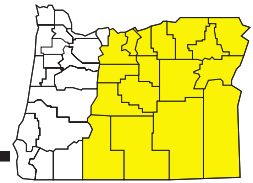


Eastern Oregon

Vegetable Garden Guide

M.E. Bauer



Eastern Oregon's climate presents special challenges to home gardeners. A short growing season and cool nights make it difficult to grow warm-season crops. Nevertheless, by choosing the right varieties and providing extra protection to your plants, you can enjoy a productive and successful garden.

Climate and growing season

Eastern Oregon's climate varies widely. While many summer days have high temperatures in the 80s, 90s, and even 100s, in many areas nights can be quite cool. The growing season ranges from 90 days in Bend to 200 days in the Hermiston and Ontario areas.

Growing degree day values, a measure of the heat accumulated during the growing season, are relatively low because of the cool nighttime temperatures. Many long-season vegetables such as corn, tomatoes, and peppers may have difficulty maturing in this relatively short growing season, especially since cool nights reduce the ability of many vegetables to pollinate or to get the heat units needed to mature.

Even though seed catalogs and nurseries abound with vegetables with maturity dates less than 90 days, keep in mind that the estimates of days to maturity are based on optimum conditions for growth. Increase these estimates by 20 percent in eastern Oregon because of the low temperatures at night. For example, a 65-day corn actually may be an 80-day corn in eastern Oregon.

Areas with an elevation greater than 3,500 feet can receive frost any time of the year. At these higher elevations, it is very difficult to grow warm-season vegetables such as tomatoes,

peppers, and vine crops without protection. However, cool-season crops such as leaf crops, root crops, and cole crops do well given proper care. For more information about high-elevation climates, ask your county office of the OSU Extension Service for a copy of “The Climate of Eastern Oregon.”

Soils

Most garden vegetables grow best at a pH of between 6.0 and 7.0. Nearly all eastern Oregon soils fall within this range and therefore are suitable for vegetable gardening.

Eastern Oregon soils have a sandy texture and often are low in organic matter, which makes it difficult to supply vegetable plants with proper amounts of water and fertilizer. A yearly application of a soil amendment such as aged manure or compost improves the fertility and water-holding capacity of our soils.

It’s best to incorporate organic matter in the fall to assure breakdown of the amendment and release of nutrients. You can work amendments into the soil in the spring, but be sure to use well-rotted materials and to allow 2 weeks between incorporating compost and planting vegetable crops.

Fertilization

Several nutrients are important to plant growth. Nitrogen often is in short supply because eastern Oregon’s sandy soils do not hold it in place very well. Phosphorus is important for flowering and fruiting and subsequently for vegetable crop yields. Potassium is another major nutrient needed for healthy plant growth. Sulfur is important for photosynthesis.

Use two to five wheelbarrow loads of well-rotted manure or compost per 100 sq ft. You can use a complete commercial fertilizer, such as 16-16-16, at a rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 100 sq ft in addition to or as a substitute for the manure or compost.

By law, all commercial fertilizer must list the contents expressed as a percent of each nutrient in the material. For instance, a 10-10-10 fertilizer contains 10 percent each of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

Water and irrigation

Since many eastern Oregon soils are low in organic matter, they have poor water-holding capacity. The addition of organic matter to native eastern Oregon soils is crucial to improving the water-holding capacity and fertility of soils.

It’s also important to apply mulches to conserve soil moisture during hot dry summer months. Mulching reduces fluctuations in soil moisture that may lead to problems such as blossom end rot and fruit cracks. Mulches also reduce weeds, which compete with garden plants for available water. Be sure to apply mulches *after* the soil temperature has warmed.

Appropriate mulch materials for vegetable gardens include grass clippings, black plastic, rotted sawdust, straw, and other materials. Do not use clippings from an herbicide-treated lawn as a mulch until the third time the grass is cut after the herbicide application. Straw should be free of weed and crop seeds.

Sawdust, straw, and other “brown” materials may cause nitrogen deficiency. Add 2 pounds of fast-acting nitrogen fertilizer per 1,000 sq ft to prevent this problem.

