



# Full Sun and Partial Shade Crops

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## FULL SUN

Basil  
Carrots  
Chives  
Corn  
Cucumbers  
Eggplant  
Melons  
Okra  
Peppers  
Potatoes  
Pumpkins  
Squash  
Tomatillos  
Tomatoes

## PARTIAL SHADE

Arugula  
Beans  
Beets  
Broccoli  
Brussels Sprouts  
Cauliflower  
Collard Greens  
Cress  
Kale  
Endives  
Lettuce  
Mustard Greens  
Peas  
Radishes  
Spinach  
Swiss Chard

## Companion Planting - Most Common Crops

CROP	COMPANION
Tomatoes	Carrots, Cucumbers, Onions
Peppers	Bush Beans, Carrots, Onions
Summer Squash	Bush Beans, Onions Sweet Corn
Leaf Lettuce	Bush Beans, Carrots, Onions, Peas, Spinach, Radishes
Carrots	Peas, Radishes, Lettuce, Onions, Tomatoes
Sweet Corn	Pumpkins, Melons, Squash, Peas, beans, Cucumbers
Beets	Onions, Lettuce, Cabbage, Beans
Potatoes	Peas, Cabbage, Bush Beans, Corn
Green Beans - Bush	Cabbage, Lettuce, Carrots, Peas Radishes, Beets
Radishes	Lettuce, Peas

## VEGETABLES

Artichoke  
Asparagus  
Broccoli  
(Purple Cape and Nine Star)  
Radicchio  
Rhubarb  
Spinach  
(Ceylon, Sissoo and New Zealand)  
Sweet Potato  
Water Cress  
Yams

## HERBS

African Basil  
Garlic  
Ginger  
Horseradish  
Lavendar  
Lemon Balm  
Mint  
Onions (Bunching)  
Oregano  
Parsley  
Rosemary  
Sage  
Thyme

## FRUIT

Apples  
Apricots  
Avocado  
Broccoli  
Blackberries  
Cherries  
Currants  
Dates  
Huckleberries  
Grapes  
Peaches  
Pears  
Persimmons  
Plums  
Raspberries  
Strawberries

## EARLY JULY PLANTING

Beets  
Broccoli  
Brussel Sprouts  
Carrots  
Cabbage  
Cauliflower  
Collard Greens  
Cucumbers  
Green Beans  
Kale  
New Zealand Spinach  
Radishes  
Summer Squash  
Sweet Corn  
Swiss Chard  
Turnips

These crops take approximately 60 to 70 days to mature.

Plant in Early July to ensure a harvest by first frost.

Zone 7  
October 1st - 10th

# 4' x 8' x 10" Raised Bed Soil Mix

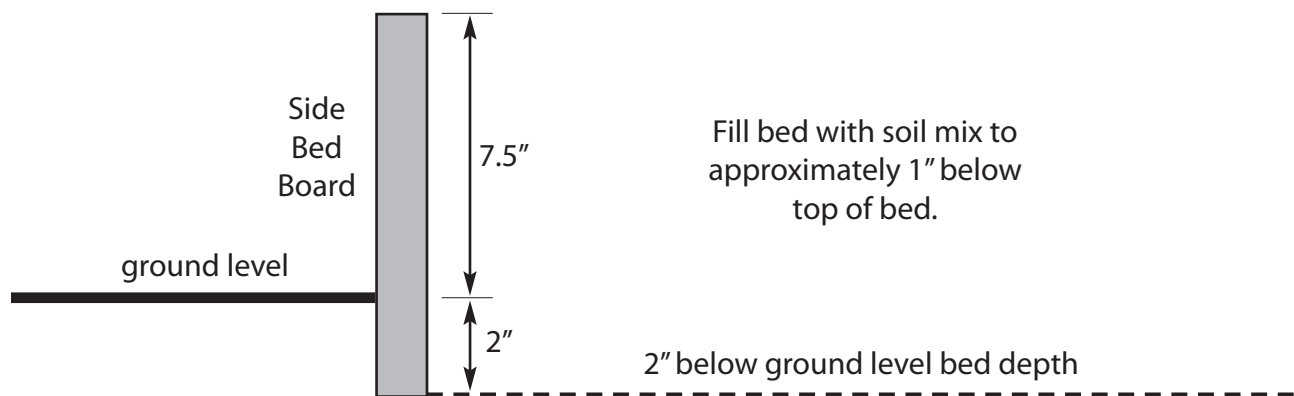
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**8 - 40 lb. bags of topsoil**

