

# Vegetable Varieties and Production Practices

R. Allen Straw  
Area Specialist  
SW VA AREC

Virginia Cooperative Extension

# A Tale of Two Gardens



*A Good Garden*



*A Not-So-Good Garden*

# Time of Planting

- Cool-season or Warm-season Crop
  - Cool-season crops:
    - Require cool temperature to grow and mature properly
    - Are able to withstand some frost
    - Are shallow rooted and susceptible to drought
    - Can be planted in the early spring and fall
  - Warm-season crops:
    - Need warm weather to germinate, grow, and mature properly
    - Are killed by frost
    - Are deep rooted and drought resistant

# Cool Season Crops

- Very Cold Hardy

- Cabbage
- Carrots
- Collards
- Kale
- Kohlrabi
- Lettuce
- Mustard
- Onions
- Peas, English
- Peas, Snap
- Radish
- Spinach

*Early – mid-April, mid-August*

- Moderately Cold Hardy

- Beets
- Broccoli
- Cauliflower
- Irish Potatoes
- Swiss Chard
- Turnips

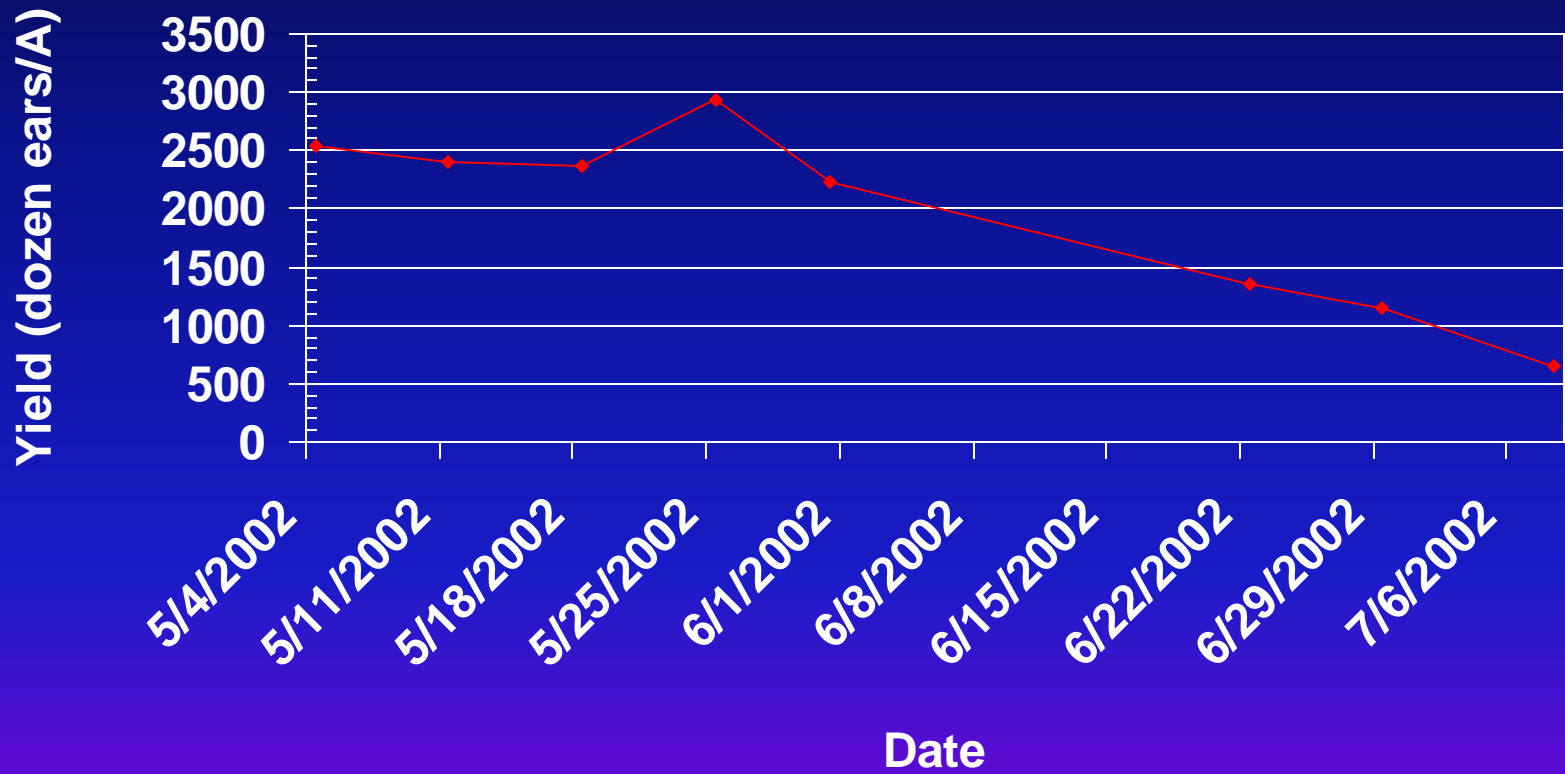
*Mid – late April, early August*

# Warm Season Crops

- Beans
- Cucumber
- Eggplant
- Muskmelon
- Okra
- Peas, Field  
(Southern)
- Peppers
- Pumpkins
- Summer Squash
- Sweet Corn
- Sweetpotatoes
- Tomatoes
- Watermelon
- Winter Squash