Apply mulches at least 3 inches deep. Take care to keep grass clippings at least 2 inches away from tender transplants, since the heat generated by fresh clippings can damage young plants.

Water vegetable gardens lightly and frequently in the spring when plants are small. Later in the growing season, water more heavily and less frequently.

The chart below gives suggested amounts and frequency of watering, based on the fact that most eastern Oregon soils hold 1.5" of water per foot of soil.

Consider keeping a rain gauge to measure precipitation. Subtract precipitation from the figures below when scheduling irrigation.

Month	Days between watering	How much to water (inches)	
		High elevations	Valleys
April	5	0.5	1.0
May	5	1.0	1.5
June	7	1.5	2.0
July	7	2.0	2.5
August	7	2.5	3.0
September	7	1.5	2.0
October	7	1.0	1.5

As organic matter is added, you can irrigate less often. Take into account the rooting depth of vegetable plants when deciding how often to water.

If possible, always apply water to the base of vegetable garden plants.

Plant protection

In eastern Oregon, many vegetables need protection from frost. Several methods of protecting plants are described here, and additional ones are illustrated in Figure 1.

- Cold frames are mini-greenhouses consisting of frames with a hinged cover that can be opened on warm days and closed on cool nights.
- Cloches are moveable tunnels that can be placed over rows of plants.
- Inexpensive, portable greenhouses can be made from 1-inch black poly pipe and UV-resistant polyethylene plastic.
- Floating row covers are made of spun polypropylene or polyester, a light material that can be placed directly on plants. They allow some air circulation, increase soil temperature, protect plants from wind, and warm the plant environment about 2–4°F (10–20°F during sunny days). Several thicknesses are available, with thicker materials offering better frost protection but a higher probability of overheating during hot weather. Floating row covers also protect from damaging insects.

However, be sure to allow for insect pollination in crops where it is important, such as vine crops.

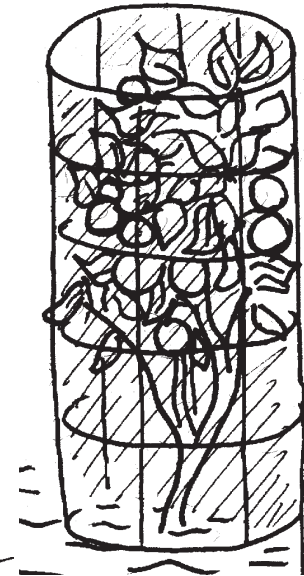
- Walls-o-water are vertical tubes filled with water that store heat during the day for release during cold nights. These devices have been shown to protect tomatoes to 16°F in eastern Oregon.

Provide ventilation with all covering systems to prevent overheating during warm, sunny days.

