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.
Planning Your Garden

Make a garden plan

Adjust the garden plan to the amount of land available and the needs of your 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 for each 100 square feet of garden area. A complete commercial fertilizer, 16-16-16 or similar, 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, 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.

Buy carefully

Study the list for recommended varieties 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. Listing these retail catalog seed sources is not intended to be a warranty of their seed by Oregon State University, neither is the exclusion of other seed companies intended as a lack of approval.

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
P. O. Box 6929
Philadelphia, PA 19132

Farmers Seed & Nursery Co.
Fairbault, MN 55021

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.
1448 Page St.
Yankton, SD 57078

Joseph Harris Co. Inc.
Moreton Farms
3670 Buffalo Road
Rochester, NY 14624

Jackson & Perkins
P. O. Box 1028
Medford, OR 97501

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

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

Seedway Inc.
P. O. Box 15
Hall, NY 14463

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

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

Plant seeds on recommended dates

See the map and planting date table for approximate planting dates for your region. Adjustments in planting dates should be made 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. 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. The covers protect the plants from spring frosts. With careful removal and storage, the plastic can be reused in the fall and for several seasons.

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 seven 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water per irrigation, but apply the water slowly so as not to cause surface run-off 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.

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.
### Oregon Planting Dates for Garden Vegetables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Crown piece</th>
<th>Aug.-Oct. May-June</th>
<th>Aug.-Nov. April-June</th>
<th>not suitable</th>
<th>not suitable</th>
<th>3-4 plants</th>
<th>48-60 inches</th>
<th>48-60 inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>March-April Feb.-March Feb.-March</td>
<td>Feb.-March</td>
<td>30-40 plants</td>
<td>60 inches</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (lima)</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>15-25' of row</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
<td>4-6' bush</td>
<td>12-24' pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (snap)</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>July-May-July</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>April 15-July</td>
<td>15-25' of row</td>
<td>6-24 inches</td>
<td>2-6’ bush</td>
<td>12-24’ pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>1-2 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-Aug. April-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>15-20' of row</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>15-20' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage (Chinese)</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantaloupe</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>5-10 hills</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>Jan.-Aug.</td>
<td>March-July 15</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>20-30' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>2 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>June &amp; Jan.</td>
<td>April-July 15</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>April &amp; July</td>
<td>10-15 plants</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>9 weeks</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>20-30' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>5 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>3-4 plants</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>1 clump</td>
<td>Needs 4 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Scatter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (sweet)</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>20-30' in 4 rows</td>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers (slicing) (pickling)</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>6 plants</td>
<td>25 of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dill</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>25' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>6-9 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>9 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>4-6 plants</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>April-Aug. 15</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>10 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>20-30' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>April-Aug. 15</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>April to Aug.</td>
<td>10-15’</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>Feb.-April</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>June-April</td>
<td>10 ft. row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>2 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>10-20' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>Jan.-March</td>
<td>Mar.-May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Feb-April</td>
<td>30-40' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>Dec.-May</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>1-2 plants</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnips</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>Jan.-Aug.</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Mar.-April</td>
<td>30-40' of row</td>
<td>36&quot; bush</td>
<td>48&quot; vine</td>
<td>2 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>5-10 plants</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>12-18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (sweet)</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>50-100' of row</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (white)</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>50-100' of row</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>1-3 plants</td>
<td>72 inches</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>March-Sept.</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>Mar.-Sept.</td>
<td>4 ft. row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb</td>
<td>Crown piece</td>
<td>Dec.-Jan.</td>
<td>March-April</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Feb.-March</td>
<td>2-3 plants</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>36 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabagas</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>June or July</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Mar.-July</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (summer)</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>2-4 plants</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (winter)</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>April 15-May</td>
<td>2-4 plants</td>
<td>72 inches</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>10-15 plants</td>
<td>36 48&quot;, closer if supported</td>
<td>24-36 inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelons</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>6 plants</td>
<td>72 inches</td>
<td>60 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Medford area planting dates may be 7-10 days earlier and extend 7-10 days later than dates indicated for western valleys.*
Consult gardening reference books

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 Extension agent.

Hints and pointers

Asparagus: Should have good drainage. Plant asparagus crowns 5 to 6 inches deep, cover with only 2 to 3 inches of soil the first year. This is a perennial and 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 artichoke bud is still completely closed. Artichokes, too, are a perennial. Adapted primarily to coastal areas.

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.

Broccoli: Grown chiefly as a fall and winter vegetable, but selection of varieties may permit summer 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.

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.

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.

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 I and II. See variety list. Trellising peas aids in thorough picking, which helps prolong the bearing season. Edible-pod varieties should be tried.

