

Vegetarian Newsletter

A Vegetable Crops Extension Publication
University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
Cooperative Extension Service
Vegetarian 01-07
July 2001



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[American Society for Horticultural Sciences Annual Meeting - July 22-25 - Sacramento, CA.](#)

Florida Tomato Institute - Sept. 5 - Naples, FL.

Florida Agriculture Extension Professionals Meeting - Sept. 10-14.

FACTS Meeting - Oct. 2-3 - Lakeland, FL.

2001 Florida Postharvest Horticulture Institute at FACTS - Oct. 2-3 - Lakeland, FL. Contact Steve Sargent, 352-392-1928 x215, sasa@mail.ifas.ufl.edu. This year's topic, "Sanitation and Food Safety: Protecting Produce and People" will feature Dr. Jim Gorny, Technical Director, International Fresh-cut Processors Association, and UF/IFAS extension specialists in lecture and hands-on/demonstration formats.

Cucurbitaceae 2002 - December 8-12, 2002 - Naples Beach and Golf Club, Naples, FL. Contact Donald N. Maynard at (941)751-7636 x239 or dnma@mail.ifas.ufl.edu.



Cabbage Variety Evaluation at GCREC-Bradenton - Winter 2000-2001

Cabbage was harvested from 7900 acres in Florida in the 1999-2000 season. The average yield was 507 50-lb crates per acre and the total production was over 4 million crates. With an average price/crate of \$5.04 the crop was worth over 20 million dollars. Florida ranked fifth in 2000 among the states in value of the fresh market cabbage crop exceeded only by New York, California, Texas, and Georgia.

The EauGallie fine sand was prepared in early November 2000. Beds were formed and fumigated with methyl bromide:chloropicrin, banded fertilizer was applied in shallow grooves on the bed center after the beds were pressed and before the black polyethylene mulch was applied. The total fertilizer applied was equivalent to 220-0-304 lb N-P₂O₅-K₂O/acre. The final beds were 32-in. wide and 8-in. high, and were spaced on 5-ft centers with six beds between seepage irrigation/drainage ditches which were on 41-ft centers.

Seeds were sown on 19 October into 1.5 x 1.5 x 2.5 inch containerized cells of styrofoam transplant flats filled with a commercial mix. Supplemental nutrients were supplied periodically as liquid 20-20-20 (N-P₂O₅-K₂O). The plants were hardened by withholding water and nutrients during the final phase of production.

Transplants were set in the field on 29 November in two rows per bed with plants spaced 12 inches within rows and each row was 8 inches to each side of the bed center. Twenty-four plants per entry were arranged in a randomized complete block design with four replications. At harvest, two border plants from each end of the plots were not used, thus, 20 plants from each plot were used in data collection. Pesticides labeled for insect and disease control included: *Bacillus thuringiensis*, spinosad, imidacloprid, methomyl, insecticidal soap, and metalaxyl/chlorothalonil.

Cabbage was harvested when heads displayed a glossy sheen (rather than a waxy, dull sheen) and innermost wrapper leaves curled back tightly from the heads. Heads were cut with three to four wrapper leaves, graded for marketability, measured and weighed. Notes were made concerning any characteristic which caused the heads to be rejected as marketable. Six heads per plot were sampled and cut longitudinally through the core and inspected for density, tipburn, and core dimensions. Data for marketable yield in 50-lb crates/A and as a percentage of plants set, plant stand, average head weight and diameter, and core characteristics were analyzed.

Cabbage yields ranged from 873 50-lb crates for 'Red Dynasty' to 1357 50-lb crates/acre for 'Gideon' (Table 1). Yields of 'Bravo', 'Pruktor', 'Gloria', and 'Ramada' were not different from those of 'Gideon'. The proportion of heads harvested varied from 86% for RCB 12 to 100% for 'Bravo' and 'Matsuma'. Times from transplanting to first harvest were 71 days for RCB 12 to 93 days for 'Red Dynasty'. Yields in this trial were similar to those obtained in the last trial held at this location and about twice the state average yield. Average head weight ranged from 2.6 pounds for 'Red Dynasty' to 4.1 pounds for 'Gideon'. Accordingly, all entries produced heads that would make 18 or less per 50-lb crate.

