

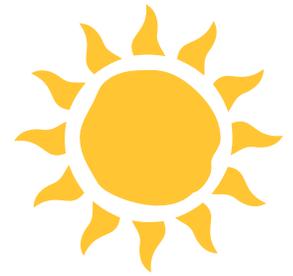
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Marglobe Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)



Basic Information

The Marglobe Tomato is a variety of the Heirloom Tomato. In the early 1900s, it was engineered by Frederick J. Pritchard to be resistant to cracks and disease. These tomatoes are the most common type you'll see in the supermarket. This is because they are known to produce very high yields. They are known for their round shape and cherry red color. You might even recognize them if you've made homemade tomato sauce at home!



Marglobe Tomatoes need full sunlight.



Planting Information

These tomatoes should be placed 18 to 24 inches apart from each other when planted. They can be planted closer to other types of specialty crops. Marglobe Tomato plugs should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep. These tomatoes require support as they grow. This can be fencing, posts, or other types of vertical structures.



Watering Information

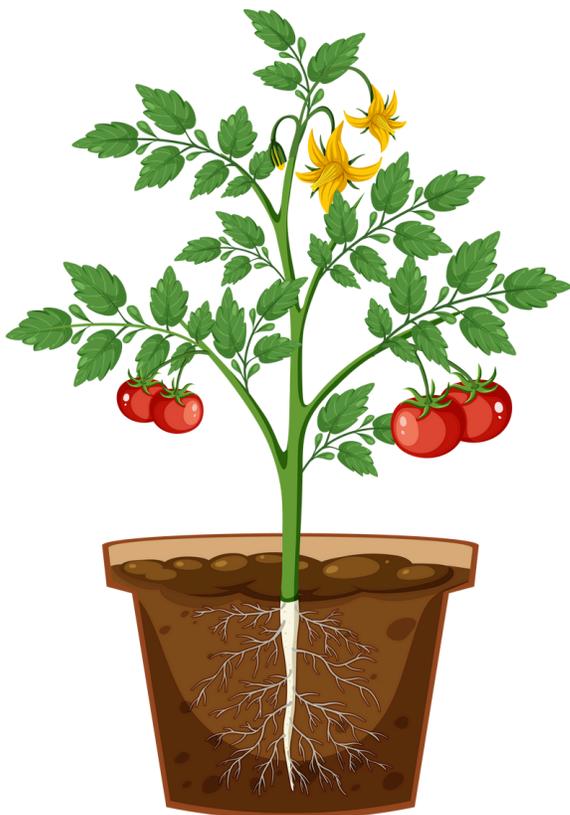


Marglobe Tomato plants need $\frac{4}{5}$ of a cup of water each week. Only the base of the plant should be watered. The leaves should be avoided. Often, farmers use drip irrigation systems to water their tomatoes.



Harvesting Information

Tomatoes need different lengths of time to fully mature and be ready to harvest. Marglobe Tomatoes need 85 days, on average, to mature from the time the seeds are planted.



Fun Fact: Over 600,000 tomato seeds were sent to space! Then they were grown in classrooms to test the effects of outer space on seed growth.

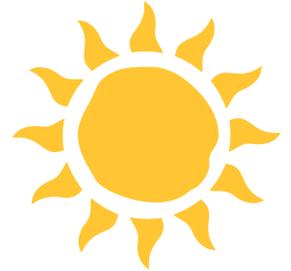
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Bell Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*)



Basic Information

The Bell Pepper is a variety of sweet pepper known for being pest-resistant. These peppers, like tomatoes, are scientifically fruits. This is because they come from the flowering part of the plant and contain seeds. However, they are known as vegetables because of their taste and common uses. Bell Peppers can be many different colors. The longer they grow on the vine, they will change in color and become sweeter because the amount of Vitamin C increases.



Bell Peppers need 6 to 12 hours of sunlight per day.



Planting Information

These peppers should be placed 12 to 18 inches apart from each other when planted. They can be planted closer to other types of specialty crops. Bell Pepper plugs should be planted 3 to 4 inches deep. These peppers also require support as they grow. This can be cone-shaped wire cages, posts, or other types of vertical structures.



Watering Information

Bell Pepper plants need 1 and 3/5 cups of water each week. Bell Pepper plants need to be well-watered. However, they should not be over-watered. They are commonly watered with a drip or furrow irrigation system.



