoid planting crops from the same family (for example, tomatoes and peppers or broccoli and cabbage) in the same place 2 years in a row (see Table 2).



BUY SEEDS AND PLANTS CAREFULLY

Consult the list of recommended varieties (pages 10–14) and buy accordingly. For long-season crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants, or for early crops of cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and lettuce, buy plants or start your own transplants.

If recommended varieties are not available locally, you can purchase seed from a seed company. Some seed companies are listed below.* Probably no single source can provide all of the varieties listed.

- W. Atlee Burpee Co., 300 Park Avenue, Warminster, PA 18974
- Harris Seeds, 355 Paul Road, Rochester, NY 14624-0966
- Johnny’s Selected Seeds, 955 Benton Avenue, Winslow, ME 04901-2601
- Nichols Garden Nursery, 1190 Old Salem Road NE, Albany, OR 97321
- Park’s Seed Co., 1 Parkton Avenue, Greenwood, SC 29647
- Seeds of Change, PO Box 15700, Santa Fe, NM 87592-1500
- Stokes Seeds, PO Box 548, Buffalo, NY 14240
- Territorial Seed Co., PO Box 158, Cottage Grove, OR 97424-0061

Many other small seed companies exist. If you have trouble finding a variety, you might try searching the Internet. Heirloom and hard-to-find nonhybrid varieties can be found in the *Vegetable Seed Inventory*, available from Seed Savers Exchange (www.seedsavers.org).

*Mention of these companies does not mean that the Oregon State University Extension Service either endorses these companies or intends to discriminate against companies not mentioned.

TABLE 2.—PLANT FAMILIES FOR CROP ROTATIONS.

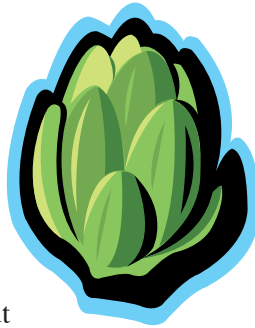
Family	Vegetables
Apiaceae	Carrot, celery, fennel, parsnip
Brassicaceae	Broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, horseradish, kohlrabi, mustard, radish, rutabaga, turnip
Chenopodiaceae	Beet, spinach, Swiss chard
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, zucchini
Fabaceae	Lima bean, pea, snap bean, soybean
Liliaceae	Asparagus, garlic, leek, onion, shallot
Solanaceae	Eggplant, pepper, potato, tomato

PRODUCTION POINTERS

Many excellent books and periodicals on vegetable gardening are available from public libraries and garden stores. Articles in newspapers and magazines can help you throughout the growing season. Many seed company catalogs also contain production information. Other publications on gardening, pest control, vegetable storage, and variety selection are available from your county office of the OSU Extension Service or on the Extension website (extension.oregonstate.edu).

▼ ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)

Need good drainage and protection from extreme winter temperatures. Harvest when the bud is still completely closed. Varieties grown from seed may give variable results, but they're worth trying.



▼ 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 tillage. Do not harvest the first 2 -years to allow plants to become established.

▼ BEANS

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

▼ BROCCOLI

Although broccoli generally does not do well in warm weather, careful selection of varieties may permit season-long crops in most areas. Floating row covers can protect plants from flea beetles and cabbage maggots. Wash off aphids with a forceful spray of water.

▼ CABBAGE

Does best in cool, uniformly moist conditions. Set out plants of early-maturing varieties as soon as spring conditions permit. Plant later-maturing varieties in late May or June for heading in the fall. As with broccoli, you might need to control flea beetles and cabbage maggots.

▼ CARROTS

For early carrots, plant as soon as spring conditions permit. Grow carrots in raised beds to get smoother, longer roots. Use shorter varieties (Danvers, Nantes, Chantenay) if soils are heavy.

▼ 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

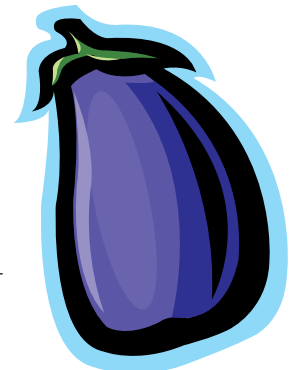
These varieties need to be planted exclusively or separated from normal sweet varieties by about 2 weeks in planting date to minimize cross-pollination, which can drastically reduce eating quality. Do not plant too early. Supersweet types will not germinate in cold, wet soils.

