

Fall and Winter Gardening

Pat Patterson, MG
Lane Co.



*Good bye summer.
Hello autumn.*



Let's Get Acquainted!



The Joy of Winter in the Greenhouse

QUESTIONS



My Garden in October



OSU EXTENSION CATALOG

Plan for Fall and Winter Crop



Figure 1. An 8-ft-tall cloche used for growing vegetables, Newport, OR.

How to build your own raised-bed cloche

S. Angima and E. Klemm

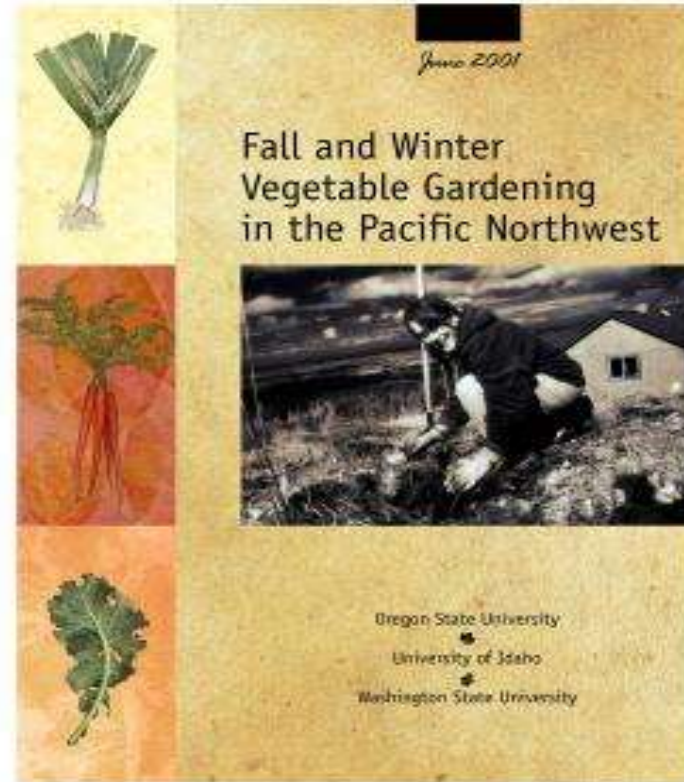
'Cloche' (pronounced *klōch*) is French for a bell jar or dish that is set over delicate plants to protect them from wind and weather. The definition has expanded to include many types of portable and permanent structures that shield plants from wind and cold, serving as mini-green houses. They have become popular in the coastal Mediterranean climate of the Pacific Northwest, where long, cool springs and cooler summers mean lower temperatures for growing crops and vegetables.

A cloche can increase crop diversity and early planting and extend the growing season and harvest. Crops that normally may not mature can be grown in a cloche, especially in the cooler areas of the Pacific Northwest. These crops include tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, and melons—crops that need to be planted after danger of frost and generally 6-8 weeks into the season.

In central and eastern Oregon and Washington, cold protection is needed for most vegetable crops. In western Oregon and Washington, hardy crops can be grown without cold protection while half-hardy crops do best with protection (Table 1, page 2). Refer to seed catalogs for specific variety information.

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Oregon State University Extension Service



EC 1627

EM 9121

Extension.oregonstate.edu

Click on gardening

Winter Gardening

Winter gardening is possible in mild-winter areas west of the Cascades. With a little protection, cool-weather crops can be harvested throughout the winter. In addition, some fall planted crops (for example, certain varieties of broccoli, carrots, and onions) will grow slowly through the winter and be ready to harvest early in the spring.

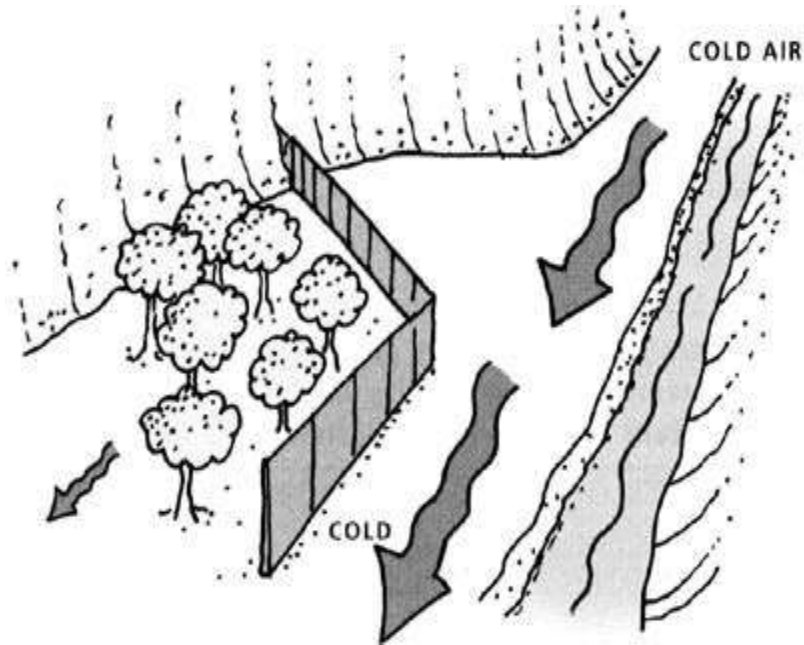
OSU publication EM9121 Fall and Winter Vegetable Gardening