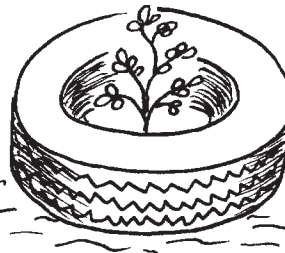
plastic jug with
bottom
removed



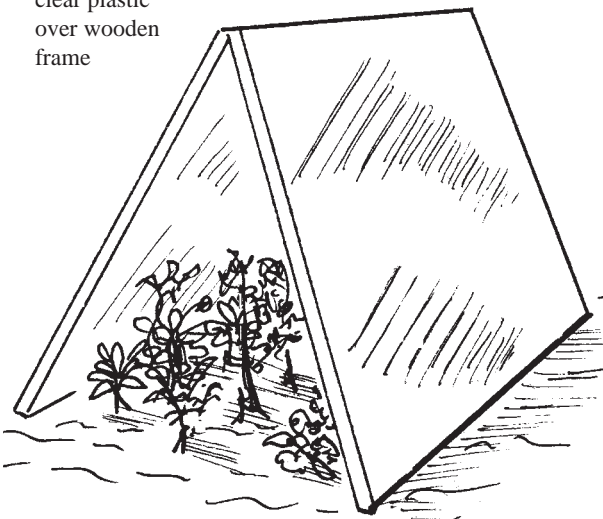
wire cage surrounded
with plastic



tire



clear plastic
over wooden
frame



clear fiberglass

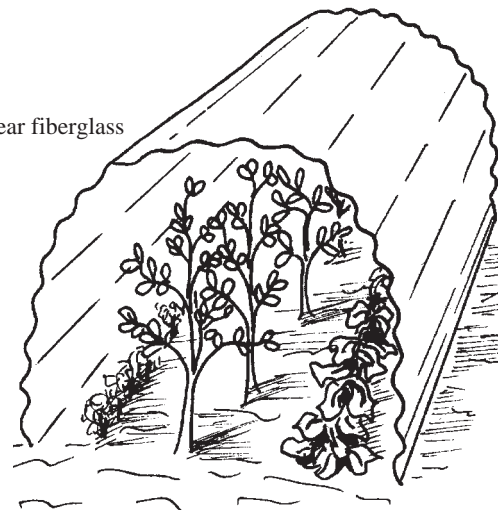


Figure 1.—Methods of protecting plants from cold and frost. (Illustrations by Katie Old. Reproduced by permission from *Short-Season Vegetable Gardening*, PNW 497, University of Idaho.)

Soil temperature

Soil temperature is very important to the performance of garden vegetables. Even though you protect a plant from frost, low soil temperatures may prevent it from growing satisfactorily. Minimum soil temperatures support growth, but often this growth is very slow.

As soil temperatures approach the optimum, greater plant growth and yield are realized. Optimum soil temperatures for many vegetables are listed below. You can use rocks, black plastic, clear plastic, or other heat-retentive devices to increase soil temperatures.

Soil temperature conditions for vegetables

Vegetable	Minimum temperature (°F)	Optimum range (°F)	Maximum temperature (°F)
Asparagus	50	60–85	95
Beans	60	60–85	95
Beets	40	50–85	95
Broccoli	40	60–65	75
Brussels sprouts	40	60–65	75
Cabbage	40	45–95	100
Cantaloupe	60	75–95	100
Carrots	45	45–85	95
Cauliflower	45	45–85	100
Chard	40	50–85	95
Chinese cabbage	40	60–65	75
Corn	50	60–95	105
Cucumber	60	60–95	105
Eggplant	60	75–90	95
Garlic	35	55–75	85
Kohlrabi	40	60–65	75
Leek	45	55–75	85
Lettuce	45	40–80	85
Onions	45	50–95	95
Peas	45	40–75	85
Peppers	65	65–95	95
Potato	45	60–65	75
Pumpkin	50	70–90	100
Radish	40	45–90	95
Rhubarb	Hardy	Hardy	Hardy
Spinach	40	45–75	85
Squash	50	70–95	100
Tomato	65	60–85	95
Watermelon	65	70–95	105

Source: J.E. Knott, *Vegetable Growing* (Philadelphia: Lea and Ferbinger, 1955).

Vegetable Guidelines for Eastern Oregon

ASPARAGUS

Transplant crowns • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Jersey Giant, Mary Washington

How to plant Start from crowns. Planting from seed is not practical for the home gardener. Plant crowns June 1. Space crowns 12–18 inches apart.

Hints Provide a well-drained, solitary bed for asparagus. Apply 2 to 6 inches of well-rotted manure after harvest each year.

Harvest During the first two seasons, do not harvest asparagus, because harvest weakens the plants and delays establishment. You can harvest a few spears during the third season for the first 3 weeks only. Starting with the fourth season, you can harvest asparagus for 6–8 weeks. A 12-foot row yields 8 lb.

BEANS

Direct-seeded • Frost-sensitive

Varieties *Bush types:* Blue Lake, Burgundy (purple), Derby, Yellow Wax, Kentucky Wonder
Pole types: Blue Lake, Kentucky Blue
Wax types: Earliwax, Golden Wax (pole)

How to plant Plant June 1. Seeds germinate in 5–7 days. Plant two to three successions 2 weeks apart. Space plants 2–3 inches apart.

Hints Pregerminate beans in moist paper towels for better emergence.

Harvest Allow 70–75 days to maturity. A 15-foot row yields 7 lb over 3–4 weeks.

