

Warm Season Crops for Vegetable Gardens



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Clemson
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COVID-19 Resources and Information

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News and Updates



NC 4-H Daily SPARK - April 6-10 Schedule

We are excited to announce the line up for NC 4-H Daily Spark for the week of April 6th. ...

North Carolina 4-H **FEATURED**



NCDA&CS Taking Preventive Measures to Help Farmers and Agribusinesses

The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) is taking preventive measures to help farmers and



COVID-19: Farming Resources

PAGE TOPICS (This page is updated every Wednesday evening. Last update 04/01/2020) Introduction General COVID-19 Knowledge How Can I Help My Community? Food Safety Staff ...

<https://covid19.ces.ncsu.edu/>

NC STATE

EXTENSION

Vegetable Gardening Resources

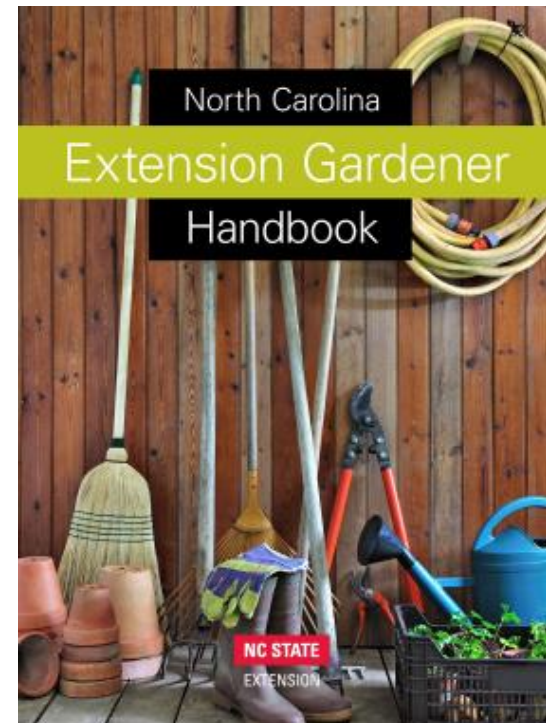
- **For this class:** <https://go.ncsu.edu/chathamveggies>
- **Gardening Portal:** <https://gardening.ces.ncsu.edu/>
- **Extension Gardener Portal:**
<https://extensiongardener.ces.ncsu.edu/>

Subscribe to the Chatham Gardener Newsletter

- Sustainable gardening information
- Monthly articles written by Master GardenerSM Volunteers
- Upcoming classes and events
- **To subscribe:** <http://go.ncsu.edu/subscribecg>

Extension Gardener Handbook

- Available online for **FREE**
<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/extension-gardener-handbook>
- Full-color, hardback copy available from UNC Press (\$60)
- See chapters on [Soils](#), [Vegetable Gardening](#), [Organic Gardening](#), and [Composting](#)

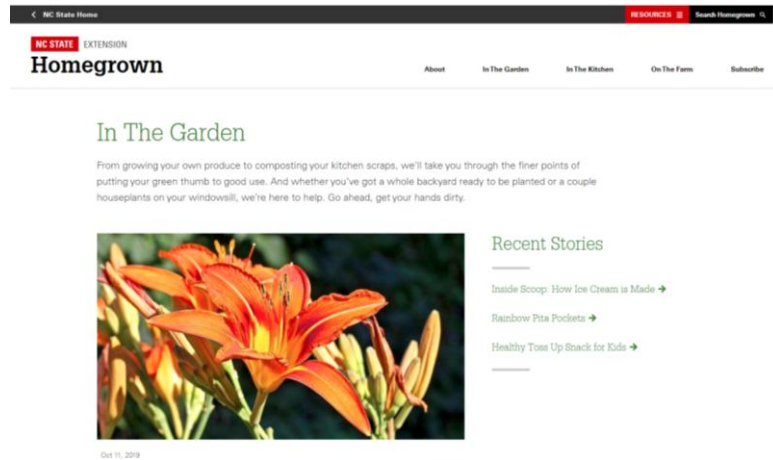


Resources

NC State Extension Homegrown

<https://homegrown.extension.ncsu.edu>

- In the Garden Videos
- In the Kitchen Videos
- On the Farm Videos



Upcoming Workshops

Many more Extension Gardener workshops to come!

<https://go.ncsu.edu/chathamgardening>

Workshop	Date (2020)	Time	Cost
Tree Identification in Winter	Jan. 21	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$10
Tree Identification in Winter	Jan. 22	6-8:30 p.m.	\$10
Growing Vegetables from Seed	Feb. 5	6-8:30 p.m.	\$10
Growing Vegetables from Seed	Feb. 6	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$10
Soil & Nutrient Management in Vegetable Gardens	Apr. 2 – Jun 30	Watch anytime online	FREE
Warm Season Crops for Vegetable Gardens	Apr. 15 – Jun 30	Watch anytime online	FREE
Pest, Disease, & Weed Management in Vegetable Gardens	Jun. 2	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$6
Pest, Disease, & Weed Management in Vegetable Gardens	Jun. 4	6-8:30 p.m.	\$6
Carolina Lawn Care	Jun. 9	6-8:30 p.m.	\$6
Carolina Lawn Care	Jun. 10	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$6
What's the Matter with my 'Mater?	Jul. 7	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$6
What's the Matter with my 'Mater?	Jul. 9	6-8:30 p.m.	\$6
Cool Season Crops for Vegetable Gardens	Aug. 11	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$6
Cool Season Crops for Vegetable Gardens	Aug. 12	6-8:30 p.m.	\$6
Native Tree Identification	Sep. 1	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$10
Native Tree Identification	Sep. 3	6-8:30 p.m.	\$10
Fundamentals of Composting	Nov. 5	9:30 a.m.-noon	\$6

