

VEGETABLE GARDENING



Growing Artichokes

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POINTS TO REMEMBER

The bud, or immature flower, is the part of the artichoke that is harvested. The edible portions of the bud are the tender bases of the leaves (bracts), and the fleshy base upon which the flowers are borne (heart).

The artichoke does best in frost-free areas having cool, foggy summers. Freezing temperatures kill the buds, and hot, dry conditions destroy their tenderness.

PLANTING CALENDAR

North Coast (Monterey County-north):
August through December

South Coast (San Luis Obispo
County-south): October through December

Interior Valley and Imperial and Coachella
Valleys: planting not recommended for
these areas.

Recommended Variety: Green Globe

PREPARING THE GARDEN

The artichoke is a perennial, so prepare the soil well before planting. Mix manure, compost, or other organic matter into the first foot of soil in about equal volumes.

Artichokes don't reproduce true from seed, so they're best planted by using root divisions available at nurseries. Or a healthy plant can be dug up, the root divided into two or more parts and replanted. Artichoke plants reach a height of 3 or 4 feet and a spread of up to 6 feet in diameter, so allow plenty of space for them to grow. In the vegetable garden, plant them to the side so that they won't be disturbed by the more frequent planting of annual vegetables. They should be spaded at intervals of 4 to 6 feet along the row with 6 to 8 feet between the rows. In the ornamental garden, don't plant them near tree roots, as they don't compete well for nutrients and water.

The root sections should be set 6 to 8 inches deep in the soil. Irrigate thoroughly before planting.

FERTILIZATION

In areas where plants can produce all year around, feed them in the fall with a high nitrogen fertilizer. In cold areas, feed in the spring. Use a side-dressing to fertilize. Apply approximately 1/10 pound of nitrogen per plant when the new crown growth begins. This equals 1 pound (2 cups) of a 10 percent nitrogen fertilizer, 1/2 pound (1 cup) of ammonium sulfate, and 1/3 pound (2/3 cup) of ammonium nitrate. During the harvest season, apply 1/4 to 1/3 of the above amounts monthly.

IRRIGATION AND CULTIVATION

Artichokes require frequent irrigation during the growing season, and moisture deficiency results in loose buds of inferior quality. However artichokes won't tolerate standing in water, so plant the artichokes either on mounds or in rows with irrigation furrows. During the growing season, the artichoke needs to be irrigated about once weekly; irrigate more often in warm areas and less often in areas with heavy soil.

Hoe to keep weeds under control.

GROWING THE CROP

In the cool, coastal areas from San Francisco to Santa Barbara two crops per year can be expected. After spring harvest, cut off the old stalks just below ground. New shoots will develop and produce a fall crop.

If you live outside the temperate coastal areas, there are several measures you can follow to insure the best crop possible:

In areas with hot, dry summers, plant in partial shade.

In cold-winter areas, temperatures near freezing will cause the outer skin of bud scales to rupture and give the bud a blistered whitish appearance.

The blistered skin will turn brown, but this does not impair the eating quality of the artichokes.

However, sustained cold temperatures from 28° to 30° F can completely kill the buds and cause them to turn black within a few hours. These buds should not be harvested for eating.

Temperatures below 28° F may destroy all above ground growth. If this is a danger in your area, cut back plant tops to 12 inches in fall and tie these remaining stalks over the crowns and cover with mulch.

DISEASES

Curly dwarf

Symptoms. General curling of leaves, dwarfing of the plant and reduced bud production; buds become misshapen and remain small.

Effect on plant. Severely stunts and eventually kills the plant.

Prevention. Use non-infected planting stock; remove infected plants from garden.

Botrytis Disease

Symptoms. Gray brown fungus develops on tissue damaged by insects, frost, etc., following long periods of warm, wet weather. This disease can be the factor preventing successful production in some areas.

Prevention. None.

INSECTS, SLUGS AND SNAILS

Artichoke plume moth

Description. Larvae, which cause damage, are small and wormlike.

Damage. Can cause unsightly blemishes in the bud bracts and destroy the base of the bract, destroying the entire bud.

Prevention. Reproduction occurs all year around. Remove all wormy artichokes and artichoke foliage from the garden and destroy. A regular insecticide program may be necessary.

Slugs and snails are also pests of the artichoke. They often rasp off the outer surface of the artichoke buds and eat jagged holes in the leaves and stems.

You may wish to use chemicals to help control pests. Chemicals safe for home use are available at your local nursery or garden supply center. Before purchasing make sure that the pesticide that you choose is recommended for the pest that you want to destroy, and that it is safe to use in the vegetable garden. Find out how long after applying the pesticide you should wait before harvesting.

HARVESTING AND STORAGE

Harvesting begins with the maturing of the first buds in fall and continues normally through the following spring unless interrupted by frost. Peak production occurs in spring.

Handle buds carefully during harvest to avoid bruising bud leaves. Cut artichokes from their stems about 1 to 1-1/2 inches below the bud base. Use immediately or refrigerate as soon as possible after harvesting. Artichokes may be stored for 1 to 2 weeks at 32° F.

Buds allowed to become over mature will be loose, fibrous and inedible. (However, artichoke blossoms are attractive as fresh or dried flowers.)

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF ARTICHOKES

Artichokes are quite low in calories. The edible part of 1 large bud contains less than 50 calories; however, this does not include the caloric content of the sauce that may be eaten with it. Although the artichoke is not known for its nutritive value, it does contribute small but useful amounts of a variety of vitamins and minerals.

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