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Garden for Victory

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

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Extension Service S. D. State College
Extension Leaflet 56

March, 1942

Recommended Garden Varieties for South Dakota

(In order of preference)

ASPARAGUS: Washington, Mary Washington

BEANS: dry shell field beans, Great Northern Idaho U No. 56, Robust Navy, Hidatso Red; green pod bush, Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, Refugee Idaho Mosaic Resistant; wax pod bush, Improved Golden Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax; Lima Bush, Henderson's Bush Lima, Baby Potato

BEETS: Detroit Dark Red, Crosby's Egyptian

BROCCOLI: Italian Green Sprouting or Calabrese

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Improved Dwarf, Dolkeith

CABBAGE: early, Golden Acre, Jersey Queen; medium, Marion Market; Late, Wisconsin Baldhead

CARROTS: Chantenay, Danver's Half Long, Half-Long Nantes

CAULIFLOWER: Snowball, Early Erfurt, Danish Perfection

CELERY: Golden Plume, Easy Blanching, Emperor or Fordhook Green

CHINESE CABBAGE: Wong Bok, PeTsai

COLLARDS: True Georgia, Cabbage Collards

CORN: Sweet, Spancross, Marcross, Golden Cross Bantam, Improved Golden Bantam

CUCUMBERS: Early Cluster, White Spine Improved, Green Prolific, Straight Eight

EGGPLANT: New Hampshire Hybrid, Black Beauty

ENDIVE: Green Curled

KALE: Dwarf Green Curled, Dwarf Blue Scotch

KOHLRABI: Early White Vienna

LETTUCE: leaf, Early Curled Simpson, Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson, Oak Leaf; cos, Express Cos, Paris White

MUSKMELON: for SE S. D., Hearts of Gold, Hale's Best No. 45, Honey, Bender's Surprise; for north and west S. D., Extra Early Osage, Emerald Gem

ONIONS: for transplanting, Ebenezer, Prizetaker or Denia, Yellow Bermuda; for outdoor seeding, Sweet Spanish, Yellow Globe, Danvers, Red Wethersfield, Southport Globe

PARSLEY: Fern Leaved, Moss Curled

PARSNIP: Improved Hollow Crown or Guernsey

PEAS: extra early round, Alaska 28-57, Radio; early wrinkled, Blue Bantam, Lincoln, Laxtonian, Thomas Laxton; early wrinkled wilt resistant, Wisconsin Early Sweet, Wisconsin Perfection Pods; main crop wilt resistant, Wisconsin Penin, Wisconsin Merit, Dwarf Alderman

PEPPERS: sweet, Harris Earliest, Ruby King, Sunnybrook, Winsor A; hot, Red Cayenne

POTATO: very early, Warba; early, Early Ohio, Bliss Triumph; medium, Irish Cobbler, Mesaba; late, Chippewah, Katahdin, Green Mountain

PUMPKINS: Cheyenne, Winter Luxury, Sugar Pie

RADISHES: earliest, Scarlet Turnip, Scarlet Globe; White Turnip; later, White Icicle, Crimson Giant; summer, White Strassburg; fall, White Chinese; winter, Round Black Spanish

RHUBARB: Ruby, McDonald, Victoria

SALSIFY: Mammoth Sandwich Island

SPINACH: for cool weather, Bloomsdale Long Standing; for hot weather, King of Denmark, New Zealand

SQUASH: summer, Vegetable Marrow, Cocozelle, Early White Bush; winter, Buttercup, Hubbard, Golden Delicious, Table Queen, Delicata or Sweet Potato

SWISS CHARD: Lucullus

TOMATO: early self pruning, Bounty, Victor; early regular, Penn State Earlianna, Break O' Day, Bonnie Best, John Baer, Chalk's Early Jewel; main crop wilt resistant, Rutgers, Marglobe, Livingston's Globe

TURNIPS: for roots only, Extra Early Milan, White Egg, Golden Ball Yellow; for greens and roots, Shogoin (Jap Foliage)

WATERMELON: Northern Sweet, Early Kansas, Dixie Queen, Improved Kleckly Sweet

Please Help. There is little definite information available on the performance of various garden varieties in many parts of South Dakota. To help in determining the most satisfactory variety for your locality, will you volunteer to keep a Garden Result Demonstration Record? Your County or Home Extension agent can furnish a blank.

