

South Dakota State University

Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

Extension Circulars

SDSU Extension

1-1922

July Garden Activities

A. Ford

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Ford, A., "July Garden Activities" (1922). *Extension Circulars*. Paper 76.
http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ/76

This Circular is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Extension Circulars by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

July 1922

275.29

3084-

JULY GARDEN CLUB ACTIVITIES

JUN 25 1922

by

U. S. Department of Agriculture

A. L. Ford,
Specialist in Entomology and Horticulture.SUCCESSION OF CROPS

This is the month that you will have to do the most studying on how to keep every square yard of your garden working for you. Many rows of your earlier crops including peas, lettuce, radish, onions, and spinach will have born their crop and be lying idle by this time. The question now is, what shall I put in those vacant rows? Here are some suggestions that may help you.

Corn - The very early varieties of sweet corn may be planted as late as July 4th in Southern South Dakota with good prospects of becoming edible or of marketable size before frost. Only the very early varieties should be planted at this time, however. Peep-O-Day, White Cob Cory, and Red Cob Cory are very early varieties, and will often mature in eight weeks.

Late Cabbage - The first part of this month is the proper time to transplant late cabbage from the seed bed to the place in the garden where they are to mature. If you are growing late cabbage be sure and set them in a place that has already matured an earlier crop. Keep all the ground working all the time.

Beans - Another crop of beans may be planted anytime during the first half of the month. Many varieties will give edible sized beans six weeks from planting so you can see that there is no danger of July planted beans getting nipped by the frost.

Beets - If planted early in July another crop of fresh beets can be obtained before frost. Remember that it takes from 60 to 90 days for beets to become edible, which means that the average beet sown July first will be ready for the table about September 15th. From these dates you can see that beets planted very much later than July 1st would be apt to be caught by an early frost.

Celery - Late celery should be transplanted from open seed beds during this month. Make furrows six inches deep and put in about three inches of well rotted manure if the soil is poor. If the soil is rich, manuring is not necessary. Put the rows from three to four feet apart. This amount of room is needed for blanching by banking later on. The plants should be about six inches apart in the rows.

Early Peas - There is still ample time to mature a nice crop of early peas before frost. Peas are a favorite on any table,

especially late in the season. Furthermore there is usually a good market of nice fresh peas in September at any grocery store. Here is a good way to add to the profit your garden has made.

Winter Radishes - This is the month to sow winter radishes. The variety called Rose is probably the best to plant.

Early Turnip - Early turnips and rutabagas planted the middle of July will usually mature a crop before winter. Every family can use these on the table during the fall and early winter.

The last planting - Early radishes, lettuce and spinach will mature crops if planted as late as the first of August. Don't fail to put in at least some of each for they are excellent for table use during September, also, there is usually a sale for them at this time of the year.

By reading these suggestions over we are sure you will be able to keep every row in your garden producing during the entire growing season. The boy or the girl who produces the most per given area of ground is the one that stands a better chance on getting a trip to the State Fair at Huron. The way to do it is to keep every row growing something. Never let one stand idle a single day.

It would be a good idea to look after your tomato plants. They should be good sized by the end of the month and starting to set fruit. Train them up if they need it. Put some litter such as hay or straw on the ground around the plants so the fruit growing on the lower part of the plant will not come in contact with the ground. If it is getting dry, do not be afraid to use the hose or the sprinkling can if you haven't a hose. Tomatoes and cabbage need water.

Keep a fine dust mulch on the garden at all times because by doing this the soil moisture will not evaporate so rapidly. Stay with those weeds or they will get you.