**3 - 40 lb bags of compost**

**1 - 40 lb bag of dihydrated cow manure**

**1 - 2.7 cu. Ft. bag of peat moss**



## **Board Preservation Mix**

3 parts **Klean Strip**<sup>®</sup> (green) odorless mineral spirits

1 part boiled linseed oil

Mix in an empty paint can. Pour into a roller pan. Apply with a paint roller.

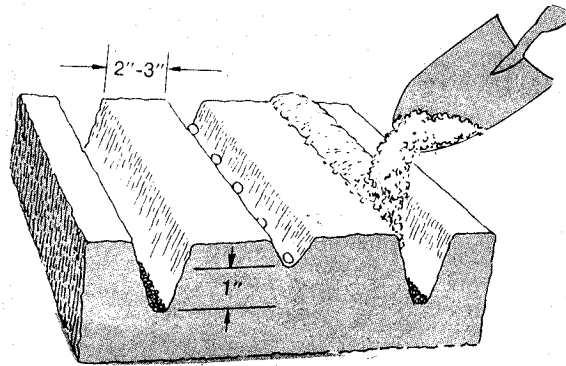


## VEGETABLE FERTILIZER GUIDE

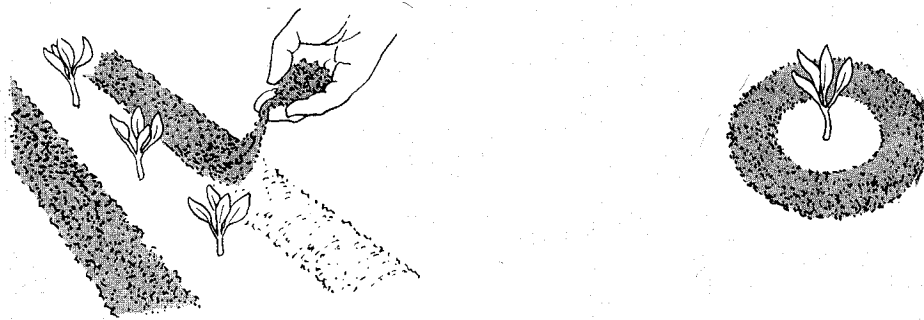
<b>Asparagus</b>	In a trench 15" deep, mix 2" of topsoil with 4" of rich organic matter. Place in bottom of trench. Spread superphosphate or bone meal, to provide phosphorus, at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Mix 1" of topsoil into this fertilizer. <i>1st Year:</i> Early fall - add 2 1/2 lbs. of 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Late fall - add 2 1/2 lbs. superphosphate per 100 sq. ft. <i>2nd Year:</i> Spring & fall - dress with 2 1/2 lbs. of 10-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. <i>3rd Year &amp; beyond:</i> Same as 2nd year, but in the spring, fertilize after harvest.
<b>Beans</b>	Pre-plant: If necessary, use 5-10-10, 3-4" deep, at the rate of 1 1/2 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: 1 T. of 5-10-10 per plant every 3-4 weeks <b>or</b> generous scoop of rotted manure.
<b>Beets</b>	Pre-plant: Work aged manure or compost into top 8", <b>or</b> 3-4 cups 5-10-10 into top 4-6" for every 20-foot row. Side-dress: If growing slowly, use 2 cups 10-10-10 per 20-foot row.
<b>Broccoli</b>	Pre-plant: 3-4 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: 3 weeks after transplant with 1 T. high nitrogen fertilizer.
<b>Brussels sprouts</b>	Pre-plant: 2-4 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: Once a month with 5-10-10, 1-2 T. per plant.
<b>Cabbage</b>	Pre-plant: 3-4 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. <b>or</b> 3-4 shovels of aged manure or compost. Side-dress: Month after transplant, 1 lb. 10-10-10 per 25-foot row.
<b>Chinese cabbage</b>	Side-dress: 1/2 lb. 10-10-10 per 25-foot row when plants are 4-6", then every three weeks thereafter.
<b>Carrots</b>	Pre-plant: 1 lb. 5-10-10 per 50 sq. ft. Side-dress: When 6" tall, use natural fertilizer such as dried manure or fish fertilizer. Thin layer hardwood ash, 4" deep, for potash (for sweetness).
<b>Celery</b>	Fall of year: Generous amounts of compost and/or manure in top 3". Side-dress: Every 2-3 weeks with manure tea <b>or</b> 1 tsp. 5-10-10 per plant.