Your Garden Will . . .

SAVE MONEY—Every member of a well-fed farm family consumes \$25 to \$30 worth of vegetables and fruits every year. Raise these in your garden and save.

A one-half to three-fourths acre garden will supply the year-round needs of a family of six.

PROTECT HEALTH—Home-grown vegetables are rich in vitamins and nutrients. They can't be duplicated in the market or at the store.

Home-grown vegetables add variety to your diet and give vitality and health to your body.

ASSURE VICTORY—By keeping your family strong and self-sufficient with plenty of home-grown food, you are helping to defend America.

Put These in the Garden

For Summer Use

1. Greens—asparagus, lettuce, chard, beet, mustard and turnip greens, spinach, kale, collards, endive.
2. Miscellaneous crops—peas, string beans, onions, radishes, carrots, beets, corn, squash.
3. Tomatoes, peppers, cabbage

For Canning

1. Greens—beet greens, chard, spinach
2. Tomatoes
3. Green beans
4. Corn

For Storage

1. Cabbage
2. Carrots, beets, parsnips, onions.
3. Squash
4. Dried beans and peas
5. Potatoes



Plan for Plenty Next Winter

GARDENING POINTERS

1. Plow or spade the garden plot 6 to 9 inches deep. Heavy soils should be plowed in the fall; lighter soils may be left until spring.
2. Apply manure, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, preferably before plowing. Manure may be disked into the soil after plowing.
3. Prepare soil as early as possible in the spring. However, avoid working heavy soil when it is too wet.
4. Prepare a thoroughly pulverized seed bed. Rake small gardens. In large gardens disk if necessary; drag several times.
5. Have seed bed free of weeds at planting time and keep it that way.
6. Plant frost-resistant vegetables early (April 15 at Brookings).

Beets	Onions
Carrots	Potatoes
Kohlrabi	Spinach
Leaf Lettuce	Turnips
Peas	Cabbage
7. Plant tender vegetables later (May 15 at Brookings).

Beans	New Zealand Spinach
Swiss Chard	Squash, Melons
Corn	Cucumbers
Melons	Tomatoes, Peppers
8. Plant canning or storage crops in long rows and, if possible, in a place where they can be cultivated with regular farm machinery.
9. Provide vegetables for the whole season. Follow early planted and harvested plants with other vegetables for late summer use and for storage.

10. Don't crowd plants. Thin soon after crops are up.

Transplant Carefully

Tomatoes, cabbage and related crops, peppers, eggplant, celery, cauliflower, and head lettuce are usually transplanted in South Dakota. The following precautions should be taken:

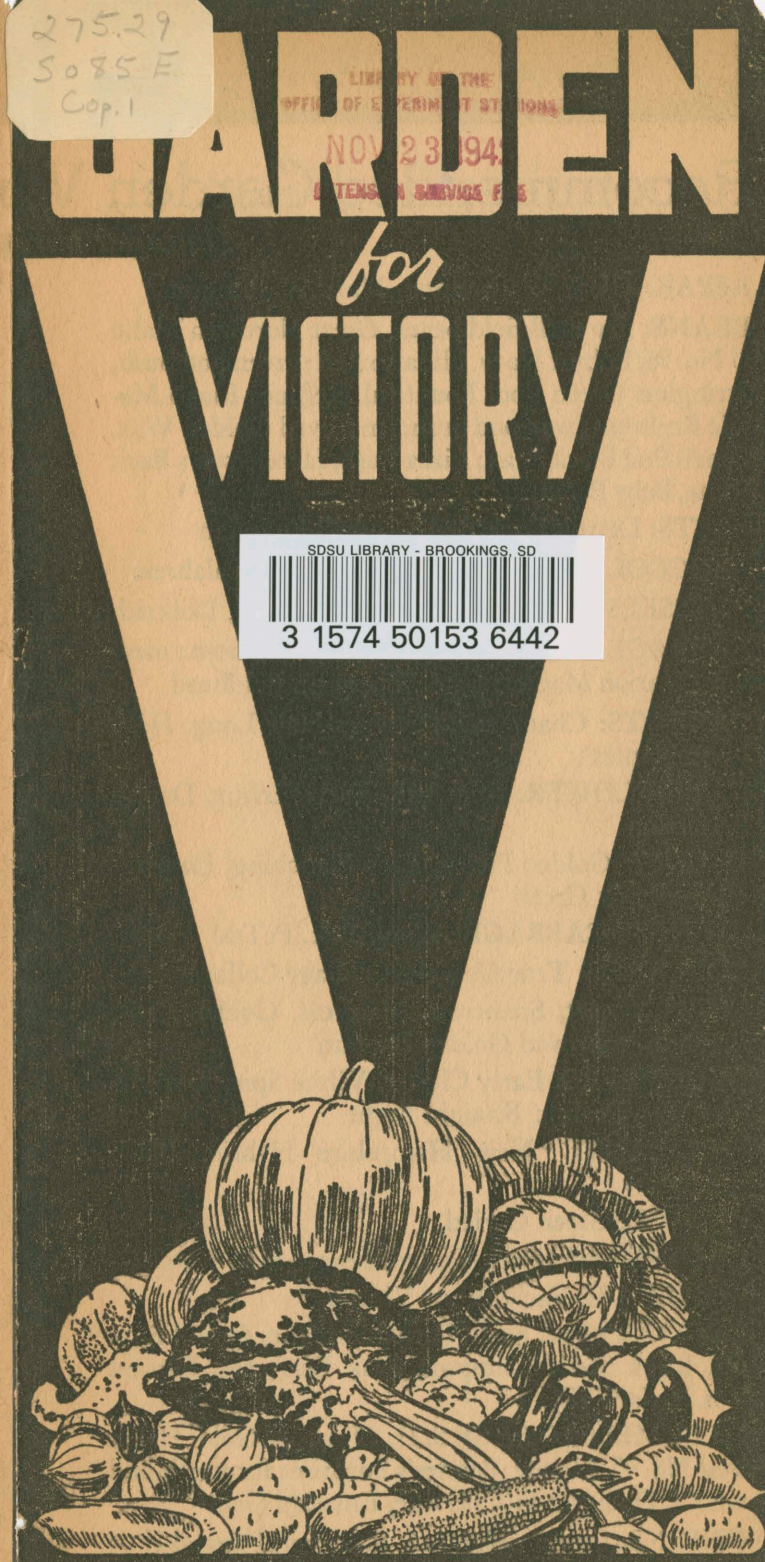
1. Transplant in cool cloudy weather or late in the afternoon, if practical.
2. Harden plants by exposing to outdoor conditions in daytime for several days before transplanting, or by decreasing the amount of water given them to the minimum necessary to keep them from wilting.
3. Water plants just before transplanting.
4. If possible, keep a ball of dirt about the roots or keep them in muddy water until the plants are set in the field. Do not allow them to dry out. Avoid injury to root system.
5. Water soil before and after setting the plant. If soil is very dry, the hole should be partly filled with water before setting the plant.
6. Pack the soil firmly around the roots after setting.
7. If possible, shade the plants from the direct rays of the sun for a few days after transplanting.
8. In hot dry weather, remove a part of the foliage to avoid excessive moisture loss.

You will find the following extension publications useful in planning and caring for your garden. Copies may be obtained from your local County or Home Extension Agents.

Leaflet 47—S. D. Garden Plan Leaflet 48—Frame Garden
Leaflet 49—Garden Insect Control

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