Table 1. Cabbage yield, days to first harvest, and average head weight. Winter 2000-2001.

Entry	Source	Marketable Yield ^{1,2}		Days to First Harvest ³	Avg. Wt. (lb)
		(crates/A)	(%)		
Gideon	Bejo	1357 a ⁴	96 a	89 b	4.1 a
Bravo	Harris Moran	1307 ab	100 a	79 d	3.8 ab
Pruktor	Daehnfeldt	1265 ab	99 a	77 d	3.7 ab
Gloria	Daehnfeldt	1201 a-c	98 a	77 d	3.5 b-d
Ramada	Bejo	1192 a-c	95 ab	85 c	3.6 bc
Matsuma	Bejo	1167 b-d	100 a	77 d	3.4 b-e
Ducati	Bejo	1147 b-d	94 ab	77 d	3.5 b-d
Emblem	Sakata	1087 c-e	99 a	77 d	3.2 d-f
Solid Blue 790	Abbott & Cobb	1066 c-e	96 a	77 d	3.2 c-f
Blue Dynasty	Asgrow	1040 c-f	98 a	77 d	3.1 ef
Atlantis	Petoseed	998 d-f	89 bc	77 d	3.2 c-f
RCB 12	Syngenta	951 ef	86 c	71 e	3.2 c-f
Red Success	Orsetti	949 ef	95 ab	85 c	2.9 fg
Solid Blue 780	Abbott & Cobb	944 e-f	89 bc	85 c	3.0 ef
Red Dynasty	Asgrow	873 f	98a	93 a	2.6 g

¹ Crate = 50 lb. A = 8712 linear bed feet. Double rows, staggered with 12 in. between plants and 16 in. between rows. Beds on 5 ft centers.

²As a percentage of plants set.

³From transplant date of 29 November 2000.

⁴Mean separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, 5% level.

'Atlantis', 'Bravo', 'Emblem', 'Gideon', and 'Gloria' are currently recommended for production in Florida. Based on performance in this trial 'Pruktor', 'Ramada', 'Matsuma', and 'Ducati' could be considered for recommendation in the future.

For more information, request GCREC Res. Rept. BRA2001-04 from the author.

([Maynard](#) - Vegetarian 01-07)

Triploid Watermelon Cultivar Evaluation in North Florida

The popularity of seedless (triploid) watermelon has rapidly increased in the past few years. Triploid watermelons are indeed virtually seedless, as it is not uncommon (as visible on the pictures below) to find one brown, mature seed here and there. As a response to the increased demand for seedless watermelons, twenty two (22) commercial cultivars and breeding lines ([Table 1](#)) were evaluated on black plastic polyethylene mulch and drip irrigation in the Spring of 2001 at the North Florida Research and Education Center - Suwannee Valley (NFREC-SV), near Live Oak, FL. 'Tri-X 313' was considered the standard triploid cultivar for the area. **(To view cultivars mentioned in this article, [click here](#).)**

Following soil test recommendations, fertilization consisted of a preplant application (/acre) of 500lbs of 13-4-14, and weekly injections of 8-0-8 at daily rates ranging between 1 and 2.5 lb/acre/day following IFAS recommendations. Four-week-old transplants were established in the field on March 23 onto 30-ft long plots, at a 3-ft within row spacing. As rows were 7.5-ft apart, this created a stand of approximately 1,900 plants per acre (on 5,800 linear bed feet of plastic/acre). One row of 'Mardi Gras' (used as a pollinizer) was planted every two rows of triploids. Entries were randomized and three plots were established for each entry. Irrigation was applied to maintain soil water tension at a 12-in depth between 8 and 15 kPa. Insect and disease control measures followed IFAS recommendations.