BEETS

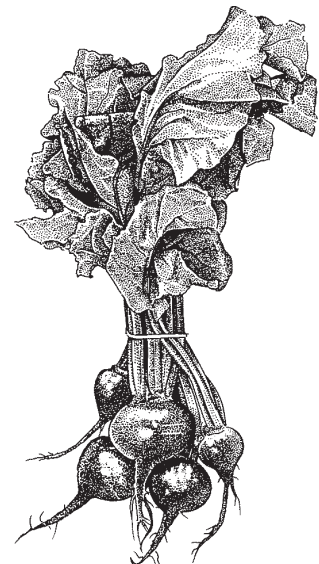
Direct-seeded • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Detroit Dark Red, Cyindra (carrot-like), Early Wonder, Red Ace, Little Ball

How to plant Plant mid-April to mid-May. Low temperatures are not a problem if above 20°F. You can plant until daytime temperature reaches 80°F.

Hints Thin plants to 2–3 inches apart.

Harvest Allow 70–75 days to maturity. A 25-foot row yields 20 lb.



BROCCOLI

Transplants • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** Green Comet, Packman, Emerald Green, Premium Crop, Emperor, Waltham
- How to plant** Plant 4- to 6-week-old plants from mid-April to mid-May. Space plants 9–12 inches apart.
- Hints** Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from cabbageworms.
- Harvest** Allow 65–70 days to maturity. A 100-square-foot area yields 25 lb.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Transplants • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** Jade Cross Hybrid, Prince Marvel F1, Red Rubine (red color)
- How to plant** Transplant starts in early May to mid-June. Transplants can be homegrown or purchased. Space plants 16–18 inches apart in rows 36 inches apart.
- Hints** Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from cabbageworms.
- Harvest** This cole crop is very cold-tolerant and can be harvested as late as December. A 100-square-foot area yields 30 lb.

CABBAGE

Transplants • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** Dynamo, Red Acre, Golden Acre, Jersey Wakefield, Stonehead (heads don't split), Baby Early (50 days)
- How to plant** Plant 6- to 8-week-old plants in late May. Space plants 12–18 inches apart.
- Hints** Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from cabbageworms.
- Harvest** Allow 90–95 days to maturity. A 9-foot row yields 20 lb.

CARROTS

Seed directly • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** Nantes Half Long, Imperator (for deep soils only), Royal Chantenay, Thumbelina (small globe type), Gold Pak, many others
- How to plant** Broadcast seeds in mid-April every 2 weeks through early June.
- Hints** Thin to 1–2 inches apart. For winter storage, plant a whole bed of tightly spaced carrots, then mulch heavily.
- Harvest** Allow 65–85 days to maturity. A 15-foot row yields 8 lb.



CANTALOUPES

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

Varieties Alaska, Minnesota Midget, Earligold F1, Savor

How to plant Set out 2- to 4-week-old transplants June 1. Plant in rocky areas for added heat retention. Space plants 24–36 inches apart.

Hints Success is extremely difficult at higher elevations. Use short-season, bush, or low vine varieties. Provide protected area and row covers, cloches, or cold frames throughout the season. Let the first two or three fruits set, then pick off the rest to channel strength into the remaining fruit.

Harvest Melons are ripe when they separate easily from the vine. Yield varies.

CAULIFLOWER

Transplants • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Snow Crown, Snow King

How to plant Plant 6- to 8-week-old starts early May to early June. Space 15–18 inches apart.

Hints Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from cabbageworms. As the head develops, pull wrapper leaves together to cover it, and hold leaves together with a clothespin.

Harvest Allow 50–80 days from transplanting to maturity. Harvest the head when it is compact and white. A 100-square-foot area yields 35 lb.

CHARD

Seed directly • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Fordhook Giant, Rhubarb Red

How to plant Plant seeds directly in the garden from early May through June. Space plants 6–9 inches apart.

Hints

Harvest Allow 55–70 days to maturity. Begin harvesting when leaves are 7–9 inches tall. An 8-foot row yields 7 lb.



