

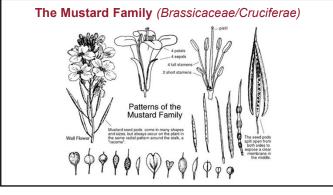


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Tonight's Agenda

- The Brassica family
- Preparation
- How to grow, harvest, store, and enjoy!
- Pests and Diseases
- Seed saving

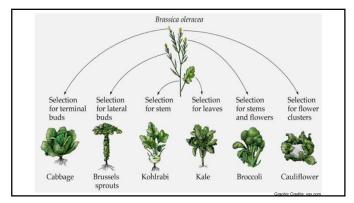




Brassicaceae Includes Many Vegetables

- Arugula (Eruca vesicaria and Diplotaxis tenuifolia)
- Broccoli (Brassica oleracea)
- Brussels sprouts (Brassica oleracea)
- Cabbage (Brassica oleracea)
- Cauliflower (Brassica oleracea)
 Collards (Brassica oleracea)
- Horseradish (Armoracia rusticana)
- Kale (Brassica oleracea)
- Kohlrabi (Brassica oleracea) • Mustard greens (Brassica juncea)
- Pac Choi (Brassica rapa) • Radish (Raphanus sativus)
- Rutabaga (Brassica napus)
- Sea kale (Crambe maritima)
- Turnip (Brassica rapa)



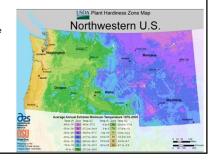


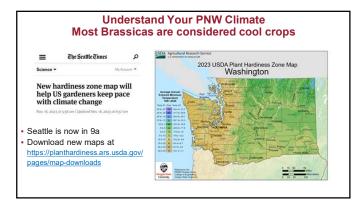


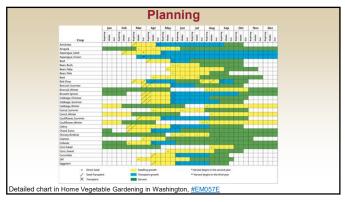
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Understand Your PNW Climate Most Brassicas are considered cool crops

- We have 2 short growing seasons for cool crops (greens, brassicas, radishes, carrots). Be aware of microclimates.
- Generally a wide variety of soils with a low pH
- We have a dry season that can last from June to September.









Preparation-Soil
Have a soil test completed. King Conservation District gives residents a limited number of free soil tests.
Follow amendment directions in the report to address nutrient issues.
A & L WESTERN ACROCAL TURAL LABORATORES SIZE NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE



- WSU Fact Sheet #FS123E: Organic Soil Amendments in Yards and Gardens: How Much is Enough
- Types of Amendments
 - Compost
 - Manures
 - Biosolids
- For new garden, add 1-3 inches and mix with 6-8 inches soil
 - Will vary depending on condition of existing soil
 - · Soil test results will help guide you



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Preparation





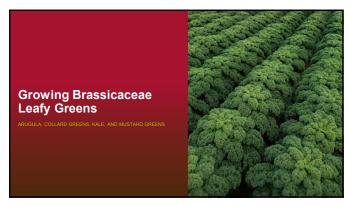
Start Some Varieties Indoors & Prepare Outdoor Beds

Indoors

- Heated mats not necessarily needed
- for cool weather crops
- Grow lamps

Outdoors:

Direct sow under row cover



Kale (Brassica oleracea) Winterbor Dazzling Blue Scarlet Kale • Winterbor Redbor Red RussianDwarf Green Curled Dwarf Scotch Curly LacinatoDazzling Blue Scarlet Wild Kales Red Russian Lacinato Wild Kales (B. napus) (B. napus)

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Perennial Kale

Seakale (Crambe Maritima)

- Buy transplants in spring
- Grown by Thomas Jefferson
- Hardy to -5°F

Kosmic (Brassica Oleracea)

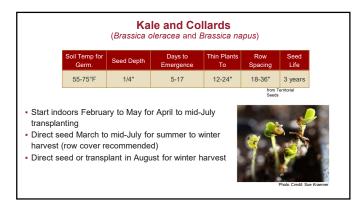
- Transplant root cuttings in spring
- Does not flower
- Hardy to 10°F





Collards (Brassica oleracea) Champion Champion Flash Old Timey Blue Perennial Collards Buy transplants in spring Old Timey Blue Purple Tree Old Timey Blue Purple Tree

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Kale and Collards

- One of the most cost-effective vegetables!
- Harvest leaves from the bottom up at any size
- Cool weather and frost bring out best flavor
- Stores well in refrigerator
- Nutritional value: low fat; high in calcium, vitamins K, A, and C
- Source of glucosinolates (phytochemicals)



Photo Credit: sunset.cor

https://www.mayoclinichealthsystem.org/hometown-health/speaking-of-health/the-many-types-and-health-benefits-of-k

Kale can survive our winters





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Kale and Collards Biennial: lateral buds in spring





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Kale and Collards (Brassica oleracea and Brassica napus)

- Edible flowers the next spring!
- Early pollen for bees









Arugula

- Direct seed early spring or fall
- Best directly sown
- Most tolerate moderate frosts
- Harvest frequently and when young
- Flowers are edible!