Watermelons were once-over harvested on June 12. Fruits were individually weighed. Sweetness was estimated by determining soluble solids content on 6 representative melons of each variety.

Weather conditions in the Spring of 2001 were generally hot and dry. Under these conditions, total marketable yield ranged between 655 cwt/acre for 'Trillion' to 389 cwt/acre for 'Imagination' ([Table 2](#)). 'Trillion' had a significantly highest marketable yield in this trial. 'Revolution' had the highest individual fruit weight. All entries had red flesh, with the exception of the yellow-fleshed 'SS-3521Y'. Differences in sweetness were numerically small and ranged between 10.6 and 12.1, except for 'Disko' (9.9) and 'Tri-X Palomar' (10.1).

The goal of most triploid watermelon breeding programs is to create a seedless cultivar with the visual characteristics of the popular 'allsweet' seeded type. Typically, these melons are 20 to 22 lbs each, are elongated, and have a rind pattern with a dark green background and small light-green stripes. Existing triploid cultivars tend to be small fruited (15-19 lbs/fruit), virtually round, and with either Jubilee-like rind pattern or original rind patterns. In this trial, rind pattern could be classified into five groups (see pictures): 'Sunday Special' and 'Imagination' have solid dark rinds; 'SS-3521Y' and 'Freedom' have Crimson Sweet-like rind patterns; 'Tri-X Palomar', 'HG-5003' and 'HG-5005' have a contrasted rind with a "blue halo"; 'Hazera-1032' rind pattern was 'allsweet'-like. All the other entries had rind pattern similar to 'Tri-X 313'.

Most entries were round or oblong in shape, with the exception of 'Revolution' and 'Hazera 1032' which were markedly elongated. The pictures below also show the internal flesh quality and rind thickness of all selected entries, along with a sample of 'Mardi Gras' for reference. With its elongated shape, rind pattern, and high yield and sweetness, 'Revolution' was overall the most attractive cultivar in this trial.

Table 1. Entries of the 2001 triploid watermelon cultivar trial (NFREC-SV).		
Entry	Seed Source	Seed Lot Number
Coopersown	Asgrow/Seminis	4500008969/0010 443745
Revolution (4034)	Sunseeds	58112/03289-000000XT
Freedom (3022)	Sunseeds	58108/00982-000083XX
Imagination (8089)	Rogers/Syngenta	PV0016
RWT-8096-VP	Rogers/Syngenta	PV0014
Tri-X Caroussel	Rogers/Syngenta	1716H
Tri-X Palomar	Rogers/Syngenta	AS1908
Tri-X 313	Rogers/Syngenta	AS1931
HG 5003	Hazera	YS00-155*154
Sunday Special (EMR-507)	Hazera	3206591-60
HG-5005	Hazera	YS00-141*140
Disko (EMR-32)	Hazera	3670867-60
Hazera 103	Hazera	3242061-60
Hazera 1032	Hazera	3262781-60
Fandango	Shamrock	31753-09125
Genesis	Shamrock	31712-00005
SSC-31782	Shamrock	31782-20194
Trillion (ACX-257)	Abbott&Cobb	9106TR006300T
Super Seedless #7187	Abbott&Cobb	9106TR006304T

Summer Sweet # 3521Y	Abbott&Cobb	9074TR006331T
Super Seedless #7177	Abbott&Cobb	9106TR006303T
Super Seedless # 7167	Abbott&Cobb	9106TR006302T

Table 2. Yield, individual fruit weight and soluble solids of selected watermelon cultivars			
Entry	Marketable Yield^z (cwt/acre)	Fruit Weight (lb/fruit)	Soluble Solids (°Brix)
Trillion	655a	16c-g	11.2
Fandango	566ab	17b-e	11.1
Revolution	552ab	20a	11.9
SSC-31782	546ab	19ab	10.8
SS-7177	531ab	16c-g	11.0
Sunday Special	497ab	17b-e	10.6
Tri-X 313	495ab	17a-d	10.6
Cooperstown	493ab	16c-f	11.1
HG-5003	492ab	17a-d	10.9
SS-7187	486ab	17b-e	11.2
SS-7167	475b	16d-g	10.8
SS-3521Y (yellow)	469b	11h	11.1
Disko	467b	14f-h	9.9
Hazera-1032	462b	18a-c	11.6
Tri-X Palomar	461b	15c-g	10.1
Genesis	455b	13g-h	10.8
Tri-X Caroussel	447b	15d-g	12.1

