

**Cabbage** Brassica oleracea. Capitata Group



### Planting

- March 15-April 30th
- Grow best at temperatures of 60 to 65 °F
- Transplants work best for Spring planting
- Spacing 12 in apart
- Full sun for 6-8 hours

#### Pests

- Cabbageworm
- Cabbage Looper
- Diamondback
- Moth
- Caterpillar
- Cabbage Maggots
- Aphids
- Flea Beetles
- Harlequin Bugs

#### Disease

- Black rot
- Wire stem
- Damping-off
- Downy mildew
- Alternaria leaf spot
- Watery soft rot

### Harvest

Cabbage should be ready for harvest 60 to 80 days after planting the transplants when the heads are firm.

### Watering

- Provide uniform moisture
- Best to water in the morning
- Need 1 to 1.5 inches per week
- To a minimum soil depth of six inches

### Soil

- Well-drained sandy loam with high organic matter content.
- Soil pH should be 5.8 to 6.5.

### Fertilizer

- Heavy feeder
- Requires nitrogen rich fertilizer
- Needs a second helping of nitrogen rich fertilizer 6-8 weeks after transplanting

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**Tomato** Solanum lycopersicum



#### Planting

- April 15-May 31
- Grows best at soil temp's above 70° F
- Transplants work best for spring planting
- Spacing: single row, 24"
- Full sun

#### Pests

- Colorado potato beetle
- Flea beetle
- Tomato fruit worm
- Armyworms
- Stink bugs
- Tomato horn worm
- Thrips
- Aphids
- Whiteflies

#### Disease

- Internal browning/blotchy ripening
- Sunburn/sunscald
- Blossom end rot
- Bacterial wilt
- Fusarium wilt
- Southern blight

### Harvest

Depending on marketing requirements, tomatoes may be harvested in several stages: at mature green stage (fruit cavity filled by gel), breaker stage (just showing pink at bottom of fruit), semi-ripe (with differing amounts of red pigmentation) or fully ripe.

### Watering

- Provide uniform moisture
- Best to water in the morning
- Need 1-2 inches per week
- To a minimum soil depth of six inches

- Soil
- Well-drained loamy soil with high OM content
- Soil PH should be 6.0-6.5

### Fertilizer

- Heavy feeder; requires N, P & K fertilization in bed; additional fertilization needed through season depending on soil analysis
- Tomatoes also benefit from plenty of boron (B) in soil; can apply 0.5#/ac pre-transplant

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# Winter Squash

Cucerbita moschata



#### Planting

- April 10-May 31
- Grows best at temperatures above 60° F
- Transplants work best for spring planting
- Spacing: 24", single row
- Full sun for 8-10 hours

#### Pests

- Cucumber beetle
- Squash vine borer
- Aphids
- Squash bug
- Spider mites

#### Disease

- Mosaic virus
- Phytophthora fruit and crown rot
- Cucurbit downy mildew (CDM)
- Whitefly transmitted viruses
- Nematodes

### Harvest

Winter squash is harvested at maturity, typically at the end of summer. It can be stored for longer periods of time due to thick and hard skin.

## Watering

Soil

- Provide uniform moisture
- Best to water in the morning
- Need 1-2 inches per week
- To a minimum soil depth of six inches
- Well-drained loamy soil with high OM content
- Soil PH should be 6.0-6.5

### Fertilizer

- Heavy feeder; requires N-rich and P-rich fertilizer
- Needs second round of N & P fertilizer 6-8 weeks after transplanting
- Can provide additional nutrients through drip during season

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Leek



#### Planting

- Transplants work best for spring planting
- Plant when daytime temperatures have reached at least 45° F
- A thick layer of compost incorporated before planting is desired
- 2-6" apart in rows 18" apart
- Deep in holes or troughs at a depth of 6 to 8" to produce succulent white stems
- 6 or more hours of sun daily

#### Pests

- Slugs
- Thrips
- Leaf moth
- Onion maggots

#### Disease

- Leaf rot
- Leaf rust

#### Harvest

Leeks should be harvested at 1 inch or larger in diameter for the big white stems. Use a spading fork to loosen the soil and gently pull the leeks by grabbing their base.

### Watering

Soil

- Consistently moist soil
- Water as needed until established •
- Need 1 inch/week once established
- To a minimum soil depth of six inches

#### • Fertile, well drained soil

- Mixing in several inches of aged compost or other rich organic matter is preferred before planting
- A monthly topdressing of compost would be ideal

### Fertilizer

- Thrive with a lot of nitrogen
- Use a supplemental feeding of liquid fish emulsion or a sidedress with a balanced fertilizer such as 10-10- 10 at a rate of one cup per 10 feet of row. When using a dry granular fertilizer, be sure to water it in well.

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