<b>Corn</b>	Pre-plant: 3-4 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: 2 lbs. high nitrogen fertilizer (urea or ammonium sulfate), per 100 sq. ft. when plants are 8-10" tall. Use again when silks appear, adding superphosphate to N.
<b>Cucumbers</b>	Pre-plant: Use plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. Side-dress: 4 weeks after planting, just as vines begin to run, use 2 handfuls compost <b>or</b> 1 T. 5-10-10 per plant.
<b>Eggplant</b>	Pre-plant: Mix 1" well rotted manure <b>or</b> 2-3 lbs. 5-10-5 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: When plants set several fruit, use 1 T. 5-10-5 or 10-6-4 per plant.
<b>Lettuce</b>	Pre-plant: 1 lb. 10-10-10 per 25 sq. ft. Side-dress: 3-4 weeks after planting, use 1 tsp. 10-10-10 per plant. May also use fish or seaweed fertilizer.
<b>Melons</b>	Pre-plant: Generous amounts of rotted manure or compost. Side-dress: Mulched - Use liquid fertilizer (fish, seaweed, manure tea) Unmulched - Use 1/2 cup 5-10-10 for every 4-5 plants. Again in 3 wks.
<b>Okra</b>	Pre-plant: 1/2 lb. 10-10-10 per 25-foot row. Side-dress: 1/2 lb. 10-10-10 per 25-foot row <b>or</b> aged manure or rich compost. (Side-dress three times: 1. After thinning; 2. When first pods begin to develop; 3. At least once midway through the growing season.)
<b>Onions</b>	Fall: Mix rich compost or manure into soil. Pre-plant: 1 lb. 10-10-10 per 20 sq. ft. Side-dress: 1 lb. 10-10-10 per 20-25 foot row when plants are 4-6" tall and when bulbs swell.
<b>Parsnips</b>	Pre-plant: Use a slow-release fertilizer. Side-dress: If a slow-release fertilizer has not been applied, use 1-2 cups 5-10-10 per 25-foot row <b>or</b> its equivalent after 1-2 months.
<b>Peas</b>	Pre-plant: 1-1 1/2 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: When 6" tall, use 1/2 lb. of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium sulfate and dehydrated manure per 25 foot row.
<b>Peppers</b>	Pre-plant: 1 1/2 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: Monthly with 1 T. 5-10-10 per plant.
<b>Potatoes</b>	Pre-plant: In an 8" trench or hole, mix 5-10-10 at the rate of 1 lb. per 25-foot row with 2 inches of soil. Side-dress: When hilled for the 2nd time, use 1 lb. 5-10-10 per 25-foot row <b>or</b> compost, seaweed, or fish emulsion.
<b>Pumpkins</b>	Pre-plant: Mix rotted manure and a handful of 5-10-10 into top 6-8" of soil. Side-dress: Use 5-10-10 on hill and side roots.
<b>Radishes</b>	No special fertilization necessary.
<b>Rhubarb</b>	Pre-plant: Mix well-rotted compost or manure into soil. Fertilize early spring each year with 2-3 shovels of well-rotted manure per plant <b>or</b> 1/2 cup of 5-10-10. Side-dress: At the same rate in early summer after the main harvest period.
<b>Spinach</b>	Mix compost, manure, and/or 10-10-10. No additional fertilizer necessary.