HG-5005	445b	16c-g	11.2
RWT-8096-VP	438b	15c-g	11.6
Freedom	420b	17b-e	12.0
Hazera-103	416b	14e-h	11.6
Imagination	389b	14d-g	10.6
z Calculated for a 100%-triploid planting.			

(Simonne, Bob Hochmuth, Ext. Agt. IV, NFREC-Live Oak, Mike Dukes, David Studstill and Wayne Davis - Vegetarian 01-07)



Gardens for Special Places

Bountiful harvests can be produced in unlikely places. A window box, patio planter or balcony pot can be used to grow food. Why waste the space on purely decorative plants? Leaves of lettuce, spinach and chard can be very attractive. Some pretty flowers are edible and most fruiting crops are quite ornamental.

Gardeners cramped for space grow herbs on a bathroom windowsill, tomato plants in pots and lettuce in hanging baskets. Find a way to put edible plants in a bright, sunny area and they will yield leaves, flowers and fruit.

Most vegetables and herbs don't mind a bit of crowding. Varieties have been developed for small spaces. Where there is room for a vine to meander, let it seek its own light – just remember there needs to be a way to get the harvest.

Windows

Many popular herbs and vegetables can be grown on a windowsill. Leafy crops usually will survive with only half a day of sun, but edible fruit and flowers, including broccoli, cauliflower and open squash blossoms, require full sun.

Use pots, planter boxes or improvise containers. Especially when operating on such a limited scale, avoid problems by buying or making a potting mix. To make a mix combine equal parts of peat moss and perlite with half a tablespoon of dolomitic lime added to each gallon.

The prepared mix gives plants a loose, porous medium in which to sink their roots. It is moisture-retentive, pH-adjusted to about 6.5 and, at least to start with, free of soil-borne insects and diseases.

Make sure containers have drainage holes and place a tray of pebbles beneath. This lets water drain but keeps it off the woodwork. The plants appreciate the extra humidity as water evaporates from the pebbles up among the leaves.

Don't forget that windows provide not only flat surfaces but also air space. Tomatoes and cucumbers have been developed especially to be grown in hanging baskets. Many herbs also are suitable.

Start with seeds, sets or transplants. Adventurous gardeners consider seeds to be the only way to obtain many herbs and vegetables. Onion sets quickly provide ready-to-eat scallions and, provided they choose the right varieties, container gardeners can get a head start on tomatoes, peppers and eggplants by using transplants.

Once seeds or plants are set in soil, don't be stingy with water, but do wait until it is needed. Young plants can go a few days between waterings while large vegetables and herbs may need moisture once or twice a day. Soak plants each time until moisture seeps from containers, then wait to water again until the soil feels slightly dry.

Gardeners with just a few crops to tend can add a quarter of a teaspoon of 20-20-20 or other high analysis fertilizer to a gallon of water and simplify feeding by using this solution every time they water.

Light comes in windows from only one direction, while to be productive, plants need light from all sides. Develop a schedule for turning plants once or twice a week. Once they start to wander, vines may need gentle guidance to keep them in the best light.

Harvests from window gardens are likely to be small and soon over. Don't allow the space to sit idle. As one crop finishes, start another. Expect some pests. Most can be hand-picked or washed away with soapy water.

Patios & Balconies

Patios give growers more scope. Pyramid gardens, raised beds and containers on wheels are possibilities. Available light is a limiting factor, but it is always likely to be brighter outside than indoors.

