HOMEGROWN VEGETABLES

CHOICE VARIETIES FOR THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN GROWN AT MUN BOTANICAL GARDEN

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Head Gardener
Why grow your own?

- Fresher
- Cost less (maybe)
- Peak of flavor
- Fresh air and exercise
- Good family activity
- Feel good activity
Location

- Sunny
- Southern exposure
- Away from large trees
- Away from buildings
- Can be seen from kitchen
- Wherever it will fit
Raised beds are an easy way to plan and design a starter garden. After the initial work, planting and tending the garden is much easier. Puts crops in full view, easy to reach, and promotes good drainage.
A raised bed can be made by mounding 6-12 inches of soil on top of the ground, raking the top flat and sloping the sides.

- Better to use boards, bricks or rocks to form edges.
- Better looking materials made a better looking bed.
1. Choose location and clear existing vegetation.
2. Use stakes and string to make outline of bed. Four feet wide is good, so you can reach the middle from each side.
4. Loosen soil inside edges. Fill bed with soil mix to within 2 inches of the top.
Well drained.
Lots of organic matter, (composted manure, leafmold, compost).
Remove rocks.
Apply fertilizer (6-12-12) in early May.
Lime should be added to areas where you are going to grow crops that like a "sweeter" soil.
Don’t let poor soil stop you, everyone had poor soil to start.
North-south rows
Taller plants to north end.
Mid height plants in the middle
Shorter plants at the south end
Maximize space by going vertical.
Mix fast and slow growing crops (lettuce between rows of cabbage)
Benefits of a Raised Bed

- Often easier to go up than down.
- No walking on bed so no compaction.
- Allows for a soil mix rather than adding amendments to existing soil.
- Warms up faster than a in ground bed.
- More effective use of space.
- You don’t have to bend over so far.
Read the Seed Packet

- Most of what you need to know is here.
- Sow dates
- Depth
- Transplant date
- Spacing
- Fertilizer
- Harvest info
- Date packed
- Germination %
Frost Hardy Seeds

- Does not mean they won’t freeze, but are hardy enough to withstand a few degrees of frost.
- Can be sown ahead of frost tender types because they will germinate at lower temperatures.
- Broccoli, cabbage, leaf lettuce, onion, radish, peas, spinach, turnip, parsnip.
Sown almost as early as the frost hardy types because they will not germinate in cold soil.

Generally remain in the soil for a couple of weeks before emerging.

Beet, carrot, cauliflower, head lettuce, potato
Frost Tender Seeds

- Should be sown after last frost.
- Beans, cucumber, peppers, squash, pumpkin.
Seeding and Transplant Dates

MAY 15 - JUNE 1

- Peas – seeds
- Onion – sets
- Parsnip – seeds
- Radish – seeds
- Spinach – seeds
- Potatoes- seed potatoes
- Turnip – seeds
- Leaf lettuce - seeds

JUNE 1 – JUNE 15

- Beet – seeds
- Broccoli – transplants
- Cauliflower – transplants.
- Cabbage – transplants
- Leaf lettuce – seeds
- Carrots – seeds
- Onion - transplants
After June 15th

- Beans – seeds
- Peppers – transplants
- Pumpkin – transplants
- Tomatoes – transplants
- Squash – transplants

Wait until the cold and wet has passed. Seed can rot before it germinates.
Crop Rotation

- Disease and insect prevention – breaks up life cycle of pest.
- Makes the most of soil nutrients – different crops use different nutrients.
Basic Rotation and Liming Scheme

- **Year 1**: Lime area and plant broccoli, spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce.
- **Year 2**: Do not lime area and plant peas, beans, onions, squash.
- **Year 3**: Do not lime area and plant potatoes, carrot, beet, turnip, parsnip
- **Year 4**: Lime area and start over

**pH Requirements**

- *Acid sensitive (pH 6-7)*: Beets, carrots, cauliflower, leeks, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, spinach
- *Moderately acid sensitive (pH 5.5-6.8)*: Beans, broccoli, cabbage, chard, radish, squash, tomatoes, turnip
Basic Four Bed Rotation

- **LEGUMES**
  - Broad Beans
  - Pole Beans
  - Bush Beans
  - Snow Peas
  - Garden Peas

- **ALLIUMS**
  - Garlic
  - Leeks
  - Onions
  - Spanish Onions

- **BRASSICAS**
  - Cabbage
  - Cauliflower
  - Broccoli
  - Turnip
  - Rutabaga

- **ROOTS and TUBERS**
  - Beets
  - Carrots
  - Parsnip
  - Potatoes
  - Tomatoes
Vegetable varieties grown at MUN Botanical Garden
Sow after soil has warmed.

Full sun, average fertility, well drained soil.

‘Scarlet Runner’ 70 days.

