



Vegetable Gardening III

Maintaining the Garden

Presented by
Harriet Carter, Amye Foelsch, Ellen King, Thomas Bolles

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Housekeeping Recap

- Evaluations
- Situation Analysis



- Presentations & Handouts
 - www.mgpw.org/index.php/gardening-information/sustainable-vegetable-garden-series-class-notes
- Videos
 - www.mgpw.org/index.php/gardening-information/resources
- Companion Planting: Basic Concepts & Resources (ATTRA)
 - attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/summaries/summary.php?pub=72

Questions from Vegetable Gardening II

- **Any specifics on how to grow dill, kohlrabi and figs**

Dill: If you seed it, it will come. Prune frequently to deter flower formation (if that's what you want)

Kohlrabi: Sow 3-4 weeks (c. beginning of April) before average last frost or mid-late summer, 45-60 d maturity, harvest before average daily temps exceed 75 F. Also see

extension.umn.edu/vegetables/growing-kohlrabi

www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scene1357.html

plantvillage.psu.edu/topics/kohlrabi/infos

www.uky.edu/ccd/sites/www.uky.edu.ccd/files/kohlrabi.pdf

Questions from Vegetable Gardening II

- **Any specifics on how to grow dill, kohlrabi and figs**

Figs:

extension.umd.edu/hgic/topics/figs

marylandgrows.umd.edu/2017/10/20/the-elusive-fig/

njaes.rutgers.edu/FS1198/

extension.tennessee.edu/publications/Documents/SP307-I.pdf

Questions from Vegetable Gardening II

- **If we don't even have beds now, at what point would we want to get out and make beds? As soon as the soil is workable?**

Workable = not too much moisture

Sheet mulching – might be later in the spring before the bed is ready

Cover with black plastic – might not kill perennials like turf

Build raised beds – once soil is workable

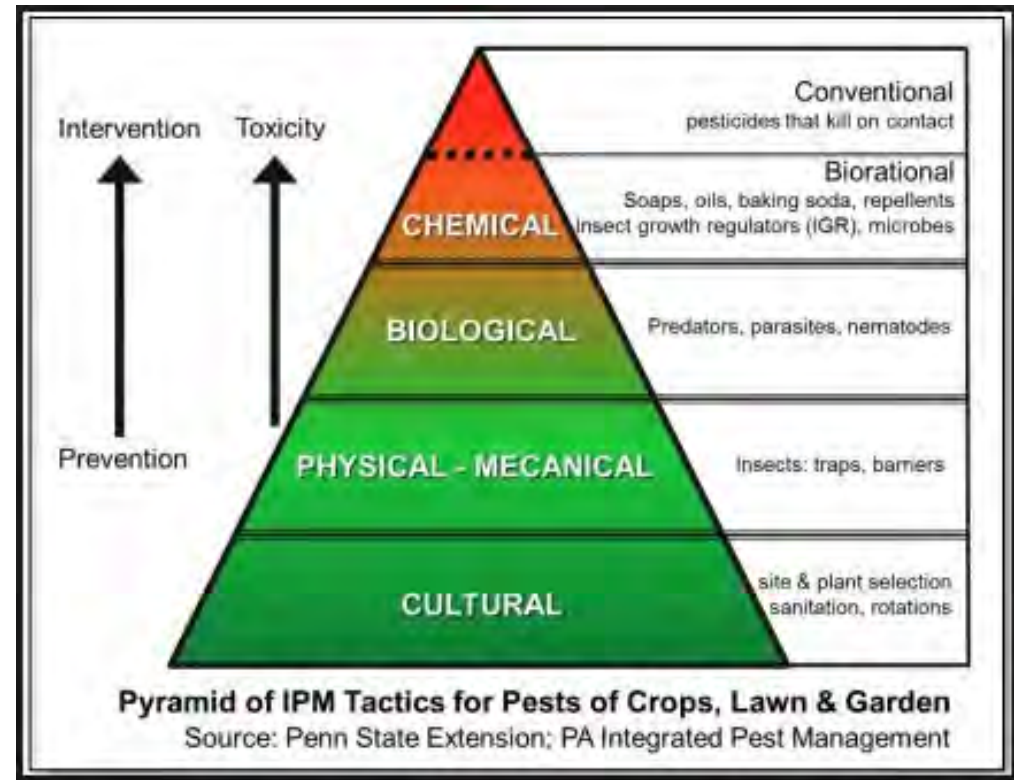
Tillage – once the soil is workable

Containers – may be a good stop-gap while you develop your beds

IPM: Integrated Pest Management

Ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage and minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and non-target organisms and the environment.

- Use cultural practices that encourage healthy plants
- Monitor for problems
- ID pest/cause
- Determine if treatment is really needed
- Select control strategy starting with controls that minimize health and environmental risks



Managing Insects

Goal: Encourage the good bugs, control the bad ones, without the use of harmful insecticides.

Before planting, gain an understanding of the pest (bad bug), and the beneficial organism (good bug) associated with crop:

1. Correctly identify adult pests and beneficial insects
2. Correctly identify immature life stages such as eggs, nymphs & larvae
3. Learn and look for the signs and symptoms

Remember, pests are more effectively controlled when their numbers are low.

Recognizing Insect Damage

Plants are damaged by insect's mouth parts:

- Chewing mouth part
- Sucking mouth part (beak)

Which leave behind signs & symptoms:

- Chewed leaves
- Discoloration
- Distortion
- Dieback
- Insect products



Questions To Ask:

What insect pests can I expect, based on what crops I'm planting?

What do the offensive bugs look like?