CORN, SWEET

Seed directly • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Standard sweetness:* Early Sunglow, Polar Vee, Seneca Beauty, Spirit
Sugary enhanced: Breeder's Choice, Early Choice, Sugar Buns, Ultrasweet, Precocious, Miracle, Summer Flavor #628
Supersweets: Early Extra Sweet, Honey 'n Pearl, Kris, Sheba
- How to plant** Plant mid-May to early June at elevations below 3,500 feet. Plant early varieties (less than 70 days to maturity) in 2-week intervals. Plant seeds 16 inches apart, in rows 24 inches apart. Plant heavily. Always plant in blocks for more successful pollination. Isolate types of sweet corn.
- Hints** Thin plants to 12 inches apart.
- Harvest** 25 feet of row yields 40 ears over a 2-week period.

CUCUMBERS

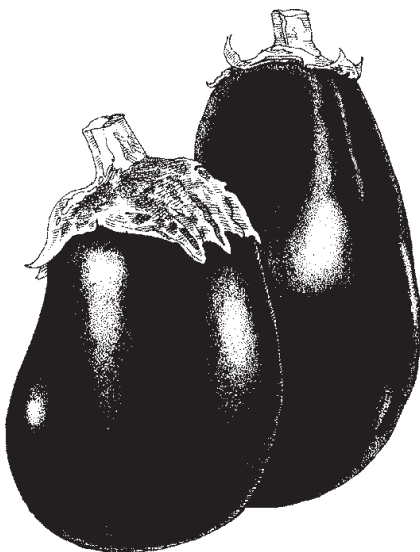
Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Slicers:* Burpee Hybrid, Fanfare (containers), Burpless (seedless)
Picklers: Burpee Pickler, SMR 18, Pioneer
- How to plant** Seed indoors in early May and transplant June 1. Space plants 18–36 inches apart.
- Hints** Cucumbers need warm temperatures and plenty of water to be successful. Keep nighttime temperatures as warm as possible. Plant in protected areas and use a row cover.
- Harvest** Allow 55–65 days from transplanting to maturity. A 10-foot row yields 20 lb over 6 weeks.

EGGPLANTS

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** Dusky, Ichiban
- How to plant** Starts should be 8–10 weeks old at planting, usually June 1. Space plants 18–24 inches apart.
- Hints** Provide protected area.
- Harvest** Allow 60–70 days to maturity. Pick eggplants as soon as they reach usable size, when skins still are shiny. A 10-foot row yields 15 lb.



GARLIC

Bulbs • Frost-tolerant

Variety Elephant

How to plant Plant garlic cloves in the fall. Space bulbs 12 inches apart.

Hints Plant when soil temperature is warm.

Harvest Allow 90–100 days to maturity. Garlic is ready when tops fall over. Tie tops together and hang in a cool, dry place for 2 weeks. Garlic then is ready for storage. A 100-square-foot area yields 25 lb.

KOHLRABI

Seed directly or transplants • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Early White Vienna, Early Purple Vienna, Grand Duke

How to plant Set 6- to 8-week-old transplants out early May to mid-June. Space plants 12–20 inches apart.

Hints Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from cabbageworms.

Harvest Allow 60 days from transplanting to maturity. Harvest when bulbs are 2–3 inches in diameter. A 12-foot row yields 24 plants.

LEEKS

Seed directly or transplants • Frost-tolerant

Varieties King Richard (early—79 days), Broad London, Large American Flag

How to plant Set out 4- to 6-week-old plants after last frost. Space plants 2–6 inches apart.

Harvest Allow 4–4½ months from transplanting to maturity, but leeks may be eaten anytime when long enough. A 10-foot row yields about 30 plants.

LETTUCE

Seed directly or transplants • Frost-tolerant

Varieties *Leaf types:* Oak Leaf, Ruby, Salad Bowl, Black Seeded Simpson

Bibb types: Buttercrunch, Little Gem, Summertime

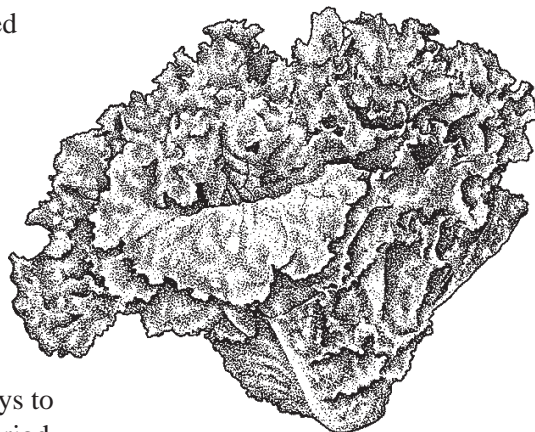
Head types: Great Lakes

Romaines and endives

How to plant Plant mid-April to early June. Space plants 6–9 inches apart.

