



CABBAGE

Cabbage is an easy-to-grow spring and fall crop. It is a hardy crop that can be stored for a long period of time.

VARIETIES

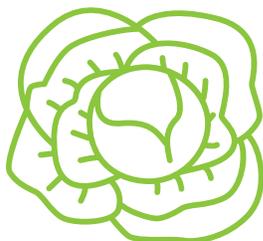
Cabbage comes in two different types depending on what your preference is. Types include: green-headed (early crop), and red-headed.

Popular green-headed varieties are Stonehead, Headstart and Emerald Cross. Red-headed varieties are Ruby Ball and Red Acre.

PLANTING

Cabbage can be planted in the midwest in spring or fall. Plant in late March to early April for spring, or early August for fall. Plants can be started from seed or transplants. Colonial Gardens recommends transplants for a newer gardener or if you didn't start your seeds in time.

Cabbage plants should be spaced 12-18 inches apart in rows 18" apart. Cabbage can be placed closer together for smaller sized heads.



FERTILIZING

Cabbage needs a starter fertilizer, which should be applied prior to planting. Apply 1.5 lb actual N per 1000 sq. A complete fertilizer will provide all of the necessary nutrients.

Make sure to water your cabbage plants when they are small and growing, aim for 1" of water per week.

INSECTS & DISEASES

A common pest of cabbage are aphids. Aphids are small green insects that feed on plant juices, attacking leaves and stems. They can be spotted on the underside of leaves along with their white shells.

Common disease found in cabbage is black rot, and blackleg!

HARVESTING

Cabbage will be ready for harvest when the head of the plant is fully formed. One way to judge this is by squeezing the head. If the head is firm then it's ready to be harvested, if it's still pretty squishy then it will need more growing time.

Be careful! Waiting too long can cause the cabbage to split and crack. Be sure to check this especially after a heavy rainfall.

Cabbage should be refrigerated after harvested and can be stored for quite a while.