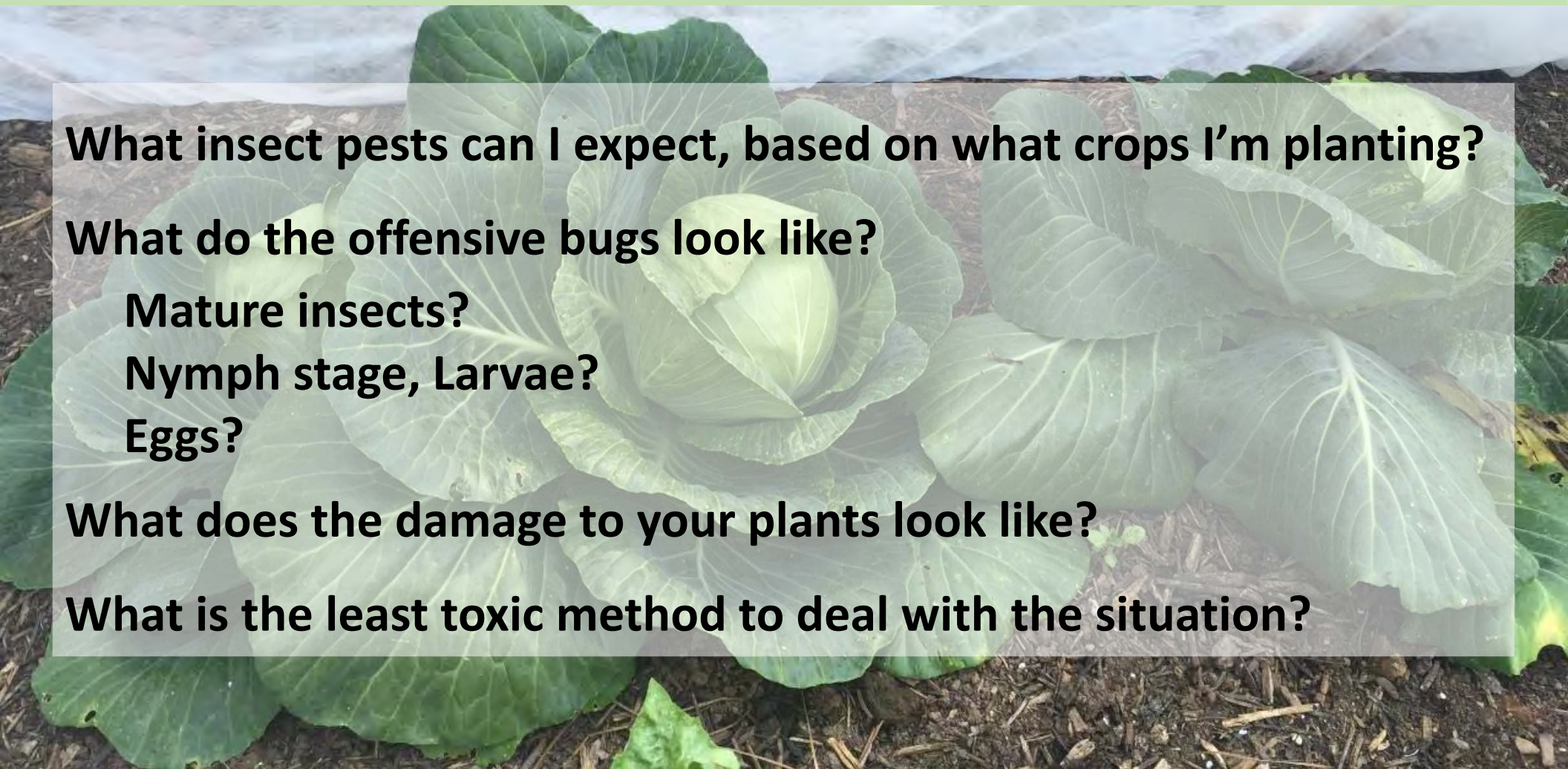
Mature insects?

Nymph stage, Larvae?

Eggs?

What does the damage to your plants look like?

What is the least toxic method to deal with the situation?



Unwelcome Garden Guests





Adult



Japanese Beetle



Grubs



Damage



Bad Bug Swimming Pool

- Collect plastic jars
- Add water and a bit of dish soap
- Place them conveniently
- Drop in – bugs, eggs, larvae



Asparagus Beetle



Common A.B.



Spotted A.B.





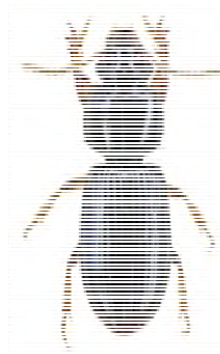
Top Slug Predators



Harvestman (Daddy Longlegs)



Wolf spiders



Black ground beetle



Firefly larvae
(multiple species)