*Plant mid-May or when chance of frost is past*

# Yield vs. Planting Date

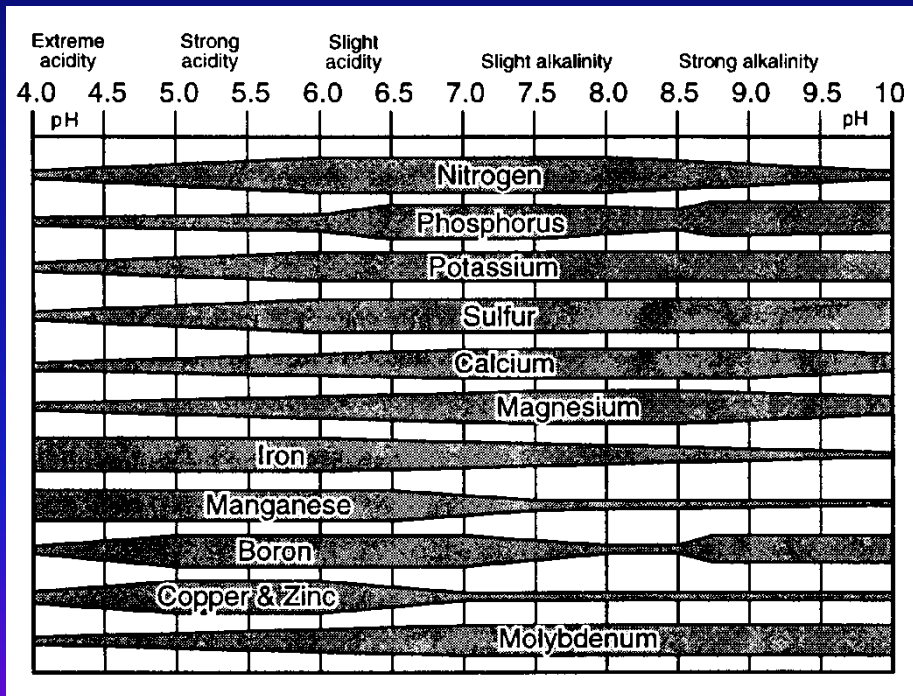


# Soil Testing

- A soil test is the only accurate method of determining the amount of:
  - Lime to apply.
  - Fertilizer to apply.
- Too much fertilizer:
  - Wastes money and fertilizer.
  - Can injure, even kill plants.
- Low pH and poor fertility:
  - Reduce yield and quality.



# pH and Nutrient Availability



- Proper pH Range
  - 6.0 – 6.2
  - Optimum nutrient availability
- Soil Sample in the Fall
- Lime in the Fall
  - Agricultural lime is variable in size and reacts over time
  - 6 months is generally required to see much activity



# Soil Sampling



- Use a small trowel or spade to collect samples that are at least 4 inches and no more than 6 inches deep
- Collect samples from 8 to 10 locations in the garden
- Avoid sampling irregular or extremely wet areas
- Combine samples in a clean plastic container

# Soil Testing

- Obtain a soil sample box and instructions from your local Extension Office
- Fill the box with the thoroughly mixed soil and send to the Soil Test Lab in Blacksburg
- Request Basic Test
- Cost \$7.00 / sample



# Applying Lime



- Apply lime according to soil test recommendations
- Recommendations will be in lb. of lime / 1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Apply lime several weeks before planting the garden (best if applied in fall)
- Broadcast lime evenly and incorporate into the top 6 inches of soil

# Applying Fertilizer

- In general, vegetable crops require balanced fertilizers
  - 6-12-12 or 15-15-15
- Apply fertilizer in the spring before planting
- Apply fertilizer according to soil test recommendations



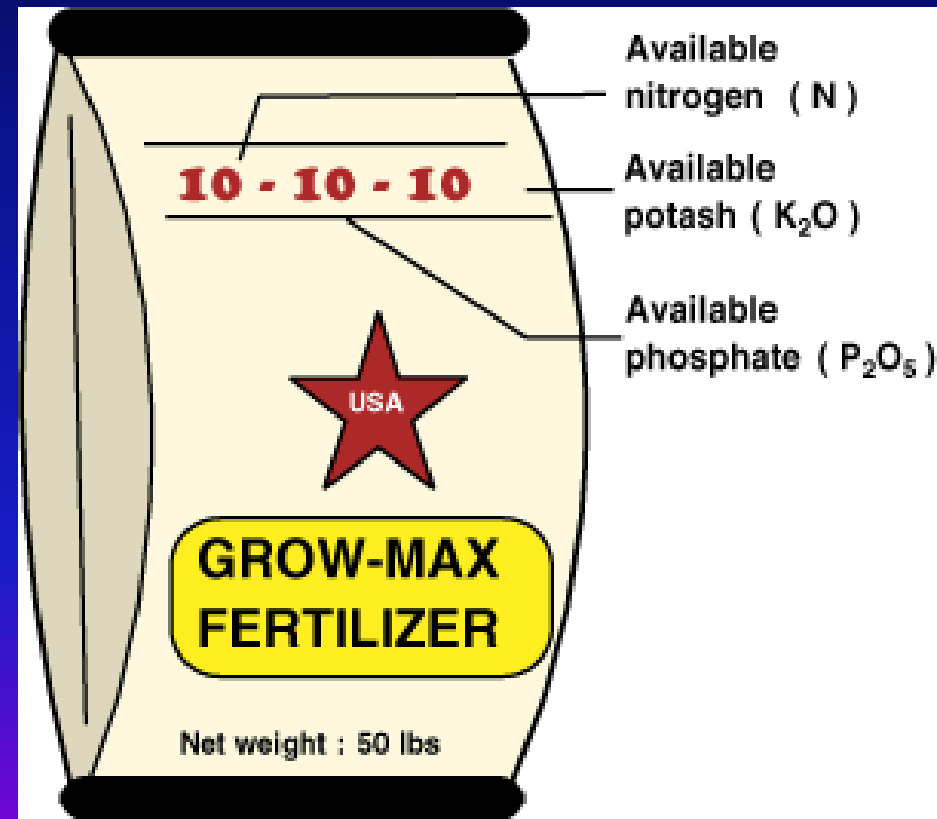
# Applying Fertilizer (cont.)