More will move online as the pandemic proceeds

Planting Seasons

Cool season

- Plant **July-Sept** for fall crop
- **Feb - April** for spring crop

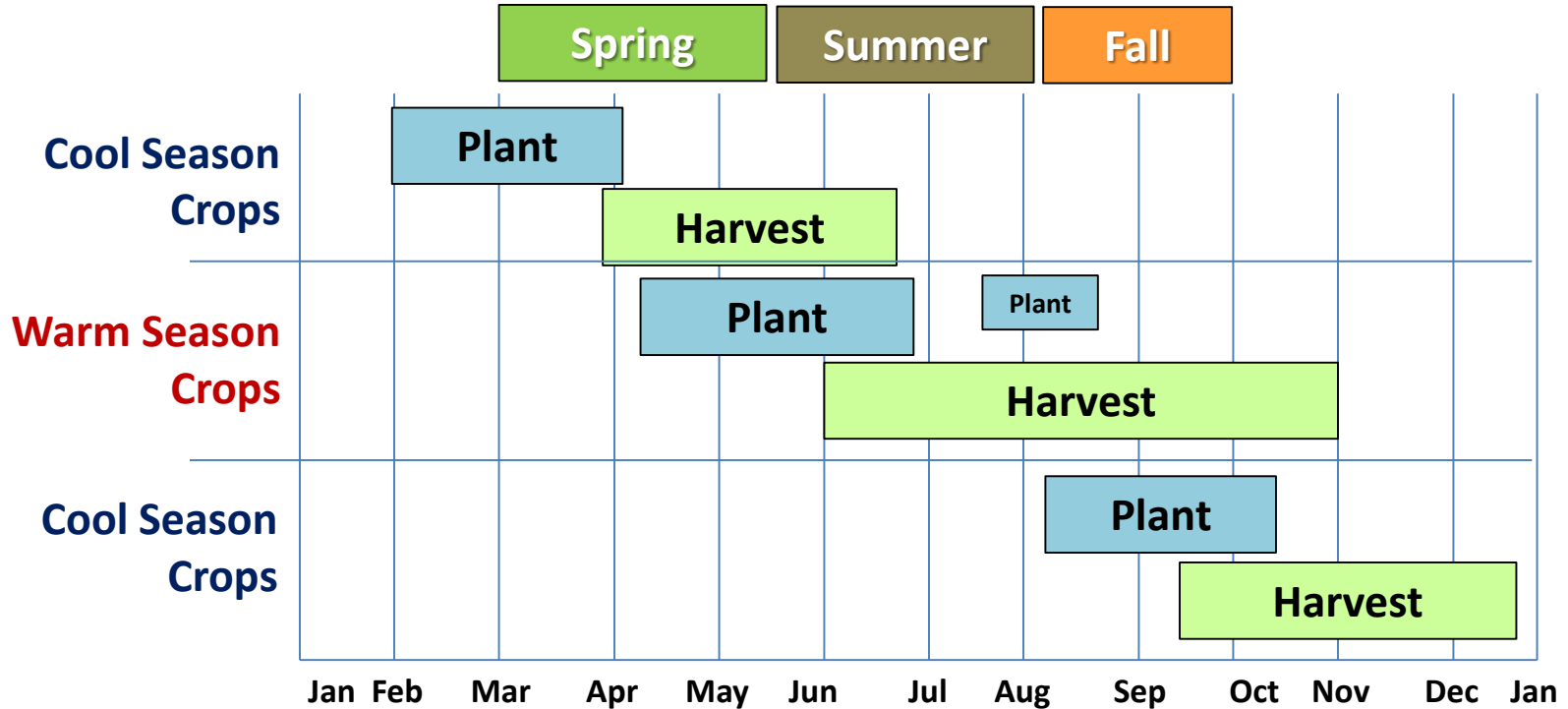
Warm season

- Plant after average last spring frost date, April 15
- See “Central NC Planting Calendar” for specific dates

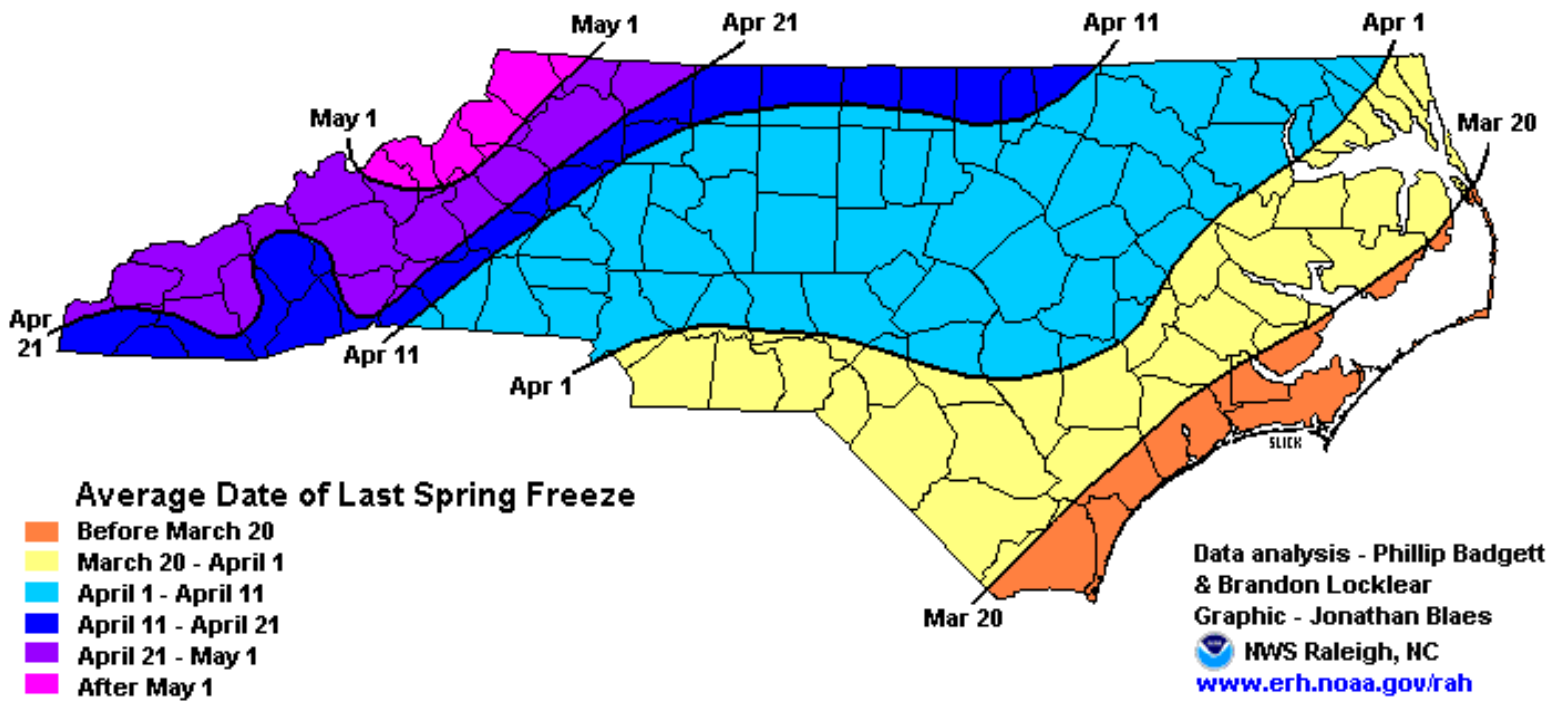


Not the same as the produce aisle!

