# Fruits and Vegetables for Raised Beds

Sam Marshall
NC Cooperative Extension
Brunswick County



# Before we get started...

- Soil test!
  - Every year when making amendments















#### Tomatoes

When I lived in New Jersey....



Your Local Extension Agent...



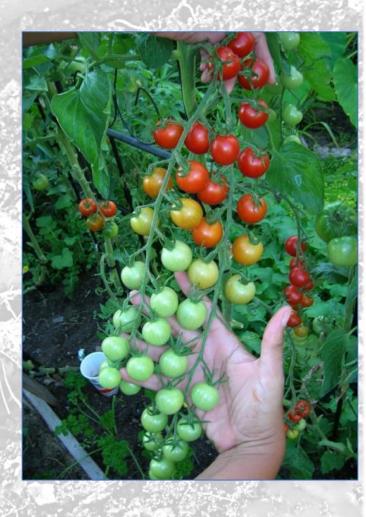


#### Tomatoes

• I can't my tomatoes to grow... (after you leave)



Your Local Extension Agent...





#### Tomatoes

- When I lived in New Jersey
- Are notoriously difficult to grow in this region
- Start from seed 6-8 weeks before last frost;
- Transplant as early as possible
  - Frost protection is necessary!





#### **Tomato Tips**

- Plant deep = larger root systems
- Prune lower leaves
- Mulch!
- Water accordingly
- Blossom end rot (Calcium deficiency)
- Choose larger leaf varieties to protect from sunscald



#### **Tomato Tips**

 Round fruited (beefsteak) are the most difficult to grow

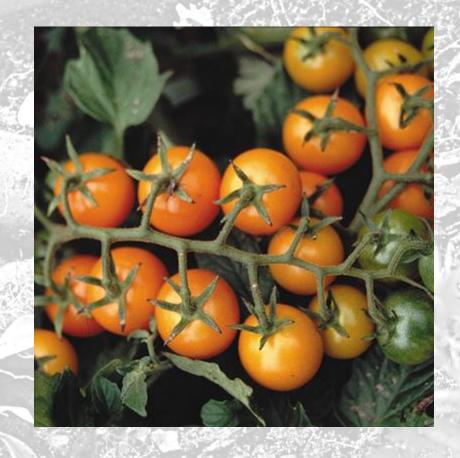
- Try:
  - Celebrity (good for containers)
  - Better Boy
  - Mountain merit
  - Tasti-Lee
  - German Johnson (H)
  - Cherokee Purple (H)
  - Homestead (H)





#### **Tomato Tips**

- Cherry and Grapes = easiest!
- Try:
  - Sungold
  - Mountain magic
  - Early cherry
  - Ruby crush





#### **Peppers**

- Long producers; love the heat!
- Watch out for same diseases that plague tomatoes
- Hot peppers have good drought resistance
- Bells very productive when watered and fertilized
- Plant in late April



#### 'Early Jalepeno'

- Compact plants; 66 days to maturity
- Set fruit under 'cooler' conditions than other hot peppers
- Green = milder
- Red = hot!!!





#### 'Habanada'

- Compact plants; 70 days to maturity
- Habanero flavor without the heat





#### 'Italian sweet'

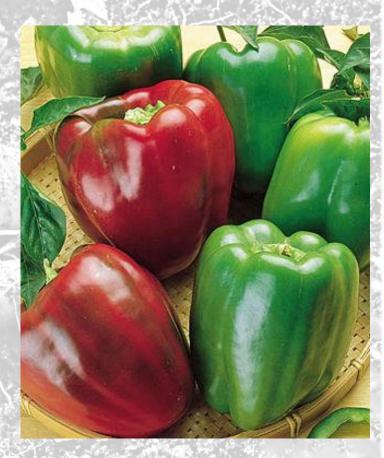
- Thick-walled; up to 8" fruits
- 70 days to maturity
- Sweet taste = great for snacking or pickling





#### 'California wonder'

- Leafy plants = good scald protection
- 65 days to maturity
- Green—red fruit
- Good 'stuffing' peppers





# Squash/Zucchini

- Generally pretty easy to grow
- Watch out for:
  - Blossom end rot
  - Squash vine borer
  - Squash bug
  - Powdery mildew (spring)
  - Downy mildew (summer)





#### 'Dunja' (Organic, F1)

- Compact plants
- Single-stemmed; spineless
- Resistance!:
  - Powdery mildew
  - Downy mildew
  - Mosaic viruses