A pints a pound  
The world around

- Fertilizer may be broadcast or banded and must be incorporated prior to planting
- Bands should be placed 2 inches beside and 2 inches below the seed to avoid injuring the crop
- Fertilizer recommendations are given in lb./1,000 ft<sup>2</sup> or lb./A

# Fertilizer Analysis

- A fertilizer bag should list:
  - Percentages of:
    - N
    - $P_2O_5$
    - $K_2O$
  - Sources of Nutrients
    - Urea or Ammonium Nitrate
    - Triple Super Phosphate
    - Muriate of Potash
  - Amount (wt.) of Fertilizer



# Nitrogen Sidedressing



- Leaf producing crops and long season crops often benefit from additional nitrogen.
- Apply nitrogen to the soil approximately 6 inches from the plant.
- Brush any fertilizer off of leaves or stem.

# Sidedressing Guideline

<b>Crop</b>	<b>AN lb./100 ft</b>	<b>AN / plant</b>	<b>Time</b>
Cucurbits	1 to 1.5 lb.	1 Tbsp.	When vines are 1 ft. long
Fruiting Veg.	1 to 1.5 lb.	1 Tbsp.	When fruit is 1 inch in diameter
Sweet Corn	1 to 1.5 lb.	----	When plants are 12 to 18 inches tall
Greens	2 to 3 lb.	----	Six weeks after seeding
Head Brassica	1 to 1.5 lb.	½ Tbsp.	3 to 4 weeks after transplanting



# Water Requirements – Irrigation

- Critical Periods
  - Planting
    - Herbicide activation
    - Germination
  - 12” to 18” tall -  
Sweet Corn
  - Pollination
  - Fill
- Requirements
  - Small Plants
    - 1 inch of water/A/week (27,156 gallons/A)
  - Larger Plants
    - 1 ½ inches of water/A/week (40,734 gallons/A)
  - Full Fruit Load
    - 2 to 2 ½ inches of water/A/week (54,312 – 67,890 gallons/A)
  - Harvest
    - 1 ½ to 2 inches of water/A/week (40,734 – 54,312 gallons/A)

# Irrigation

- Types of irrigation systems
  - Overhead
    - Sprinklers
    - Impacts
  - Trickle or drip
    - Drip tape
    - Emitters
    - Soaker Hose?
  - Critters like soaker hose!



# Types of Irrigation



*Trickle Irrigation*



*Overhead Irrigation*

# Proper Irrigation



*Proper Irrigation*



*Too Wet*

# Plastic Mulch and Covers

- Plastic Mulch
  - Advantages
    - Weed control
    - Conserves moisture
    - Warms soil
    - Hastens maturity
    - Reduces insect pressure
    - Reduces disease pressure
    - Keeps vegetables cleaner
  - Disadvantages
    - Hard to handle
    - Disposal
- Covers
  - Advantages
    - Protect the plant from:
      - Cold temperatures at night
      - Frost
      - Wind
      - Critters
    - Increases the Air Temperature
      - Hastens maturity
  - Disadvantages
    - Requires Time to Apply
    - Requires Time to Remove

# Plastic Mulch and Covers



# Effects of Plastic on Plant Growth



***Black Plastic Mulch***



***Bare Soil***

# Effect of Cover on Plant Growth





# Plant Supports

- Yield and quality of some vegetables are higher when plants are supported or trellised
- Trellising also reduces fruit rots and other diseases
- Types of supports include:
  - Woven wire fencing or concrete reinforcing wire
  - Livestock panels
  - Netting
  - Cages



# Container Gardening

- Vegetable plants can be grown in containers!
  - Advantages
    - You can move the plants where you want them.
    - Garden in locations that would forbid normal gardening, (an apartment balcony).
  - Disadvantages
    - Containers require large volumes of media to fill.
    - Containers may be heavy.
    - Containers require frequent watering.



# Successive Plantings

- To extend the harvest season of some vegetables it is necessary to make successive plantings.
  - Examples
    - Leaf Lettuce
    - Radishes
    - Sweet Corn (most common)
  - Formula for Sweet Corn
    - When plants reach the 3 leaf stage, plant again.



# Multiple Rows

- Multiple rows of smaller vegetables can work quite well.
  - Advantages
    - Increase yield of small areas
    - Reduce the area to be:
      - Weeded
      - Fertilized
      - Watered
    - Very useful if gardening in a limited area.



# Intercropping

- Intercropping is when 2 or more vegetables are grown in the same place at the same time.
  - Different vegetable crops utilize different nutrients
  - One crop can support another (corn and pole beans)
  - Warm-Season and Cool-Season
  - Slowing the spread of insects and disease



# Raised Beds

- Raised beds are often used for production in the early spring.
  - They warm up earlier in the spring.
  - They dry out earlier in the spring.
  - So you can work them from the edges, do not make them more than 4 ft. wide.
  - If possible, never step in the bed.
  - Since they have a tendency to dry out quickly, be ready to water when the temperatures warm.



# Practical Guide to Variety Selection

- Identify a variety that satisfies your market requirements.
- Learn how to grow that variety to maximize yield and quality.
  - Researchers
  - Extension
  - Other growers
  - Your own records

# Asparagus



- Varieties
  - ‘Jersey Gem’
  - ‘Jersey Giant’
  - **‘Jersey Knight’**
  - ‘Mary Washington’
  - ‘UC 157 F1’
- For Trial
  - ‘Millenium’



# Recommended Bean Varieties

- Bush, snap (Hand Harvest)
  - ‘Envy’ 56
  - ‘Jade’ 60
- For Trial
  - ‘Jade II’ 60 (?)
  - ‘Matador’ 60
- Bush, snap (flat pods)
  - ‘Magnum’ 51
  - ‘Greencrop’ 52
- Romano type
  - ‘Roma II’ 58
- Wax (round yellow pods)
  - ‘Carson’ 56
  - ‘Eureka’ 56
  - ‘Gold Dust’ 56
  - ‘Golden Rod’ 58
- October
  - ‘Teggia’ 68
  - ‘Supremo’ 72