<b>Squash</b>	Pre-plant: Work plenty of good compost or aged manure into 1' of soil. Side-dress: 1 T. 5-10-10 per plant. Summer squash - When 6" tall. Again when they bloom Winter squash - When vines start to run. Again when small fruit form
<b>Sweet potatoes</b>	Pre-plant: 3 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. of row, plus fine compost. Side-dress: 3-4 weeks after transplanting with 3 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. (Use 5 lbs. if soil is sandy.)
<b>Tomatoes</b>	Pre-plant: 3 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. Side-dress: 3 lbs. 5-10-10 per 100 sq. ft. after fruit sets



**Pre-plant: put fertilizer 1" below seeds and 2-3" to each side**

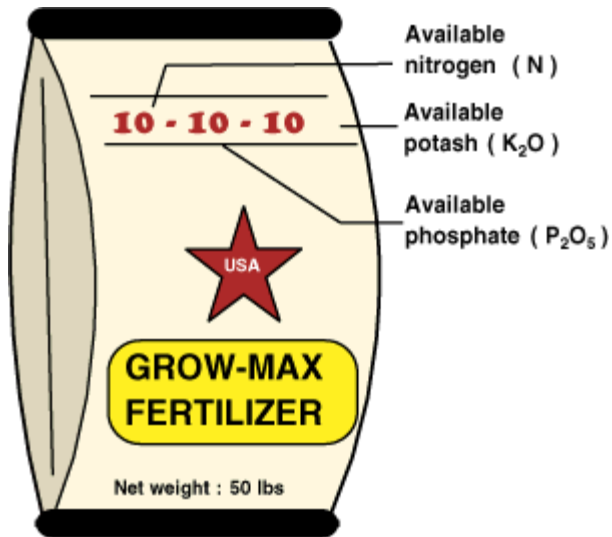


**Methods of sidedressing established plants**



# A Homeowner's Guide to Fertilizer

## Understanding the Fertilizer Label



All fertilizer labels have three bold numbers. The first number is the amount of nitrogen (N), the second number is the amount of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) and the third number is the amount of potash ( $K_2O$ ). These three numbers represent the primary nutrients (nitrogen(N) - phosphorus(P) - potassium (K)).

This label, known as the fertilizer grade, is a national standard.

A bag of 10-10-10 fertilizer contains 10 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphate and 10 percent potash.

Fertilizer grades are made by mixing two or more nutrient sources together to form a blend, that is why they are called "mixed fertilizers." Blends contain particles of more than one color. Manufacturers produce different grades for the many types of plants.

You can also get fertilizers that contain only one of each of the primary nutrients. Nitrogen sources include ammonium nitrate (33.5-0-0), urea nitrogen (46-0-0), sodium nitrate (16-0-0) and liquid nitrogen (30-0-0). Phosphorus is provided as 0-46-0 and potash as 0-0-60 or 0-0-50.

## Calculating Nutrient Content

To calculate the pounds of nitrogen in a **50-lb bag of 10-10-10 fertilizer**, multiply 50 by 0.10. Do the same for calculating the amounts of phosphate and potash. A 50-lb bag of 10-10-10 contains a total of 15 lbs of nutrients: 5 lbs nitrogen, 5 lbs phosphate and 5 lbs potash. The remaining weight is filler, usually sand or granular limestone.

Another example:

### 50-lb. bag of 8-0-24 fertilizer

1. To calculate the pounds of nitrogen: Multiply 50 by .08, which equals 4.
2. To calculate the pounds of phosphate: There is no phosphate in this bag of fertilizer.
3. To calculate the pounds of potash: Multiply 50 by .24, which equals 12.

A 50 pound bag of 8-0-24 fertilizer contains a total of 16 lbs of nutrients: 4 lbs nitrogen, 0 lbs phosphate, and 12 lbs potash. This would leave us with 34 lbs of filler.

