

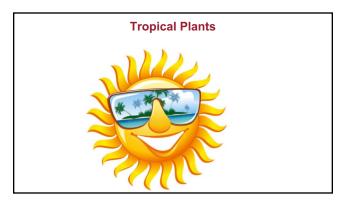
Tonight's Agenda

- Plant Origins and Nutrition
- Cultural Requirements
- Growing From Seed
- Transplanting
- Care and Harvesting of Peppers
- Pepper Varieties and Their Uses
- Care and Harvesting of Eggplants
- Eggplant Varieties and Their Uses
- Pests and Problems
- Tomatillos



Photo by Jean Jones

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Why Grow Your Own



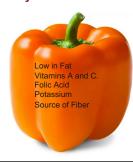
Healthier
Flavor and Freshness
Specialty Varieties
Ethnic Cuisines
Fun



Photos by Jean Jones

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Why Grow Your Own





Buyi	ing 1	Fransp	lants	vs S	tarting	from	Seed

Transplants

Pro:

Easier, time saving, bigger plants

Buy small plants and up pot to save money

Con:

May not find the variety you want



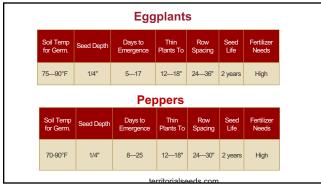
Starting you own

Pro: more variety available

Con: Time

Space and equipment required

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Peppers and Eggplants From Seed

Use good seed and seed starter mix

Start indoors not outdoors

Require soil temp of 70-90 degrees to germinate

Use heating pad

Up pot one or two times



Photo by Jean Jones

Choosing a Planting Site



- Fertile
 Well-drained
 High organic matter
 Full sun (at least 6 hours)
 pH 6.0 7.5 slightly acid
 Didn't have solanaceous crops in
 that spot for two years
 Peppers and eggplants also do well
 in pots!
 Can follow early crops such as peas,
 lettuce, spinach or pak choi

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Transplanting to Garden

Soil temperature is most important.

Consider pre-warming soil

Harden off

Raised beds vs. in the ground

Planting depth and spacing

Use complete, balanced fertilizer at time of planting and a shovelful of compost around each plant





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Keep Your Plants Warm















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To fertilize or not to fertilize? (Know your soil!) Heavy calcium and phosphorus When plants begin to flower fertilize

 When plants begin to flower fertilize with high phosphorus for best yield.

Caring for Pepper Plants

- Stake or use tomato cages
- Keep moist but not soaking

Fall



ALL NATURAL PROTECTION SOME MEAN 3.15.0	TOTAL INTROGEN IN 3.5% White Insoluble Nitrogen ANALASEE PROSPRATE (P.O.) CALCIAM (Co.) Derived from: Bone Meal	3.0%	ED ANALYSIS Libral by the Organic Motocials Review best (OMRI) for one in organic production. F002174
ST.	AVAILABLE PHOSPHATE (P,O,) CALCIUM (Cs)	15.0%	

Remember I'm a Tropical Plant

- KEEP WARM!
- Peppers will set fruit between 65-85 degrees
- Regular water and mulch
- If using a cloche remove it when the plants begin to flower for better pollination





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Mulches for Your Vegetable Garden

Consider water and airflow, ease, reusability,, compostability

- Shredded wood mulch
 Arborist chips
 Newspaper

- StrawGrass clippingsShredded leaves
- Landscape fabric/geotextile
- Biodegradable plastic Paper sheeting



photo from pintrest.com

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Ripeness is a Matter of Degree

Color and size are best indicator

Sweet peppers

- All are green and edible before they turn color
- Picking the peppers while green will encourage more

Hot peppers

Hotter if left to ripen to red



Some Like it Hot

Pepper Varieties

It's a matter of taste and what you want to use them for.

Choose varieties proven to grow in PNW



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So Many Types, So Little Space

Sweet:















Photos from Johnny'seeds.com

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So Many Types, So Little Space

Photo by Gia Parsons





Lola * Pepperoncini * Habanada Italian Sweet * Sweetie Peppers Waltz-80 *Hatch green chile

Uses

Varieties

Fresh Smoked and roasted Pickled Dried Stuffed

Photos from territorialseed.com and hatch-chili-pepper.com

So Many Types, So Little Space



Hot Varieties

Jalapeno * Hungarian Hot Wax * Serrano Hot Rod * Thai Red * Fireball * Cayenne *and more

Cooking Uses

Pepper Jelly Dried Chilies or Chile Powder Hot Pepper Sauce Eat raw (if you dare)

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So Many Types, So Little Space

HOT!:

Habanero, Pequin, Ghost and so many more







https://www.burpee.co

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Other Popular Varieties

Variable hotness or mild and hot on same plant

Harvest before they become red

My favorite way to eat these

Saute with a little olive oil in a hot iron skillet or wok until the skins bubble and char slightly and flesh softens. Serve with a sprinkle of Kosher salt. Eat the seeds, stems and all.