# Recommended Bean Varieties (cont.)

- Pole type
  - ‘Dade’ (?)
  - ‘Kentucky Blue’
  - ‘Malibu’
  - ‘McCaslin’
  - ‘Kentucky Wonder’ ?
- Half-runner type
  - ‘Mountaineer’
  - ‘State’
  - ‘Volunteer’
  - ‘White’



# Heirloom Beans

- 'Greasy'
- 'Blue Ribbon'
- 'Case Knife'
- 'Butcher Knife'
- 'Logan's Giant'
- 'Lazy Wife'
- 'Mountain Climber'
- 'Turkey Crawl'
- 'Cornfield'
- 'Cutshort'
- 'Rattlesnake'
- 'Tongues of Fire'
- 'Jacob's Cattle'
- 'Cherokee Trail of Tears'

# Recommended Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts Varieties

- Broccoli
  - ‘Arcadia’
  - ‘Diplomat’
  - ‘Green Magic’
  - ‘Gypsy’
  - ‘Imperial’
  - ‘Windsor’
  - ‘Packman’
  - ‘Premium Crop’
- Brussels Sprouts
  - ‘Jade Cross E’
  - ‘Prince Marvel’
  - ‘Royal Marvel’
  - For Trial
    - ‘Franklin’
    - ‘Dimitri YR’

# Recommended Cauliflower Varieties

- White
  - ‘Candid Charm’
  - ‘Fremont’
  - ‘Minuteman’
  - ‘Snow Crown’
  - ‘Snow Pak’
- Self Wrapping
  - **‘Absolute’**
  - ‘Amazing’
  - ‘Symphony’
- Colored / Specialty
  - ‘Chedder’
    - Orange
  - ‘Graffiti’
    - Purple
  - ‘Panther’
    - ‘Lime Green’
  - ‘Veronica’
    - Romanesco hybrid
  - ‘Violet Queen’
    - Purple, broccoli type heads

# Recommended Cabbage Varieties

- Early Season
  - ‘Artost’ 68 days 3 – 6 lb.
  - ‘Gazelle’ 70 days 3 – 6 lb.
  - ‘Early Thunder’ 75 days 3 – 4 lb.
- Main Season
  - ‘Bronco’ 78 days 2.5 – 5 lb.
  - ‘Rotonda’ 83 days 3 – 6 lb.
  - ‘Ramada’ 83 days 3 – 6 lb.
  - ‘Bravo’ 85 days 3 – 4 lb.
- Red
  - ‘Red Success’ 72 days 4 – 5 lb.

# Ornamental Cabbage



# Collards and Kale





# Collard Varieties

- Hybrids
  - ‘Top Bunch’
  - ‘Bulldog’
  - ‘Flash’
  - ‘Hi-Crop’
  - ‘Blue Max’
- O.P.
  - ‘Champion’
  - ‘Georgia’
  - ‘Morris Heading’
  - ‘Vates’

# Kale Varieties

- Hybrid
  - ‘Blue Ridge’
  - ‘Winterbor’
  - ‘Blue Armor’
  - ‘Darkibor’
- O.P.
  - ‘Vates Blue Curled’
  - ‘Improved Dwarf Siberian’



# Turnip Varieties

- Recommended Varieties

- |                 |         |                 |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| – All Top F1    | 35      | TMV, aphids     |
| – Topper F1     | 35      | TMV, DM, aphids |
| – Seven Top     | 45      | DM, aphids      |
| – PTWG          | 55      |                 |
| – Just Right F1 | 60 (28) |                 |

# Turnip Varieties (cont.)

- For Trial Varieties

– ‘Alamo’	33	mod. bolt resistant
– ‘Fortress’	55	bolt resistant
– ‘Royal Crown’	50	improved PTWG (hybrid)
– ‘Tokyo Cross’	35	hybrid, good roots
– ‘Tokyo Market’	30	high quality roots
– ‘White Lady’	35	bolt resistant

# Mustard Green Varieties

- Recommended
  - Mustard
    - ‘Southern Giant Curled’
    - ‘Tendergreen’
- Local Favorites and For Trial
  - Mustard
    - ‘Florida Broadleaf’
    - ‘Green Wave’
    - ‘Savannah’ F1

# Recommended Sweet Corn Varieties

- *su* Varieties
  - Bicolor
    - ‘Bi-Queen’ 93
  - Yellow
    - ‘Golden Queen’93
    - ‘Merit’ 88
  - White
    - ‘Silver Queen’ 93
- *se* Varieties (cont.)
  - Bicolor
    - ‘Temptation’ 72
    - ‘Absolute’ 78
  - Yellow
    - ‘Bodacious’ 72
    - ‘Incredible’ 83
    - ‘Kandy Korn’ 89
  - White
    - ‘White Out’ 73
    - ‘Silver Princess’  
74
    - ‘Argent’ 83
    - ‘Silver King’ 84

# Recommended Sweet Corn Varieties (cont.)

- Synergistic Varieties

- “TripleSweet”
- “Augmented”

- Bicolor

- ‘Sweet Chorus’(?) 67
- ‘Sweet Rhythm’(?) 73
- ‘Kristine’ 74
- ‘Montauk’ 79
- ‘Providence’ 80
- ‘Cameo’ 84

- Yellow

- ‘Applause’ 72
- ‘Honey Treat’ 74
- ‘Honey Select’ 79

- White

- ‘Sweet Ice’ (?) 74
- ‘Cinderella’ 75
- ‘Misquamicut’ 79
- ‘Avalon’ 84
- ‘Captivate’ 85

