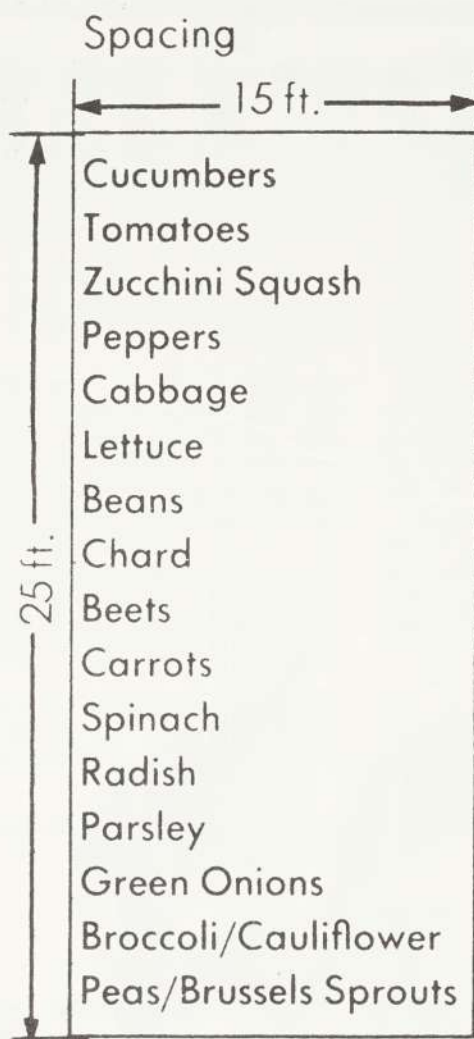




Pre-planning helps garden grow

By planning his garden early and carefully the gardener can save himself a lot of grief and trouble in the season.

Some planning tips from "Horticulture" magazine make this task a little easier.

Arrange the garden approximately in the order of to mature. Fast-maturing crops, such as peas, green onions, parsley, radishes and spinach, should be planted in section.

Slower maturing, cool weather vegetables, such as cabbages, lettuce and cabbage should be planted further in the garden.

To prevent disease build-up in the soil, avoid planting tomatoes, potatoes, squash, peppers, turnips and cabbages in the same area each year.

To insure good pollination, plant sweet corn in blocks in short, parallel rows.

To protect smaller crops, plant tall crops where they won't shade smaller ones.

To save space, plant vine crops like cucumbers, melons and melons on the sides of the garden and let them grow into the fence row or yard.

Some help. . .

Garden planning workshop set

Two free "Pre-planning Your Garden" workshops on soil preparation and planting a vegetable garden will be offered at Clackamas Community College on Tuesday, March 29, and Thursday, March 31, from 6 to 9 p.m.

The workshops will provide information on how to plant and raise a vegetable garden that will provide your family with part of their food needs.

Teaching the gardening techniques will

be Dave Myers, chairperson of the agriculture department at Clackamas Community College. Also among Myers' credits are nine years at the Aurora Agriculture Experimental Station.

In the first session, Myers will discuss the importance of preparing Oregon soil for gardening, the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and soil testing. The March 29 workshop will be in the Community Center, Room 117.

The second session will be devoted to the sources of good seed, spacing and compatibility of vegetables, plus obtaining reliable information. The March 31 workshop will be held in Barlow Hall, second floor in the Board Room.

Although there is no charge for the workshops, enrollment is limited to 25 people. Phone 656-2631, Ext. 280 to reserve a spot.

Cold-hardy plants for early-spring planting		Cold-tender or heat-hardy plants for late-spring or early-summer planting			Hardy Plants for late-summer or fall planting except in the North (plant 6 to 8 weeks before first full freeze)
Very hardy (plant 4 to 6 weeks before frost-free date)	Hardy (plant 2 to 4 weeks before frost-free date)	Not cold-hardy (plant on frost-free date)	Requiring hot weather (plant 1 week or more after frost-free date)	Medium heat-tolerant (good for summer planting)	
Broccoli Cabbage Lettuce Onions Peas Potato Spinach Turnip	Beets Carrot Chard Mustard Parsnip Radish	Beans, snap Okra Soybean Squash Sweet corn Tomato	Beans, lima Eggplant Peppers Sweetpotato Cucumber Melons	Beans, all Chard Soybean New Zealand spinach Squash Sweet corn	Beets Collard Kale Lettuce Mustard Spinach Turnip

Plan ahead for processing

If you want to freeze, can or store vegetables for winter use, be sure to plan your garden to include those best suited to the method you will use.

Asparagus, broccoli, string beans, flower, lima beans, corn, kale, chard and spinach are well suited to freezing.

Although most vegetables lend themselves to canning, sweet corn, string beans, tomatoes and lima beans give the best results.

In order to make the best use of a food dryer plant carrots, corn, peppers, beans, winter squash, shell beans, lima beans and herbs.

If a pit or cold cellar is available, beets, kohlrabi, turnips, cauliflower, cabbages, winter radishes and potatoes can be stored there with good results.