Rove beetles
- think earwig
w/o the pincers





Squash Bugs



Eggs



Photo credit:
U of MD

Damage



Nymphs



Harlequin Bug



Adult



Eggs



Nymphs



Damage



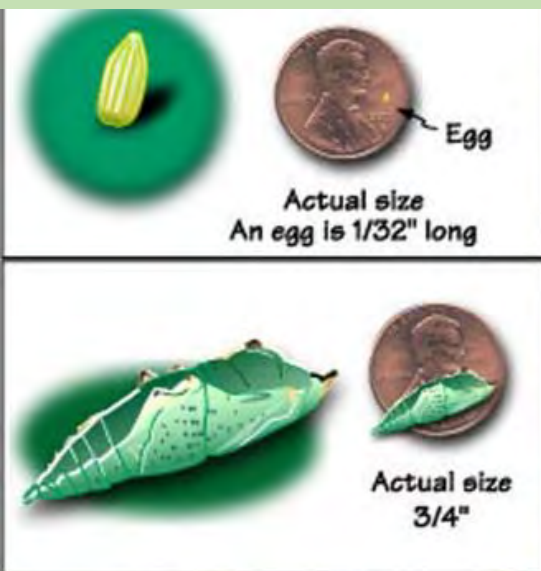
Row Cover



Trap Crop



Imported Cabbage Worm

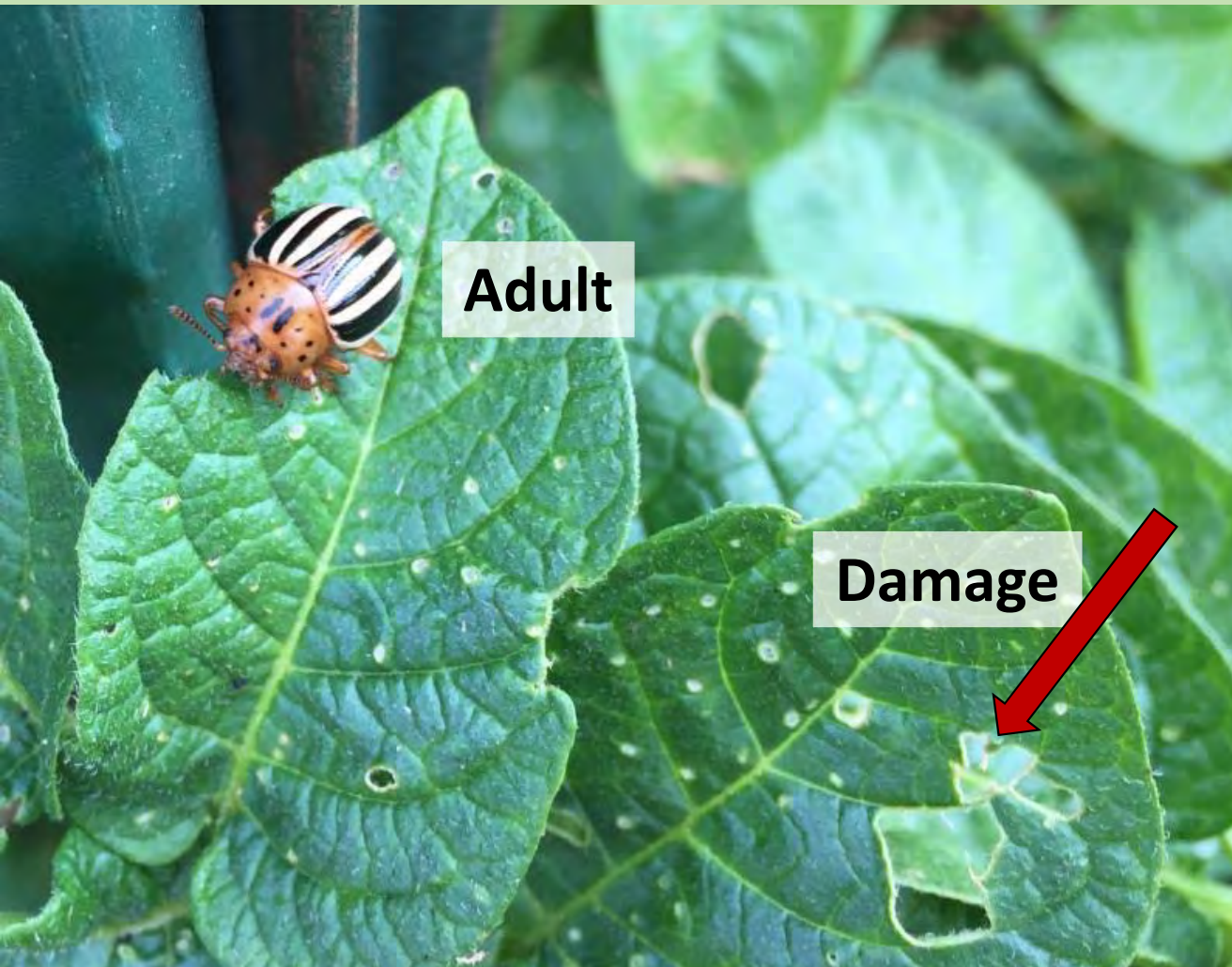


Black Army Cutworm

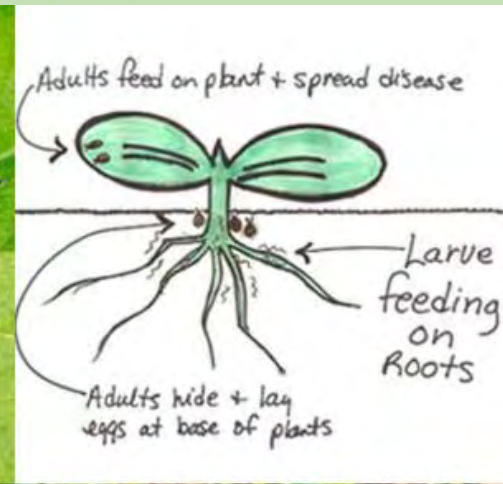
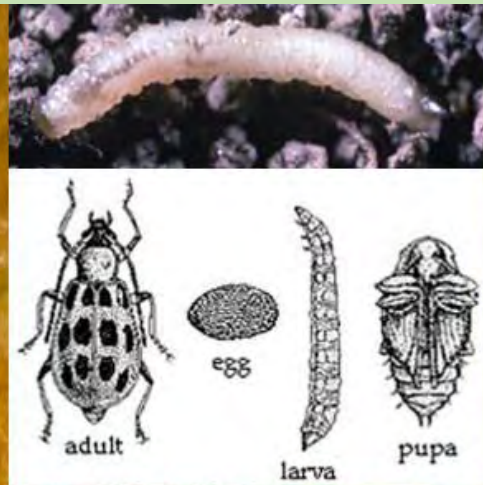


Sign

Colorado Potato Beetle



Cucumber Beetle



Damage

Good Bugs Can Help

It's just as important to know what to leave alone in your vegetable garden.



Encourage beneficial predators who hunt, attack, and kill the bad bugs. This means less bad bugs for you to deal with!

Welcome Garden Guests



Green Lacewing



Praying Mantis



Chinese Mantis



Egg Cases



Native Carolina
Mantis

M. J. Raupp



A Reason to Welcome Both the Bad & the Good



Braconid Wasp vs. Hornworm



Photo credit:
R.J. Reynolds



2. When done feeding, larvae chew a hole in skin of caterpillar, then squeeze through

EGGS & LARVAE

3. Once outside, the larvae spin cocoons

4. Fully spun cocoon. Wasp will pupate inside, then emerge as adult

1. Eggs are laid into caterpillar body by female wasp. They hatch into larvae that feed on caterpillar insides

Lisa Forehand
NC STATE UNIVERSITY



Why We Don't Use Insecticides in the Garden



Tachinid Fly



Tachinid Fly Eggs



Tiphia Wasp larvae
feeding on grubs



Tiphia Wasp

Practice Beneficial Insect Gardening

Interplant flowers among your vegetable garden.

Without flowers to attract pollinators there would be no vegetables like cucumbers, melons, and squash.



Photo credit: Meghan Foelsch

Resources That Can Help



https://rockingham.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/rockingham_ext_vt_edu/files/horticulture/ipminsectguide.pdf

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/FAQ/natural-enemies-poster.pdf>

Key Takeaways

An observant gardener is the best deterrent

- Walk the garden everyday
- Take a close look for damaged leaves, egg masses, frass and bugs
- Research a bug's life cycle
- Remember pesticides do not discriminate and will kill the good bugs too
- Understand that no matter what there will be some damage... and that is okay!