# Recommended Sweet Corn Varieties (cont.)

- *sh*<sub>2</sub> Varieties

- Trend toward high eating quality varieties

- Do not germinate well in cold soils

- Bicolor

- ‘Fantastic’(HQ) 74
- ‘275A’ (HQ) 75
- ‘Obsession’ 78
- ‘278A’ 78

- Yellow

- ‘173A’ (HQ) 73
- ‘Saturn’ 75
- ‘Vision’ (HQ) 75
- ‘Garrison’ 79

- White

- ‘372A’ (HQ) 72
- ‘375A’ 75
- ‘377A’ (HQ) 77
- ‘378A’ 78
- ‘Devotion’ 82



# Potential Sweet Corn Varieties

- Early Synergistic Varieties

- Bicolor

- ‘Revelation’ 66
    - ‘Renaissance’ 70
    - ‘Reflection’ 72

- Local Markets

- “Mirai” Varieties

- Excellent, unique flavor
    - Seed is about 40% more expensive

- Bicolor

- ‘308BC’ 70
    - ‘334BC’ 73
    - ‘301BC’ 76
    - ‘350BC’ 78
    - ‘421W’ 72

# Okra



- Increasing interest for local sales
  - \$1.00 to \$2.00/lb for “wholesale” sales
  - \$2.00/lb for retail sales
  - Fresh to Local restaurants?
- Varieties
  - ‘Clemson Spineless’ O.P.
  - ‘Annie Oakley II’ F1
  - ‘Cajun Delight’
  - ‘North & South’ F1

# Peppers

- Bell Pepper
  - Large
  - Blocky
  - 4 lobed
  - Disease Tolerance
- Colored Bell Pepper
- Hot Peppers
- Bell Varieties
  - ‘X3R Aladdin’ (Y)
  - ‘Lafayette’ (Y)
  - ‘King Arthur’
  - ‘X3R Aristotle’
  - ‘X3R Wizard’
  - ‘Alliance’
  - ‘Revolution’
  - ‘Heritage’
  - ‘1819’

# Colored Bell Peppers

- ‘Tequila’
- ‘Blushing Beauty’
- ‘Mavras’
- ‘Queen’
- ‘Valencia’
- ‘Canary’
- ‘Gold Finch’
- ‘Blackbird’
- ‘Dove’
- ‘Blue Jay’
- Lilac to Red
- Yellow to Red
- Purple to Red
- Green to Orange
- Green to Orange
- BY to G/Y
- LY / LG / CY / Red
- P / G / Br / B / DR
- W / PG / C / Y / O / R
- G / L / Grape / O / R

# Recommended Pepper Varieties

- Jalapeno Varieties
  - ‘Agriset 4108’
  - ‘El Rey’
  - ‘El Jefe’
  - ‘Tormenta’
  - ‘Valor’
- Other Non-Bell Types
  - Pimiento
  - Serrano
  - Habanero
- Non-Bell (cont.)
  - Cubanelle
  - Cayenne
  - Banana
    - Hot
    - Sweet
  - Chili
  - Hot Cherry
  - Anaheim
  - Poblano / Mulato
  - Poblano / Ancho
  - Hot Portugal
  - Italian

# Sweetpotatoes



2000



# Sweetpotato Varieties

Variety	Yield Pot.	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Plus	Minus
Beauregard	High	Copper	Orange	SP	Slow sprout
Jewel	High	Copper	Deep Orange	N, Cork	SP Crack
Centennial	High	Rose?	Deep Orange	Color Cook	Unif?
Hernandez	High	Burnt Orange	Deep Orange	FW,N SP	Too Many

# Sweetpotato Varieties

- Potential Varieties
  - ‘Covington’
  - ‘Beauregard’ B-14
  - ‘Beauregard’ B-24



# Sweetpotato Vines



# Potatoes

- Variety Considerations

- White

- ‘Kennebec’ main season sales leader
    - ‘Superior’ early season round white

- Red

- ‘LaRouge’ main season large potatoes
    - ‘Dark Red Norland’ early season light red
    - ‘Red Pontiac’ main season rough

