



Situation

year round.

Moscow, Idaho, sits on the eastern edge of the Palouse

prairie at 2,500 feet in USDA

ing for locally grown produce

A handful of small-scale

extend the growing season for

summer crops. But none have

In similar northern climates

attempted winter crops.

on the East Coast, organic

growers have succeeded with

Farmer/Rancher Grant

Title: Winter and Summer

Hoophouse Production for

Project Number: FW06-036

Washington State University

WSU Mount Vernon NW Rec

Mount Vernon, WA 98273-

Small-Scale Growers

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Orchard Farm

Moscow-area growers have employed hoophouses to

climate Zone 5. Shipping costs for this rural area are costly for any product. At the same time, demand is grow-

Western SARE

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Cooperators:

4768

Moscow Food Co-op Rural Roots

Amount Funded: \$6,235

Brad Jaeckel in one of his two hoophouses.

year-round hoophouse production, suggesting potential for success on the Palouse.

ALL-SEASON CROP PRODUCTION

Objectives

- Identify a diversity of winter and summer vegetables that can be grown in unheated, unlighted field hoophouses
- 2. Develop an efficient organic method of production for those vegetables
- 3. Promote the results on a farm webpage

Actions

Orchard Farm, on 1.3 acres at Moscow's north edge, is a family farm that raises three dairy goats, 15 layer hens and vegetable, herb and fruit crops on $\frac{1}{2}$ cultivated acre and in two hoophouses. Orchard Farm markets through the Moscow Food Co-op, two local farmers markets and a small CSA. <u>Winter Trials</u>

To begin the trial, a 1-inch layer of compost was applied inside the hoophouse, the soil tilled and the area laid out in three 42-inch beds. Twentythree crops were planted on Nov. 4 in two beds, each crop

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Western SARE, a USDA organization, funds grants for research and education that develop or promote some aspect of agricultural sustainability, which embraces

- profitable farms and ranches
- a healthy environment
- *strong families and communities.*

The Western Region, one of four SARE regions nationwide, is administered through Utah State University.

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ALL-SEASON CROP PRODUCTION

receiving 4 feet of bed length, including green onions, arugula, cilantro, orach, carrots, parsnip, Asian greens, endive, beets, rutabaga, parsley, tatsoi, dill, turnip, sorrel, kale, fennel, radish, mizuna, bok choi, spinach, lettuce mix and chard

On Dec. 12, another 10 crops were seeded on the remaining bed: Asian green mix, watercress, minutina, radicchio, claytonia, broccoli raab, spinach, beet, lettuce mix and arugula. Summer Trials

In February, six summer hoophouse crops (peppers, tomatoes, tomatillos, eggplants, cucumbers and melons) were seeded in a lighted, heated greenhouse. Transplants were transferred to the hoophouse on four 42-inch beds prepped with compost, tilled and irrigated with two drip lines in each bed.

Results

Winter Trial

Of the 23 crops seeded Nov. 4, just 10 had germinated by Nov. 26: turnip, radish, green onion, arugula, salad mix, spinach, Asian green mix, mizuna, tatsoi and bok choi. These were the only crops from the first planting that grew to a harvestable size by late winter.

Of the 10 crops seeded on Dec. 12, four had germinated by Jan. 26: watercress, claytonia, spinach and lettuce mix. Again, these were the only crops to continue to harvestable size. Summer Trial

Peppers, tomatoes, tomatillos, cucumbers and melons were all productive in the hoophouse though some varieties had higher marketability than others. The eggplant varieties tested in this study were not productive in this environment.

Anaheim peppers: pro-



duced well, biggest seller at farmers markets

- Matchbox pepper: produced well, sales weak
- Celebrity tomato: best allaround variety, producing well season long
- Black Plum paste tomatoes: produced well, sold poorly
- Double Rich tomatoes: problems with splitting
- San Marzo paste tomatoes: high number of splits
- Purple tomatillos: challenge to keep pruned, produced heavily, sold well at farmers markets and food co-op
- Tasty Jade and Shoyu Long cucumbers: both heavy producers; Shoyu Long preferred variety at farmers markets
- Eight Charentaise melon plants – a true cantaloupe from Europe; thin, smooth skin, light green stripes, fine-textured, scented, sweet orange flesh: averaged seven fruits per plant, all devoured by the Orchard Farm family and crew before they made it to market
- Black Beauty and Purple

Long eggplants: grew poorly

Potential Benefits

The project identified crops and varieties suitable for growers to market to the community as well as for personal consumption. It also demonstrated that hoophouses:

- Are easy to operate
- Require no additional heat or lighting to be productive
- Easily extend the growing season for many crops already grown in the area

The project coordinator learned several important lessons:

- To ensure good production of winter crops, seed early in the season
- If hoophouses are planned for spring and summer crops after the winter season, seed no later than November
- Trial the recommended crops at multiple seeding dates
- After seeding, lay fabric row cover over the bed to help retain soil moisture during seed germination

The full project report is posted at: http:// css.wsu.edu/organicfarm/ Research.htm.