

## PEPPERS



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then wait until fruit is set; then every 4-6 weeks.
	If you intend to dry them, leave to ripen on the plant. Cut from stem, don't pull off.	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Plants don't grow; flowers drop; no fruit	Too cold; wait until nights are warmer.
	Deformed curled leaves, stunted growth; visible small insects on leaves	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Plants wilt even when soil moist	Fungus disease in roots - remove and discard plants.
	Large water-soaked spot at blossom end, turns black and moldy	Blossom-end rot, caused by uneven watering. Keep soil moisture consistent.
	Buds or peppers may drop, have holes, are misshapen, blotches.	Weevils; destroy plant after harvest to eliminate.

## EGGPLANT



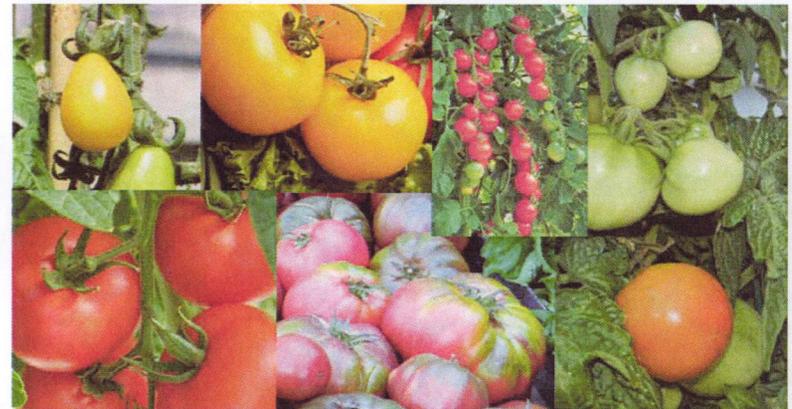
<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun; warm to hot temperatures
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then wait until fruit is set; then every 4-6 weeks.
	Need well-drained soil; sensitive to cold - transplant seedlings only after weather is warm and dry.	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Buds or fruits turn yellow, may drop; fruit has holes, misshapen	Pepper weevil; destroy plants after harvest; rotate crops.
	Deformed curled leaves, stunted growth; visible small insects on leaves	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Normal colored but small fruit; flattened	Inadequate pollination; full sun, tap flowers to aid.
	Large water-soaked spot at blossom end, turns black and moldy	Blossom-end rot, due to uneven watering. Keep moisture consistent; mulch.
	Small holes in leaves Leaves roll down - no stunting or yellowing	Flea beetle; tolerate. Not a disease; ignore.

## SNAP BEANS - BUSH and POLE



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then every 4-6 weeks.
	Most beans need support – trellis or poles or fence Roots are shallow - weed carefully	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Plants wilted, too small, yellow leaves	Soil too wet, poor drainage, needs more fertilizer. Provide better drainage, add nitrogen, use mulch.
	Curled, deformed leaves; black moldy spots.	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Blossoms drop off, no fruit	Too hot, soil too dry.
	Plants wilt even when soil moist	Fungus disease in roots - remove and discard plants.
	Leaves spotty white or yellow, grey underneath	Spider mite; use water or soapy spray to remove.

## TOMATO



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then wait until fruit is set; then every 4-6 weeks.
	Tomatoes need support – keep fruit off ground	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Fruit does not set; flowers drop	Cold nights; days too hot (over 90F every day); not enough sunlight.
	Leaves disappear or partially gone	Weevils, caterpillars, snails, slugs - pick off.
	Plants wilt even when soil moist; plants turn yellow	Fungus disease in roots - remove and discard plants; replant in different location.
	Fruits are black/brown on bottom	Blossom-end rot, caused by high salt and uneven watering. Keep soil moisture at consistent level.
	Fruit has large cracks around stem	Too much water; remove fruit when ripe; keep soil moisture at consistent level.



## CUCUMBER



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun, hot temperatures
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then wait until fruit is set; then every 4-6 weeks.
	Bees required for pollination or hand-pollinate. Keep leaves and fruit off ground with trellis or mulch.	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Fruit tastes bitter	Avoid growing in cool or shady spots; grow hybrids; peel skin and remove stem.
	Deformed, curled leaves; sticky honey-dew or black sooty mold	Aphids; use soapy water spray.
	Leaves turn yellow; sooty mold; tiny white insects fly in cloud	Whiteflies; remove infested leaves and plants; use water spray on underside.
	Leaves with yellow brown specks; vines wilt	Squash bug; trap and remove adults and eggs.
	White powdery spots on leaves; may fall off	Powdery mildew; use resistant varieties; remove plant debris.

## SUMMER & WINTER SQUASH

SUMMER

WINTER



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun, warm temperatures
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then wait until fruit is set; then every 4-6 weeks.
	Summer squash grow on bushes; winter squash on bushes and vines. Pumpkins require more space.	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Poor fruit set	Insufficient pollination; bees or hand-pollinate.
	Deformed curled leaves, stunted growth; visible small insects on leaves	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Yellow spots on upper leaf, grayish growth on underneath	Downy mildew (fungus); use resistant varieties; remove old plant debris.
	Stunted plants, small leaves with irregular light/dark spots	Mosaic virus (from aphids); remove infected plants; control aphids & weeds. Fruit is edible.
	Holes in leaves, scarring of young fruit, wilting	Cucumber beetles; use pyrethrins.



## SWEET CORN



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun
	Water	Regular irrigation especially when weather is hot and dry
	Fertilizer	Fertilize when plants are 3-4" tall. Add nitrogen fertilizer lightly every 3-4 weeks, watering in well.
	Wind pollinated; plant in blocks of 3-4 rows minimum.	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Ears, tassels, leaves have gray gnarled growths (galls) that become powdery; smut caused by fungus	Remove galls as soon as see them; keep powder out of soil; plant resistant varieties; plant early.
	Incomplete kernel Development; shriveled kernels	Poor pollination - too few rows planted. Insufficient moisture or fertilizer; Hot windy weather.
	Ears only partly filled Shortened silks	Earwigs - trap and destroy.
	Stalks fall over (lodging)	Excess nitrogen fertilizer - test soil and adjust.

## MELONS



<b>Growing Conditions</b>	Light	Full sun, hot temperatures
	Water	Consistent moisture; when top 2-3" of soil is dry, water down to root zone; use soaker hose; keep leaves dry.
	Fertilizer	At time of planting, then every 4-6 weeks.
	Melons require bees for pollination. Watermelon requires space in the garden	
<b>Common Problems and Tips</b>	Fine stippling on leaves; leaves yellow or brown, undersides silver-grey with webbing and spots	Spider mites; use oil or soap spray.
	Curled, deformed leaves; black moldy spots.	Aphids; use water spray or soapy spray to remove. Control ants.
	Blotches or tunnels on leaves	Leaf miner; no action needed.
	Plants wilt even when soil moist	Fungus disease in roots - remove and discard plants.
	Bitter, misshapen fruit; poor flavor	Insufficient pollination; hand pollinate. Poor soil fertility - test and fertilize.