## Selecting a Fertilizer Grade

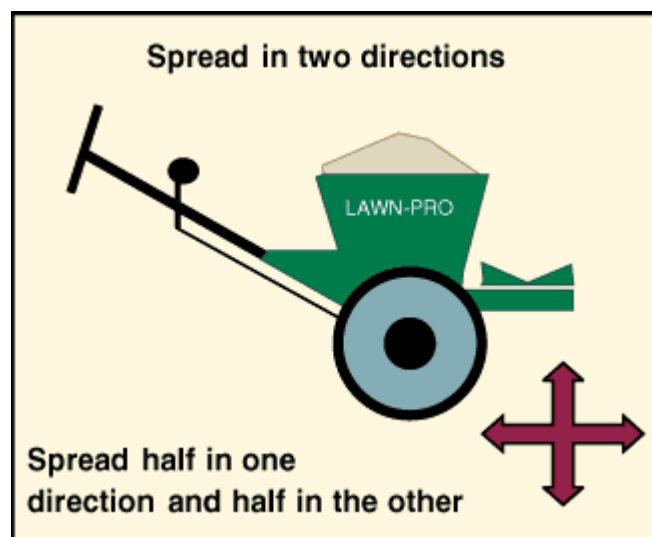
The best way to select a fertilizer grade is to have your [soil tested](#). The [soil test report](#) will recommend a fertilizer grade for your use. The report also comes with a management note that provides guidelines for supplementing nitrogen for lawn and garden crops.

Typical grades recommended for lawns and gardens include:

- 5-10-5
- 5-10-10
- 10-10-10
- 8-0-24
- 6-6-18

## Spreading Fertilizer

Have you ever seen a lawn that looked like it had different colored stripes. This was probably caused by spreading fertilizers the wrong way. To make sure that the color and growth of your plants are the same, fertilizers must be spread evenly. The most popular types of fertilizer spreaders are the drop spreader and the cyclone spreader. Cyclone spreaders generally provide the best results. Make sure when you spread the fertilizer that you overlap your spread pattern by Applying half the material in one direction and the remainder in the opposite direction. Break up any clumps so that the fertilizer won't get clogged in the spreader.



If you have questions regarding which grade of fertilizer to use or how much fertilizer to use, contact your local agricultural advisor or the [Agronomic Division](#) in Raleigh, NC.



[Soil  
Test  
Page](#)