Hints Keep plants cool to delay bolting by planting in shady areas or by using heavy row cover as a shade cloth in hot weather.

Harvest Outer leaves may be harvested early. Allow 45–55 days to maturity. A 15-foot row yields 10 lb over a 2-week period.



ONIONS

Seed directly, sets (bulbs), or plants • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** *Fresh use:* Walla Walla (does not store well)
Bermuda: Crystal White Wax
Portugal: White Sweet Spanish
Yellow bulb: Fiesta
Bunching or green onions: Evergreen White Bunching, Hardy White Bunching
- How to plant** Set out sets or plants mid-April to June 1. Space bunching onions 2–3 inches apart, bulbing onions 4–6 inches apart.
- Hints** You can plant thickly and then harvest green onions to thin the plants to allow bulbs to develop. Allow soil to dry well between heavy irrigations, especially after mid-June.
- Harvest** Allow 90–100 days after transplanting to maturity. A 10-foot row yields 10 lb over 3 weeks.

PEAS

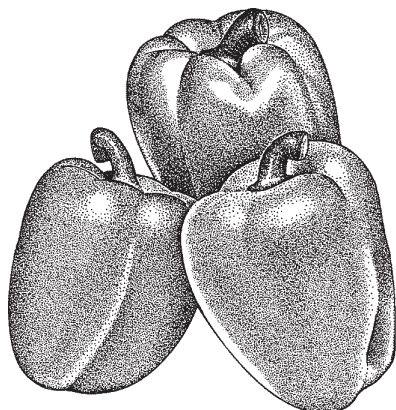
Seed directly • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** *Oriental pea:* Oregon Sugarpod, Oregon Sugarpod II, Wando
Snap pea: Sugar Ann, Sugar Daddy, Sugar Snap, Sugar Bon, Melting Sugar
- How to plant** Plant late April to late May, or as early as soil can be worked. Broadcast seed and thin to 2–6 inches apart.
- Hints** Peas tolerate frost, but plants decline during hot weather. Short bush types normally are shorter season peas, and are highly recommended. Watch for aphids.
- Harvest** Allow 59–70 days to maturity. A 15-foot row yields 3–5 lb per week depending on weather.

PEPPERS

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Bells:* Early Prolific, North Star, Ace, Jupiter, Orobelle (orange), Lilac (purple), Chocolate Beauty, or other early-maturing types
Chiles: Early Jalepeño, Super Cayenne, Anaheim TMR 23 (green chile)
Sweet: Gypsy
Pickling: Pepperoncini, Early Jalepeño, Pimiento
- How to plant** Plant seeds for starts mid-March. Set out plants mid-May to mid-June. Space plants 12–15 inches apart.
- Hints** Peppers do not tolerate frost and need nighttime temperatures of at least 50°F to pollinate. Use floating row covers or other protection.
- Harvest** Allow 65–75 days from transplanting to maturity. Yield varies widely.



POTATOES

Seed pieces • Partially tolerant of frost

Varieties Ranger Russet, Norgold, Yukon Gold (yellow), Kennebec, Red Pontiac

How to plant Plant seed pieces late April to late May. Always use certified seed. Space seed pieces 12–15 inches apart.

Hints Do not use manure in potato beds.

Harvest Begin harvest anytime tubers reach edible size. Harvest as needed until late October, when all tubers should be harvested. White russeted types store better than red or yellow types. A 10-foot row yields about 15 lb.