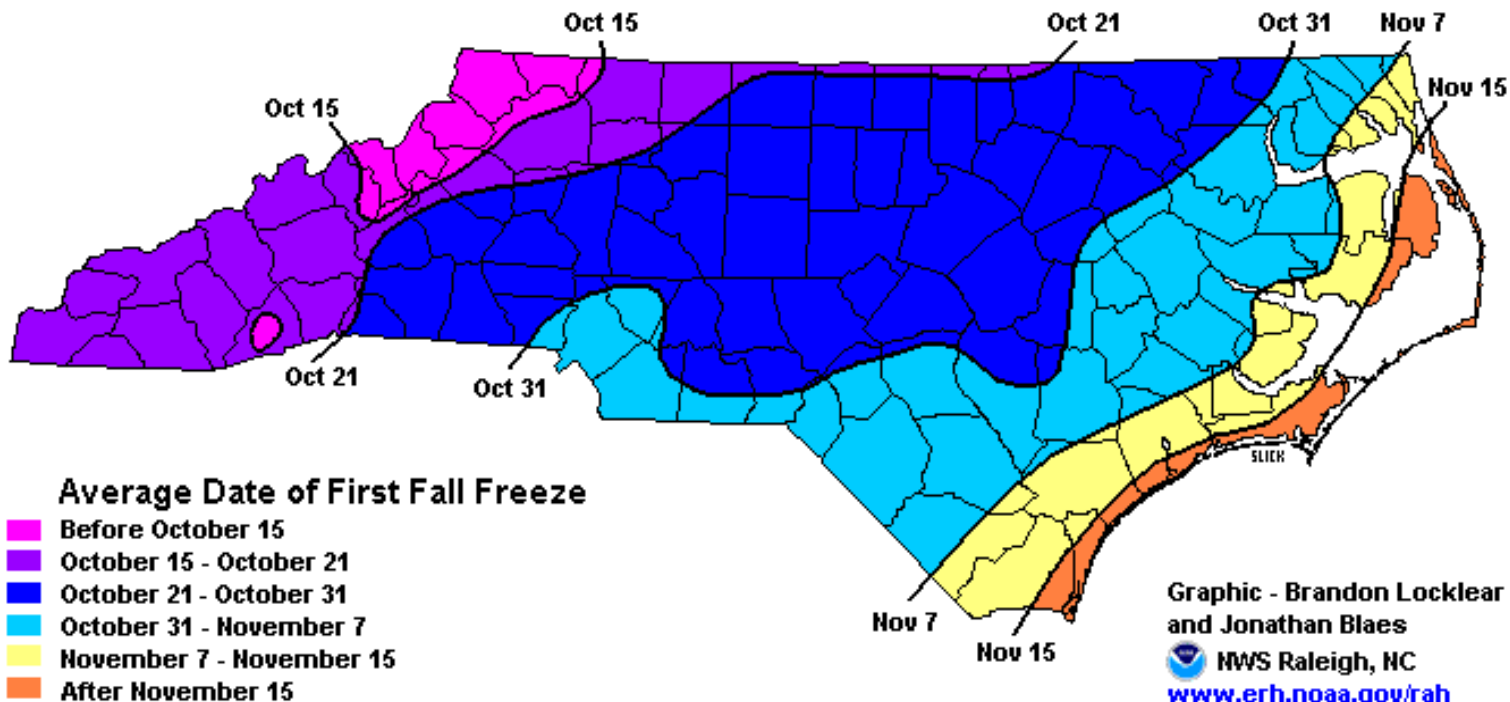
Planting Seasons



Average Last Frost Date



Average First Frost Date



- Use Extension planting calendars
- Do not rely on seed packets for regionally-accurate information!
- Refer to direct planting, not seed starting

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Central North Carolina Planting Calendar for Annual Vegetables, Fruits, and Herbs

Central North Carolina is a wonderful place to garden. Almost any type of vegetable or fruit can be grown successfully provided you choose appropriate varieties and plant at the right time. The climate, the season, and potential pests all affect the selection of what and when to plant.

Adapted to Climate

Freezing temperatures, high temperatures, humidity, and solar intensity, all common in central North Carolina, can stress plants. To successfully grow plants in this environment, select varieties that are tolerant of temperature extremes, plant at the appropriate times to avoid temperature extremes, or plan to protect the plants. It is possible to grow plants out of season by creating microclimates that differ from the overall climate by providing shade, humidity, or artificial heat.

Seasons

We have three optimal growing seasons: spring, summer, and fall. Both day length and temperature vary dramatically between seasons (short days and cool temperatures in spring and fall, long days and high temperatures in summer). Some plants are adapted to growing in the cool months of the year and will tolerate some frost (cool-season vegetables, [Figure 1](#) 📄), while others do not tolerate frost and should be planted to grow outside only in frost-free months (warm-season plants, [Figure 2](#) 📄). Even warm season plants have their limits and will temporarily stop bearing during heat waves (temperatures in mid 90s).




Figure 1. Cool-season vegetables can tolerate colder temperatures and some frost.




Figure 2. Warm-season vegetables don't tolerate frost and should only be planted outside when frost is no longer a threat.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- [Asparagus Crown Production](#)
- [Cucurbit Downy Mildew](#)
- [Gummy Stem Blight of Cucurbits](#)
- [Anthracnose of Cucurbits](#)
- [Sweetpotato Scurf](#)

There is a PDF version of this document for downloading and printing.

Table 1. Garden planting calendar for vegetables, fruits, and herbs in Central North Carolina.

Fruit, Herb, or Vegetable	Days to Harvest (from seed unless otherwise noted)	Distance Between Plants (inches)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15
Artichokes, globe	T = 1 year	30			T	T	T							
Artichokes, Jerusalem*	Tu = 6–8 months	9–12			Tu	Tu	Tu							
Arugula	40–50	6–9		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	
Asparagus	C = 2 years	18		C	C	C								
Basil	T = 14–35 S = 50–75	2–8					S,T,S,T,S,T,S,T,S,T							
Beans, lima/bush	65–80	6				S	S	S	S	S	S			
Beans, lima/pole	75–95	6				S	S	S	S					
Beans, snap/bush	50–55	2			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Beans, snap/pole	65–70	6			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Beets	55–60	2		S	S	S			S	S	S	S		
Broccoli	T = 70–80	18		T	T	T	T			T	T	T		
Brussels sprouts	T = 40–50 S = 90–100**	14–18							T	T	T	T		
Cabbage	T = 63–75 S = 90–120**	12		T	T	T	T			T	T	T	T	
Cabbage, Chinese	T = 45–55 S = 75–85	12			S,T					S	S	T	T	
Fruit, Herb, or Vegetable	Days to Harvest (from seed unless otherwise noted)	Distance Between Plants (inches)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
			1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15

Planting Seeds

Plant in well prepared, moist soil.

- Water 4-6 in., allow surface to drain
- Water required for germination
- Damping-off diseases

Plant according to recommendations

- Depth = 1-2x diameter, deeper in fall
- Space closer, then thin seedlings

Seed directly in the garden, or in containers for later transplanting

- Cover and firm (not pack) soil



Thinning Seedlings



When in doubt...

DECAPITATE!

Thin to recommended spacing by snipping with scissors

Seedlings/Starts/Transplants

- Small/young plants
- Easy – higher rate of success
- Good when only need a few plants
- Grow your own transplants – sow seed 4-6 weeks early



Planting Transplants

- 1) Moisten container
- 2) Remove from pot carefully, preserving roots
- 3) Dig a hole same depth as container
- 4) Row covers or other protection from wind, sun (summer)



UIUC Extension

**Want more information on
seed starting?**

go.ncsu.edu/veggieseedresources

How Vegetables are Typically Planted

Seed Sown Direct

Warm Season

- Beans and Field Peas
- Peanuts
- Sweet Corn
- Radish
- Rutabaga
- Turnips, Mustard

Cool Season

- Carrots
- Beets
- Garden Peas
- Potatoes (seed potatoes)

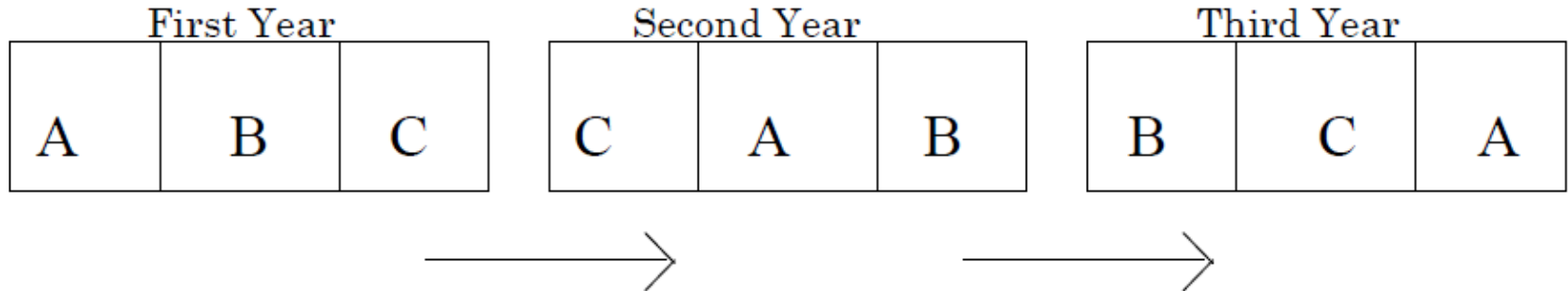
As Transplants

- Tomatoes
- Peppers
- Eggplants
- Sweet Potatoes
- Okra
- Basil
- Broccoli, Cauliflower
- Cabbage, Collards
- Kale
- Garlic – cloves