#### 'Noche' (F1)

- Larger plant (24" diameter)
- Heavy, prolonged yields
- Spineless
- Resistance:
  - Powdery mildew
  - Mosaic virus (moderate)





#### 'Emerald Delight' (F1)

- Early maturity (50 days)
- Open habit = easy harvest
- Good disease resistance
- Fruits long into the season





#### 'Slick Pik' (F1)

- Early maturity (48 days)
- Spineless
- Good for smaller spaces
- Long, narrow fruits
- Heat tolerant





#### Cucumbers

- Generally pretty easy to grow
- Watch out for:
  - Blossom end rot
  - Poor pollination = misshapen fruits
  - Provide lots of vertical space to grow





#### 'General Lee' (F1)

- Traditional flavor
- Heavy producer
- Excellent disease resistance





#### 'Raider' (F1)

- High quality, crisp cucumbers
- Smooth skinned
- Disease resistant
- Heavy producers





'Patio Snacker' (F1)

- Maturity = 55 days
- Bitterless
- Don't get too large; up to 7"
- Good disease resistance





#### 'Marketmore 97' (F1)

- Good slicer
- Great disease resistance
- Burpless and bitterless
- Up to 11" fruits; heavy producers





#### Melons

- Wait until very warm to plant
- Take a long time to mature (up to 80 days)
- Needy:
  - Lots of space!
  - Fruits may require support when ripening





# Melons: Tips

#### 'Crimson Sweet' (Heirloom)

- Sweet flavor
- Small, round dark green fruits
- Vines = 8'; 1 melon = 25 lbs!
- Resistant:
  - Fusarium wilt
  - Anthracnose

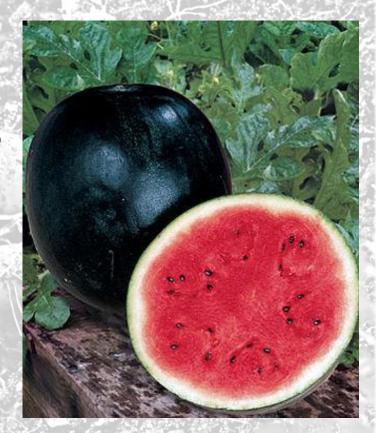




# Melons: Tips

'Sugar baby' (Heirloom)

- Icebox standard; great personal-size melons
- Vines = 6'
- 4-6 fruits/vine
- Supremely sweet flavor!





# Okra: Tips

'Jambalaya' (F1)

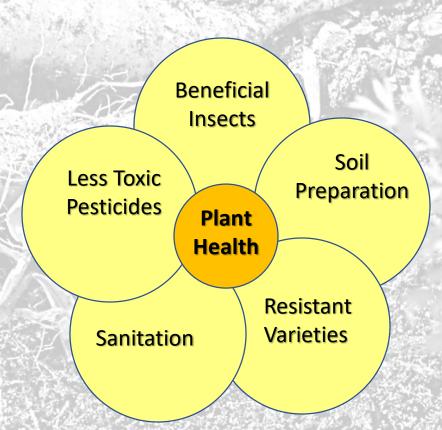
- 50 days to maturity
- Plant when really warm
- Uniform, 4" pods
- Plants compact, good for smaller spaces





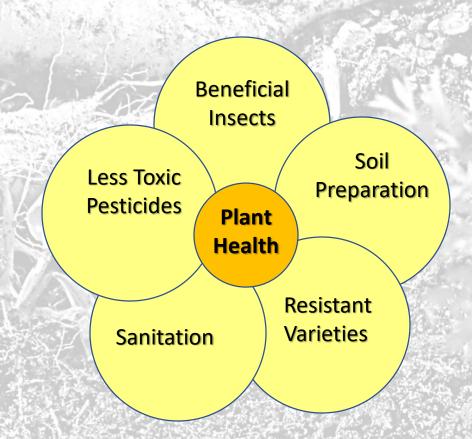
#### Principles of IPM

Suppression, not eradication!



#### **Principles of IPM**

- Suppression, not eradication!
- Following the hierarchy of controls:
  - Cultural management
  - Mechanical
  - Biological
  - Chemical



# INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Crop
Protection
Chemicals

#### Other Tools

Cultural controls; mechanical controls; genetics & host plant resistance; pheremones; sterilemale techniques, etc.