Where every inch counts, gardeners don't have space to waste on the pests and weeds that come with ordinary garden soil. Make or buy a soilless potting mix. It's usually cheaper in large amounts, but growers who can't afford as much potting medium as they need can combine relatively clean soil with plain peat moss.

The bigger the container, the better. A 12-inch pot holds more than twice the few carrots or radishes that fit a 6-inch pot. Growing beans becomes a possibility. Small varieties of tomatoes grow in 1-gallon buckets, but 5-gallon planters permit the large types.

Most vegetables and herbs have shallow root systems, so containers do not have to be deep. A depth of 8 to 12 inches usually is adequate.

Because they are close to buildings, patio gardens may provide just enough extra protection for marginally hardy plants to succeed. Even in northern sections of the state, patio gardeners can sneak cold-sensitive vegetables and herbs through winter by using innovative plant covers and a little heat.

Big plants need big containers. Wooden boxes 2 feet square and 18 inches deep, half-barrels, clay pots and large nursery tubs all work. Consider setting them on rollers so plants can be moved against the house for shelter from a freeze or into a better patch of sun.

Good drainage is essential. Don't be fooled into thinking a layer of rocks in the bottom of a pot can substitute for drainage holes. Make sure water drains from the base of containers or into bare ground from raised beds. Set tubs on pebbles or

wedges of wood so they don't sit in puddles.

Container gardening is intensive gardening. Patio and balcony gardens can't look after themselves. Their No. 1 requirement is water. Water thoroughly every time the soil surface begins to dry. A drip system and a timer can tend this chore when watering by hand is not feasible. Just check frequently to ensure that plants are getting enough moisture and that none of the emitters are clogged.

Potted plants need frequent feeding. Herbs and vegetables do best fed twice a week with a half-strength solution of 20-20-20. Mix half a tablespoon to a gallon of water and drench the soil at each application.

Time-release fertilizers make the job easier and more economical. Read the label, choose a product that contains only fertilizer and apply as instructed to take care of the next several months. Anything labeled for use on container-grown edible plants is usually fine.

Gardeners with drip irrigation systems can feed as they water. Fertilizer injectors and regulators add measured amounts of nutrients to the system; follow manufacturers' instructions.

To take most advantage of space and to keep them looking their best, patio plants need extra attention. Think of it as large-scale bonsai. Vegetables can be pinched back, pruned, tied and trained. Grow as many crops as possible skyward, along a trellis, fence or wall.

Pests will be the same but may be easier to control than in a full-size garden or orchard. Be vigilant against invaders. Many can be handpicked or washed away.

(Tom MacCubbin, Ext. Agt., Orange County - Vegetarian 01-07)

Lessons from the Great Tomato Growers

Every community has one or more gardeners who, come what may, grow heavy yields of fine tomatoes every year. There are some lessons to be learned here.

Although cultural practices vary to some degree, these home-grown tomato gurus have a lot in common. Practices that result in high yields are very similar.

- They know their varieties, having learned the best yielding and best tasting varieties that can be grown under local conditions.
- They start as early as possible in order to have healthy, vigorous, flowering plants established when night temperatures allow for fruit set.
- They start with "clean" transplants. More often than not they grow their own plants in order to ensure that they are free of disease, true to variety and available for early planting.
- They invest heavily in soil preparation. Organic materials are used liberally – compost and manures are incorporated in great quantities several weeks before planting.
- They maintain a thick layer of organic mulch beneath plants. Oak leaves and pine needles are the most commonly used materials.

- Most begin fungicide applications early and continue, on a regular basis, throughout the season.
- They know how often to water and how much to apply at each irrigation.
- They "fine tune" fertilization to coincide with the growth stage and weather conditions. Generally, the objective is to provide plenty of nutrients in order to develop a strong, vigorous plant, but reduce the amount of fertilizer being applied as plants begin to fruit.

A Tomato Grower's True Story

One of our county's top fresh market tomato growers has spent the past 30 years perfecting his technique. As a result, people travel for long distances and pay a premium price for his fruit.