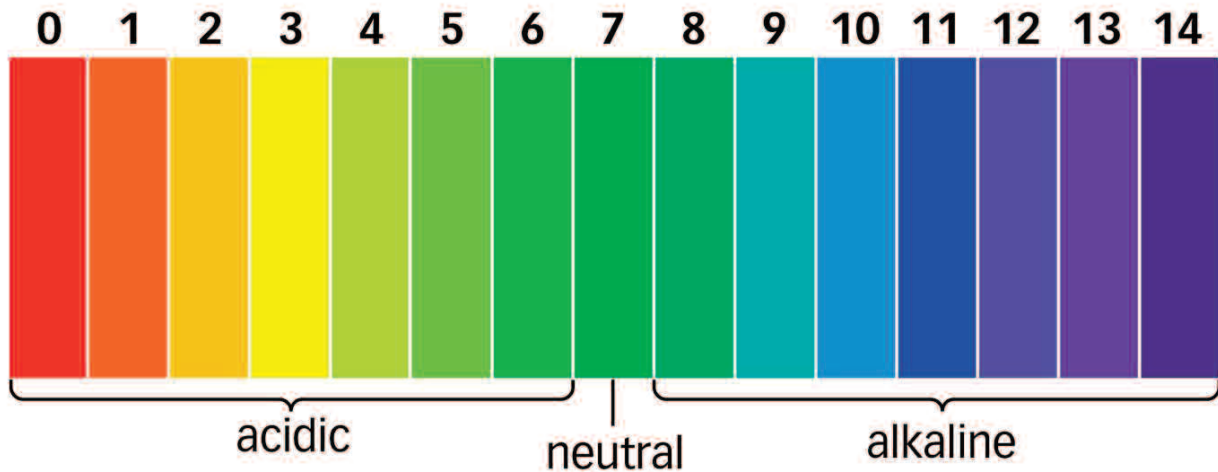


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# Vegetable pH Chart



Vegetable	Ideal pH	Vegetable	Ideal pH
Artichoke	6.5 – 7.5	Lettuce	6.1 – 7.0
Asparagus	6.0 – 8.0	Mushroom	6.5 – 7.5
Beans	6.1 – 7.5	Mustard	6.0 – 7.5
Beet Root	6.0 – 7.5	Onion	6.0 – 7.0
Broccoli	6.0 – 7.0	Parsnip	5.5 – 7.5
Brussel Sprouts	6.0 – 7.5	Pea	6.0 – 7.5
Cabbage	6.0 – 7.5	Peanut	5.0 – 6.5
Carrot	5.5 – 7.0	Pepper	5.5 – 7.0
Cauliflower	5.5 – 7.5	Potato	4.5 – 6.0
Celery	6.0 – 7.0	Pumpkin	5.5 – 7.5
Chicory	5.0 – 6.5	Radish	6.0 – 7.0
Corn	5.5 – 7.0	Rhubarb	5.5 – 7.0
Cress	6.0 – 7.0	Sweet Patato	5.5 – 6.0
Cucumber	5.5 – 7.5	Shallot	5.5 – 7.0
Garlic	5.5 – 7.5	Soybean	5.5 – 6.5
Horseradish	6.0 – 7.0	Spinach	6.0 – 7.5
Kale	6.0 – 7.5	Tomato	5.5 – 7.5
Kohlrabi	6.0 – 7.5	Turnip	5.5 – 7.0
Leek	6.0 – 8.0	Water Cress	5.0 – 8.0
Lentil	5.5 – 7.0	Watermelon	5.5 – 6.5

# How to Harden Off Seedlings

## Acclimate your seedlings before you transplant.

Transplanting seedlings into your garden this year? Plan at least a week in advance to "harden off" indoor-grown seedlings before setting them into the still-cold earth. We need to acclimate indoor-grown transplants because the cushy confines of a warm home or greenhouse are really nothing like the great outdoors: Inside, seedlings are treated to steady temps, consistent light, and attentive watering; outside, seedlings face chilly soil, scorching sun, wind, rain, and other tests of their endurance. Although plants are generally pretty forgiving, give them time to adjust to their new environment and they'll do much better.

Melons, Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant, Zucchini, Basil and Cucumbers are especially sensitive to cold temps, so be sure not to leave them out overnight if the forecast predicts temperatures lower than 50°F. Many gardeners keep row covers (Agribond) on hand to protect young plants from unexpected dips in temperature.

## Take "Baby Steps."

Hardening off is an incremental process. Slowly introduce seedlings to outdoor conditions in "baby steps":

- First, pick an overcast day when outdoor temps are 45°F or warmer.
- Begin by setting transplants out for 1-2 hours in a sheltered location protected from wind and direct sun; then, return your transplants indoors until the following day.
- For the next few days, gradually increase the time spent outdoors. Don't put plants out on especially windy days or when temps are below 45°F.
- As plants adjust, move them to a spot with direct morning sun. The intense afternoon sun can burn tender leaves.
- Gradually increase exposure to afternoon sun by moving them or leaving them to linger for longer in the same spot.
- Harden off plants over a period of 1-2 weeks, until seedlings can tolerate a full day of outdoor exposure. If day and nighttime temps both hold at 50°F or warmer, your precious seedlings will be ready to plant! Choose an overcast day or wait until late afternoon to set them out.