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Caring for Eggplants

- Heavy feeders
- Dress with compost at time of planting
- Fertilize with high nitrogen (21-0-0) at time first fruit starts to appear at rate of 1 ½ teaspoons per plant
- Require 1-2 inches of water per week. Keep evenly moist.
- Support plants with stakes or tomato cages



Harvest and Storage

Check for ripeness with the thumb test
Harvest when skin is still glossy!
Leave calyx attached (beware of spines)
Cool (55 degrees) in perforated plastic bag



Use quickly they have a short shelf life.

do not refrigerate!

photo by Gia

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So Much Beauty

Three general types

- Large oval
- Asian elongated
- Novelty types (all others)



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Popular Varieties

Novelty types







Have a Sun	ny Patio	or Deck?
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2-4 inch long fruit

Minimum 2 gal pot

Feed regularly

Gretel, Fairy Tale, Hansel, Patio Baby

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Cooking With Eggplant

Can be eaten many ways

- Sauteed

- Sauteed
 ratatouille
 Imam Bayildi
 Grilled
 Stuffed
 Roasted (Baba Ganoush)
 Breaded and Fried (eggplant parmesan)
 Asian stir fries
 Can be frozen but best if cooked or blanched first

BUT NOT RAW

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Cooking With Eggplant

Salting

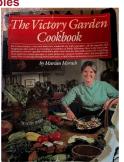
- What is thisRecommended in most recipes
- Reduces the amount of oil the eggplant will soak up
 Rids eggplant of excess moisture so it doesn't exude too much liquid during cooking
 Removes bitterness???

- Peeling
 Depends on the recipe
 Leave on for color and if dish will cook long enough for skins to be as soft as the flesh
 Skin is more tender on younger and Asian varieties

Cooking	With	Garden	Vegetab	les
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Recipes for all your vegetables PLUS

- Essential gardening info
 Storage and preserving
 Marketing (selecting choice vegetables and fruits)
 Other helpful hints



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Pest Management-Diseases

Jean's first rule

Don't panic!

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6 Steps to Avoiding Disease

- 1. Certified seed or plants
- 2. Crop rotation
- 3. Proper growing conditions
- 4. Careful watering
- 5. Good air circulation
- 6. Cleanliness



Pest Management-Diseases

Curly top (Western yellow blight)

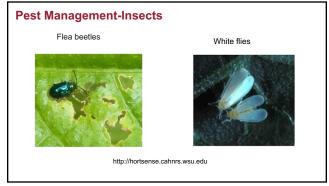
Mosaic viruses



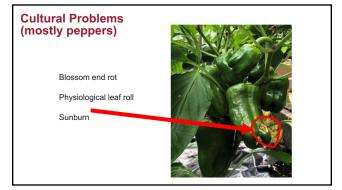
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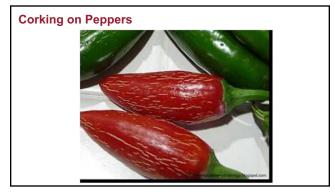


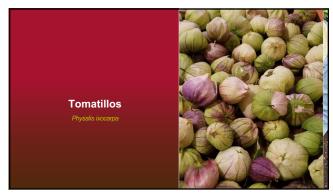
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Easy to Grow

65-80 days to harvest

Conditions the same as tomatoes Follow the same seed starting, planting and cultivations techniques

Spacing 3 feet

Readily self seed





https://www.superseeds.com

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Care

Require support

a large tomato cage is best

Regular water

Keep weeds down



photo by Heidi McKibbin Cooper

Harvesting and Storage

- Ripe when the husk splits
- Fruit tends to fall to the ground easily
- Store in husk in cool dry place
- All parts of plant are poisonous except



photo by Gia Parsons

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Varieties

- · 'Cisineros" large green fruit
- 'Toma Verde' early, large greenish yellow fruit
- 'Purple' small deep purple fruit







Tomato Growers Supply

Burpee Seeds

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What do you do with a tomatillo?

- Salsa verde
- Soup
- Salads
- Chicken chile verde



https://littlesningiar.com/homemarle.salsa.verrle.tomatillo.salsal



Resources

- https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/vegetables-growing-peppers-in-home-gardenshome-garden-series
- https://pubs.extension.wsu.edu/growing-eggplant-in-home-gardens-home-gardenseries
- Territorialseeds.com

PHOTO CREDITS

If not sited on slide, photos are my own, or from Washington State University Extension publications or clip art.

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