The Importance of Learning a Bug's Life Cycle





Egg Stage
3-5 days



Adult Stage

Life Cycle of a LadyBug

4-8 WEEKS



Larval Stage
20-30 days



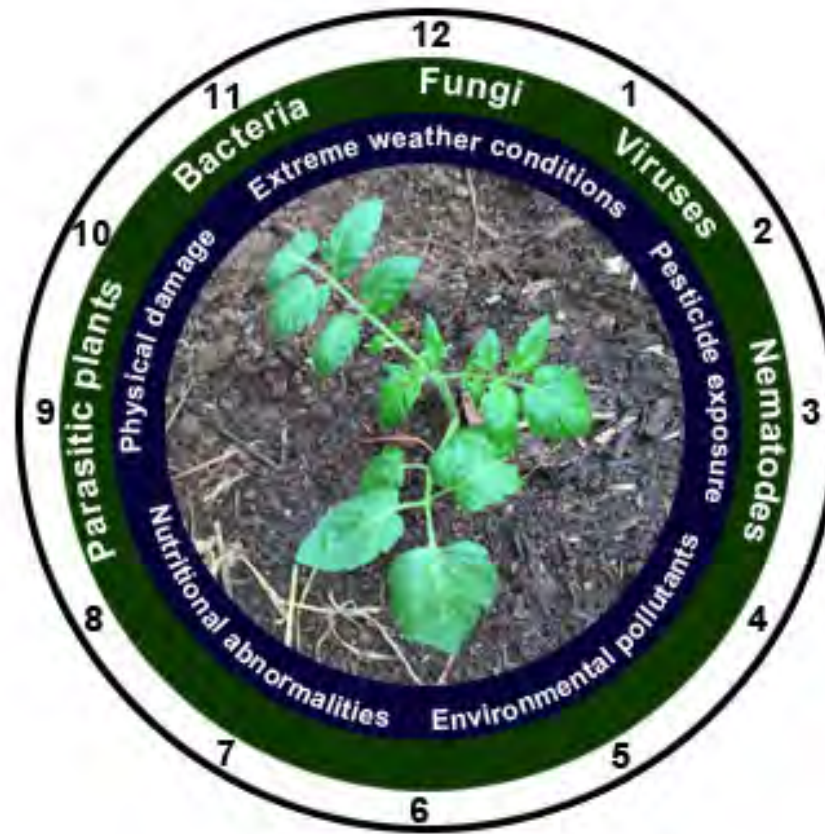
Pupa Stage
3-12 days

Disease

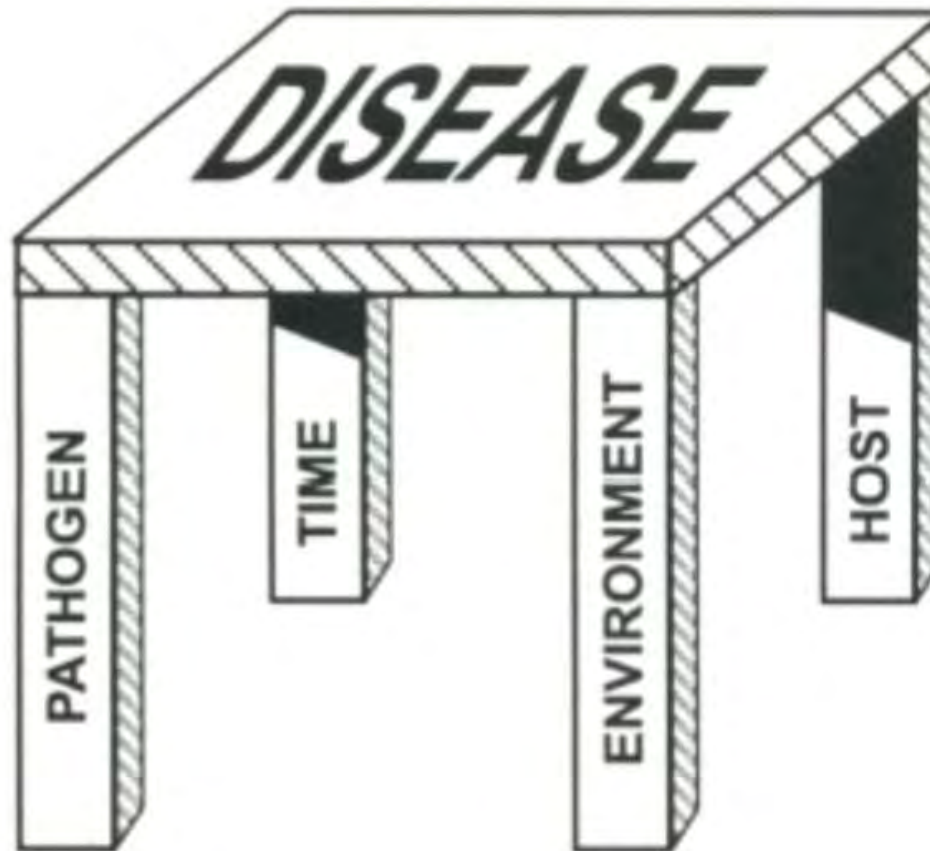


An impairment of the **normal state of living** that interrupts, modifies or stresses vital functions.

Components for Disease Development



How to Build a Sturdy Table for Disease



Defense Against Disease



Good observational and detective skills

Location

Grow the soil

**Choose resistant or tolerant
plant varieties**

Good cultural practices

“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

Questions to Ask:

- What diseases are common to the vegetable plant you are growing?
- What does the damage to your plants look like?
- Is the problem spreading gradually?
- Do other plants show signs of the same issue?
- What environmental conditions favor the disease?
- Is more than one factor involved?
- What is the least toxic method to deal with the situation?

