Video of the Week: Succulent Plants for your Home

UPCOMING EVENTS

Great Plains Growers Conference
January 8, 9, 10, 2015
St. Joseph, MO
For more information, go to http://www.greatplainsgrowersconference.org/

Horticulture Newsletter Now Available in Blog Format

We have been adding newsletters to our Hort Newsletter Blog since last June. This format makes it easier to find articles that were published in past newsletters. There are links to monthly archives as well as links to categories such as apples or cantaloupe. Note that the links to categories brings up the weekly newsletter that contained and article on that category rather than just the specific article. Therefore you may need to skim through several articles to find the one you want.

The URL for the site is http://www.ksuhortnewsletter.org/. Check it out. (Ward Upham)

Horticulture 2014 Indexed

All of the articles published in Horticulture 2013 are now indexed according to subject. Indexing by subject is a very time consuming undertaking. One of our Johnson County Extension Master Gardeners, Carole Brandt, has completed this task for us the last six years. Many thanks to Carole in making these past articles much easier to find. You can access the list at http://www.hfrr.ksu.edu/doc4037.ashx. The newsletters sorted by date can be found at http://www.hfrr.ksu.edu/p.aspx?tabid=1055. (Ward Upham)

VEGETABLES

Starting Onion Plants Indoors

It can be difficult to find specific onion varieties in sets or transplants, so growing from seed may be a preferred option. Onions are one of the first plants to be seeded for transplanting because they take a significant amount of time (6 to 8 weeks) to reach transplant size and because they can be set out relatively early (late March in much of eastern
and central Kansas). Therefore, we want to start onions in mid- to late-January. Onion seed should be placed 1/2 to 3/4 inch apart in a pot or flat filled with a seed starting mix. Place the container in a warm (75 to 80 F) location until young seedlings emerge. Move to a cooler location (60 to 65 F) when the seedlings are 1 to 2 inches tall. Make sure they have plenty of light, using fluorescent lights if needed. Start fertilizing when the seedlings reach 2 to 3 inches tall using a soluble fertilizer with each or every other watering.

Onion seedlings tend to be spindly with the remains of the seed sticking to the end of a leaf for several weeks. Encourage stockiness by trimming the ends of the leaves when the plants reach 4 to 5 inches tall. Start hardening off the onions in early March by moving the plants to a protected outdoor location. You may have to move them inside temporarily to protect them from extreme cold snaps. (Ward Upham)

**Using Old Garden Seed**

Seed stores best if kept in a cold, dark, dry location. We normally consider seed will remain viable for about 3 years under these conditions though there are exceptions. For example, members of the carrot family (carrots, parsnips and parsley) are short-lived and are usually good for only 1 to 2 years. If you are unsure of viability and have plenty of seed, there is an easy method of determining how good your seed is. Place 10 seeds on a paper towel moistened with warm water and cover with a second moistened towel. Roll up the towels and place inside a plastic bag with enough holes for air exchange but not so many that the towels dry quickly. Place the bag in a warm place such as the top of a refrigerator. Remoisten towels with warm water as needed. After the first week, check for germination. Remove sprouted seed and check again after another week. Add these numbers together to determine the percent germination. (Ward Upham)

**Vegetables and Flowers Seeding Table**

The following information was adapted from the North Carolina State Publication titled “Starting Plants from Seeds,” HIL-8703

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Time to Seed</th>
<th>Before Germination Temperature**</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planting Date*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ageratum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balsam</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
<td>12 or more</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Browallia</td>
<td>12 or more</td>
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<td>Cabbage</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celosia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forcing Paperwhite Bulbs

Paperwhites are a form of daffodil that do not require a chilling period in order to bloom. Therefore, they are very easy to force. Following are the steps needed.

- Use a 3- to 4-inch decorative container that does not have drainage holes. It should be transparent enough that you can see the water level in relation to the bulbs.

- Place 1 to 2 inches of washed gravel, marbles,
glass beads or stones in the bottom of the container. We will call the material chosen as “media” for the remainder of the article.

- Place the bulbs on the media so that they are near one another. Add enough media to hold them in place.
  - Add enough water that the bottom of the bulb is sitting in water. Do not submerge the bulb. Maintain the water at this level.

It normally takes 4 to 8 weeks for the bulbs to bloom.

Unfortunately, paperwhites often become leggy and fall over. Growing in cooler temperatures (60 to 65 degrees) can help but there is another trick that can be useful and involves using a dilute solution of alcohol. No, this trick did not come from an unknown source on the Internet but Cornell University’s Flower Bulb Research Program. They suggest the following to obtain a plant that is 1/3 shorter than normal. Flower size and longevity are not affected.

- Grow the bulbs as described above until the shoot is green and about 1 to 2 inches above the top of the bulb.

- Pour off the water and replace it with a 4 to 6% alcohol solution.

- Use this solution instead of water for all future waterings.

There are two methods to add this solution. The first is to add the alcohol solution to what is already in the container. Add enough to bring it up to the proper level. The second will give shorter plants. In this second method, pour off all the old solution and replace it with the new each time additional solution is needed.

So, how do we make the alcohol solution? An easy way is to use rubbing alcohol. This is most commonly 70% alcohol and should be mixed with 1 part alcohol with 10 or 11 parts water.

Do not use beer or wine as the sugars present can interfere with normal growth.