A regular customer, who happened to be a doctor, stopped by one day to admire his crop and make a purchase. During their exchange the doctor asked the grower if he could spend a Saturday with him and learn how to be a tomato grower.

The grower's response was quick and to the point. Sure he said, " In fact, let's just set aside a long day. In the morning, I will teach you how to be a farmer, and in the afternoon, you can teach me how to be a doctor."

(Daniel E. Mullins, Ext. Agt. IV, Santa Rosa County - Vegetarian 01-07)

Big'uns Update

Once again it is time to announce all the new records set during the past year (July 2000-June 2001) for our state's largest vegetables. First, let me congratulate the following for setting new records in 2001:

Sweet potato (34 lbs 14 oz), grown by Harold .Henderson, recorded by agent Phyllis Gilreath, Manatee County, 1/19/01.

Pumpkin, 'Atlantic Giant' (610 lbs), grown by Tim Canniff, recorded by Phyllis Gilreath, Manatee County, 6/8/01.

Zucchini hybrid (cross x pumpkin) (16 lbs 6 oz), grown by Jesse Licari, submitted by agent David Holmes, Marion County, 6/8/01.

The list below includes the current records set since I began keeping records in 1989.

The current county leading with most records is Palm Beach (10), followed closely by Suwannee (8). By far the most outstanding record set this year was Tim Canniff's 610 pound pumpkin. Folks, that's *big!* He also grew a cantaloupe just shy of the state record, and has set his sights on the watermelon record of 205 pounds. You can contact him at (timpat@bhip.infi.net).

Vegetable	Variety	Size	County	Grower	Date
Bean, Lima	Pole	9 1/2 inches	St. Lucie	Walter	04\12\95

Beet	Detroit Red	8 lb. 1 oz.	Duval	Lewis	05\30\98
Boniata	-	12 lb. 10 oz.	Seminole	Phillips	03\05\91
Broccoli	-	5 lb. 4 oz.	Suwannee	Graham	06\06\93
Cabbage	Early Round Dutch	20 lb. 9 oz.	St. Johns	Worley	05\28\97
Cantaloupe	Burgess Collosus	34 lbs 48 oz	Thurber	Okaloosa	7/00
Carrot	Chantenay	3 lb. 1 oz.	Pinellas	Nehls	04\16\93
Cassava	unknown	11 lb. 6 oz.	Palm Beach	Carta	01\16\98
Cauliflower	-	15 lb. 6 oz.	Alachua	Severino	02\19\92
Chicory	Magdeburg	1 lb. 3 oz.	Alachua	Lazin	02\13\86
Collard	Georgia	13 ft. 3 in.	Leon	Kelso	08\26\93
Corn, sweet	Skyscraper	3 lbs	Suwannee	Graham	6/21/00
Cucumber (wt)	Burpless	4 lb. 7 oz.	Suwannee	Graham	06\29\92
Cucumber (length)	Burpless	27 in.	Suwannee	Graham	06\29\92
Cucumber Armenian	Japanese	30 in.	Escambia	Harrison	08\01\96
Eggplant	Black Beauty	4 lb. 8 oz.	Palm Beach	Laiuppa	01\17\92
Garlic	Elephant	1 lb. 8 oz.	St. Johns	Hester	05\20\93
Gourd	Field's Common	55 lbs.	Suwannee	Graham	08\08\95
Gourd, cucuzzi	-	61.5"	Hernando	Pizzino	07\18\94
Honeydew	Tam-dew	11 lbs. 2 oz.	Escambia	Harrison	08\04\96
Jicama	-	21 lb. 8 oz.	Palm Beach	Oppe	01\26\93
Kohlrabi	-	19 lb. 8 oz.	Duval	Faustini	06\05\93
Lettuce	Grand Rapids	58 oz.	Suwannee	Graham	05\06\97
Malanga	unknown	29 lb. 15 oz.	Palm Beach	Ozaki	01\12\96