Harvesting Information

Bell Peppers typically need 60 to 90 days to mature from the time seeds are planted. Peppers typically have a long growth period, so many hobby farmers buy plugs, not seeds.

Fun Fact: A Bell Pepper has more than 300% of the daily recommended amount of Vitamin C. That's as much as three oranges!

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Chantenay Carrot (*Daucus carota*)



Basic Information

Chantenay Carrots are an heirloom variety of carrot first sold in 1929. They are known for being shorter and stockier than most other carrots (usually only 4 to 5 inches long!). They have a signature orange color all the way through. They typically are sweeter tasting than other carrots. Sometimes they taste earthy too. The Chantenay Carrot is very popular in juices due to its impressive orange hue and sweet taste.



Carrots need 8 to 10 hours of sunlight per day.



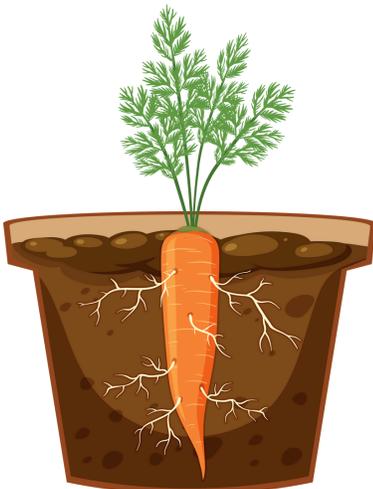
Planting Information

Carrots should be placed 2 to 3 inches apart from each other when planted. Chantenay Carrot plugs should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep. Carrots are typically planted in the spring after all possibilities of frost have disappeared. They are commonly planted in the soil right away to avoid damaging the roots during the transplanting process.



Watering Information

Chantenay Carrot plants need 4/5 of a cup of water each week. They need to be watered deeply, but less often as they grow. When they are seedlings they need consistent moisture to build strong roots. Often, when temperatures are high, farmers will water their carrots in the morning or evening to avoid evaporation. Furrow and center-pivot irrigation systems are commonly used with carrots.



Harvesting Information

Carrots are biennials, meaning they survive for two years. They flower during the second year. Carrots need 65 to 75 days, on average, to mature from the time seeds are planted.

Fun Fact: The heaviest carrot ever recorded weighed 22 pounds 7 ounces. The longest carrot ever recorded was 20 feet long!

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White Onion (*Allium cepa*)



Basic Information

The White Onion is a dry variety of onion. It likely originated in Central or South Asia. Onions have been cultivated for human consumption for over 5,000 years. This is likely due to their heartiness in a variety of environments, ease of transport, and long shelf life compared to other foods prehistoric humans ate. They are known for their mild, slightly sweet flavor. White Onions are commonly used in dishes in their raw and cooked form.



White Onions need full sunlight.



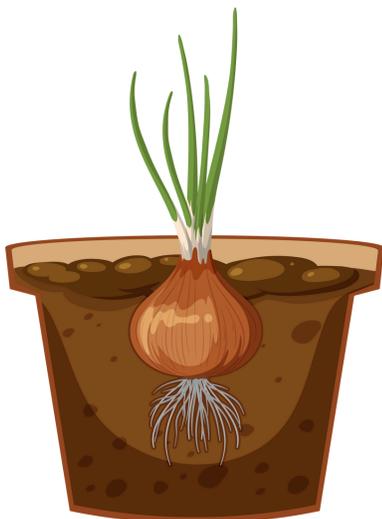
Planting Information

These onions should be placed 4 to 5 inches apart from each other when planted. They can be planted closer to other types of specialty crops. White Onion plugs should be planted 1 to 2 inches deep. As the onions emerge they should not be covered with additional soil because it can harm the bulbs.



Watering Information

White Onion plants need 1 and 1/5 cups of water each week. Onions have shallow roots, so the soil at the base of the plant can easily become dried out. They also need a good amount of water for proper growth. However, overwatering should be avoided because it can cause rotting under the surface. Furrow and drip irrigation systems are the systems most commonly used by onion farmers.



Harvesting Information

Onions need longer lengths of time to fully mature and be ready to harvest. White Onions typically need 80 to 100 days to mature from the time seeds are planted.

Fun Fact: When we cut into onions, a compound is released. It reacts with the air and turns into sulfuric acid. That is why our eyes tear up!