‘Royal Burgundy’ 50-60 days.
Sow after soil has warmed. Full sun, average fertility, well drained soil. ‘Broad Winsor Long Pod’ 65 days. ‘Aquadulce’ 65 days.
Sow after soil has warmed. Full sun, average fertility, well drained soil.

‘Provider’ 52 days.

‘Gold Rush’ 53 days.
Beets

Sow around last frost date. Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.
‘Red Ace’ 53 days.
‘Merlin’ 53 days.
Sow indoors, 4-6 weeks before last frost date.
Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.
Use row cover.
‘Goliath’ 75 days.
‘Everest’ 85 days.
Cabbage

Sow indoors 4 weeks before last frost date.
Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.
Use row cover.
‘Winner’ 75 days.
‘Stonehead’ 67 days.
‘Red Dynasty’ 76 days.
Sow after last frost and soil has warmed up.
Full sun, average fertility, well drained and deeply dug soil. Row cover.
‘Bolero’ 56-66 days.
‘Touchon Deluxe’ 58 days.
‘Royal Chantenay’ 60 days.
Sow indoors about 4 weeks before last frost date.

Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil. Row cover.

‘White Sails’ 68 days.

‘Snow Crown’ 48 days.
Garlic

Plant cloves around the middle of October.
Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.
Remove flowers.
‘Music’ Oct. – Aug.
Sow indoors 8 weeks before planting date.

Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.

Plant in 6 inch deep furrows. Fill in with soil as they grow.

‘Tadorna’ – 108 days.

‘Chinook’ – 105 days.
Sow in garden about 1\textsuperscript{st} week in June.
Full sun to light shade in a sheltered spot.
Fertile, moist, well drained soil.

‘Buttercrunch’ 47 days.
‘Green Towers’ 74 days.
‘Red Salad Bowl’ 51 days.
Onions

Plant sets in garden around 3rd week of May.
Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.
‘Norstar’ 78 days.
‘Frontier’ 98 days
Spanish Onions

Sow indoors, mid Feb.

Plant in garden around June 1\textsuperscript{st}. Full sun, average fertility, moist well drained soil. A pinch of bonemeal in the hole for luck.

‘Kelsae Sweet Giant’ 110 days.

‘Candy’ 105 days.
Sow in garden as soon as soil can be worked. Full sun, average fertility, moist well drained soil.

‘Andover’ 110 days.
‘Gladiator’ 120 days.
Sow in garden as soon as soil is dried out and can be worked.

Full sun, average fertility, moist, well drained soil. Use netting or trellis for support.

‘Oregon Giant’ 60 days.
‘Little Sweetie’ 60 days.
Garden Peas

Sow in garden as soon as soil can be worked.
Full sun, average fertility, moist, well drained soil. Use trellis or netting for support.

‘Bolero’ 66 days.
‘Spring’ 52 days.
Plant seed potatoes in garden around the end of May.

Full sun, acidic, fertile, moist, well drained soil.

‘Kennebec’ 120 days.

‘Frontier Russet’ 120 days.

‘Yukon Gold’ 120 days.
Radish

Sow in garden as soon as soil has warmed up. Light shade to full sun, fertile, well drained soil. Two or three sowings per season. ‘Red Jewel’ 22 days. ‘Champion’ 20 days.
Spinach

Sow in garden as soon as soil can be worked.

Full sun, fertile, well drained soil.

‘Longstanding Bloomsdale Dark Green’ 48 days.

‘Sardinia’ 44 days.
Sow indoors around May 1\textsuperscript{st}. Plant in garden around June 15\textsuperscript{th}.

Full sun, moist, fertile, well drained soil.

‘Golden Delight’ 47 days. ‘Butterstick’ 48 days.
Turnip

Sow in garden as soon as soil can be worked.
Full sun, fertile, well drained soil.
‘Purple Top White Globe’ 60 days.
‘White Lady’ 35 days.
Sow in garden between May 15\textsuperscript{th} and May 30\textsuperscript{th}.

Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil.

‘The Laurentian’ 90 days.

‘American Purple Top’ 90 days.
Tomatoes

Sow indoors around May 1\textsuperscript{st} for June 15\textsuperscript{th} transplanting.

Full sun, fertile, moist, well drained soil. A windbreak is a good idea.

‘Better Boy’ 72 days.
‘Big Beef’ 73 days.
‘Ultra Girl’ 62 days.
Cherry Tomatoes

‘Sweet 100’ 60 days.
‘Sweet Million’ 60 days.
‘Sweet Gold’ 60 days.
Row Covers can protect plants from insects. Use on carrots for carrot rust fly and cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli to protect against the cabbage white butterfly.

Also can trap a little daytime heat and help protect from a late frost.
IT WILL GROW

JULY 17, 2007

AUGUST 6, 2007
Big or small, simple or fancy. Just grow it! It’s good karma.