Both ways: Lettuce , spinach, parsley, dill, cilantro,
onions cucumber, squash , zucchini, melons

Crop Rotation

- Avoid planting crops in the same family in the same location year after year
- **Minimum 3 year** rotation ideal
- Include **cover crops** in rotation
- Requires **planning and record keeping!**



Brassicaceae (Mustard Family):

- Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Mustard, Radish, Turnips, Rutabaga, Kohlrabi

Cucurbitaceae (Squash Family):

- Cucumbers, Squash, Zucchini, Winter Squash, Pumpkins, Cantaloupe, Watermelons

Solanaceae (Nightshade Family)

- Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant, Potatoes

Fabaceae (Bean Family)

- Garden peas, peanuts, green beans, lima beans, southern peas

Plant Families

Amarylidaceae (Onion Family)

- Onions, garlic, leeks, scallions

Apiaceae (Carrot Family)

- Carrots, parsnips, dill, fennel, parsley, cilantro

Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)

- Spinach, Swiss Chard and Beets

Vegetables with no close relatives:

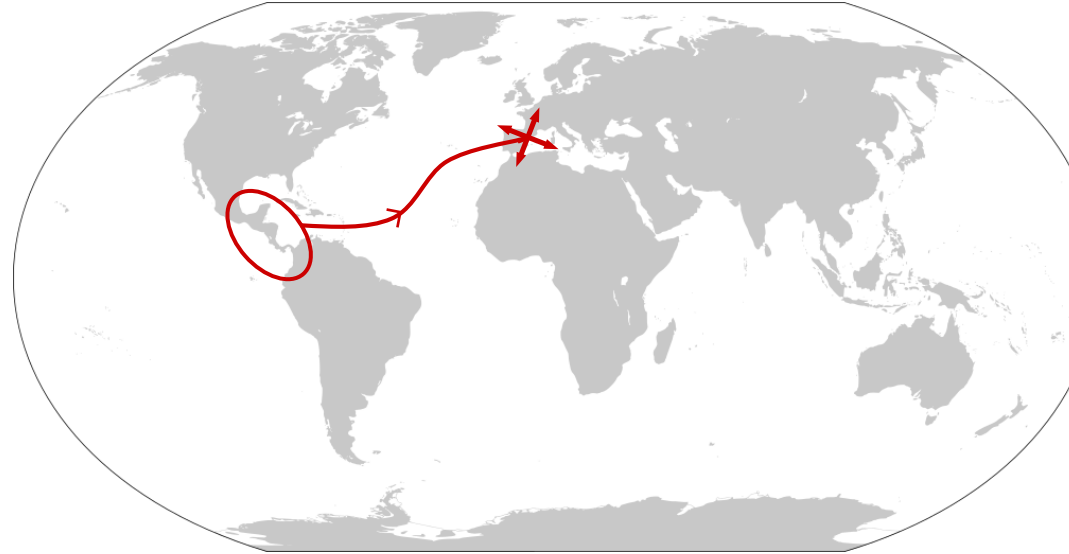
- Lettuce, endive (Asteraceae)
- Sweet Corn (Poaceae – includes grains like wheat, rice, barley, etc.)
- Sweet Potato (Convolvulaceae)
- Okra (Malvaceae – includes cotton, hibiscus, cacao)

Tomatoes

Solanum lycopersicum (Solanaceae)



Buzz Pollination



Relatives: Potato, eggplant, pepper, nightshade
What you eat: Mature fruit (botanical berries)

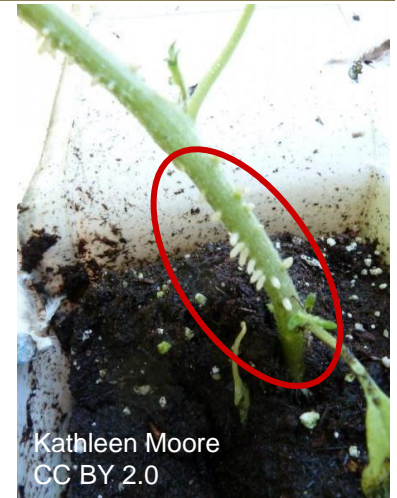
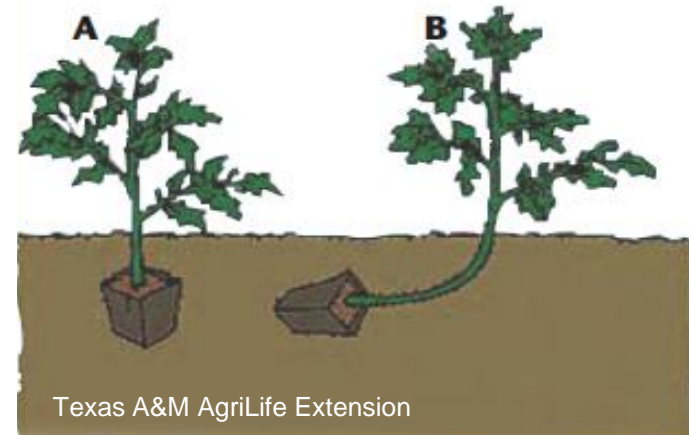
Planting Tomatoes

Start Seeds Indoors

- ¼ in. deep
- Seed heating mat 65-85° F
- 5-7 weeks before last frost (Feb-Mar)
- <https://go.ncsu.edu/veggieseedresources>

Transplants (purchased or grown yourself)

- Mid-April to July, August
- Plant a little deeper than rootball, on side if leggy
- 18-24" apart, 3' between rows



Planting Tomatoes

Cages



- Less pruning (suckering) required
- Allow 6 in. openings for accessibility

Stakes



- Train to 1 or 2 stems, remove suckers
- 6-8' tall, 8-12" deep

Suckering Tomatoes

Prune lateral shoots on staked tomatoes

Indeterminate Cultivars

- Remove all suckers

Determinate Cultivars

- Remove suckers below first fruit cluster



Growing Tomatoes

Fertilizer

- **Soil Test!**
 - If unavailable: 3 lbs. 5-10-10 or 7.5 lbs. 3-4-3 (organic) per 100 ft²
 - pH 6.0-6.5
- **Side Dressing**

0.5 lb. actual N /1000 ft² 4 weeks and 8 weeks after transplant
= 2 lbs. calcium nitrate or 2-3 lbs. of blood meal per 100 ft²

Watering

- 1-1.5" per week equivalent
- Moisten to a depth of 6 inches
- Consistent moisture to reduce Blossom End Rot
- Organic mulches



