

Potato Planting Guide

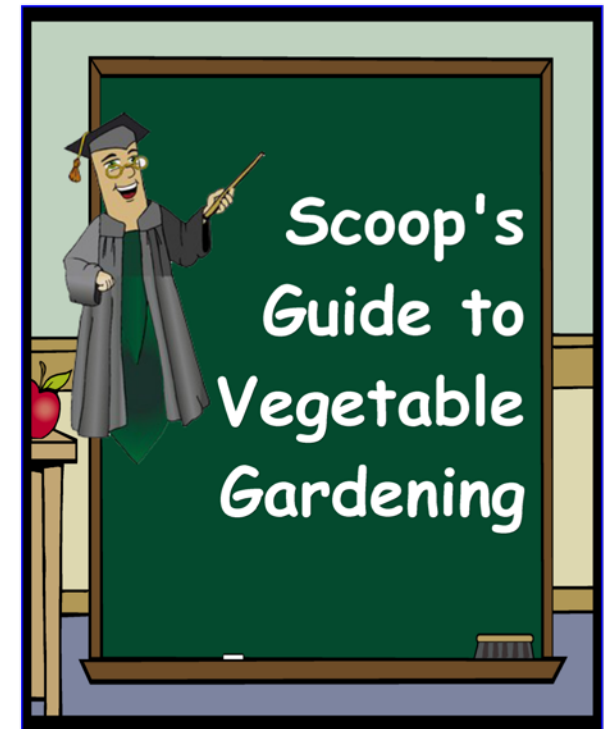
- Depending on the season, 1 lb of planted potatoes will usually yield approx. 15 lbs.
- Store potatoes in a cool, dry place until planting.
- All tubers less than 2" in diameter may be planted whole (as they are).
- For larger tubers, cut the potatoes so that each piece will contain at least 2 eyes.
- Although some suggest a period of "healing" after cutting, it is not a necessary practice.
- Distance between rows is recommended to be 30"-36".
- Dig a shallow trench about 3" deep (3" wide at the bottom also).
- Plant your seed potatoes 10"-14" apart.
- Use a rake to carefully cover the pieces immediately after planting.
- A small mound (1") can be made over the row. Do not plant or cover too deep-4" is ideal!
- Shoots should emerge approximately 2 weeks after planting depending on weather conditions.
- After young shoots are 4"-5" high, hill them with a rake or hoe (both sides of the plant) leaving about 1" of plant exposed.
- This procedure should be repeated periodically to protect potato tubers from sunlight.
- Be careful to avoid damaging the tubers with your rake or hoe while cultivating or hilling.
- Early varieties may be harvested in approx. 50-60 days for fresh table use.
- Later varieties intended for winter storage and use may be harvested when vines are matured (dead) which may be encouraged by a heavy frost.
- If there are no frosts before Sept. 20, remove vines by hand taking care not to pull tubers from the ground.
- Leave tubers in the ground 2 weeks to "set" the skins and then harvest.
- Store in a cool, semi-damp location for best storage life.

Fertilizing Vegetable Crops

- Soil testing your garden is the most accurate way to determine exact nutrient needs.
- Lime Application Guidelines:
 - Apply 2 1/2 lbs. Of hydrated lime or 5 lbs. of regular lime per 100 sq. ft. (10' x 10') every 5 years.
 - A soil pH of 5.8 to 6.8 is best for most vegetables.
 - To lower pH add Aluminum Sulfate or Ammonium Sulfate.
- Soil Conditioners such as Compost, Humus & Manure are organic sources of nutrients.
- Granular commercial fertilizers such as 12-12-12 or 20-10-10 are also excellent nutrient sources.
 - Broadcast 1-2 lbs. of 12-12-12 fertilizer per 100 sq. ft. (10' x 10') and work in prior to planting.
 - Prior to seeding row crops, make small furrows about 3" on each side of the row and 2"-3" deep. Apply 12-12-12 fertilizer in the furrows at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 feet of row. Then level off the fertilizer furrows and make a row for the seed between the strips of fertilizer.
 - Vegetables requiring higher amounts of Nitrogen (Sweet Corn, Leafy Vegetables--Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc.) should have 20-10-10 fertilizer applied 4"-5" to the side of the row ("side dressing") at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 feet of row.
 - Side dress leafy vegetables after plants are well started and sweet corn when it is 12"-15" tall.
- **CAUTION:**
 - Always avoid granular fertilizer from coming in direct contact with the seed or tender roots.
 - Do not use fertilizers containing herbicides in the home garden.
- Water Soluble Fertilizers (i.e. "Miracle Grow") are excellent additional nutrient sources that are very available for the plant to quickly absorb at periodic (2 week) intervals.