PUMPKINS

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

Varieties Hybrid Autumn Gold, Small Sugar, Spookie, Jack O'Lantern, Spirit, Baby Bear, Jack Be Little

How to plant Plant seeds for starts in early May. Transplant starts into garden June 1. Space hills (groups of plants) 24–36 inches apart.

Hints Pumpkins do better at elevations below 3,500 feet. Try bush varieties where possible.

Harvest Allow 90 days to maturity for short-season varieties. Yield varies.

RADISHES

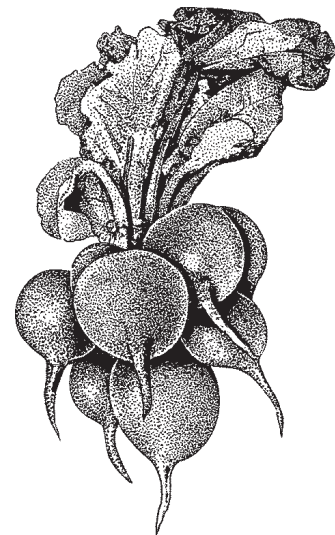
Seed directly • Frost-tolerant

Varieties Burpee White, Champion, Cherry Belle, Easter Egg, Fuego, White Icicle, Sparkler

How to plant Plant seeds directly into garden, planting small areas 10 days apart starting mid-April through mid-June. Space plants 2–3 inches apart. Plant again starting mid-August for a fall crop.

Hints Cover with a floating row cover from time of planting to harvest to protect from maggots.

Harvest Use radishes as soon as the root is large enough, and pull all unused radishes 30 days after sowing. A 12-foot row yields about 6 lb in about 3 weeks.



RHUBARB

Transplants • Frost-tolerant (perennial)

- Varieties** MacDonald, Bloomsdale, Chipman, Canada Red, Victoria, Crimson Wine, Crimson
- How to plant** Plant roots in mid-May. Plant the roots 4 inches below the surface. Space 24–36 inches apart.
- Hints** Mulch with 8–10 inches of straw or manure in winter.
- Harvest** Do not harvest until the second season, then pull only those stalks at least 1 inch thick. Leave other stalks to replenish the plant for winter. Each plant yields 4–8 lb over 6 weeks.

SPINACH

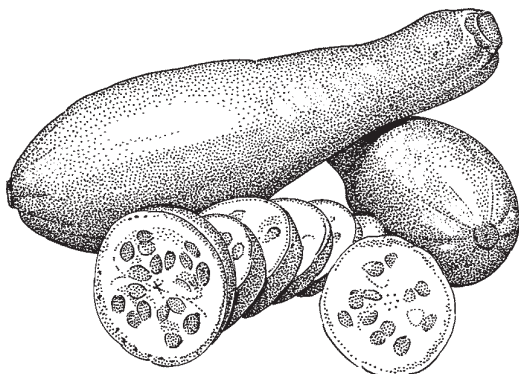
Seed directly • Frost-tolerant

- Varieties** Melody Hybrid, Avon Hybrid, and many others
- How to plant** Plant seeds as early as soil can be worked. Plant seeds every 2 weeks for a steady supply. Space plants 4–6 inches apart.
- Hints** Use heat- and bolt-resistant varieties for spring plantings.
- Harvest** Allow 40–50 days to maturity. A 100-square-foot area yields 25 lb.

SQUASH, SUMMER

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Green types:* Burpee Hybrid Zucchini, Cocozelle
Scallop types: Early White Bush Scallops, Sunburst
Yellow types: Gold Rush, Sundance, Seneca, Early Summer Crookneck, Early Prolific
Other: Sun Drops
- How to plant** Start seeds indoors in early May. Plant homegrown or purchased starts late May or early June. Space plants 24–36 inches apart.
- Hints** Protect from frost. Cool summers delay harvest. Summer squash needs lots of nitrogen.
- Harvest** Allow 50–60 days to maturity. Two hills yield 16 lb in 8 weeks.