Site Selection

- Sunlight
- Air drainage
- Wind
- Water availability
- Soil type
- Location & the surrounding area





Cold air, being heavier and more dense than warm air, flows to lower ground displacing warmer air.

Check out Your Soil!

- How is the drainage?
- Prevailing winds a problem?
- How much of the garden will be growing something-other than weeds?
- How can you care for the fallow areas?
- What kind of fertilizing for the overwintering crops?

- The beds should be well drained and not too much nitrogen.
- Allow 20-25% more time for seeds than on the packet.
- Allow more space for most plants.
- Easy on the nitrogen. P and K tend to make plants more winter hardy. Excess N reduces hardiness.
- Leafy greens need protection against rain and wind damage.
- Plants must be well-established, but not mature.
- Most planting for a winter to early spring garden happens from June to September.
- Transplants in August, September and some October.
- Garlic in October or late September.

Vegetables that are Cold Hardy and need minimal protection

- Arugula/Rocket: protect
- Beets: Winterkeeper, Lutz
- Broccoli: Green or Purple Sprouting
- Cabbage: Danish Ballhead, **most Savoy types** (January King), Melissa
- Carrots: Bolero, Merida, Royal Chantenay
- Collards: Champion
- Fava Beans/Broad Beans- also used as a cover crop
- Kale: Winter Red, Winterbor, Tuscan (aka Dinosaur), Russian Red
- Winter Leeks: Durabelle, American Flag
- Lettuce: Winter Density, Oak Leaf, Continuity, **Black Seeded Simpson- protect**
- Mache (Lamb's Lettuce)
- Mustards, Pac Choy and relatives: Pak Choy, Green Wave, Tendergreen protect
- Walla Walla Sweets can be transplanted in September for a spring harvest
- Spinach: Bloomsdale, Olympia, **Renegade protect**
- Swiss Chard: Perpetual, ruby Red, **Rhubarb, Charlotte**
- Turnip Greens or short season Oasis turnips

It's Garlic Time



Garlic roots develop in the fall and winter, and by early spring they can support the rapid leaf growth that is necessary to form large bulbs. They must be well fertilized at planting and be kept weed free. Add more fertilizer as the greens emerge. Kinds of mulches.

- For winter gardening, choosing the correct variety is your key.
- Allow 20-25% more time than on the packet
- Try saving seed to develop a plant best suited to your microclimate
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Rain Protection

- Keep soil covered to reduce compaction
- Keep plants covered by low cloches to break the force of the rain, hail, snow etc.
- Use Reemay or Frost Cloth on cloches
- Clear plastic gives much less protection at night.
- Fiberglass gives good protection

Baby it's

outside.

A naked garden is an unhappy
garden!
Cover it up!



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Types of Covers

- **Row covers**
- **Hot caps**
- **Low cloches**
- **High cloches**
- **Individual plant protectors**
- **Greenhouses**

Cold Frames & Hot Beds

- A cold frame is a miniature greenhouse which can be vented. It is used for hardening off & early growing and winter.
- A Hot bed is the same structure but heated by manure, electrical cable or hot water pipes. It is especially good for promoting root growth and doing cuttings.

Materials

- **Concrete reinforcing wire**
- **Poly pipe**
- **Aluminum tubing**
- **Cattle panels**
- **Rebar**
- **Row cover**
- **Clear plastic**