▼ CUCUMBERS

Prefer warm, dry conditions; resist the temptation to plant too early. Keep fruit picked to prolong harvest.

▼ EGGPLANTS

Require heat and a long growing season. Use transplants and provide early-season warmth with a floating row cover. Plastic mulches can help by raising soil temperature.



▼ HERBS

Tarragon, chives, and mint are propagated by cuttings or crown divisions; most other common herbs can be grown from seed. Herbs do best in a sunny location. They require little care, water, or fertilizer. Most commonly grown are sweet basil, borage, chives, caraway, dill, fennel, mint, oregano, 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 tillage.

▼ KOHLRABI

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

▼ LETTUCE

Mainly a cool-season crop. Choose heat-resistant varieties for later plantings. Plant short rows at 14-day intervals to prevent waste and prolong the season. For earliest lettuce, set out plants at the same time as early cabbage. Many beautiful and unusual types and varieties are available.

▼ MELONS

Many specialty melons are available. Use floating row covers and plastic mulch to extend the season and increase success. Remove covers when plants bloom so bees can pollinate flowers.

▼ ONIONS

Prefer light, fertile, well-drained soils. Can be planted from seeds, sets, or transplants. Starting with seed allows for greater choice of varieties. Plant as early as possible in spring to allow maximum top growth before bulbing begins. Use long-day or day-neutral varieties in Oregon.



▼ PEAS

Plant early and make successive seedings or use varieties with different seasons of maturity. In regions 1 and 2, use varieties resistant to enation virus if planting in April or May. (See the recommended varieties, page 13.) Trellising makes it easier to pick thoroughly, which prolongs the bearing season. Chinese type or snow peas have a flat, edible pod. Snap peas have a fleshy, round, edible pod.

▼ PEPPERS

Heat lovers, best grown from transplants. Many types and colors are available. Supply plenty of nitrogen early to promote vigorous growth before fruit set. Plastic mulch increases soil temperature.



▼ POTATOES

Cut pieces so there are at least three eyes per piece. Plant early potatoes from mid-April to June. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep for level cultivation and 4 inches deep if rows are to be hilled. Hill up soil, straw, or mulch around plants to prevent greening of shallow tubers. Water deeply. Soaker hoses are not recommended for potatoes.

▼ RADISHES

Make successive plantings of the quantity you can use. Use floating row covers to protect plants from flea beetles and cabbage maggots. Radishes have shallow roots and need plenty of water to keep roots from getting pithy.

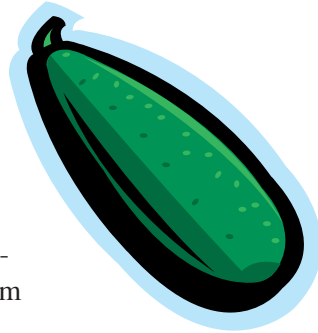
▼ SPINACH

A cool-season crop very prone to bolting as days lengthen and temperatures rise. Plant spring spinach as early as possible for early summer

harvest. Plant again from late July through September for fall harvest. Beet greens, New Zealand spinach, and chard are substitutes for spinach that are less heat sensitive and therefore easier to grow.

▼ SQUASH

A warm-season crop. Very rewarding and easy to grow with a wide range of colors, types, and flavors available. Can be grown from



seed or transplants. Winter varieties can be stored for long periods. Squash is bee pollinated, so if you use row covers be sure to remove them when the first blossoms appear.

▼ TOMATOES

Early varieties with compact growth are best suited to most Oregon areas. Set out well-grown plants after the last frost. Watch for flea beetle damage. Grow indeterminate varieties in cages or on a trellis; determinate varieties do not require support. Water regularly to help prevent blossom-end rot.

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 as noted.

Many of these varieties are available on seed racks in garden stores. You may have to order some of the newer ones from one of the seed companies listed on page 7.