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.

Peppers: Grown best from transplants, which require more time to produce than tomatoes.

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.
**Spinach:** Make successive plantings or sowings, starting as early as possible, into May. Spinach is ready to be harvested in about two 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 type varieties and new hybrids. Winter varieties can be stored for long periods. Summer varieties are harvested and used continuously but do not store well.

**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 degrees and ripen at 70 degrees.

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**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 parenthesis after a variety or entire vegetable grouping. Most of these varieties are available commercially in garden stores. Some of the newer ones, however, may have to be ordered from one of several seed companies already listed.

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**Artichoke** (Globe) (not regions III, IV): Green Globe
**Asparagus:** Mary Washington, California 500
**Beans** (green bush): Tenderscrop, Bush Blue Lake 274
   (green pole): Blue Lake, Kentucky Wonder, Romano
   (wax bush): Earlilax
   (wax pole): Golden Wax
   (lima bush, large seeded): Fordhook 242
   (lima bush, small seeded): Early Thorogreen, Thaxter
   (lima pole): King of the Garden
   (dry): Seaway, Pinto, Red Kidney

**Beets:** Detroit Dark Red, Ruby Queen
**Broccoli:** Waltham 29, Gem, Green Duke, Green Comet
**Brussels sprouts:** Jade Cross, Green Gem

**Cabbage (Chinese):** Michihili, Wong Bok, Burpee Hybrid, Early Hybrid G
   (overwintered): Green Winter, Danish Ballhead, Rio Verde
   (spring planting): Golden Acre, Stonehead, Market Prize, Red Head, Market Topper

**Cantaloupe** (not regions I, II): Ambrosia, Harper Hybrid, Gold Star, Burpee Hybrid, Supermarket
**Carrots:** Red Cored Chantenay, Nantes, Spartan Sweet, Pioneer

**Cauliflower:** Snowball (strains XYM), Snow Crown
**Celery:** Utah 15B, 52-70, Greenlight

**Collards:** Vates, Georgia
**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 I, II)
**Cucumbers** (pickling): SMR 58, Pioneer
   (slicing): Burpee Hybrid, Marketmore, Cherokee, Poinset, Burpless Hybrid
**Eggplant** (not regions I, III): Black Jack, Black Magic, Morden Midget (small but early)

**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 III, IV), Ithaca, Calmar, Calmaria
   (red leaf): Prizehead
   (green leaf): Salad Bowl
   (romaine): Parris Island, Dark Green, Valmaine
   (bibb type): Buttercrunch, Green Ice, Summer Bibb

**Mustard Greens:** Fordhook Fancy, Green Wave (long standing)
**Onions** (yellow): Yellow Globe Danvers (for storing), Fiesta, El Capitan, Brown Beauty, Autumn Spice, Sweet Spanish Strains
   (red): Southport Red Globe
   (white): White Sweet Spanish, Southport White Globe

**Parsley:** Triple Moss Curled
**Parsnips:** Model, All America

**Peas:** Dark Green Perfection, Little Marvel, Perfected Freezer 60°, Aurora*, Green Arrow
   (edible pod): Oregon Sugar Pod*
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 on the Oregon planting date chart.

**Pepper** (sweet): Early Calwonder 300, Park Wonder, Yolo Wonder L, Befaire

**Potato** (red): Red Pontiac, Norland, Red La Soda (white): Norgold Russet, Russet Burbank (Netted Gem)

**Pumpkin** (vining): Small Sugar, Connecticut Field, Dickenison, Jack O’Lantern

**Radish** (red): Comet, Red Prince, Cherry Belle, Red Boy, Champion

**Rhubarb**: Crimson Wine

**Rutabagas**: American Purple Top

**Spinach** (savoy leaf): Bloomsdale Long Standing

**Squash** (summer) (yellow): Early Prolific, Straightneck, Early Summer Crookneck, Golden Girl

**Sweet Potato** (not regions I, II, III): Earligold Jewell

**Tomato** (early): New Yorker, Pixie, Early Girl

**Turnip** (root): Purple Top, Tokyo Market

**Watermelons** (not regions I, III): Klondike No. 11, Crimson Sweet, Charleston Gray, New Hampshire Midget, Sugar Baby, Family Fun, Early Kansas

* These Enation-virus-resistant varieties should be used for April and May plantings in regions I and II.

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This Circular was prepared by N. S. Mansour, Extension vegetable crops specialist; J. R. Baggett, professor of horticulture, Oregon State University; and Duane Hatch, Lane County Extension agent.

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*These Enation-virus-resistant varieties should be used for April and May plantings in regions I and II.*