Wild (Diplotaxis tenuifolia)





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Why is My Kale Tough and Bitter?







Kale, olive oil, lemon juice, bacon, and Feta cheese

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Favorite Recipes

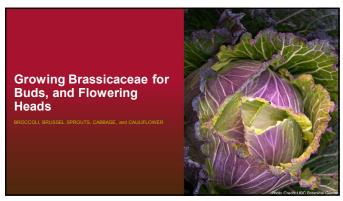
Kale pasta



Kale, bacon, and sun-dried tomatoes



Arugula, olive oil, lemon juice, and Parmesan cheese



Broccoli (Brassica oleracea)

- Broccoli
- Umpqua
- Thompson
- Waltham
- Green Magic
 Emerald Jewel
- Brokali or sprouting broccoli
 - Atlantis
 - Apollo



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Broccoli (Brassica oleracea)

Soil Temp	Seed Depth	Days to	Thin	Row	Seed
for Germ.		Emergence	Plants To	Spacing	Life
55-75°F	1/4"	5-17	12-24"	18-36"	3 years

- Direct seed April through June (row cover recommended)
- Start indoors 4 6 weeks before transplant in April through June
- Start autumn overwintering varieties May-July for transplanting June-August
 Start overwintering sprouting broccoli from mid-May to June, transplant by end of July-September

Broccoli





- Harvest when heads are tight and dense
- Cut side shoots to promote production
- Stores well in refrigerator

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Soil Temp for Germ.	Seed Depth	Days to Emergence	Thin Plants To	Row Spacing	Seed Life
55-75°F	1/4"	5-17	18-24"	2-4'	3 years

- Direct seed March June (not recommended for fall planting)
- Start indoors 4 6 weeks before transplant in March through June





Ruby Ball

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Cabbage (Brassica oleracea)

- Early types grow fast, so harvest promptly
- Include 2 or 3 wrapper leaves when cutting heads
- Early types store for 1-2 months at 36°F
- Later types up to 6 months at 36°F



Cauliflower (Brassica oleracea)

Soil Temp for Germ.	Seed Depth	Days to Emergence	Thin Plants To	Row Spacing	Seed Life
55-75°F	1/4"	5-17	12-24"	18-36"	3 years

- Direct seed April June (not recommended for fall planting)
- Start indoors 4 6 weeks before transplant Blanching for some varieties: to ensure completely white heads, tie the inner leaves around the head when it starts to



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Cauliflower

(Brassica oleracea)





- Harvest heads when florets are tight and dense
- Overmature florets will separate
- Stores well refrigerated

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Brussels Sprouts (Brassica oleracea)

Soil Temp	Seed	Days to	Thin Plants	Row	Seed
for Germ.	Depth	Emergence	To	Spacing	Life
55-75°F	1/4"	5-17	24"	18-36"	

- Direct seed: not recommended
- Start indoors 4 6 weeks before transplant
- Start May-June for transplanting June-August for fall crop
- Timing is important: follow variety specific instructions





Brussels Sprouts (Brassica oleracea)

- Best after couple of frosts
- Mature buds will be about 1 to 1½ inches
- Harvest from the bottom up
- Or, mature entire stock by cutting off top at growing point

 Store refrigerated



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Favorite Recipes

Sauteed Cabbage



Cabbage, thyme, olive oil, butter, cider vinegar, hot pepper flakes

Broccoli Orzo Salad



Orzo, Broccoli, yellow peppers, feta, sun dried tomatoes, olive oil and balsamic vinengar

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Turnips and Rutabagas (Brassica rapa and Brassica napus)

Soil Temp	Seed	Days to	Thin Plants	Row	Seed
for Germ.	Depth	Emergence	To	Spacing	Life
55-75°F	1/4-1/2"	5-17	6-8"	12-16"	

- Direct seed spring through summer
- Sow turnips July-early Sept for fall/winter crop
- Sow rutabagas in July for fall/winter crop
- Thin when form two true leaves
- Harvest when small for sweetness
- Pick young turnip greens
- Store refrigerated





Purple top turnip (B. rapa)

Joan rutabaga (B. napus)

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Radish

(Raphanus sativus)

Soil Temp for Germ.	Seed Depth	Days to Emergence	Thin Plants To	Row Spacing	Seed Life
55-75°F	1/2"	4-11	1-2"	8-12"	4 years

- Direct seed spring to early summer
 Direct sow mid-August to early September for fall crop
 Extend harvest by planting every two weeks
- Thin promptly when form two true leaves
- Avoid dry or crowded conditions (slow growth, pithy, hot)
- Harvest young
 Let a few bolt: green seed pods are edible
 Remove tops before refrigerating





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Radishes

- · Let flower and reseed over winter
- Flowers and young leaves are edible





Radishes

- Highly nutritiousAntioxidants

 - Vitamin C
 - High fiber
- Can be roasted or braised!