SQUASH, WINTER

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Acorn*: Cream of the Crop, Bush Table Queen (85 days)
Butternut: Butternut (95 days)
Delicata: Sugar Leaf, Honey Boat
Spaghetti: Tivoli
Hubbard: Hubbard (110 days)
- How to plant** Start seeds indoors around May 1. Set outside late May to early June. Space plants 24–36 inches apart.
- Hints** Best results are achieved at elevations below 3,500 feet. Using heat sinks (e.g., rocks or retaining walls) or floating row covers for nighttime heat retention is highly recommended. Fertilize the same as summer squash.
- Harvest** Allow 85 days to more than 110 days to maturity. Winter squash must be well-matured when harvested or they are watery and have poor taste. Let harvested fruits cure in the sun for 1 week before storage. Each plant yields 10–40 lb depending on variety.

TOMATOES

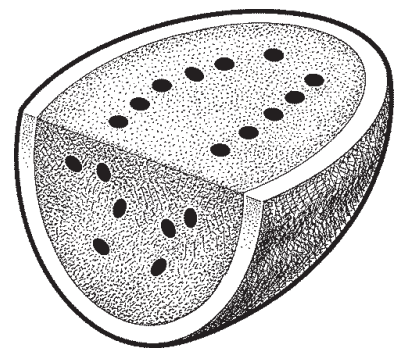
Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** *Early types*: Oregon Spring, Siletz, Early Girl, Northern Exposure, Pixie, Patio (container), Siberian
Cherry types: Gold Nugget, Sweet 100, Sweet Million, Red Robin
Late types: Big Beef, Mountain Delight, Better Boy
Paste types: Oroma, Saucy, Viva Italia, Monix, Roma
- How to plant** Start plants in mid-March or purchase, paying special attention to short-season varieties. Set plants outside Memorial Day or later, 18–24 inches apart if supported.
- Hints** Cover at night until established. Plant tomatoes in the warmest, most protected part of the garden. Avoid excess nitrogen.
- Harvest** Each plant yields 5–20 lb.

WATERMELONS

Transplants • Frost-sensitive

- Varieties** Hybrid Jade Star, Golden Crown, Sugar Baby
- How to plant** Set out 2- 4-week-old transplants June 1. Space plants 24–36 inches apart.
- Hints** Success is extremely difficult at higher elevations. Use short-season varieties. Plant in a protected area and use row covers, cloches, or cold frames. Plant in rocky areas for added heat retention.
- Harvest** Melons are ripe when the melon separates from the vine easily, the ground spot is fully white or slightly yellowing, and the tendril nearest the fruit is dried. Yield varies.



Eastern Oregon Vegetable Garden Calendar

B=Plant bulbs, C=Plant crowns, H=Harvest, R=Plant roots, S=Direct seed, T=Transplant

Vegetable	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Asparagus		H →	C →							
Beans				S →		H →				
Beets		S →			H →	SH →		H →		
Broccoli		T →		H →	T →			H →		
Brussels Sprouts			T →		H →	T →		H →		
Cabbage		T →				TH →	H →			
Carrots		S →			H →	SH →		H →		
Cantaloupes			T →				H →			
Cauliflower			T →		H →	T →		H →		
Chard			S →			H →				
Corn, sweet			S →			H →				
Cucumbers			T →			H →				
Eggplants			T →				H →			
Garlic						H →		B →		
Kohlrabi			ST →		H →					
Leeks			T →				H →			
Lettuce		S →	H →							
Onions		T →				H →				
Peas		S →	H →							
Peppers			T →			H →				
Potatoes		S →					H →			
Pumpkins			T →				H →			
Radishes		S →	SH →	H →						
Rhubarb			HR →							
Spinach		S →	H →							
Squash, summer			T →		H →					
Squash, winter			T →				H →			
Tomatoes			T →		H →					
Watermelons			T →			H →				

For more information

OSU Extension publications

Gardening with Composts, Mulches, and Row

Covers, EC 1247, by N.S. Mansour (reprinted 1997). \$1.00

Grow Your Own Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Onions, and Similar Crops, EC 1231, by N.S. Mansour (reprinted 1993). 50¢

Grow Your Own Cucumbers, EC 1226, by N.S. Mansour (reprinted 1997). No charge.

Grow Your Own Lettuce, Spinach, and Swiss Chard, EC 1268, by N.S. Mansour and C. Raab (reprinted 1996). 75¢

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