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 4 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.

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.

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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 usually are 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 1 1⁄2 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.

**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
- **Territorial Seed Co., PO Box 27, Lorane, OR 97451
- **Otis Twilly Seeds, PO Box 65, Trevose, 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, borago, 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 to extend the season and prolong the season. Try daikon types.

Peas. Seed early and make successive seedings or use varieties differing in season of maturity. Eolation-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 roundpooded and snappy.

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

Potatoes. Cut pieces to weigh not less than 1 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, Roquette

**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—Earlwax, 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 roman—Roma

**Beets**. Detroit Dark Red, Ruby Queen, Warrior red, elongated—Cyndor, Cylindra, Forno yellow, round—Burpee Golden, Golden yellow, elongated—Long yellow
- white, round—Showhite, Albino

**Broccoli**. Waltham 29, Gem, Green Duke, Green Comet, Premium Crop, Packman, Citation, Emperor broccoli-cauliflower—Green Harmony romanescos—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, Taste, 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)—Armedo April, Maya, Inca
green cauliflower (Broccoflower)—Alverde, Macerta

Cabbage

Chinese
cabbage micihihi (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 Stayssweet, Summer Sweet 7200, Sweetie, Bon Bon, How Sweet It Is, Honey and Pearl, Supersweet Jubilee, Stylesweet

green-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.

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

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

butterhead—Dark Green Boston, Tania, Balisto

oakleaf—Krizet, Brunia (red)

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.


edible pod—Oregon sugar pod*, Oregon Giant*
snap peas—Sugar Snap, Early Snappy, Sugar Daddy

Text continues on page 8
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Start plants indoors this long before planting date for your region</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount to plant for family of 4</th>
<th>Distance between rows</th>
<th>Distance apart in the row</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichokes (globe)</td>
<td>Crown pieces, Aug.-Oct. May-June</td>
<td>1.-Coast, Astoria to Brookings</td>
<td>not suitable, not suitable, 3-4 plants</td>
<td>48-60 inches</td>
<td>48-60 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 year, March-April</td>
<td>2.-Western valleys, Portland to Roseburg</td>
<td>not suitable, not suitable, 30-40 plants</td>
<td>60 inches</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (lima)</td>
<td>not suitable, May-June</td>
<td>3.-High elevations, mountains, and plateaus of central and eastern Oregon</td>
<td>not suitable, April 15-June, 15-25' of row</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
<td>4-6&quot; bush, 12-24&quot; pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans (snap)</td>
<td>not suitable, May-June</td>
<td>4.-Columbia and Snake valleys, Hermiston-Pendleton, Ontario</td>
<td>not suitable, April 15-June, 15-25' of row</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
<td>2-6&quot; bush, 12-24&quot; pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>5.-Ontario for family of 4b</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>1-2 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>6 weeks, May-June</td>
<td>6.-April-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels sprouts</td>
<td>6 weeks, May-June</td>
<td>7.-March-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>6 weeks, Jan.-April July-Sept.</td>
<td>8.-April-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantaloupes</td>
<td>4 weeks, not suitable</td>
<td>9.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>5-10 hills</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>not suitable, Jan.-June</td>
<td>10.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>6 weeks, Jan. &amp; June</td>
<td>11.-April-May</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>9 weeks, March-June</td>
<td>12.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard</td>
<td>not suitable, Feb.-May</td>
<td>13.-March-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>12-24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese cabbage</td>
<td>4 weeks, July-Aug.</td>
<td>14.-August</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>6 weeks, April-May</td>
<td>15.-April-June</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (sweet)</td>
<td>not suitable, April-May</td>
<td>16.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers (slicing)</td>
<td>4 weeks, April-June</td>
<td>17.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>6-12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pickling)</td>
<td>4 weeks, May</td>
<td>18.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>6-9 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dill</td>
<td>not suitable, May</td>
<td>19.-April-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Sowing Period</td>
<td>Harvest Period</td>
<td>Planting Dates</td>
<td>Spacing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>9 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>4-6 plants</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>March-July</td>
<td>April-Aug. 15</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Sept.-Feb.</td>
<td>10-20' of row</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>20-30' of row</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>April-Aug. 15</td>
<td>April to Aug.</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Feb.-April</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>Jan.-April</td>
<td>10 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, head</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
<td>Feb.-July</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>Feb.-April</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
<td>Feb.-Aug.</td>
<td>April-Aug.</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>20-30' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>Jan.-May</td>
<td>Mar.-May</td>
<td>Feb.-April</td>
<td>30-40' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>Dec.-May</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>1-2 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnips</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>10-15' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Jan.-Aug.</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>Mar.-April</td>
<td>30-40' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>10 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>5-10 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (sweet)</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>50-100' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (white)</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Feb.-May</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>50-100' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April 15-June</td>
<td>1-3 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>March-Sept.</td>
<td>Apr.-July</td>
<td>4 ft row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabagas</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>June or July</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Mar.-July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>Aug.-Feb.</td>
<td>April &amp; Sept.</td>
<td>April &amp; July</td>
<td>10-20' of row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (summer)</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>April-15 June</td>
<td>2-4 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (winter)</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>April 15-May</td>
<td>2-4 plants</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelons</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>not suitable</td>
<td>6 plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Medford area planting dates may be 7-10 days earlier and extend 7-10 days later than dates indicated for western valleys.
2 For many of the crops, the amount to plant should be divided into several plantings, 1 or 2 weeks apart.
3 Use 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

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 three 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

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, Buttemut, 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 Centennial, 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)
redflesh—Klondike No. 11, Crimson Sweet, Charleston Gray, New Hampshire Midget, Sugar Baby, Family Fun, Early Kansas, Dixilee, Sweetmeat, Sweet Favorite, Tiger Baby
redflesh, seedless—Hybrid 313, Tri-X
yellowflesh—Yellow Doll, Yellow Baby
yellowflesh, seedless—Honey Heart, Orchid Sweet

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