



VEGETABLES – COOL SEASON 1

Radishes



French Breakfast Radish



Daikon





Watermelon Radish

Growing Conditions	Light	Full sun
	Water	Evenly moist
	Fertilizer	Balanced fertilizer if soil poor
Common Problems and Tips	Roots fail to form correct shape, are too thin	Temperature too hot; plants are overcrowded
	Small holes in leaves	Flea beetles – no action required if ready to harvest; or use soapy water spray
	Leaves light green, purple downy growth underneath; roots black inside	Downy mildew – remove old plant debris, rotate crops
	Deformed leaves; white spots; plants wilt	Harlequin bug – pick off bugs and egg masses; keep beds clean of debris

More vegetable information: http://vric.ucdavis.edu/main/veg_info.htm

Peas

<div>Snap Peas</div> <div>   </div>		
<div>Growing Conditions</div>	Light	Full sun
	Water	Evenly moist
	Fertilizer	Balanced fertilizer if soil poor
	Pole peas require support; harvest when young so are tender and sweet	
<div>Common Problems and Tips</div>	Holes in leaves or leaves skeletonized	Beetles or Armyworms. If beetles, try covering plants with cloth; some damage OK. If caterpillars, pick off.
	Curled, deformed leaves; black moldy spots.	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Plants wilt even when soil moist	Fungus disease in roots – remove and discard plants
	Leaves white-purple, cottony underneath	Downy mildew – fungus; leaves dry, air circulation

Cauliflower/Broccoli





White Cauliflower



Green Broccoli

Growing Conditions	Light	Full sun; cool temperatures
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 1-3 inches of soil is dry, water down to root zone
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then every 4-6 weeks
	Need adequate plant growth for good heads; keep sun off heads by folding leaves over heads	
Common Problems and Tips	Heads crack or split	Too much nitrogen fertilizer, too hot, too dry, too mature; soil too dry; uneven water
	Heads soft and rotten	Bacterial rot – good air circulation; avoid overhead watering
	Deformed curled leaves, stunted growth; visible small insects on leaves	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Holes in leaves, chewed leaves; seedlings eaten	Caterpillars, slugs, snails – use BT spray (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>)
	Distorted leaves turn brown, plants wilt	Harlequin bug – pick off bugs and egg masses

Carrots

Purple Carrots			Yellow and Orange Carrots
Growing Conditions	Light	Seeds germinate best when cool. Plant early spring or late summer in full sun.	
	Water	Keep root zone evenly moist throughout growing period but not too wet.	
	Fertilizer	Balanced fertilizer at time of planting	
	Carrots need light, deep, well-drained soil. Can begin harvesting when baby sized. Good for containers.		
Common Problems and Tips	Roots hairy, forked or misshapen	Root knot nematode (rotate crops); overwatering; fertilizer pellets in root zone; hard or rocky soil; overcrowding.	
	Green root tops	Roots exposed to sun – cover tops with soil or mulch	
	Carrots twist around each other	Overcrowding – thin plants when small	
	Yellowed, curled leaves; stunted plants	Leafhoppers – soapy water spray	

UCCE Orange County Master Gardeners

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http://mgorange.ucanr.edu/Gardening_Hotline/

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