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Planting Guide for Vegetable Seeds



	<i>Earliest Time to Plant Weather Permitting</i>	<i>Approx. Amount of Seed Required for a 100' Row</i>	<i>Distance to Allow Between Rows</i>	<i>Distance Between Plants In the Row</i>	<i>Seed Planting Depth (* Note Below)</i>	<i>Approx. Days to Maturity per Variety</i>
Beets	April 1	1½ oz. (5 TBSPN)	12" - 18"	2" - 3"	1"	50-120
Carrots	April 15	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	12" - 18"	2" - 3"	½"	60-120
Collards	May 1	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	24" - 30"	14"	½"	100-120
Cucumber	May 1	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	48" - 72"	48" (May be Hilled)	1"	90-130
Green Beans (Bush Type)	May 1	1 lb.	18" - 24"	3"	1" - 1½"	45-65
Green Beans (Pole Type)	May 1	½ lb.	36" - 48"	36" (May be Hilled)	1" - 1½"	45-65
Kale	May 1	¼ oz. (1 TBSPN)	18" - 24"	12" - 24"	½" - 1"	90-100
Kohlrabi	April 10	¼ oz. (1 TBSPN)	15" - 18"	4" - 8"	½"	60-90
Lettuce	March 15	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	12" - 18"	2" - 3"	½"	60-90
Lima Beans (Bush Type)	May 1	1 lb.	24"	6"	1" - 1½"	60-75
Musk Melon / Cantaloupe	May 1	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	60" - 72"	60" (May be Hilled)	1"	90-120
Okra	May 1	2 oz. (5 TBSPN)	24" - 36"	18" - 24"	1"	90-140
Onion Sets	March 1	2 lbs.	12" - 18"	2"	1"	100
Parsnip	April 1	½ oz. (3 TBSPN)	18" - 24"	3" - 5"	½" - 1"	140-160
Peas	March 1	1 lb.	24" - 36"	1" - 2"	1½" - 2"	60-75
Potatoes	March 15	10 lb.	36"	12"	3" - 4"	50-80
Pumpkin	May 15	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	84" - 108"	84" (May be Hilled)	1"	90-120
Radish	April 1	1 oz. (4 TBSPN)	12" - 18"	1" - 2"	½" - 1"	30-65
Rutabaga	March 15	¼ oz. (1 TBSPN)	18" - 24"	6" - 8"	½" - 1"	60-75
Salsify	April 1	1 oz. (4 TBSPN)	18" - 24"	2" - 4"	½" - 1"	140-160
Spinach	March 15	1 oz. (4 TBSPN)	12" - 18"	1½" - 2"	1"	60-80
Sweet Corn	May 1	¼ lb.	30" - 36"	7"	1½" - 2"	75-90
Swiss Chard	April 1	1 oz. (4 TBSPN)	18" - 24"	6"	1"	50-120
Turnip	March 15	½ oz. (1 TBSPN)	12" - 24"	2" - 4"	¼" - ½"	60-75
Water Melon	May 1	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	84" - 108"	84" (May be Hilled)	1"	110-140
Zucchini & Summer Squash	May 1	½ oz. (2 TBSPN)	36" - 48"	36" (May be Hilled)	1"	60-65

* Planting depth should be determined by moisture content of the soil. Plant to the deeper side of the variety's given range if conditions are dry.