Early Blight

Checklist approach:

- ☐ Close inspection of plant & surrounding area
 - Look for more than one factor
- ☐ Take pictures
- ☐ Research online:
 - Google “Common diseases on ____ plant:.edu”
- ☐ Make a match
- ☐ Learn & Compare:
 - Environmental conditions disease favors
 - How it spreads
 - Least toxic method to handle situation
- ☐ Take action, remain vigilant & observant



Resource That Can Help



Publication 426-363

Selected Vegetable Diseases

R. Allen Simon: Extension Specialist, Horticulture, Southwest Virginia Agricultural Research and Extension Center

Disease or Other Cause	Vegetables	Symptoms	How to Control
Anthrax	Beans Cucumbers Cantaloupes Watermelons Peppers Tomatoes	Check for reddish-brown or black sunken spots or blotches on leaves, stems, pods, and/or fruits.	Practice two-year or longer rotation. Avoid overwatering and keep weeds removed. Destroy plant waste after harvest. Spray or dust with approved fungicides. Use certified seed. Spray with approved chemical controls.
Early Blight or Target Spot	Tomatoes Potatoes	Brown to black spots on leaves and stems. Spots are angular to round with concentric rings (targets). Spots may merge to kill portions of leaves and defoliate the plants, starting at the base. Tomato fruit may sunscald and show sunken leathery spots near the stem.	Practice crop rotation and destroy plant waste after harvest. Use well-drained soil and keep weeds down. Space plants to allow good air circulation. Use resistant varieties. Spray or dust with approved chemical controls.
Late Blight	Potatoes Tomatoes	Develops during wet, humid season. Irregular, greenish-black, water-soaked spots develop on leaves, petioles, and stems. May resemble sunscald or frost damage in advanced stage. A sparse whitish mold appears on underleaf surface. Fruits and tubers also affected.	Same as for Early Blight. See above.
Septal Leaf Blight	Tomato	Forme circular spots randomly scattered across leaflets. The centers are often gray and under favorable conditions, will have small black fruiting bodies. Lower leaves affected first. Spotted leaves become chlorotic and dry out quickly.	Treat seed with hot water. Control weeds, especially of solanaceous family. Pick off affected leaves and destroy. Spray with approved chemical controls.
Downy Mildew	Cucumbers Cantaloupes Pumpkins	Yellow to dark areas that may be vague or sharply defined, occurring on upper surface of older leaves. While to dark cottony mold on underside of leaves and on bean pods. Vines may be scorched and killed.	For cultural controls, same as Powdery Mildew. Consult Extension agent for approved chemical controls, as resistance has been known to develop.
Powdery Mildew	Squash Pumpkins Watermelons Cantaloupes Cucumbers	White or brown erasly growth on leaves and young stems, especially on upper surface and occasionally on the fruit. Plants may yellow and wither, while fruit sun-scalds or ripens prematurely.	Use resistant varieties. Practice sanitation and good weed control. Space plants well. Destroy crop residues. Spray with approved chemical controls.

www.ck12.org

[illegible]

https://pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-363/426-363_pdf.pdf

Provide a Sample

How to collect and provide a sample:

- Call the office ahead of time
(Monday and Tuesday's are the best days to bring in a sample,
Hours 8 am – 5 pm)
- Obtain a fresh sample in the morning
(Include disease area, but also the margin between healthy tissues
and diseased tissue)
- Include as much of the plant as practical
- Place in a clean paper bag, left open, and
bring to office ASAP
(protect from crushing, freezing or heat)
- Label
(Date of collection, variety, statement of problem,
your name and contact information)

Providing your observations, background
information on management practices,
environmental conditions, and rate
of disease development is a beneficial!



Help Desk:

8033 Ashton Ave.,

Suite 105

Manassas, VA 20109

703-792-7747

Master_gardener@pwcgov.org

Key Takeaways

An observant gardener is the best defense

- **Know the normal growth pattern of the plant**
- **Practice prevention**
- **Ask questions & document**
 - Living factors: start in one area, progress over time, random, one plant species
 - Non-living factors: appear suddenly, no progression, different plant species
- **Look for more than one cause**
- **Turn to resources that can help**



Managing Wildlife Damage

How to Control Unwanted Critters



IPM for Wildlife

- Identify species before you choose a control, look for signs
- Don't treat wild animals as pets or entertainment
- Keep wild animals wild, don't feed them around your home
- Make your property less hospitable to the offenders
- Use the least toxic or hazardous approach



The Worst Offenders

- Rabbits
- Deer
- Groundhogs
- Squirrels
- Moles/Voles





Controlling Wildlife

- Habitat Modification

- Mow tall grass and remove brush piles

- Repellents

- Combination provides most effective solution
 - Most are sprayed on plants. Some sprays can't be used on edible crops or vegetable gardens. Read and follow all label restrictions.

- Exclusion

- Fencing – deer fencing, chicken wire, mesh
 - Netting
 - Cages for gardens or plants



Nuisance Wildlife

- Under state law, nuisance species can be killed at anytime and in any manner that is legal under state and local laws
- It is NOT legal to trap live wildlife and move it to another location.
- Permit or hunting license is required to use lethal methods on **other** wildlife that becomes a nuisance.