Inga Meadows
NC State Extension

Choosing Tomato Cultivars

Growth Habit

- Dwarf (containers*)
- Compact/Determinate
- Indeterminate

Fruit Characteristics

- Color
- Size
- Fresh vs. Paste
- Acidity

Ripening Period

- Early, mid, late
- Determinate vs. indeterminate

Genetics

- Open Pollinated
- Hybrid

Disease Resistance

* <https://chatham.ces.ncsu.edu/fall-vegetable-gardening-in-containers/fall-vegetable-gardening-in-containers-resources/>

Look for abbreviations

V – Verticillium Wilt

F – Fusarium Wilt

(RK)N – Nematodes

EB – Early Bight

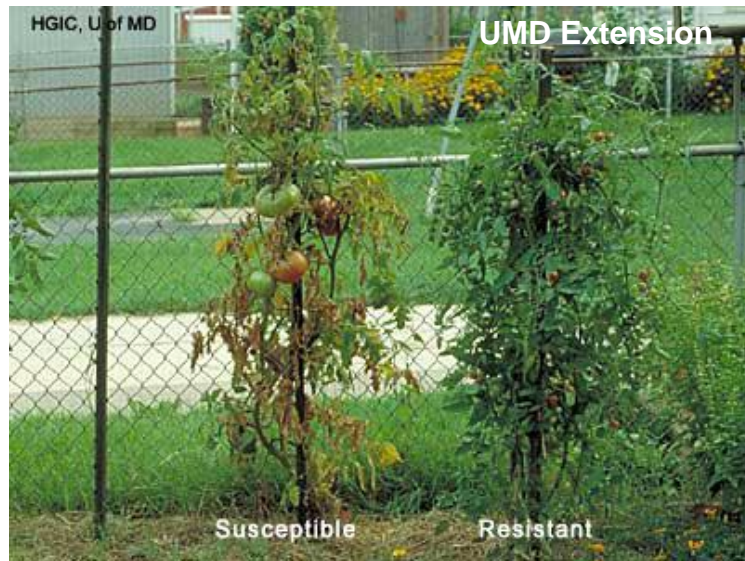
LB – Late Blight

T(MV) – Tobacco Mosaic Virus

S – Septoria leaf spot

Bacterial wilt (grafted)

- Extension Master Gardener Fundraiser next year!



What's the Matter with my 'Mater?

- July 7 & 9 if quarantine lifted
- Sooner if not (online)

<https://chatham.ces.ncsu.edu/whats-the-matter-with-my-mater/>

Diagnosis and Management of Pests and Diseases of Tomatoes



Late blight of tomato. Photo by Dr. Inga Meadows, NC State University.

Extension Gardener Workshop

Vegetable Boot Camp (Part 5 of 6)

Access to fresh tomatoes is among the most rewarding aspects of home vegetable gardening, and at time the most challenging. Warm nights, high rain and humidity, and resulting pest and disease pressure can frustrate even experienced gardeners.

Tomato Cultivars

Cherry

- ‘Sweet 100’
- ‘Sweet Million’
- ‘Sun Gold’
- ‘Juliet’

Main Crop Hybrids

- ‘Celebrity’
- ‘Better Boy’
- ‘Floramerica’

Early Ripening

- ‘Early Girl’
- ‘Bush Early Girl’

For Containers

- ‘Husky Gold’ & ‘Husky Pink’
- ‘Tiny Tim’

Heirloom

- ‘German Johnson’
- ‘Cherokee Purple’
- ‘Brandywine’
- ‘Green Zebra’

Harvesting Tomatoes

Harvest

- 60-85 days after transplant
- Full color but still firm
- Red pigment degrades $> 86^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Green tomatoes can ripen off vine if blushed

Storage

- On the counter
- Light not a factor
- Respond to ethylene (climacteric fruit)



Peppers

Capsicum spp. (Solanaceae)

C. annum

- Bell
- Poblano
- Jalapeno
- Many others

C. baccatum

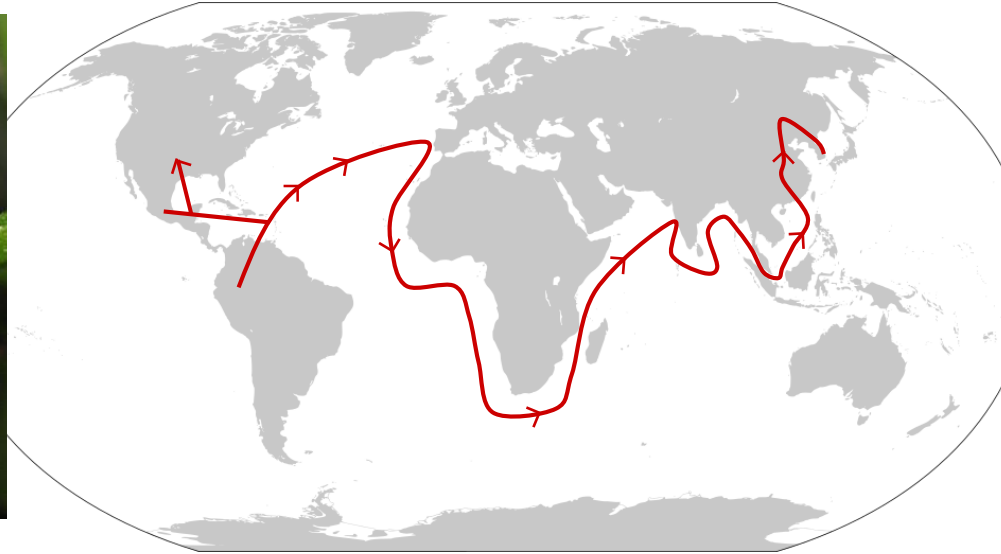
- Aji Amarillo

C. chinense

- Habenero
- Scotch bonnet

C. frutescens

- Piri piri
- Tabasco
- Xiaomila



Relatives: eggplant, potato, tomato, nightshade

What you eat: Fruits (botanical berries)

Planting Peppers

Start Seeds Indoors

- ¼ in. deep
- Seed heating mat 65-75° F
- 6-8 weeks before last frost (Feb-Mar)
- <https://go.ncsu.edu/veggieseedresources>

Transplants (purchased or grown yourself)

- Mid-April through mid-June
- Plant as deep as root ball or pot
- 12-18 inches apart



cJw314
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Fertilizer

- Soil Test
 - If unavailable 3 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 ft²
 - pH 5.8-6.5
- **Side Dressing**
0.5 lb. actual N /1000 ft² 1 month after transplant*
= 0.5 lbs. of blood meal per 100 ft²

Watering

- 1" per week equivalent
- Moisten to a depth of 6 inches
- Critical during fruit development
- Consistent moisture to reduce Blossom End Rot



Growing Peppers

Ratooning

- If flower/fruit production declines by late summer...
- Cut to 6-8" to induce re-growth
- Fertilize 2-3 lbs. 5-0-10, 4-0-8, or 10-0-20 per 100 ft.²
- Harvest until first frost



Open Pollinated

Bell Pepper Cultivars



Southern Exposure Seed Exchange

'Jupiter'



Southern Exposure Seed Exchange

'Purple Beauty'



Reimer Seeds

'Capistrano'

Hybrid

Bell Pepper Cultivars



'Giant Marconi'



'Valencia'



'Lilac'

Open Pollinated

Hot Pepper Cultivars



'Anaheim'



'Carolina Cayenne'



'Jalapeño M'

Hybrid

Hot Pepper Cultivars



USDA ARS

'Tigerpaw NR'
Habanero



Ancho
San
Martin
Hybrid

www.chileplants.com

'San Martin'
Poblano/Ancho



Sow True Seed

'TAM Jalapeño'