■ ARTICHOKE (NOT REGIONS 3,4)

Green Globe, Imperial Star

■ ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington, Jersey Knight, Jersey Giant, UC 157, Purple Passion

■ BEANS

Green bush: Tendercrop, Venture, Slenderette, Oregon 91G, Oregon Trail, Provider, Jade, Oregon 54

Flat Italian: Roma II

French filet: Nickel, Grenoble

Green pole: Blue Lake, Kentucky Wonder, Romano, Cascade Giant, Kentucky Blue, Oregon Giant

Wax bush: Goldenrod, Goldrush, Indy Gold, Slenderwax

Lima, bush, large-seeded: Fordhook 242 (or any Fordhook)

Lima, bush, small-seeded: Thorogreen, Baby Fordhook, Jackson Wonder

Dry: Pinto, Red Kidney, White Kidney (Cannelini), Cranberry

Edible soybeans or edamame: Envy, Early Hakucho, Butterbean, Sayamusume, Misono Green

■ BEETS

Red, globe shape: Ruby Queen, Red Ace, Warrior, Kestrel, Early Wonder, Pacemaker III, Detroit Dark Red

Cylindrical: Cylindra, Forono

Golden: Golden

Novelty, white: Albina Verduna

Greens: Early Wonder Tall Top, Bull's Blood, Big Top

■ BROCCOLI

Green, heading: Premium Crop, Packman, Arcadia, Early Dividend, Regal, Windsor, Emerald Pride

Purple: Rosalind

Romanesco: Romanesco, Minaret

■ BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Jade Cross “E”, Oliver, Tasty Nuggets, Prince Marvel, Trafalgar

■ CABBAGE

Early: Dynamo, Parel, Primax, Arrowhead, Capricorn, Farao, Tendersweet

Main season: Golden Acre, Bravo, Charmant

Late fall, winter: Danish Ballhead, Storage Hybrid #4, Blue Thunder

Red: Ruby Perfection, Regal Red, Red Acre

Savoy: Melissa, Savoy Express, Savoy Ace, Kilosa

■ CHINESE CABBAGE

Michihili, Monument, China Express, China Flash

Pak choi: Mei Qing Choy, Joi Choi

■ CARROTS

Standard: Red Cored Chantenay, Royal Chantenay, Scarlet Nantes, Mokum, Bolero, Apache, Danvers, Ithaca, Sugarsnax 54, Nelson, Napa, Kuroda, Nantindo, Caropak, Nevis, Sweetness II, Napoli

Baby carrots: Minicore, Babette, Parmex, Thumbelina

■ CAULIFLOWER

White: Snowball “Y” Improved, Snow Crown, Candid Charm, White Rock, Apex, Callisto, Imperial 10-6, Amazing, White Magic, Concert

Purple: Violet Queen, Graffiti

Green: Alverda

■ CHARD

Fordhook Giant, Rhubarb, Bright Lights, Bright Yellow, Silverado

■ CHICORY

Green, tall, slender heads: Crystal Hat

Red, also known as radicchio, tall, slender heads:

Chiogga Red Preco, Milan, Treviso Red Preco
Nonheading, asparagus type: Catalogna

■ CELERY

Utah 52-70R, Ventura

■ COLLARDS

Vates, Champion, Flash

■ CORN

Note: Quality of all varieties may be dramatically altered under certain pollination conditions. Supersweets must be isolated from other types.

■ CORN, YELLOW KERNELS

Standard sweet, early: Sundance, Early Sunglow, Seneca Horizon

Standard sweet, main season: Jubilee (also called Golden Jubilee)

Supersweet, early: Butterfruit

Supersweet, main season: Supersweet Jubilee, ACX 1021Y

Sugary enhanced, very early: Sugar Buns

Sugary enhanced, early: Precocious, Kandy Kwik, Mystique

Sugary enhanced, main season: Incredible, Kandy King, Kandy Korn, Legend, Bodacious

Triple sweet types (sh2su hybrids): Sugar Ace

■ CORN, WHITE KERNELS

Note: Must be isolated from yellow or bicolor types to get all white kernels.

Supersweet, early: White Satin

Supersweet, main season: How Sweet It Is, Silver Lining, Xtratender 378A

Sugary enhanced, main season: Silverado, Argent, Frosty, Sugar Snow II, Whiteout

■ CORN, BICOLOR KERNELS

Supersweet, early: Xtratender 272A

Supersweet, main season: Honey and Pearl, Phenomenal, Candy Corner

Sugary enhanced, early: Trinity, Fleet, Native Gem



Sugary enhanced, main season: Temptation, Brocade, Fantasia, Delectable, Double Gem
Triple sweet types (sh₂su hybrids): Sweet Rhythm, Serendipity, Sweet Chorus, Sweet Symphony