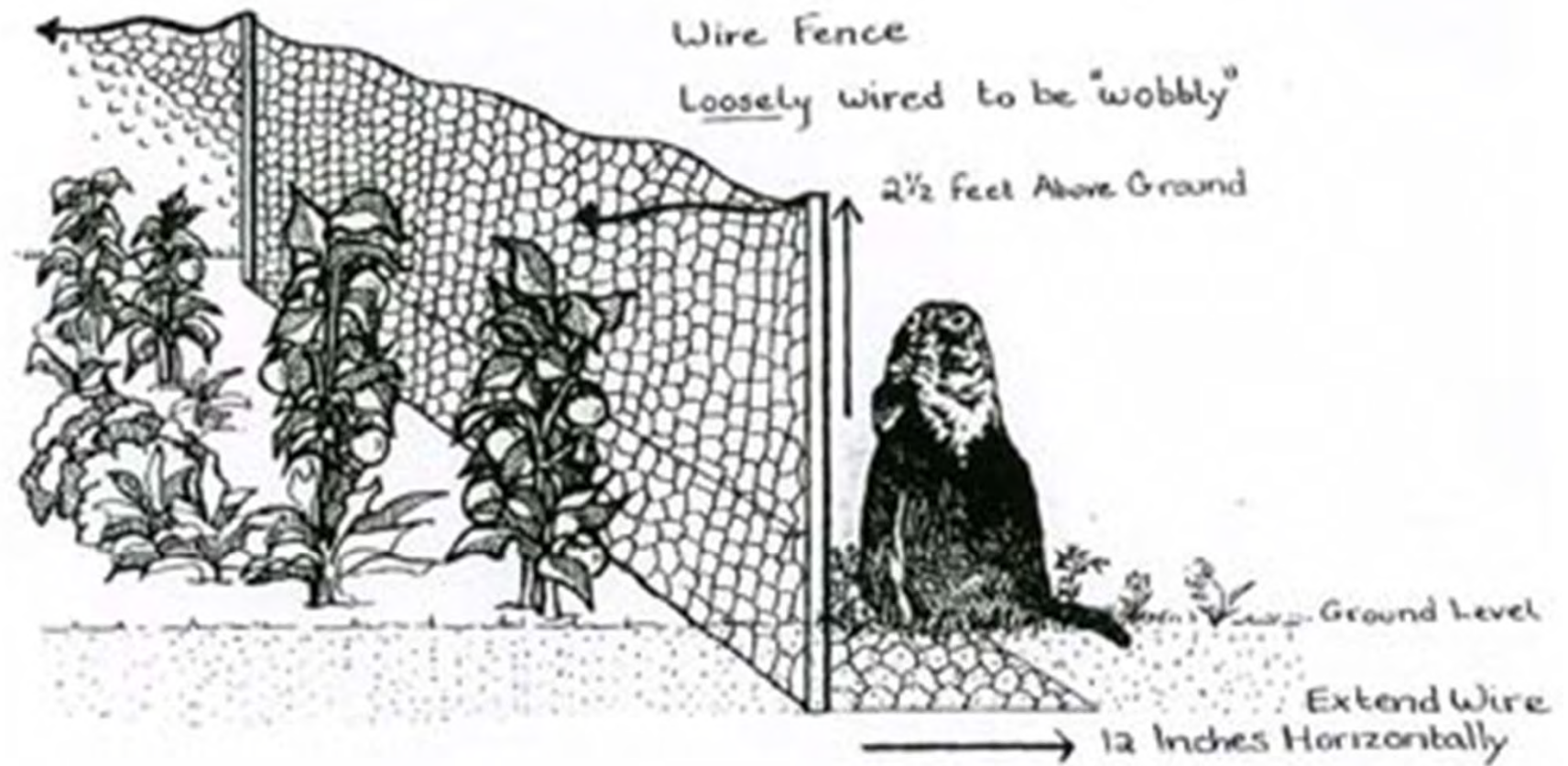


Groundhogs

- Nuisance species...
- Favorite Hobbies
 - Digging many, many holes
 - Climbing **sturdy** fences
 - Eating Vegetables
 - Building a home under yours
- How to prevent damage?
 - Human activity is a deterrent
 - Groundhog fence



Groundhog Fence



Floppy Top to Deter Climbers



Groundhog Hotel



Sweet Potato Protection





Examples of Exclusion





Voles



Runways

A few words about snakes (Reptiles)



Garter Snake



Juvenile Rat Snake



Garter Snake



Adult Black Rat Snake

Eastern Copperhead (venomous snake)



Eastern Copperheads

Don't Confuse Juvenile Eastern Rat Snakes with Copperheads



Juvenile Eastern Rat Snake vs. Eastern Copperhead

Close-up of a Dekay's Brown Snake (Non-venomous)



Facts about Snakes in Virginia

- Snakes are generally shy
- They are beneficial because they eat mice, slugs, grubs, and insects.
- Given an opportunity they will go after baby birds or eggs
- They are food for other wildlife such as hawks.
- Most species are harmless, however there are few venomous species that can be harmful to people and pets.
- It is illegal to kill snakes in Virginia



- Virginia Wildlife information
<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/>
- Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators—Virginia
www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/nuisance/trappers
- Wildlife Rehabilitators (injured)
www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/injured/rehabilitators
- State Endangered Species issues
www.dgif.state.va.us.wildlife

Additional Resources

- Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage Online handbook details ID, control and management of over 90 species of wildlife

<http://www.icwdm.org/handbook/index.asp>

- Federal Endangered Species issues

www.fws.gov/endangered

- Animal tracks and profiles www.enature.com



Vegetable Spotlights

- Next slides highlight “most commonly” grown plants
- Amended soil
- Typically full sun
- Water source and water dependent on plant requirements
- Wind protection
- Newer gardeners consider buying plants rather than starting seeds indoors
 - (See planting calendar)
 - Mulch to control weeds and disease, soil temp, water retention

- Family – Solanaceous
 - Warm season crop (generally around Mothers' day)
 - Planting Methods:
 - Indoor
 - Start 6-8 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Transplant outside
 - Outdoor
 - Plant in full sun (8+ hours)
 - Plant deeply to encourage strong roots
 - Trim off bottom leaves
 - Mulch to control weeds and disease, soil temp, water retention
 - Plant near a convenient water source and water regularly
 - Keep them at the limit of water/drought stress to enhance flavor
- Space 18-36 inches by 36 inches if staked or caged
Can be grown in containers



Tomatoes



- Growth Habits

- Vine vs. bush
- Cage
- Determinate vs. Indeterminate
- Heirlooms vs. hybrids
- Choose the variety best suited to your area



Tomatoes

- Common Pests

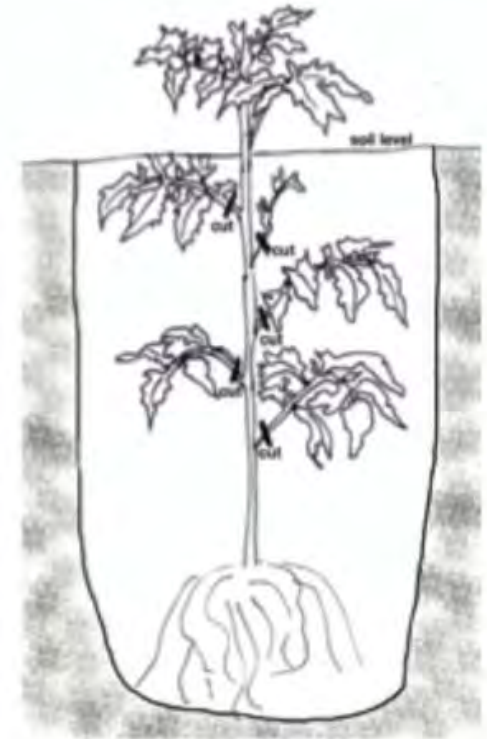
- Hornworm
- Stink bugs
- Japanese beetles

- Harvesting

- First ready in approximately 60 days, variety dependent, up to 105 days
- Continue picking until frost
- Harvest mature green tomatoes fall before killing frost is expected