Cattle Panel

Hotcap



Heat Enhancers



Extending the Garden Season



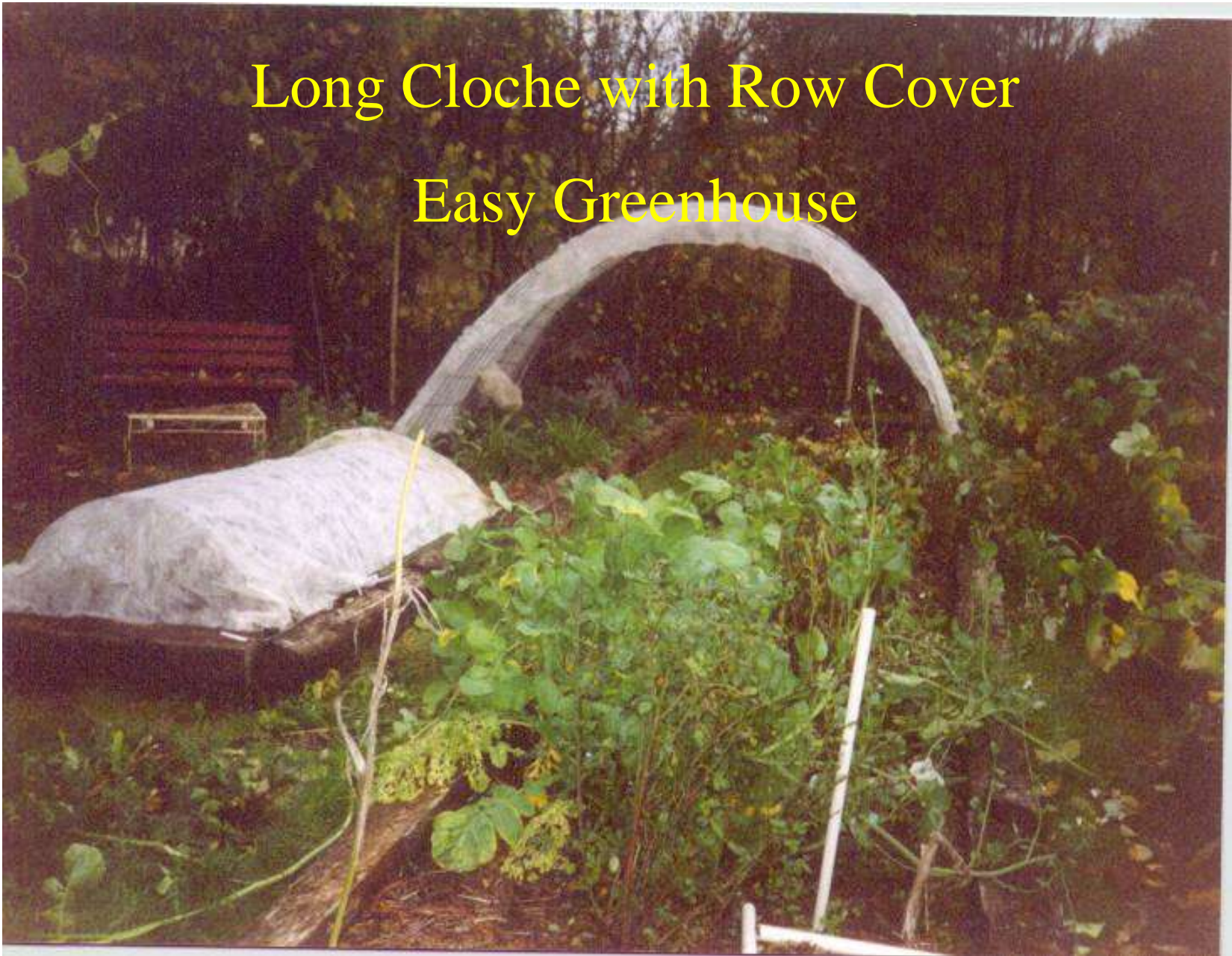






Long Cloche with Row Cover

Easy Greenhouse



Easy Hoop Houses



How To Make A Hoop House That Glides Open And Closed







Winter Protection



Winter Garden with Chickweed



Mulching

- Mulches can be organic or inorganic
- Organic mulches add to the soil system, But prevent rise of soil heat.
- Mulches prevent erosion and compaction and protect root systems
- Mulches prevent most weeds
- As they break down or are turned under, organic mulches add OM





Late Winter

- Weed and check soil quality. Add compost worked in.
- Start seeds indoors.
- Check soil temperature. No planting before 40 deg. Seeds take too long to germinate and may rot in the soil. 50 degrees is actually safer. Most outdoor in the ground seeding will do better in March.
- Peas may be transplanted into the garden.
- Arugula, radishes and shallots will probably do well at the very end of February.
- Start slow germinating seeds in clear clamshell containers outdoors. When they sprout, move them into good light indoors and pot up into 6 packs.



February 2017

Half-Hardy vs. Hardy Winter Vegetables



Ice Storm

September 2016



Snow Wind

February 2017



February 20th

Harvest winter and Re-plant Snap Peas







And if All Else Fails

Consider seriously learning which weeds are edible and including them in your meals. Humans ate 176 different plants at one time. And now? Edible weeds are frequently more nutritious than their tame cousins.

Chickweed, bittercress, purslane, amaranth, lambsquarter, shepherds-purse and so many more! Be sure of your identification



EAT WEEDS

FREE FOOD | HEALTHY FOOD

EDIBLEWILDFOOD.COM





*Brooklyn filmmakers Curt Ellis and Ian Cheney turn the Old Gray Dodge into a tiny farm and a film project.
Photo credit: Wicked Delicate website*

Enjoy the Winter



QUESTIONS