- Yellow

- ‘Fabula’ main season drought tol.
    - ‘Keuka Gold’ main season no hh

# Red Skinned Varieties



**'Dark Red Norland'**



**'Red LaSoda'**

# White Skinned Varieties

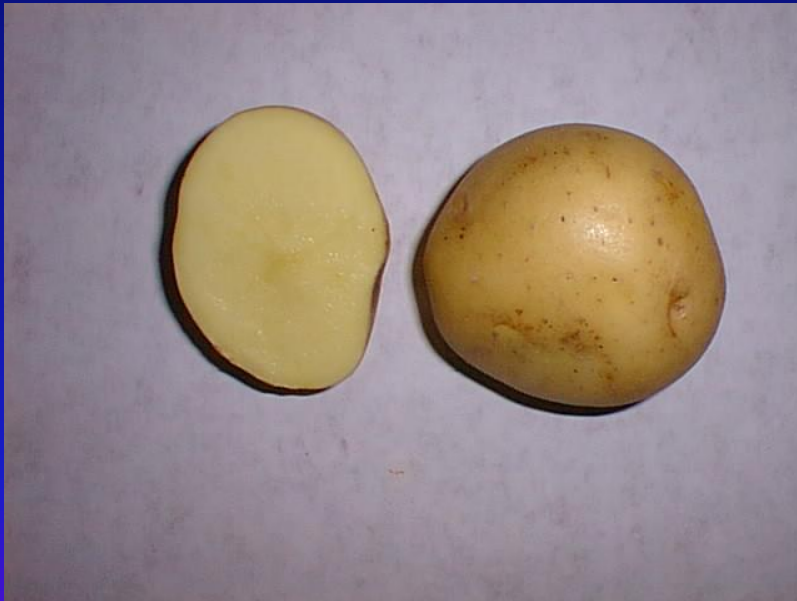


**‘Kennebec’**

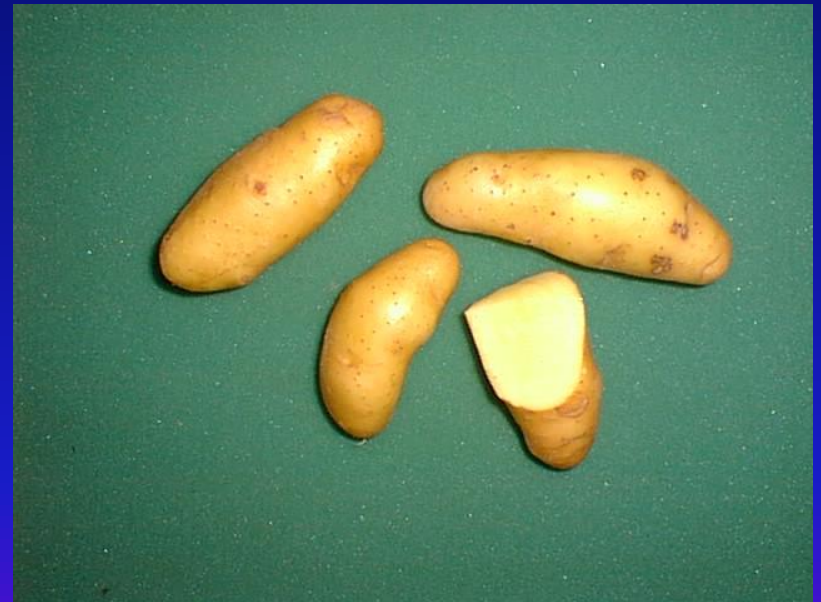


**‘Superior’**

# Yellow Flesh and Fingerlings



**'Yukon Gold'**



**'Banana Fingerling'**

# Tomatoes: Local Sales Varieties

- Home Garden
  - ‘Big Boy’
  - ‘Better Boy’
  - ‘Early Girl’
  - ‘Lemon Boy’
  - ‘German Pink’
  - ‘Celebrity’?
- Truck Cropping
  - ‘Celebrity’
  - ‘Joker’
  - ‘Seedway 10250’
  - ‘Fabulous’
  - ‘Carolina Gold’
  - ‘Big Beef’

# Fusarium Wilt



# Comparisons of Foliar Symptoms

Speck



Canker



Spot





# Comparisons of Fruit Symptoms

Canker

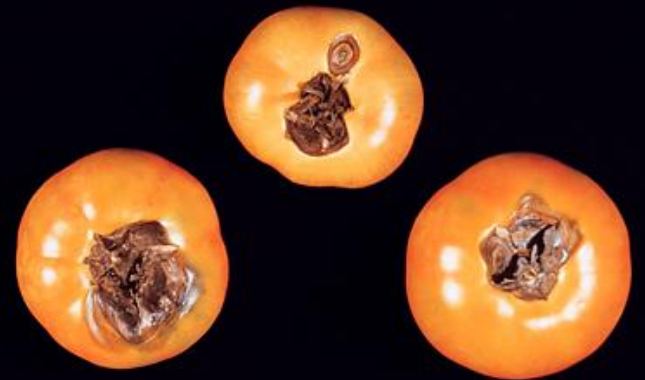


Speck

Spot



# Early Blight



# Septoria Leaf Spot



# Anthracnose



# Late Blight



# Calcium Deficiency - BER



# Calcium Deficiency - BER



***Some varieties with TSWV and F3  
Resistance are more prone to BER!***

- Solutions
  - Proper pH
  - 1,000 ppm Calcium in soil (2,000 lb/A)
  - Irrigation – available Calcium
  - Calcium Nitrate
  - Foliar Sprays
    - Calcium Chloride
    - Other Calcium Products

# Magnesium Deficiency





# Potassium



# Potassium



- K Deficiency
  - Low soil K
  - No additional K
  - High Mg
  - Tomatoes will remove 300+ lb/A/season of  $K_2O$
- Solution
  - When fertigating
    - 1:2 ratio of N: $K_2O$
    - 1 lb of N:2 lb of  $K_2O$

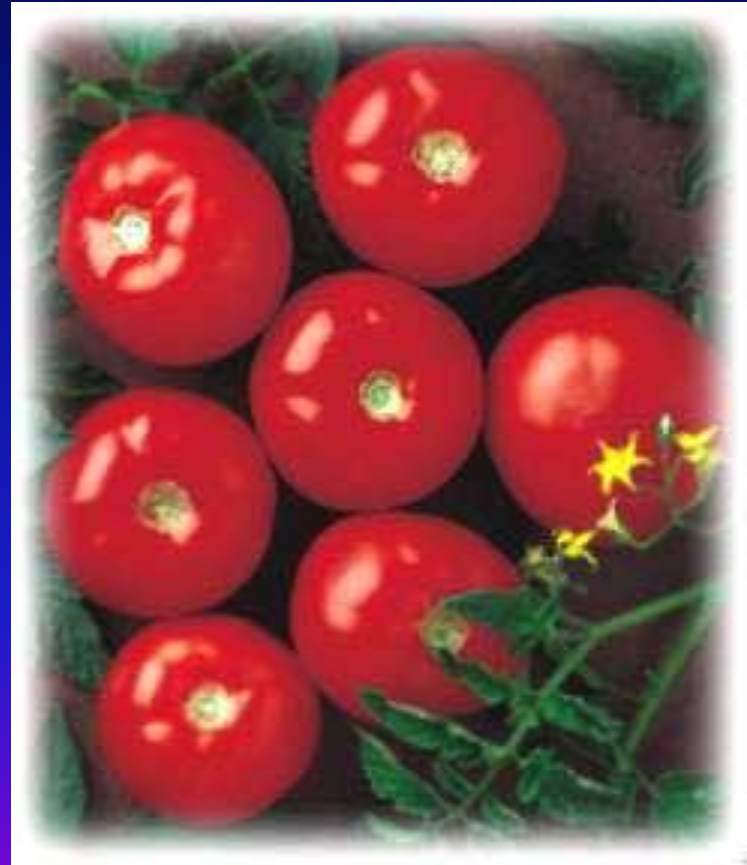
# Local Sales Varieties

- 'BHN 589'
- 'BHN 961'
- 'BHN 964'
- 'Empire'
- 'RFT 6153'
- 'Biltmore'
- 'Celebrity'
- 'Mt. Fresh Plus'
- **'Mt. Merit'**