#### **Biological Control**

Natural enemies (parasites, predators and to reduce competitive advantage of invasive and destructive weed, insect, nematode pests and plan pathogens.

SUPPRESSION MONITORING AVOIDANCE PREVENTION SUPPRESSION MONITORING AVOIDANCE PREVENTION SUPPRESSION MONITORING AVOIDANCE PREVENTION

#### **BIOLOGICALLY BASED IPM TECHNOLOGIES**

#### **Interplanting**

- Avoid placing all plants of one kind together in large groups
- Mix crop and non-crop plants





#### **Choose Resistant Varieties**

 Planting resistant varieties is the ONLY way to manage tomato spotted wilt virus and nematodes.



#### **Proper Watering**

- Water the soil, not the leaves
- Water when leaf already wet (early morning)
- Overwatering = root rot



#### **Proper Spacing**

- Plan for mature size
- Allow air flow between plants to promote drying & prevent disease
- Allow adequate space to minimize:
  - Competition for Water, Nutrients, & Light
  - Habitat for pests



#### **Crop Rotation**

 Avoid planting crops in the same family in the same location multiple years.



### **Avoidance**

Avoid known pest problems by planting early or late



Plant squash early to avoid vine borers which become

# Hand-picking

- Inspect plants for
  - · egg clusters,
  - beetles,
  - · caterpillars, or
  - other pests.
- Squash or drop them in sudsy water.





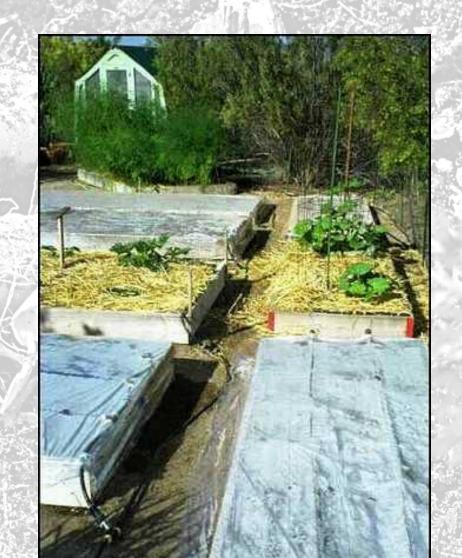
### **Barriers**

 Row covers, sticky barriers, netting, exclusion cages



# Tillage

- Kills weed seed, diseases and insects in soil surface (3"-4")
- Till beds, water, and cover with clear plastic for 6-8 weeks in July-August



# **Cover Crops**

- Plant cover crops when beds are not in use
- Clean up crop residue after season



### When you Need to Use Chemicals

- Choose the correct treatment for the correct problem!
- Always choose less toxic options first
  - Soaps and Oils
  - Plant Derived
  - Microbial
  - Mineral based
- Synthetic insecticides (insect killers) pose most serious threat to people, animals and the environment

- Is the problem serious?
  - Will depend on the plant size and part affected!
- Is the problem likely to reoccur?
  - Would it better to replace the plant?



- Timing
  - Susceptible life stage?
  - Are plants currently flowering?



- Is the problem serious?
  - Will depend on the plant size and part affected!
- Is the problem likely to reoccur?
  - Would it better to replace the plant?



- All insecticides are toxic; especially pyrethroids
- Apply in late evening; spray just before bud break
- Use lower-toxicity products





# INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Crop
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### Other Tools

Cultural controls; mechanical controls; genetics & host plant resistance; pheremones; sterilemale techniques, etc.

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# **BIOLOGICALLY BASED IPM TECHNOLOGIES**

# Develop a plan

- Community Gardens should have reasonable by-laws
  - Shallotte Community Garden Contract
- Lease agreements: Clear, concise language
- Reasonable accommodations



# **Regularly Scheduled Meetings**



### Shallotte Community Garden Minutes

April 23, 2015

Present: Vic Stephens, Joan Eccard, Cherie Conway, Sam Marshall, Rachel Johnson

Approved the March minutes. Updated that the anticipated date for access to the Community Garden is June 30, 2015.

The group reviewed the budget and prioritized the items they felt were most important. Additionally the group created a suggested implementation cycle.

An update on the pollinator garden Grow grant was provided. Plants were purchased and are being housed at the Shallotte Greenhouse and cared for by Cindy Babson. Discussed implementation of the educational aspects of the garden.

Discussed renting to churches, civic groups, nursing homes etc. The group felt this would be a great thing for the garden. It was decided issuing to keys to larger groups would better accommodate their needs.