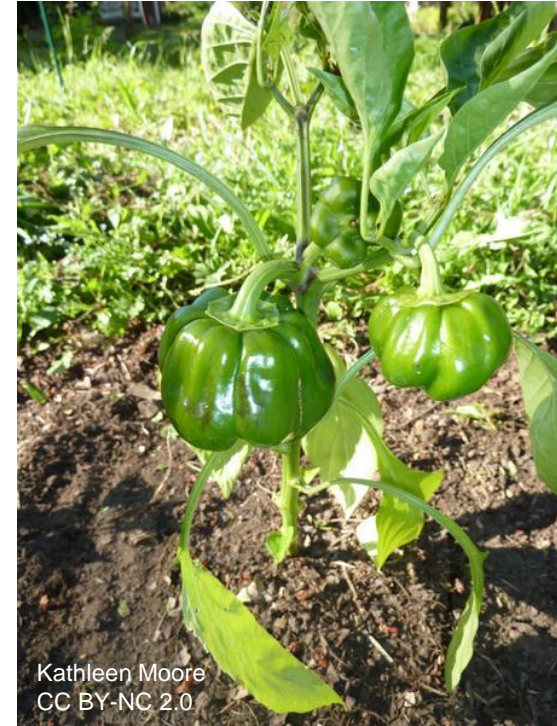
Picking Peppers

Harvest

- 75-80 days after transplant
- Use a knife or pruners (delicate stems)
- Be careful with hot peppers!
- **Bell Peppers** Green or just after mature color is achieved
- **Jalapenos** When fruit turns dark green
- **Hot peppers** When color & size of cultivar is achieved

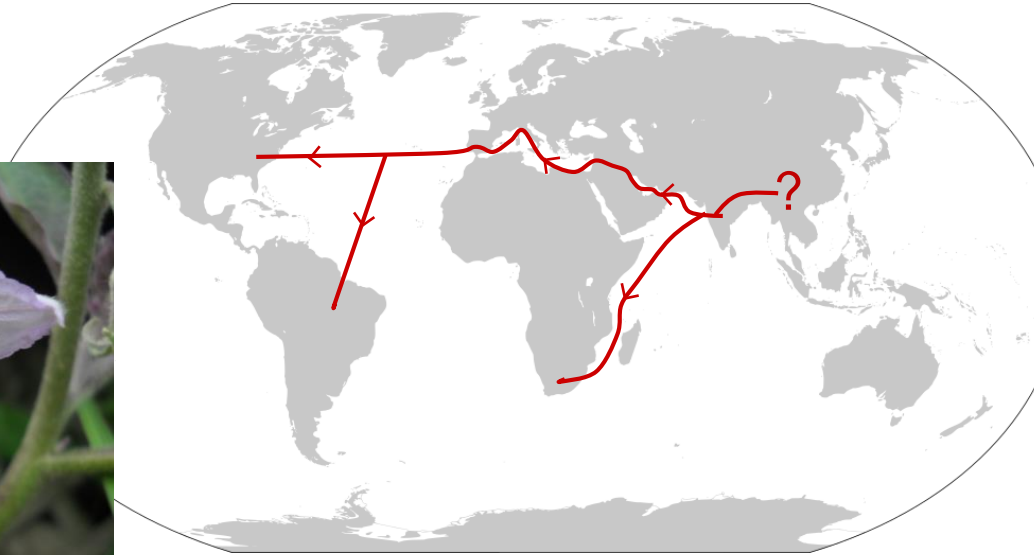
Storage

- 45-50°F up to two weeks
- Air dry (hot peppers)



Eggplant (Aubergine, Brinjal)

Solanum melongena (Solanaceae)



Relatives: potato, tomato, nightshade, pepper

What you eat: Immature fruits (botanical berries)

Eggplant...ing

Start Seeds Indoors

- ¼ in. deep
- Seed heating mat 75-85° F
- 8 weeks before last frost (Mid-Feb.)
- <https://go.ncsu.edu/veggieseedresources>

Transplants (purchased or grown yourself)

- Mid-April through mid-June, August
- Plant as deep as root ball or pot
- 18-24 inches apart



Growing Eggplant

Ratooning

- First crop completed by July
- Cut to 6-8" to induce re-growth
 - Leave 2-3 leaf axils
- Fertilize 2-3 lbs. 5-0-10, 4-0-8, 10-0-20 or other 1:2 N:K per 100 ft.²
- Harvest until first frost



Italian-Type

Eggplant Cultivars



'Black Beauty'



'Dusky'

East Asian-Type

Eggplant Cultivars



Bonnie Plants

'Ichiban'



Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds

'Ping Tung Long'

South Asian-Type **Eggplant Cultivars**



'Calliope' (Indian)



'Kermit' (Thai)

Harvesting Eggplant

Harvest

- 60-90 days after transplant
- Sufficient size, glossy color
- Indentation remains when pressed
- Use a knife or pruners (thick pedicels)
- 1-2 times per week

Storage

- 45-50°F up to two weeks



Southern Peas (cowpeas)

Vigna unguiculata (Fabaceae)

Field Pea

- Vining, dark cooking liquid

Crowder Pea

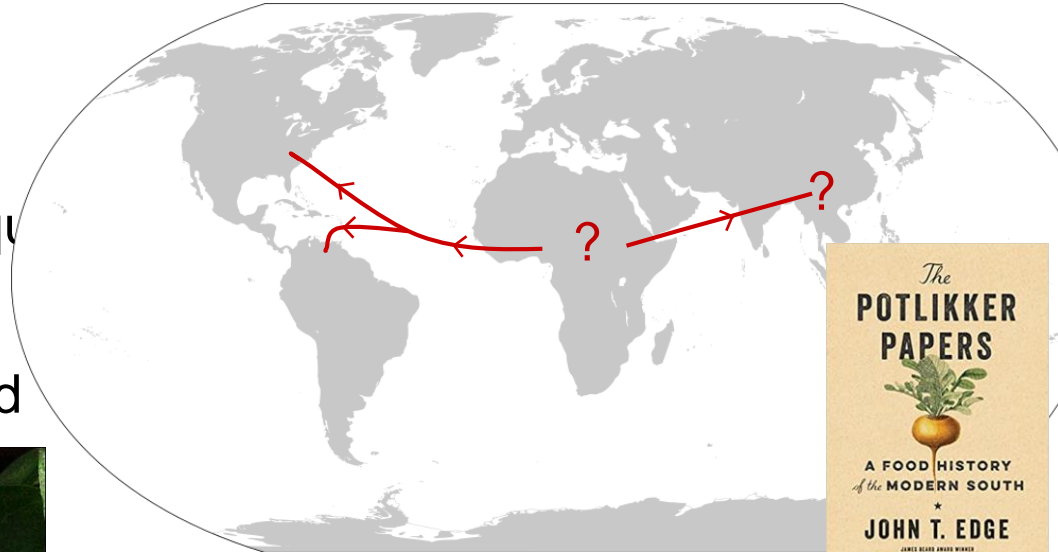
- Starchy seeds, dark cooking liquid

Cream Pea

- Small plants, light cooking liquid

Back-eyed Pea

- Intermediate



Relatives: peas, beans, all other legumes

What you eat: Immature seeds

Planting Southern Peas

Plant Seeds Directly Outdoors

- Must have warm soils, > 60 ° F
- $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep
- 3-6 in. apart within rows, 3-4' between
- Two weeks after last frost
 - April – June, Aug.
- Succession plant every 3 weeks



