

# Notes with Answers for Vegetables Module

## Classification by plant family

List the 12 common vegetable plant families and give an example of each.

Plant Family Name (Latin)	Example (Common Name)
Alliaceae	Onion
Liliaceae	Asparagus
Poaceae	Corn
Apiaceae	Carrot
Asteraceae	Lettuce
Brassicaceae	Broccoli
Chenopodiaceae	Beet
Convolvulaceae	Sweet Potato
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumbers
Fabaceae	Beans
Polygonaceae	Rhubarb
Solanaceae	Tomatoes

# Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON HORTICULTURE PROGRAM

#### FOUNDATIONS IN HORTICULTURE

# Notes with Answers for Vegetables Module

## Classification by season of growth

Give 3 examples of cool season crops.

Three possible options include broccoli, peas, and carrots. There are others to choose from.

Give 3 examples of warm season crops.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, and green beans.

### Planning a vegetable garden

How many hours of direct sunlight should a vegetable garden receive? *At least 6 hours of sunlight.* 

When should you have the soil tested for a new vegetable garden? An established vegetable garden?

You should have the soil tested prior to planting in a new garden. Established gardens should be tested at least every 4 years.

## **Plant requirements**

List factors to consider when choosing cultivars of vegetables.

- Size of mature plant
- Days to harvest
- Disease resistance

# Planting vegetables

What does it mean to harden off transplants?

Gradually acclimating the plant to wind, light and fluctuating temperatures.

# Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON HORTICULTURE PROGRAM

### FOUNDATIONS IN HORTICULTURE

# Notes with Answers for Vegetables Module

#### Sequential or succession plantings

Planting a crop at weekly intervals to avoid being overwhelmed with a bumper crop of a given vegetable all at once is one method of succession planting. What is the other?

You can also plant a crop after another in the same location during the same growing season. For example, you can follow beans with a late season planting of kale.

## **Crop rotation**

List 2 ways crop rotation applies to pest management.

- Reduces insect or disease organisms from building up in the soil.
- Reduces nutrient demand on a given area.