CORN, ORNAMENTAL

Note: Must be isolated from other corn.
Wampum, Chinook

CUCUMBERS

Pickling: SMR 58, Pioneer, Bush Pickle, County Fair

Slicing: Burpee Hybrid, Marketmore 86 & 97, Poinsett, Raider, Dasher II, Slicemaster, Tasty Green, Greensleeves, Orient Express, Suyo Cross, Amira, Genuine, Slicemore, Ultrapak

Novelty: Armenian, Lemon

EGGPLANTS (NOT REGIONS 1,3)

Purple, oval: Dusky, Epic, Black Bell, Calliope, Burpee Hybrid, Millionaire

Purple, small, round: Bambino

White: Cloud Nine

Elongated: Megal, Bride, Orient Express

ENDIVE

Green Curled, Batavian, Salad King, Neos

KALE

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch, Improved Vates, Siberian, Winterbor, Winter Red, Nero di Toscana, Blue Ridge

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna, Early Purple Vienna, Kongo, Kolibri, Eder

LEEKs

American Flag, King Richard, Kilima, Rikor

LETTUCE

Heading, main season: Summertime, Ithaca
Heading, fall crop: Salinas

Red leaf: Prizehead, Red Sails, Redina, New Red Fire

Green leaf: Salad Bowl, Grand Rapids, Slobolt, Green Vision

Oak leaf: Oaky Red Splash

Romaine: Paris Island, Valmaine, Green Towers, Outredgeous, Devils Tongue, Little Gem, Freckles

Bibb: Summer Bibb, Ovation, Optima, Buttercrunch

Butterhead: Esmeralda, Marvel of Four Seasons

Batavian: Nevada, Sierra

MELONS (NOT REGIONS 1,3)

Cantaloupe/muskmelon: Ambrosia, Harper Hybrid, Gold Star, Classic, Pulsar, Superstar, Earlisweet, Eclipse, Primo, Earliqueen, Saticoy, Fastbreak

Honeydew: Earlidew, Honey Orange, Morning Ice, Honey I Dew

Galia: Gallicum, Galia, Passport, Arava

Crenshaw: Early Hybrid Crenshaw

Canary: Sugarnut

MUSTARD GREENS

Fordhook Fancy, Green Wave

Long-standing: Osaka Purple, Giant Red

ONIONS

Yellow: Copra, Prince, First Edition, Millennium, Frontier, New York Early, Candy

Red: Redwing, Mars

White: White Sweet Spanish, Blanco Duro, Superstar

Overwintering: Buffalo, Walla Walla Sweet

Green bunching: Ishikura, Tokyo Long White, He-shi-ko

PARSLEY

Triple Moss Curled, Banquet, Dark Green Italian Plain



■ PARSNIPS

Harris Model, All America, Hollow Crown, Gladiator, Andover, Cobham Improved Marrow

■ PEAS

Shelling: Novella II, Oregon Trail, Oregon Pioneer, Green Arrow, Maxigolt

Oriental edible pod: Oregon Sugar Pod II, Oregon Giant

Snap pea, bush: Sugar Daddy, Super Snappy, Cascadia, Sugar Sprint

Snap pea, pole: Sugar Snap or Super Sugar Snap (virus-susceptible; plant early)

■ PEPPERS

Sweet bell, green to red: Parks Early Thickset, Camelot, Fat 'N Sassy, Ace, Bellboy, Jupiter, Yankee Bell, North Star, Parks Whopper Improved, Vidi, Elisa, Lady Bell, King Arthur, Lantern, Conquest, Tequila, Blushing Beauty

Sweet bell, green to yellow: Golden Bell, Golden Summer, Labrador

Sweet bell, green to orange: Ariane, Corona

Sweet bell, green to purple: Lilac Bell, Purple Beauty

Sweet bell, green to lavender to red: Islander

Sweet bell, ivory to red: Snow White

Specialty sweet: Sweet Banana, Banana Supreme, Bananarama, Gypsy, Biscayne, Flamingo, Red Bull's Horn, Pizza, Lipstick, Apple, Paprika Supreme, The Godfather, Giant Marconi

Ethnic: Sweet Round of Hungary, Euro Jumbo Sweet Cherry

Cayenne: Super Cayenne II, Hero, Andy, Cayenne Long Slim

Jalapeño: Tam Jalapeño, Early Jalapeño, Conchos, Mitla

Specialty hot: Cherry Bomb, Serrano, Anaheim TMR 23, Boldog Hungarian Spice, Fajita Bell, Caribbean Red Habanero, Hot Paper Lanten