Growing Southern Peas

Fertilizer

Soil Test

- If unavailable 2 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 ft²
- Careful: too much N = low yield
- pH 5.8-7.0

Watering

- Water after planting
- Irrigation normally not necessary



Southern Peas

Blackeye Cultivars



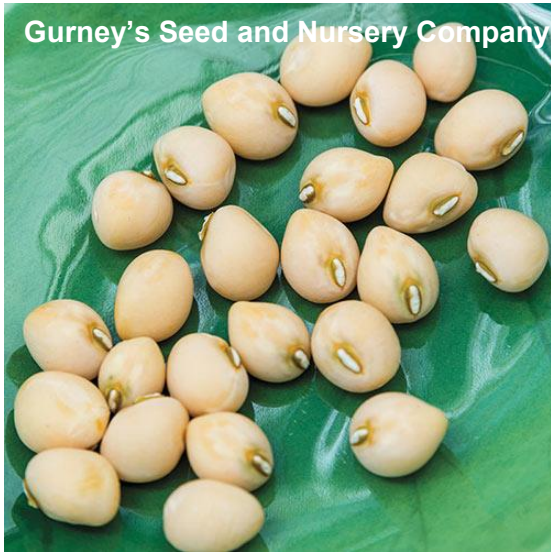
‘California Blackeye #5’



‘Purple Hull Pinkeye’

Southern Peas

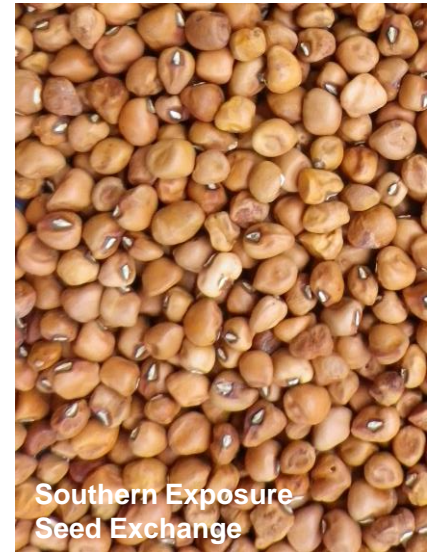
Cream and Crowder Cultivars



'Zipper Cream'



'Mississippi Purple'



'Colossus 80'

Harvest

- 55-125 days after planting
- Produce for 3-5 weeks
- Easily shelled, seeds swollen in pod
- Before pods start to dry, change color
- Keep in shade while harvesting
- Shell after harvesting

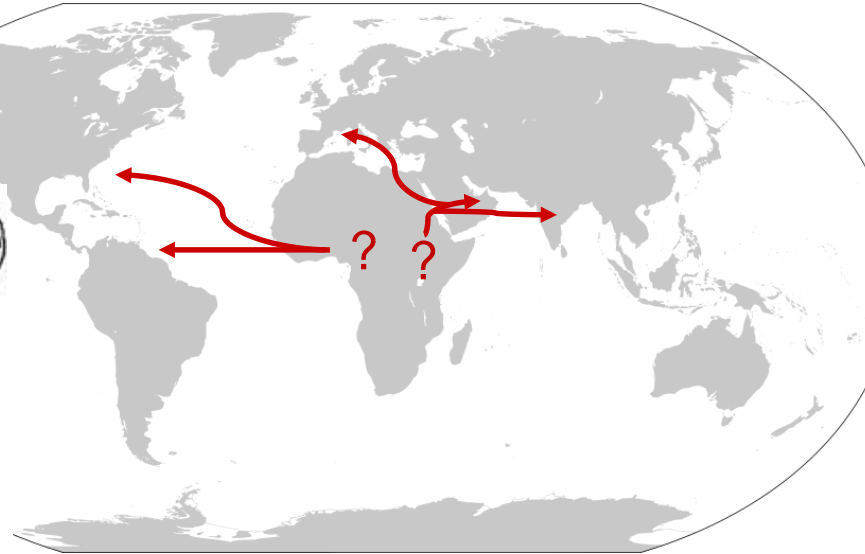
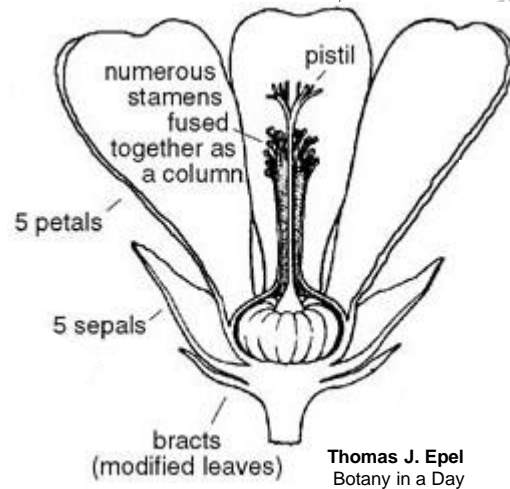
Storage

- Blanch, cool, and freeze fresh peas
- Or allow to dry on plant



Okra

Abelmoschus esculentus (Malvaceae)



Relatives: hibiscus, cotton, cacao

What you eat: immature fruits

Planting Okra

Seed

- Soils $\geq 70^{\circ}$ F
- $\frac{3}{4}$ in. – 1" deep, 2-3" apart
- Thin to 12" spacing
- May and August

Transplants

- Start indoors in late March



Growing Okra

Fertilizer

- Soil Test
- pH 5.8-6.5
- **Side Dressing**
0.5-1 lb. actual N /1000 ft² when 2 ft. high
= 5-10 lbs. of blood meal per 1000 ft²

Watering

- 1" per week equivalent
- Moisten to a depth of 6 inches



Growing Okra

Ratooning

- Flower/Fruit production may decline by late summer
- Cut to 6-8" to induce regrowth
- Fertilize 2-3 lbs. 5-0-10, 4-0-8, or 10-0-20 per 100 ft.²
- Harvest until first frost



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Okra Cultivars



Ferry-Morse Home Gardening

‘Clemson Spineless 80’



Terroir Seeds

‘Red Burgundy’



All American Seed Selections



‘Cajun Delight’

Okra Cultivars



'Cow Horn'



'Lee'



'Annie Oakley II'

Harvesting and Storing Okra

Harvest

- Continuous, every other day
- Fruits 2-3 in. long (most varieties)
 - 60-70 days from seed
- Use a knife or pruners
- Wear gloves