- Companions

- Onions, asparagus, carrot, cucumber, marigolds, basil, parsley, garlic



- Family – Solanaceous
- Warm season crop
- Planting Methods:
 - Indoor
 - Start 6-8 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Transplant outside
 - Outdoor
 - Plant in full sun
 - Space 18-24 inches apart in rows 30-26 inches apart
 - Mulch to control weeds, soil temp, water retention
 - Water regularly
 - Can be grown in containers
- Growth Habits
 - Typically grow upright – use cages
 - Hot and banana are better performers in our area than sweet peppers



Peppers



- Common Pests
 - Colorado potato beetles
 - Flea beetles
 - Leaf hoppers
 - Note: these are more common to other plants
- Harvesting
 - 100-120 days from seed
 - Peppers start green and turn color
 - 70-85 days from transplants
 - Harvest sweet peppers when they reach desired size
- Companions
 - Asparagus, basil, garlic, marigolds, parsley

Peppers



- Family – Cucurbit
- Warm season crop
- Planting Methods:
 - Indoor
 - Start 3-4 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Transplant outside
 - Outdoor
 - Plant in full sun
 - Heavy feeders
 - Need well amended soil and significant watering
 - Space 12-18 inches by 48-72 inches in rows, 24-36 inches by 48-72 inches in hills; closer if trellised
- Growth Habits
 - Generally vines, but some bush
 - Ideally trellised



Cucumbers



Cucumbers



- Common Pests
 - Cucumber beetles
 - Aphids
- Harvesting
 - 50-70 days
 - After at least 2 inches in length
 - Know mature length for variety
 - Before turning yellow
 - Yellow varieties pick before fruit turns gold
- Companions
 - Beans, cabbage family, corn, peas, radishes, sunflowers, nasturtiums, marigolds

- Family - Convolvulaceae
- Warm Season Crop
- Planting Methods
 - Indoor
 - Plants can be started from tuber
 - 4 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Outdoor
 - Plant slips in full sun 8+ hours/day
 - Slightly acidic soil (6.0-6.5 ph)
 - Prefers loamy or sandy soil
 - Space 3 feet apart

Sweet Potatoes



Sweet Potatoes

- Growth Habits
 - Tubers grow below soil level
 - Leaves spread profusely above ground
- Common Pests
 - Wireworm and root-knot nematodes
- Harvesting
 - About 90-120 days after planting
 - Tops begin to die back as it gets close to harvest time
 - Should be harvested before the first frost
 - Air dry then move to storage
- Companions
 - Okra, peppers, sunflowers



- Family – Composite

- Cool season crop

- Planting Methods:

- Lettuce seeds should be chilled in refrigerator for two weeks before planting

- Indoor

- Start 3 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Transplant outside

- Outdoor

- Sow seeds in early spring as soon as soil can be worked and in late summer
 - Plant in sun in cooler weather; shade in hot weather
 - Does not enjoy “full sun”
 - Space leaf lettuce 2-4 inches in rows 12-18 inches apart
 - Space Romaine or Butterhead: 4-10 inches in rows at least 12 inches apart; Crisphead: 12-15 inches apart in rows at least 18 inches apart
 - Can be grown in containers

Lettuce



- Growth Habits

- Head or leaf lettuce available
 - Leaf lettuce is easier to grow
- Cut and come again
- Bolts

- Common Pests

- Slugs
- Aphids



Lettuce



- Harvesting

- 40-80 days
- As soon as plants are 5-6 inches tall
- Harvest every other “head” of the largest plants to thin

- Companions

- Carrots, cucumbers, onions, radishes, strawberries, garlic, chives



Lettuce



- Includes: Brussel sprouts, radish, broccoli, cabbage, kale, rutabagas, bok choy, turnips
- Cool season crops
- Planting Methods:
 - Indoor
 - Start 4-6 weeks before planting date
 - Harden off
 - Transplant outside
 - Outdoor
 - Best grown under row covers for insect protection
 - Most can be grown in both spring and fall
 - Brussel sprouts and turnips better suited to fall
 - Spacing varies among this group
 - Some can be grown in containers

Crucifer Family



- Growth Habits Vary

- Common Pests

- Harlequin bugs
- Cabbage worms
- Cutworms

- Harvesting

- Leaves can be harvested separately prior to fruit
 - Radishes, turnips, broccoli

- Companions

- Beets, celery, corn, dill, nasturtiums, onions, sage, sunflowers

Crucifer Family



Vegetable Visuals and Food Safety

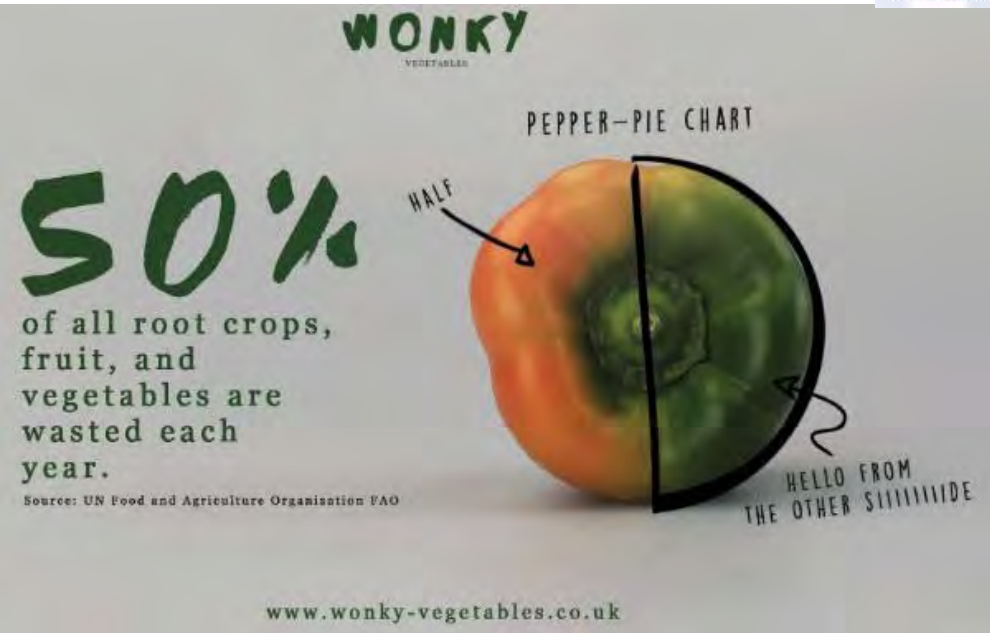
Grocery Store Veg is Not Home Grown Veg

- Can be picked before ripe
- Can be bred for ease of harvest, uniformity, harvest time, color, disease resistance, storage life, etc.
[Usually at the expense of taste]
- Sorted by size, color and quality
- Less than perfect specimens are discarded or used in processed products