Novelty, ornamental: Marbles, Riot, Ivory, Varengata, Pretty in Purple

■ POTATOES

Red: Red Pontiac, Norland, Red La Soda, Cranberry Red

White: Norgold Russet, Russet Burbank, Superior

Yellow: Yellow Finn, Yukon Gold, Bintje, Desiree

Purple: All Blue

■ PUMPKINS

Large: Jack O'Lantern, Howden, Autumn Gold, Lumina (white), Magic Lantern, Rouge Vif d'Etamps

Cinderella: Rock Star, Orange Smoothie

Small: Small Sugar (Small Sugar Pie)

Compact vines:

Spookie, Tom Fox, Oz



Novelty and exhibition: Big Max, Dill's Atlantic Giant, Prizewinner

Hulless seeded: Baby Bear, Snack Jack, Trickster, Kakai

Mini ornamental: Jack Be Little, Wee-Be-Little, Lil Pump-ke-mon

■ RADISHES

Red: Fuego, Comet, French Breakfast, Cherry Belle, Champion

White: Burpee White, White Icicle

Large Japanese: Sakurajima Mammoth

■ RADICCHIO

See Chicory

■ RHUBARB

Crimson Red, Cherry Red, Valentine, Victoria

■ RUTABAGAS

American Purple Top, Laurentian

■ SPINACH

Spring-planted for early summer harvest, smooth leaf: Bloomsdale Long Standing, Melody,

Olympia, Skookum, Nordic IV, Springer

Spring-planted, savoy: Spinner, Correnta, Unipack 151

Late-summer-planted for fall harvest, smooth leaf: Oriental Giant, Rushmore

Late-summer-planted, savoy: Jive

■ SQUASH, SUMMER

Yellow: Early Prolific Straightneck, Multi-pik, Supersett, Fancycrook, Sunray, Yellow Crookneck, Goldbar

Green zucchini: Ambassador, Seneca, Elite, Tigress, Aristocrat, Raven

Yellow zucchini: Gold Rush

Scallop: Sunburst

Other: Tromboncino (*C. moschata*)

■ SQUASH, WINTER (NOT REGION 1)

Miscellaneous: Golden Delicious, Banana, Spaghetti, Blue Hubbard, Sweet Meat

Buttercup/Kabocha: Sweet Mama, Ambercup, Buttercup Burgess Strain, Gold Nugget, Black Forest, Delica

Delicata: Sugar Loaf, Honey Boat

Acorn: Bush Table Queen, Mesa Queen, Table Ace, Taybelle, Table Gold (orange), Cream of the Crop (white)

Butternut: Early Butternut, Nicklow's Delight, Ultra

■ SWEET POTATOES (NOT REGIONS 1,2,3)

Jewell, Centennial

■ TOMATOES

Very early: Oregon Eleven

Early: Early Girl, Oregon Spring, Santiam, Oregon Pride, Oregon Star, Siletz, Legend

Midseason: Willamette, Pik Red, Celebrity, Sunleaper, Mountain Spring, Medford, First Lady II, Big Beef

Late: Big Boy, Better Boy, Fantastic, Bush Big Boy, BHN 444

Cherry: Oregon Cherry, Gold Nugget, Sweet Million, Cherry Grande, Sun Gold, Early Cherry, Thai Pink, Juliet, Sun sugar, Large German Cherry, Sweet Baby Girl

Yellow: Golden Boy, Jubilee

Paste: Oroma, Saucy, Halley 3155, Viva Italia, Super Marzano, Macero II, Health Kick

Heirloom: Brandywine (from Johnny's)

■ TURNIPS

Root: Purple Top White Globe, Royal Crown, Tokyo Cross

Greens: Shogoin

■ WATERMELONS (NOT REGIONS 1,3)

Red-fleshed: Crimson Sweet, Charleston Gray, Garden Baby, Sweet Favorite, Carmen, Sweet Diane

Yellow-fleshed: Yellow Doll, Sunshine, Yellow Baby

Red seedless: Millennium, Summer Sweet 3521Y, Triple Star, Summer Sweet 5544

Yellow seedless: Buttercup

Ice box: Sugar Baby, Tiger Baby