# 'Mt. Fresh Plus'

- Trialed as 'HMX 2807'
- High Yields
- 2 Days Earlier
- Large Fruit
- Smooth Fruit
- Good Flavor
- Early Blight Tolerance
- 100% Nematode Tolerance



# Roma Varieties

- Early
  - ‘Pony Express’
- Main
  - ‘Plum Crimson’
  - ‘BHN 685’
- For Trial
  - ‘Picus’
- To Consider
  - ‘Plum Regal’
    - Late
    - But a very nice Roma

# 'Plum Crimson'

- Main Season
- Large Fruit
- High Yields
- Crimson Gene
  - $V_1$
  - $F_{1,2,3}$



# Yellow Fruited Varieties

- Standards
  - ‘Carolina Gold’
  - ‘BHN 641’
  - ‘Mt. Gold’
- For Trial
  - ‘BHN 871’
    - Firm
    - Crisp
    - FCR

# Grape Tomato Varieties

- Indeterminate
  - ‘Santa’
  - Black Market ‘Santa’
  - ‘Cupid’
  - ‘Grinch’
  - ‘Jelly Bean’
  - ‘Red Grape’
  - ‘St. Nick’
- Intermediate
  - ‘Smarty’
- Determinate
  - ‘Jolly Elf’
- Yellow
  - ‘Morning Light’
  - ‘Yellow Jelly Bean’



# Cucumber Varieties

- Slicer Types

- ‘Dasher II’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S
- ‘Daytona’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S,WMV,ZYMV
- ‘General Lee’ CMV,DM,PM,S
- ‘Impact’ A,ALS,CMV,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV
- ‘Indy’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV
- ‘Panther’ A,CMV,DM,PM,S
- ‘Speedway’ A,ALS,CMV,PM,S
- ‘Stonewall’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S
- ‘Thunder’ ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S,ZYMV
- ‘Thunderbird’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV
- ‘XCU 101’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV

# Cucumber Varieties

- Pickling Types

- ‘Calypso’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S
- ‘Cross Country’ A,ALS,DM,PM,PRSV,S
- ‘Jackson Supreme’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S
- ‘Sassy’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,S

- Dual Purpose Types

- ‘Eureka’ A,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV

- Burpless Types

- ‘Orient Express’ (?)
- ‘Sweet Slice’ CMV,DM,PM,WMV
- ‘Tasty Green’ DM,PM

# Slicing Cucumber to Consider

- 'Lider'
  - 58 days
  - A2,ALS,CMV,DM,PM,PRSV,S,WMV,ZYMV

# Muskmelon Varieties

- Wholesale
  - ‘Aphrodite’
  - ‘Athena’
- Local Market
  - ‘Ambrosia’
  - ‘Burpee Hybrid’
  - ‘Hales Best Jumbo’
  - ‘Superstar’
- For Trial
  - ‘Atlantis’
    - New from Sakata
  - ‘Avatar’
    - New from Syngenta
  - Both are between ‘Aphrodite’ and ‘Athena’ in size and maturity.

# 'Aphrodite'



# 'Athena'



# Watermelon Varieties

- Seeded Types

- ‘Celebration’ A,F
- ‘Estrella’ A,F
- ‘Jamboree’ A,F
- ‘Jubilation’ A,F
- ‘Mardi Gras’ F
- ‘Royal Sweet’ F
- ‘Sangria’ A,F
- ‘Starbrite’ A<sub>1</sub>,F
- ‘StarGazer’ A<sub>1</sub>,F
- ‘Stars ‘n Stripes’ A<sub>1</sub>,F
- ‘Jade Star’ Sugar Baby Type

# Watermelon Varieties

- Seedless Types

– ‘Amarillo’	Round	15 lb	A,F
– ‘Gypsy’	Round	13 – 17 lb	
– ‘Imagination’	Round	11 – 14 lb	
– ‘Millionaire’	Blocky	15 – 20 lb	
– ‘Revolution’	Blocky	18 – 22 lb	
– ‘Tri-X-313’	Oval	15 – 18 lb	
– ‘Tri-X-Palomar’	Round	16 – 18 lb	
– ‘Tri-X-Shadow’	Oval	15 – 18 lb	
– ‘Talledega’	B/Oval	14 – 18 lb	
– ‘401 Seedless’	Round	16 – 18 lb	A,F
– ‘402 Seedless’	Round	14 – 16 lb	
– ‘4502 Seedless’	Oval	16 – 20 lb	F



# Watermelon Varieties

- Palm or Personal Types

– ‘Bobbie’	6 – 8 lb	Red	
– ‘Extazy’	5 – 7 lb	Red	
– ‘Mohican’	3 – 5 lb	Red	
– ‘Petite Treat’	4 – 6 lb	Red	
– ‘Solitaire’	3 – 5 lb	Red	F
– ‘Vanessa’	5 – 7 lb	Red	
– ‘Wonder’	4 – 6 lb	Red	

# Summer Squash Varieties

- Yellow Crookneck

– ‘Destiny III’	GS	41	CMV,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Dixie’	GS	41	none
– ‘Gentry’	GS	43	none
– ‘Gold Star’	GS	44	CMV,PM
– ‘Pik-N-Pik’	YS	E	(masks virus)
■ ‘Prelude II’	GS	40	PM,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Sunbrite’	GS	43	none