Veg Isn't Always Pretty



Can You Still Eat These? Yes

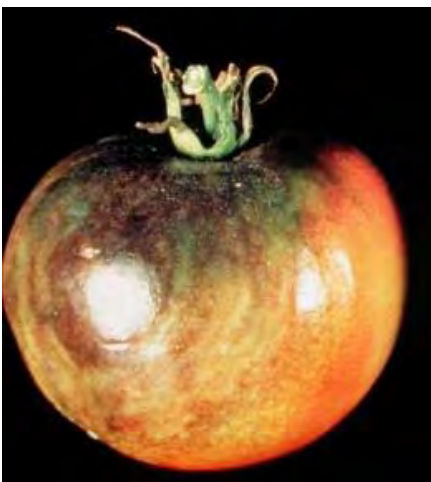


Can You Still Eat These? Maybe



Can You Still Eat These?

Maybe



Wait Times

- If you use **manure** in your garden, FSMA and GAP guidelines recommend
 - crops that contact the soil, like leafy greens, the minimum waiting period between manure application and harvest is 120 days
 - crops that do not contact the soil the minimum waiting period between manure application and harvest is 90 days
- If you use **pesticides** – even organic ones – read the label carefully and follow the wait times on the label.

Safe Handling of Fresh Produce

- Microorganisms are difficult to completely wash off produce
 - Keep pets/wildlife out of the garden
 - Minimize the risk of contamination by using clean equipment
 - Be careful to avoid damaging produce
 - Keep out of direct sunlight
 - Get produce to their storage temperature as soon as possible
 - Discard produce that has not been refrigerated within 4 hours of being cut, peeled or cooked
- If using damaged produce, cut out damage
 - Cut at least 1 inch away from damaged area
 - Clean knife after each cut

Cleaning Fresh Produce

- Wait until you are going to use or process before rinsing
 - Excessive moisture during storage can increase microbial growth
- Use a clean brush to scrub the exterior of produce with hard/firm rinds
 - If there are pathogens on the exterior of a vegetable, your knife will pick that up when you cut into it
- Rinse with clean running water
 - Don't soak in water as it can cause cross contamination
 - Pat dry with paper towels
- Don't use soaps or other chemicals to wash produce
 - Produce can absorb these and give off flavors and smells
- CSU Extension's *Washing Fresh Produce* Videos
 - <http://farmtotable.colostate.edu/videos.php>

Short Term Storage of Fresh Produce

Table Source:

pubs.ext.vt.edu/FST/FST-234/FST-234.html

Many fruits and vegetables that can be held at room temperature while whole, should be refrigerated once cut.

Table 1. Recommended storage temperature and shelf life of common produce items. The storage times listed in this chart are helpful guidelines, not set rules.

Storage location	Fruits	Shelf life	Vegetables, herbs, spices	Shelf life	Vegetables, herbs, spices	Shelf life
Store In refrigerator (set at 41 F or lower)	Apples	>7 days	Artichokes	1-2 weeks	Green onions	1-2 weeks
	Apricots	2-3 days	Asparagus	3-4 days	Herbs	1 week
	Blackberries	1-2 days	Beets	7-10 days	Leeks	1-2 weeks
	Blueberries	1-2 days	Broccoli	3-5 days	Lettuce	1 week
	Cherries	1-2 days	Cabbage	1-2 weeks	Lima beans	3-5 days
	Citrus fruits	1-2 weeks	Carrots	3 weeks	Mushrooms	2 days
	Cut fruits	2-4 days	Cauliflower	3-5 days	Peas	3-5 days
	Grapes	3-4 days	Celery	1-2 weeks	Peppers	4-5 days
	Mango	1 week	Cucumbers	4-5 days	Radishes	10-14 days
	Raspberries	1-2 days	Eggplant	3-4 days	Spinach	3-7 days
	Strawberries	1-2 days	Ginger	1-2 weeks	Summer squash	4-5 days
			Green beans	1 week	Sweet corn	1-2 days
Ripen, then store In refrigerator	Avocados	3-5 days				
	Kiwifruit	3-4 days				
	Nectarines	3-4 days				
	Peaches	3-4 days				
	Pears	3-4 days				
	Plums	3-4 days				
Store out of direct sunlight and at room temperature	Apples	<7 days	Basil	1 week	Sweet potatoes	2-3 weeks
	Bananas	Until ripe	Dry onions*	2-4 weeks	Winter squash	1 week
	Citrus fruit	10 days	Garlic*	1 month		
	Mangoes	3-5 days	Potatoes	1-2 months		
	Melons	1-2 days	Pumpkins	2-3 months		
	Pineapple	5-7 days	Tomatoes	Until ripe		

Sources: Kader et al. (2012); McCurdy, Peutz, and Wittman (2009).

*Potatoes, onions, and garlic should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated location, such as a pantry.

Long Term Food Storage

- **Use Modern Recipes From Reputable Sources**

- Extension web sites
- Current Ball and Kerr publications
- National Center for Food Preservation (nchfp.uga.edu)

- Some helpful resources

- USDA Complete Guide to Home Canning, 2015 revision
nchfp.uga.edu/publications/publications_usda.html
- Can It Safely
pubs.ext.vt.edu/FST/FST-114/FST-114.html
- Pressure Canning
pubs.ext.vt.edu/348/348-585/348-585.html
- Boiling Water Bath Canning
pubs.ext.vt.edu/348/348-594/348-594.html

Freezing Fruits and Vegetables

pubs.ext.vt.edu/348/348-596/348-596.html



Saturday in the Garden Topics @ The Teaching

9 am-12 noon, set up 8 am

April 25	What is a Weed, Springtime Weed Management and in Small Spaces
May 16	Permaculture and Yoga in the Garden + Plant Sale
June 20	Composting
July 25	The Cut Flower Garden
August 15	Growing Mushrooms + Cover Crops
Sept 19	New Routines to Protect the Ecosystem for Fall Lands Management + Plant Sale



VCE Teaching Garden

9535 Linton Hall Road
Bristow, VA 20136

2019 Saturday in the Garden

9am-noon

25 April

16 May

20 June

25 July

15 August

19 September

17 October

Garden Workdays

Tuesdays 9am-noon
starting in April