The researchers were not sure why this worked but suggested the alcohol made it more difficult for the plants to take up water. This water stress stunted growth but did not affect the flowers. (Ward Upham)

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Starting Garden Transplants from Seed**

January is often a cold and dreary month for many gardeners. However, planning for and starting
vegetables and flower transplants from seed can make this a much more interesting time of year. Following are the steps needed to be successful in seed starting.

**Purchase Recommended, Quality Seed:** Start by taking a look at our recommended varieties at [http://www.hfrr.ksu.edu/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=731](http://www.hfrr.ksu.edu/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=731) These plants have proven themselves across the state of Kansas and this is a good place to start when deciding what to plant. However, also talk to your neighbors, friends and garden center about what has worked well for them. Obtain your seeds from a reputable source including garden centers and seed catalogs. If choosing seeds from a business that does not specialize in plants, pay special attention to the package date to make sure the seed was packaged for the current year.

Though most seed remains viable for about 3 years, germination decreases as seed ages. See the accompanying article on using old garden seed for more detailed information.

**Determine the Date to Seed:** There are two pieces of information that needs to be known in order to determine the date to seed transplants: the target date for transplanting outside and the number of weeks needed to grow the transplant. The target date for transplanting the cool-season crops such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower and onions are the end of March to the beginning of April.

Warm-season crops like tomatoes, peppers and most annual flowers are usually planted about May 10. There is a companion article in this newsletter listing common plants and the number of weeks needed to grow a transplant.

**Sowing Seed:** Do not use garden soil to germinate seed as it is too heavy and may contain disease organisms. Use a media made especially for seed germination.

**Keep Seed Moist:** Seed must be kept moist in order to germinate. Water often enough that the media never dries. Using a clear plastic wrap over the top of the container can reduce the amount of watering needed. Remove the wrap after the seedlings emerge.

**Light:** Most plants will germinate in either darkness or light but some require darkness (Centurea, Larkspur, Pansy, Portulaca, Phlox and Verbena) and others require light (Ageratum, Browallia, Begonia, Coleus, Geranium, Impatiens, Lettuce, Nicotiana, Petunia and Snapdragon).

All plants require adequate amounts of light once emergence occurs. South facing windows may not provide adequate amounts and so fluorescent fixtures are often used. Suspend the lights 2 to 4 inches above the top of the plants and leave the lights on for 16 hours each day.

**Temperature:** The temperature best for germination is often higher than what we may find in our homes especially since evaporating moisture can cool the germination media. Moving the container closer to the ceiling (top of a refrigerator) can help but a heating mat is best for consistent germination. A companion article lists common plants and their optimum germination temperature. After plants have germinated, they can be grown at a cooler temperature (65 to 70 degrees during the day and 55 to 60 degrees at night). This will help prevent tall, spindly transplants.
**Plant Movement:** Plants react to movement. Brushing over the plants with your hand stimulates them to become stockier and less leggy. Try 20 brushing strokes per day. However, brushing will not compensate for lack of light or over-crowding. Plants grown under inadequate light will be spindly regardless of any other treatment.

**Hardening Transplants:** Plants grown inside will often undergo transplant shock if not hardened off. Plants are hardened off by moving them outside and exposing them to sun and wind before transplanting occurs. Start about two weeks before transplanting and gradually expose the plants to outside conditions. Increase the number of hours and degree of exposure over the two-week period. (Ward Upham)

**“Selling at Farmer’s Markets” Webinar for KSRE Professionals**

With the growing interest in farmers markets, KSRE professionals across the state may be getting an increasing number of questions regarding what products can and can’t be sold at a farmers market without a license or how vendors can sell things as safely as possible. In response to this, the food safety sub-group of the Nutrition, Food Safety and Health PFT will be hosting a free zoom webinar for KSRE professionals from 11AM- noon on Tuesday, January 27. Londa Nwadike, KSU and MU State Extension Food Safety Specialist will present on “Selling at Farmers Markets- regulations and food safety best practices” and will also provide information on the updated KS Farmers Market regulations and best practices publication, which was done jointly with KDA. She can also answer questions at that time regarding the upcoming regional farmers market vendor workshops and the state Farmers Market conference. Adam Inman from the KDA Food Safety and Lodging regulatory program will also be on the webinar and available to answer questions from KSRE professionals.

The power point slides and webinar recording will be made available after the webinar.

To join the webinar, use the following information on the day of the webinar:

Join from PC, Mac, iOS or Android: [https://ksu.zoom.us/j/878118682](https://ksu.zoom.us/j/878118682)
Or join by phone:
+1 (415) 762-9988 or +1 (646) 568-7788 US Toll
Meeting ID: 878 118 682
International numbers available: [https://ksu.zoom.us/zoomconference](https://ksu.zoom.us/zoomconference)
Or join from a H.323/SIP room system:
Dial: 162.255.36.11 (US East) or 162.255.37.11 (US West)
Meeting ID: 878 118 682 (Londa Nwadike)

**Contributors:** Ward Upham, Extension Associate

To view Upcoming Events: [http://tinyurl.com/fswqe](http://tinyurl.com/fswqe)
The web version includes color images that illustrate subjects discussed. To subscribe to this newsletter electronically, send an e-mail message to cdipman@ksu.edu or wupham@ksu.edu listing your e-mail address in the message.

For questions or further information, contact: wupham@ksu.edu

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