Again it was discussed County resident vs. Shallotte resident and if priority should be given to Shallotte residents. The question is being presented to the Mulberry Park Committee.

The Lease agreement was updated to include additional verbiage about who can apply pesticides as well as a USDA definition of Organic Gardening.

# **Identify Your Leaders**

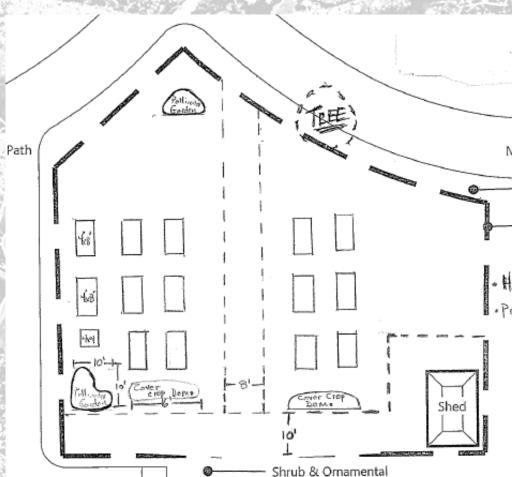
- Utilize existing strengths
- Divide/delegate tasks
- Balance product with process
- Create mentoring opportunities
- Provide networking and training opportunities



# **Utilize your Resources and Community Partners**

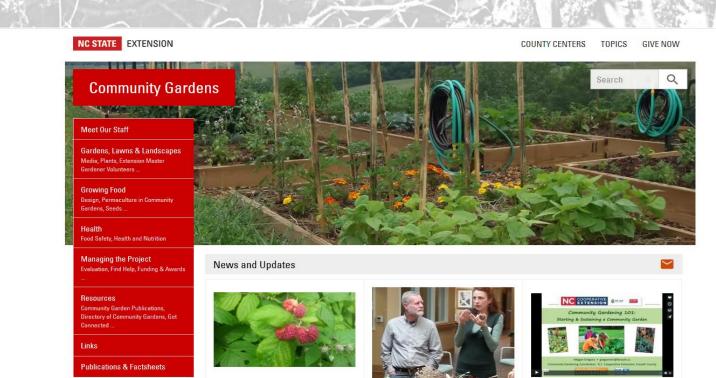
- Create opportunities for presentations
- Provide networking and training opportunities

"Make a plan that sticks, and stick with the plan!"



### **Useful Resources**

Community Gardens Portal



### **Useful Resources**

#### Resources

Community Garden Publications. Directory of Community Gardens, Get

Links

Publications & Factsheets



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MSU Extension @MSUExtension

The @Michigan4H is one of the five states to receive a \$20,000 grant to administer the 2019 4-H Ag Innovators Experience. The project will engage 20 teens to teach the connections between native bee populations and local

### Start a Garden

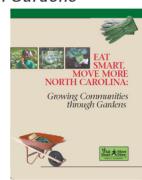
"Fat Smart Move More North Carolina: Growing Communities through Gardens"

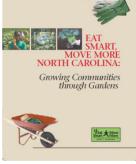
A planning and resource guide for anyone who is thinking about starting a community garden.

The guide describes a community garden, its benefits, how to find or start a garden and tips for growing, storing, preparing and enjoying fruits and vegetables. In addition it highlights state and national gardening resources.

Whether your "community" setting (work site, faith community, school, etc.) is considering starting a community garden or you are thinking about joining a garden near you, the primer walks you through the options, steps and resources to ensure success. Low-Resolution Version, PDF (2.88 MB) Hi-Resolution Version, PDF (9.91 MB) Reduced ink version for printing, PDF (4.78 MB)

How to Organize a Community Garden Community Gardening Tool Kit with background information, How to start a garden, select a site, organize, trouble shoot potential problems. Includes









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Getting Started - Extension







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Community Gardening Programs in Other Places

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### Model Programs and Policies

### Land Use Protection

- Community Gardens for Public Health<sup>®</sup> National Policy and Legal Analysis Network
- Model land use policies <u>Ground</u>
   <u>Rules: A Legal Toolkit for Community</u>
   Gardens
- Volunteers and Liability: the Federal Volunteer Protection Act
- <u>Factsheet for Advocates</u>: How to use policies to protect community gardens



Little Sugar Creek Community Garden, Charlotte, NC Image by Nadine Ford

### Community Gardening Programs in Other Places

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