

PURDUE EXTENSION ANR



**SUMMER BROWN
PURDUE EXTENSION
EDUCATOR
ANR**

PURDUE EXTENSION

SAVE THE DATE JCII OPEN HOUSE

November 14, 5pm-7pm CT

Come learn more about our efforts to manage the invasives in Jasper County and how you can help!

Contact us



Jasper County Invasives Initiative



Jaspercountyinvasives@gmail.com



JASPER COUNTY
INDIANA
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



The Nature
Conservancy



PURDUE
UNIVERSITY



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Master Gardener

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE ABOUT GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE? WOULD YOU ENJOY SHARING YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITH OTHER PEOPLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY? CONSIDER JOINING MASTER GARDENERS!

CLASSES WILL BE HELD TWICE A WEEK IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 2025.
CONTACT SUMMER BROWN
219-866-5741
BROW1744@PURDUE.EDU

FUTURE PROGRAMS TO KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR

- INVASIVE SPECIES
- FARM SUCCESSION PLANNING
- POLLINATOR AND HONEY BEE WORKSHOPS
- RAINGARDEN WORKSHOP



INTERESTED IN LEARNING SOMETHING SPECIFIC THAT WE HAVEN'T OFFERED? SCAN THE QR CODE OR USE THE LINK TO REQUEST A PROGRAM!

[HTTPS://PURDUE.CA1.QUALTRICS.COM/JFE/FORM/SV_0UFQJRNN3P9FDC6](https://Purdue.ca1.qualtrics.com/JFE/Form/SV_0UFQJRNN3P9FDC6)

PURDUE EXTENSION FALL FESTIVAL

**18
NOVEMBER
2024**

*Jasper County
Fairgrounds*

2671 W Clark St,
Rensselaer, IN 47978

*For More
Information:*



219-866-5741



Purdue Extension -
Jasper County



Purdue Extension
Jasper County



Extension - Jasper County

Purdue University is an equal opportunity/
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institution.

**EXTENSION**

1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTION

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HIGH TUNNELS

Scheduling Fall and Winter Vegetable Production

Introduction

Winter production is one way growers get the most out of their investment in high tunnels. Producing in the “off-season” increases income and strengthens relationships with customers by maintaining contact throughout the year. It can be an opportunity to create year-round employment that reduces turnover of valuable staff. An increasing number of winter farmers markets and other direct sales venues suggests expanding demand. Customers say they appreciate how long winter-grown greens stay fresh in their refrigerator, and many love the flavor. Some reports suggest there is greater potential income per square foot with cool season crops than warm season crops. For all these reasons and more, winter production in high tunnels is a growing trend.

High tunnels are plastic-covered structures, big enough to walk in, that provide protection from wind, snow, ice and, with strategic use of row covers, from the coldest temperatures. The hardiest cool season crops can survive all winter in high tunnels. Less hardy cool season crops can be grown before and after the coldest part of the winter. In some structures, heaters provide enough warmth to prevent injury to the less hardy crops and speed growth. Compared to a fully climate-controlled greenhouse, the typical high tunnel will experience lower temperatures, often below freezing, less control over humidity and no input of carbon dioxide. For more information on high tunnels see the Indiana High Tunnel Handbook (https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?Item_Number=HO-296-W), and Managing the Environment (https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?Item_Number=HO-297-W).



VEGETABLES

The Fall Vegetable Garden

Author: B. Rosie Lerner,
Horticulture and Landscape
Architecture

Fall is an excellent time to grow many vegetable crops. During this season the gardener can take advantage of cooler temperatures and more plentiful moisture. Many spring-planted crops such as lettuce and spinach tend to bolt, or produce seed, and become bitter in response to the long, hot summer days. Fall gardening helps extend your gardening season so that you can continue to harvest produce after earlier crops have faded.

Vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts are better adapted to fall gardening, since they produce best quality and flavor when they can mature during cooler weather. In Indiana, spring tends to heat up rather quickly. For many crops, insect and disease pests are not as much of a problem in fall plantings.

Many vegetable crops are well adapted to planting in late summer for a fall harvest. Use fast-maturing cultivars

whenever possible to ensure a harvest before killing frost occurs. Table 1 indicates the last feasible planting dates for late summer plantings using average maturing rates for short season cultivars. For more precise planting schedules, consult Figure 1 to determine the average date of first killing frost for your area. Then count backwards from the frost date, using the number of days to maturity for the cultivars you want to grow to determine the last feasible planting date.

Keep the fall garden in mind while planning and ordering your spring garden seeds and plants. Seeds of the cultivars you want may be out of stock by late summer. You may need to raise your own transplants; not all garden centers carry vegetable plants for fall gardens.