# Summer Squash Varieties (cont.)

- Yellow Straightneck

■ 'Conqueror III'	GS	44	CMV, PRSV, WMV, ZYMV
☒ 'Cougar'	YS	E	PRSV, ZYMV
– 'Fortune'	YS	39	none
– 'Liberator III'	GS	41	CMV, WMV, ZYMV
■ 'Lioness'	GS	52	CMV, PRSV, WMV, ZYMV
– 'Multipik'	YS	E	(masks virus)
– 'Patriot II'	GS	45	PM, WMV, ZYMV
– 'Superpik'	YS	E	(masks virus)
☒ 'XPT 1832 III'	YS	42	CMV, WMV, ZYMV

# Summer Squash Varieties (cont.)

- Green Zucchini

– ‘Cash Flow’	45	ZYMV
– ‘Independence II’	41	WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Justice III’	41	CMV,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Judgement III’	46	CMV,PM,WMV,ZYMV
■ ‘Lynx’	46	PRSV,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Payroll’	45	PM,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Dividend’	47	CMV,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Tigress’	46	PRSV,WMV,ZYMV
– ‘Zucchini 718’	45	CMV,ZYMV

# Summer Squash Varieties (cont.)

- Yellow Zucchini
  - ‘Golden Delight’ 47 WMV,ZYMV
  - ‘Sebring’ 45 PM

# Winter Squash Varieties

- Acorn
  - ‘Autumn Delight’
  - ‘Batwing Acorn’
  - ‘Celebration’
  - ‘Taybelle PM’
  - ‘Table Queen’
- Butternut
  - ‘Atlas’
  - ‘Avalon’
  - ‘Bugle’
  - ‘Butternut Supreme’
  - ‘Ultra Butternut’
  - ‘Waltham Butternut’
- Buttercup
  - ‘Buttercup’
  - ‘Ambercup’
  - ‘Autumn Cup’
  - ‘Sweet Mama’
- Delicata
  - ‘Festival’
  - ‘Sweet Dumpling’
- Spaghetti
  - ‘Pasta’
  - ‘Small Wonder’
  - ‘Stripetti’
  - ‘Vegetable Spaghetti’

# Specialty Winter Squash

- 'Big Red Warty Thing'
- 'Blue Hubbard Squash'
- Cushaw
  - 'Green Striped'
  - 'Orange Striped'
  - 'Tricolor'
- 'Lakota'
- 'Pink Banana'
- 'Turks Turban'

# Recommended Pumpkin Varieties

- Wholesale
  - Jack-O-Lantern
    - ✓ **'Aladdin'**
    - ✓ **'Gladiator'**
    - ✓ **'Gold Medal'**
    - ✓ **'Magician'**
    - ✓ **'Magic Lantern'**
    - ✓ **'Magic Wand'**
    - ✓ **'War Lock'**
- Large Fruited
  - **'Conestoga Giant'**
  - **'Gold Medal'**
  - **'Super Herc'**
- Small Fruited ("Pies")
  - **'Cannon Ball'**
  - **'Field Trip'**
  - **'Hybrid Pam'**
  - **'Mystic Plus'**



# Specialty Varieties

- Edible Types
  - ‘Buckskin’
  - ‘Small Sugar’
- White
  - ‘Lumina’
- Miniature White
  - ‘Baby Boo’
- “Cinderella” Type
  - ‘Rouge Vif d’Etempes
  - ‘Fairytale’



# Decorative Items

- Winter squash offers culinary options, as well as adds color to fall displays.
- Gourds of all sizes are popular decorative items. Shellacking and painting expand possibilities.
- Indian or Ornamental corn provides color to fall market areas.
- Corn stalks are popular decorative items.
  - ‘Hickory Cane’ Sweet Corn
  - *Bt* yellow dent corn

# Winter Squash Varieties

- Acorn
  - ‘Autumn Delight’
  - ‘Taybelle PM’
  - ‘Table Queen’
- Butternut
  - ‘Atlas’
  - ‘Avalon’
  - ‘Butternut Supreme’
  - ‘Ultra Butternut’
  - ‘Waltham Butternut’
- Buttercup
  - ‘Buttercup’
  - ‘Ambercup’
  - ‘Sweet Mama’
- Spaghetti
  - ‘Vegetable Spaghetti’
  - ‘Stripetti’
  - ‘Tivoli’

# Gourds and Corn



# Corn, Ornamental Varieties

- Small Ears (<3 oz)
  - ‘Little Jewels’
  - ‘Mini Blue’
  - ‘Mini Pink’
  - ‘Papoose’
  - ‘Strawberry Popcorn’
  - ‘Trinkets’
  - ‘Wampum’
- Large Ears (>3 oz)
  - ‘Big Chief’
  - ‘Colorado Blue’
  - ‘Fiesta’
  - ‘Indian Ornamental’
  - ‘Podcorn’
  - ‘Red Stalker’
  - ‘Warpaint’

# Ornamental Gourds

- Small Fruited
  - ‘Koshare Yellow’
  - ‘Nest Egg’
  - ‘Orange’
  - ‘Pear Bicolor’
  - ‘Shenot Crown of Thorns’
  - ‘Small Flat Striped’
  - ‘Spoon’
  - ‘Super Select Warded’
- Large Fruited
  - ‘Apple’
  - ‘Birdhouse/Bottle’
  - ‘Caveman’s Club’
  - ‘Dipper’
  - ‘Snake/Italian’
  - ‘Swan/Goose Gourd’

# Reap the Benefits



# Harvesting

- Correct harvesting maximizes both:
  - Yield
  - Quality
- Harvest the following crops every other day:
  - snap beans, okra, summer squash, cucumbers
- For best flavor and nutrition, harvest peppers and tomatoes when fully ripe



# Thank You!

- R. Allen Straw  
SW VA AREC  
12326 VPI Farm Rd.  
Glade Spring, VA 24340  
E-Mail: [astraw@vt.edu](mailto:astraw@vt.edu)  
Phone: 931.261.0973