Melon, winter	-	80 lbs. 13 oz.	Palm Beach	Yee	01\17\97
Mustard	Fla. Broadleaf	11 lbs. 15 oz.	Palm Beach	Sedgwick	07\17\00
Okra, pod (wt)	-	8 oz.	Suwannee	Graham	06\28\93
Okra, pod (length)	-	22 1/4 in.	Suwannee	Graham	06\28\93
Okra, stalk	La. Green Velvet	19' 10½"	Flagler	Mikulka	10\27\94
Onion	Grano	3 lb. 11 oz.	Manatee	Geraldson	08\07\90
Pepper	Experimental Hy.	1 lb. 1 oz.	Palm Beach	Amestoy	02\02\90
Potato, irish	Frito #92	2 lb. 13 oz.	St. Johns	Kight	05\23\89
Potato, sweet	-	34 lb. 14 oz.	Manatee	Henderson	01\19\01
Pumpkin	Atlantic Giant	610 lb.	Manatee	Canniff	06\08\01
Radish, S.	Red Summer	3 lb. 12 oz.	Palm Beach	Vanderlaan	01\31\90
Radish, W.	-	25 lb.	Hillsborough	Breslow	1977
Radish, W.	Daikon	23 lb. 5 oz.	Alachua	Neilson	03\28\92
Rutabaga	-	22 lbs.	Lake	Salter	11\19\93
Squash, calabaza	LaPrima	36 lbs. 8 oz.	Seminole	Chitty	08\16\91
Squash, hub.	-	131 lb. 12 oz.	Santa Rosa	Bynum	10\26\94
Squash, banana	-	47 lb.	Putnam	Bryant	07\12\96
Squash, butternut	-	23 lb. 12 oz.	Santa Rosa	Bynum	09\26\92
Squash, scal.	-	3 lb. 12 oz.	Nassau	Horne	06\22\99
Squash, spaghetti		47 lb. 9 oz.	Duval	Beck	09\09\96
Squash, zucchini	Park's Black	14 lb. 10 oz.	Nassau	Lynch	06\22\99
Squash, Zucchini hybrid	Cross-pollinated	16 lb. 6 oz.	Marion	Licari	06/8/01
Squash, summer	YSN	6 lb. 2 oz.	Escambia	Harrison	07\13\95

Taro	-	8 oz.	Palm Beach	Oppe	01\17\92
Tomato	Delicious	3 lb.	Marion	Spangler	07\11\90
Turnip	Just Right	18 lb. 4 oz.	Union	Clyatt	01\20\93
Watermelon	Carolina Cross	205 lb.	Levy	Bumgardner	07\21\92
Yam (True)	-	12 lb. 15 oz.	Palm Beach	Oppe	01\26\93
Yardlong Bean		52 inches	Orange	Yoganand	01/07/97

(Stephens - Vegetarian 01-07)

Extension Vegetable Crops Specialists

<u>Daniel J. Cantliffe</u> Professor and Chairman, Horticultural Sciences Department	<u>Mark A. Ritenour</u> Assistant Professor, postharvest
<u>Timothy E. Crocker</u> Professor, deciduous fruits and nuts, strawberry	<u>Ronald W. Rice</u> Assistant Professor, nutrition
<u>John Duval</u> Assistant Professor, strawberry	<u>Steven A. Sargent</u> Professor, postharvest
<u>Chad Hutchinson</u> Assistant Professor, vegetable production	<u>Eric Simonne</u> Assistant Professor, vegetable nutrition
<u>Elizabeth M. Lamb</u> Assistant Professor, production	<u>William M. Stall</u> Professor, weed control
<u>Yuncong Li</u> Assistant Professor, soils	<u>James M. Stephens</u> Professor and Editor, vegetable gardening
<u>Donald N. Maynard</u> Professor, varieties	<u>Charles S. Vavrina</u> Associate Professor, transplants
<u>Stephen M. Olson</u> Professor, small farms	<u>James M. White</u> Associate Professor, organic farming

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