# Suggested Seed & Supply Sources

[www.johnnyseeds.com](http://www.johnnyseeds.com)  
1-877-564-6697

[www.highmowingseeds.com](http://www.highmowingseeds.com)  
802-472-6174

[www.seedsavers.org](http://www.seedsavers.org)  
563-382-5990

[www.fedcoseeds.com](http://www.fedcoseeds.com)  
207-426-0090

[www.hudsonvalleyseed.com](http://www.hudsonvalleyseed.com)  
845-204-8769

[www.dixondalefarms.com](http://www.dixondalefarms.com)  
830-876-2430

[www.harrisseeds.com](http://www.harrisseeds.com)  
800-544-7938

[www.noltsproducesupplies.net](http://www.noltsproducesupplies.net)  
717-656-9764

[www.growerssupply.com.net](http://www.growerssupply.com.net)  
1-800-476-9715

## BOOKS

### HEIRLOOM

TIM STARK

CROWN PUBLISHING CORP.

### BACK TO BASICS

ABIGAIL R. GEHRING

SKYHORSE PUBLISHING

### THE SELF SUFFICIENCY HANDBOOK

ALAN AND GILL BRIDGEWATER

SKYHORSE PUBLISHING

### HOW TO GROW MORE VEGETABLES

JOHN JEAUVONS

PENGUIN/RANDOM HOUSE

### THE NEW ORGANIC GROWER

ELIOT COLEMAN

CHELSEA GREEN PUBLISHING

### THE WINTER HARVEST HANDBOOK

ELIOT COLEMAN

CHELSEA GREEN PUBLISHING

### THE HAVE MORE PLAN

ED AND CAROLYN ROBINSON

STOREY PUBLISHING

## MAGAZINES

### COUNTRYSIDE & SMALL STOCK JOURNAL

[WWW.IAMCOUNTRYSIDE.COM](http://WWW.IAMCOUNTRYSIDE.COM)

### BACKWOODS HOME MAGAZINE

[WWW.BACKWOODSHOME.COM](http://WWW.BACKWOODSHOME.COM)

# Local Farms and Farm Stands

## Abma's Farm

700 Lawlins Road  
Wyckoff, NJ 07481  
(201) 891-0278

## Alstede Farms

1 Alstede Farms Lane  
Chester, NJ 07930  
(908) 879-7189

## Bartlett Greenhouses & Florist

814 Grove Street  
Clifton, NJ 07013  
(973) 471-6480

## Closter Farm and Livestock Co.

681 Closter Dock Road  
Closter, New Jersey 07624  
farmer@closterfarm.com

## Demaree Country Farm Stand

Corner of Old Hook Rd & Schraalenburgh Road  
Closter, New Jersey 07624  
(201) 289-3627

## Demarest Farms

244 Wierimus Road  
Hillsdale, New Jersey 07642  
(201) 666-0472

## DePiero's Farm Stand and Greenhouses

156 Summit Avenue  
Montvale, New Jersey 07645  
(201) 391-4576

## Doctor Davies Farm

306 NY-304  
Congers, New York 10920  
(845) 268-7020

## Farms View Roadstand

945 Black Oak Ridge Road  
Wayne, NJ 07470  
(973) 839-1212

## Hidden Woods Farm

228 Silver Lake Rd  
Blairstown NJ 07825  
(908) 809-5499

## Morgan's Farm

903 Pompton Ave (Rt 23)  
Cedar Grove NJ 07009  
(201) 247-0678

## Old Hook Farm

650 Old Hook Road  
Emerson, New Jersey 07630  
(201) 265-4835

## Ploch's Farm

148 Grove Street  
Clifton, New Jersey 07013  
(973) 778-6463

## Stokes Farm

23 DeWolf Road  
Old Tappan, NJ 07675  
(201) 768-3931

## Sunden's Stone Pointe Farm

1004 Westwood Ave  
Old Tappan, NJ 07675  
(201) 263-0557

## Van Houten Farms

68 Sickletown Road  
Orangeburg, NY 10962  
(845) 735-4689

**FARM:** 876 County Road 1, Pine Island, New York 10969  
**MAIL:** 13 The Glen, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009  
[www.braccofarms.com](http://www.braccofarms.com) • [info@braccofarms.com](mailto:info@braccofarms.com)

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