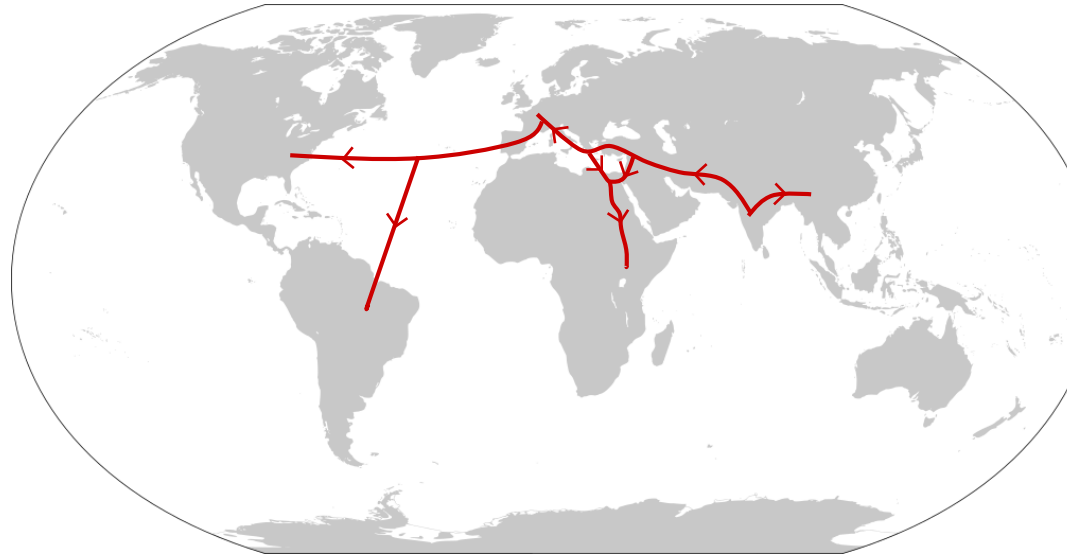
Storage

- Short refrigerator life
- Do not wash before storing
- Pickling: <https://foodsafety.ces.ncsu.edu/fermentation-and-pickling/>



Cucumber

Cucumis sativus (Cucurbitaceae)



Relatives: Squashes, pumpkins, gourds

What you eat: Immature fruits (pepo)

Cucumber

Cucumis sativus (Cucurbitaceae)

Female (Pistillate) Flower



Male (Staminate)
Flower



Monoecious, Protandrous Flowers

- Male flowers produced in greater numbers during early development
- No fruit initially – don't worry!

Planting Cucumber

Seed

- Soils $\geq 70^{\circ}$ F
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, 2-3" apart
 - Thin to 8-12" when vines 4-5"
- Mid-Apr. – Mid-Aug.
- **Spreading:** 5' between rows
- **Trellising:** 3' between rows

Transplants

- Start 2-3 weeks before last frost (late March)
- Plant at final spacing as above



Fertilizer

- Soil Test
 - If unavailable, 3 lbs. of 5-10-10 per 100 ft.²
 - pH 6.0-6.5
- **Side Dressing**
 - 0.5 lb. actual N per 100 ft. of row
 - = 5 lbs. of blood meal or
 - 2 lbs. calcium nitrate per 100 ft. row

Watering

- Shallow root system
- Mulch helps: pine straw or mulch
- Water soil, not leaves (disease)



Barbara H. Smith
Clemson Extension

Cucumber Cultivars



Barbara H. Smith
Clemson Extension

Pickling



Barbara H. Smith
Clemson Extension

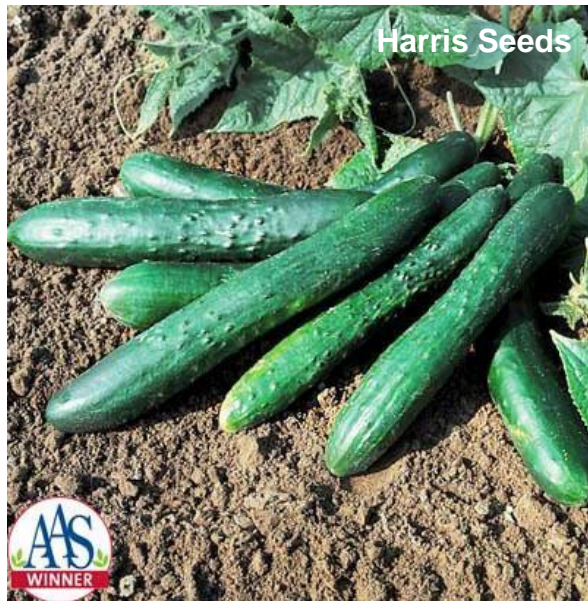
Slicing

Vining Slicing
Cucumber Cultivars



Harris Seeds

‘Dasher II’



Harris Seeds



‘Sweet Success’



Southern Exposure Seed Exchange

‘Straight 8’

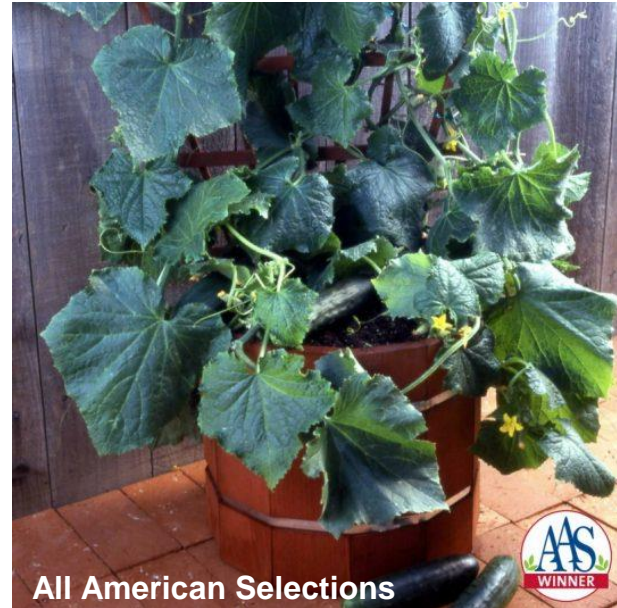
Bush Slicing

Cucumber Cultivars



Anderson's Seed and Garden

'Fanfare'



All American Selections

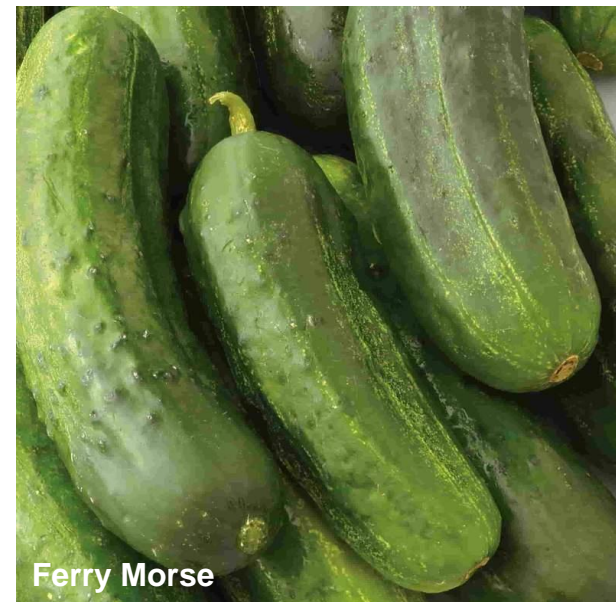


'Salad Bush'

Pickling Cucumber Cultivars



'Calypso'



'National Pickling'

Harvesting and Storing Cucumber

Harvest

- Continuous
- Before skin starts to yellow
- Pickling: 2-6 in. long
- Slicing: 6-10 in. long
- Use a knife or pruners

Storage

- Refrigerate for up to a week
- Pickling: <https://foodsafety.ces.ncsu.edu/fermentation-and-pickling/>



Univ. of Minnesota Extension

Additional Resources

Including a copy of the presentation

<https://go.ncsu.edu/chathamveggies>

Questions from this class?

Matt Jones

matt_jones@ncsu.edu

919-542-8243

Other gardening questions?

NC STATE

EXTENSION

Master Gardener | Chatham County

Plant Clinic: MW 1:00-4:00, F 9:00-12:00

chathamemgv@gmail.com

919-545-2715 (Except during COVID-19)

Please Complete the Evaluation!

<https://go.ncsu.edu/veggie-evaluation2>