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Horseradish (Armoracia rusticana)







- Perennial for years of harvest
- Fertilize top 3-4 inches of soil and dig shallow trench
- Space 1 to 2 feet apart and cover with 2 inches soil
- Will grow fast and spread
- Harvest in fall and winter after leaves have died back

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Brassicaceae Pests and Diseases



Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- Identify pests
- Prevent problems before they start
- Monitor with careful observation
- Control with mechanical and biological practices first (not eradicate)





Braconid wasp *Aleiodes indiscretus* laying eggs in a caterpillar

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Clubroot

- Affected Crops: all members of the family
- Prevention and Control
 - · Rotate crops
 - Check pH: above 6.8
- Provide adequate calcium and magnesium
- Provide drainage
- Remove weeds





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Downy Mildew

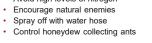
- Affected Crops: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and kale
- Prevention and Control
 - · Rotate crops
 - Avoid overhead watering
- Give plants plenty of space
 Remove diseased plants and plant parts (don't place in home compost!)





Aphids

- Affected Crops: all members of the family
- Prevention and Control
- · Remove plant debris
- Avoid high levels of nitrogen





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Cabbage Maggot

- Affected Crops: Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, mustards, radish, and turnip
- Prevention and Control
 - · Rotate crops
- Reduce weeds
- Row covers



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Flea Beetle

- Affected Crops: all family members
- Prevention and Control
 - Reduce weeds
 - Row covers



Cabbage Worm

- Affected Crops: all family members
- Prevention and ControlUse row covers

 - · Remove debris
 - · Attract beneficial insects



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Pests and Diseases

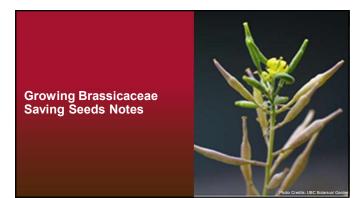
Mystery four-legged creature!





Physical barrier: "blackberry defense"

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Make Sure You Know

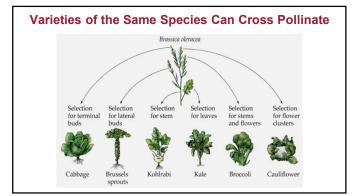
- Species name
- How your plants pollinate
- Market maturity vs seed maturity
- If your plants are hybrids





https://www.seedsavers.org/saving-seeds-for-beginners

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Brassicaceae Includes Many Species

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Most Brassicas Are Ready to Eat Before Seeds Form





Seed Saving Guide Cha	
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Crops	Species Family Life Cycle Pr				Recommended	Population Size (Number of plants)			
				Polination Method	Isolation Distance for Seed Saving	Viable Seeds	Variety Maintenance	Genetic Preservation	
adzuki bean	Vigna angularis	Fabaceur	annual	self	10-20 feet (3-6 m)	- 1	10-25	50+	
amaranth -	Anurynthus spp.	Anaronhaosse	annual	wird	650-1,300 feet	1	5-25	50+	
Armenian cucumber	Cocumic melo	Curu-bitacese	annual	irrect	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	1	5-10	25+	
artichoke	Cynera cardunculus	Adequese	permal.	inset	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)		20-50	80+	
arugula (rocket)	Enca sative	Brassicacese	annual	insect	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	- 5	20-50	80+	
espengus	Aspengus officinels	Asparagaceae	perential	wind	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	2 (1 male, 1 female)	20-50	80+	
bodey	Hordeum vulgare	Poscese:	annual	self.	10-20 feet (3-6 m)	.3	5-10	20+	
bean (common bean)	Phaseolus vulgaris	Fabacear	accual	self or insect	10-20 feet (3-6 m)	- 1	5-10	20+	
best	Betz rulparis	Amaranthaceae	biensal	wind	800 feet-1 mile (244 m-1.6 km)	5	20-50	80+	
Belgian endive	Cicharium ingles	Asteroceue	biennial	intex	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	- 5	29-50	80+	
broccoli	Brassica oleracea	Brasicione	biennial	insect	800 feet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	- 5	20-50	80+	
desn Roccell	Basicaraya	Brassicareae	annual/biennial	insect	800 Seet-1/2 mile (244-805 m)	5	20-50	80+	
broomcore	Soghum bicslor	Posceae	personal.	self-orwind	100-200 feet (30-61	- 1	18-25	50+	

Hybrid Parent Plants Let flower and reseed over winter Hybrids will give you surprises!

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Books on Seed Saving SEED SAVING MARKETON SAVING MARKETON SAVING MARKETON SEEDS SAVING MARKETON SAV

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Resources

- Home Vegetable Gardening in Washington, #EM057E
- WSU Fact Sheet #FS123E: Organic Soil Amendments in Yards and Gardens: How Much is Enough
- Radish Fact Sheet #FS127E

Radish Fact Sneet m S._

Mustard Seeds:
https://boulder.extension.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2020/04/August-2019-Community-Garden-Newsletter.pdf

- https://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/
- Territorial Seeds: www.territorialseed.com
 Seed Savers Exchange:
- www.seedsavers.org



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