



How to Plant Potatoes

Mid-March -- St. Patrick's Day -- is a traditional time to plant spring potatoes in Kansas; or plant early to mid July for a fall harvest. Ten to twelve pounds of seed potatoes will plant a 100 ft. row.

- Cut seed potatoes into 1½ - 2 in. pieces, each with one or two good eyes (buds).
- Allow cut surfaces to heal (dry), usually about a week.
- Plant the pieces eye up about 4 ins. deep and 12 ins. apart in rows 2-3 ft. apart.

Days to Maturity:

- Early varieties 90-110 days • Mid-season varieties 100-120 days • Late varieties 110-140 days

NORLAND - red, early

YUKON GOLD - yellow, mid

DAKOTA PEARL/COBBLER - white, early

BURBANK - russet, mid

VIKING - red, mid

KENNEBEC - white, mid-late

How to Plant Onions and Garlic

GREEN ONIONS — plant 1-2 inches deep and 2 inches apart

SLICING ONIONS — plant 1-2 inches deep and 4 inches apart

Plant in rows 18-24 inches apart • Matures in 60-90 days

- Plant onion sets or plants in well-drained soil, high in organic content.
- Mix **Johnson's Soil Recipe** into the soil before planting (see below).
- Water regularly. Fertilize with ferti•lome **Gardener's Special** (11-15-11) every 3 weeks.

GARLIC

- Break apart; plant a single clove 2 inches deep, 4-5 inches apart.

Other vegetables to plant in early spring include beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, lettuce, mustard, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips.

Johnson's Soil Recipe

- Three 2 cu. ft. bags **Cotton Burr Compost**
- 3.25 lbs. ferti•lome **Gardener's Special**
- 3.25 lbs. Hi•Yield **Bone Meal**
- 3.25 lbs. ferti•lome **HuMic** Granular Humic Acid

Till amendments into your soil before planting (covers 100 sq. ft. area).

To prevent grassy weeds sprinkle Hi-Yield **Herbicide Granules**, following recommendations on the label.

Seed Potato Varieties

All varieties may not be available every season.

Norkotah Russet: White flesh and dark russet skin • Early season maturing • Good storage quality • For baking and boiling.

Cobbler/Dakota Pearl: White • Early maturing • Good storage quality • Good for baking, mashing, salads.

Kennebec: White • Mid-late maturing • Stores moderately well • Good all purpose.

Norland: Red • Early maturing • Good for boiling, new, roasted • Good storage quality • High yield.

Viking: Red • Mid season maturity • Good baked, fried, mashed • High Yield • Excellent storage quality.

Yukon Gold: Yellow, buttery flesh • Mid season maturing • Low-moderate yield • All purpose, good storage quality.

Fingerlings

Recognizable by their thin, finger-like shape, fingerlings are basically an elongated variety of new potatoes. Fingerlings' waxy texture makes them ideal for roasting, pureeing, or using in salads with or without the skin.

Austrian Crescent Fingerling: Yellow skin, yellow flesh. • Mid-to-late-maturity • High yield • Thin fingerling that can reach up to 10 inches. • Golden-yellow flesh that's buttery and delicious • Firm texture of this potato holds its shape after roasting or boiling • Good storage quality.

All Blue Fingerling: Blue skin with blue flesh • Mid season maturity • Moderate yields • Vividly striking • High in antioxidants • These potatoes retain their color after cooking • Moderate storage quality.



How to Plant Onions and Garlic in Fall

GREEN ONIONS — plant 1-2" deep and 2" apart

SLICING ONIONS — plant 1-2" deep and 4" apart

Plant in rows 18-24" apart • Matures in 60-90 days

- Plant onion sets or plants in well-drained soil, high in organic content.
- Mix **Johnson's Soil Recipe** into the soil.
- Water regularly and fertilize with ferti•lome **Gardener's Special (11-15-11)** every 3 weeks.

GARLIC

- Break apart; plant single cloves, point up, 2" deep, 4-5" apart.
- Harvest when leaves yellow and start to fall over.

October is a good time to plant garlic (*Allium sativum*) if you want large quality cloves next summer. Mix **ferti•lome Gardener's Special** into the soil before planting. The larger the clove planted, the larger the bulb at harvest. Water in well and mulch with straw to conserve soil warmth and encourage good establishment. Harvest will not occur until next summer when most of the foliage has browned.

Elephant garlic (*Allium ampeloprasum*) should also be planted now. It has a milder garlic flavor and is actually a closer relative to the leek than to true garlic.

Fertilizing and soil preparation for fall gardens

Large quantities of fertilizer may damage tender young plants, so use it sparingly at this time of the year. In general, 1-2 lbs per 100 sq. ft. of a low-analysis, all-purpose garden fertilizer should be sufficient. Save your organic matter for a late fall application.

Extensive soil preparation probably will not be needed for fall planting. Avoid deep tillage, a light surface cultivation will loosen the soil to prepare the seedbed.

Additional amounts of fertilizer may be needed later in the season to ensure maximum plant growth and production. *Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, collards, and kale, plus lettuce, mustard, spinach, and turnip greens will require about 4 tablespoons of a high-nitrogen all-purpose garden fertilizer per 10 feet of row. It should be sprinkled along the row about 2 weeks after transplanting, or 4 weeks after sowing the seed.* Other vegetable crops probably will not require any additional fertilization.

Johnson's Soil Recipe

- Three 2-cu. ft. bags **Cotton BurrCompost**
- 3.25 lbs. **Hi-Yield Bone Meal**
- 3.25 lbs. **ferti•lome Gardener's Special**
- 3.25 lbs. **ferti•lome HuMic**

Till amendments into your soil before planting (covers 100 sq. ft. area).