

Easy Gardening

CUCUMBERS • CUCUMBERS • CUCUMBERS • CUCU

Joseph Masabni, Assistant Professor and Extension Horticulturist, The Texas A&M University System

Cucumbers are grown for eating fresh or preserving as pickles. They mature quickly and are best suited to larger gardens. However, they can be grown in small areas if the plants are caged or trellised.

Site selection

Although cucumbers do best in loose sandy loam soil, they can be grown in any well-drained soil.

Cucumbers must be grown in full sunlight. Because their roots reach 36 to 48 inches deep, do not plant them where tree roots will rob them of water and nutrients.

Soil preparation

Remove rocks, large sticks, and trash before preparing the soil. Leave fine pieces of plant material such as dead grass and small weeds because they will help enrich the soil when turned under.

Spade the soil to 8 to 12 inches deep (Fig. 1). This is about the depth reached by most shovels or spading forks. Turn each shovel of soil completely over to cover all plant materials with soil.

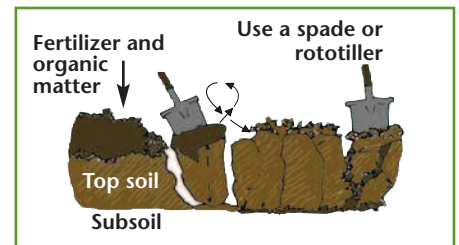


Figure 1. When preparing the soil, turn over the soil to a depth of 8 to 12 inches and add fertilizer and organic matter.

Work the soil into beds 4 to 6 inches high and at least 36 inches apart (Fig. 2). Ridges are especially important in heavy soils and poorly drained areas because cucumbers must have good drainage.

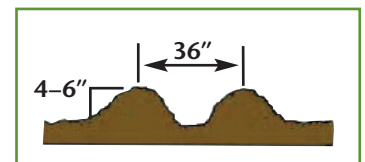


Figure 2. Work the soil into beds 4 to 6 inches high and at least 36 inches apart.

Varieties

Cucumbers are grown for slicing or for pickling. The cucumbers best suited for slicing are 6 to 8 inches long and 1 inch or more in diameter when mature. Cucumbers grown for pickling are 3 to 4 inches long and up to 1 inch in diameter at maturity. Either type can be used for pickling if picked when small.

Varieties to grow in Texas for pickling include Calypso, Carolina, Fancypak, Multipik, and National Pickling.

For slicing, varieties include Burpless, Dasher II, Poinsett, Pointsett 76, Slice Master, Straight 8, Sweet Slice, and Sweet Success.

Planting

Cucumbers require warm temperatures and cannot survive frost. Do not plant cucumbers until all danger of frost has passed and the soil begins to warm.

Cucumbers are a vine crop requiring a lot of space. The vines can reach 6 to 8 feet long or more. In large gardens, cucumbers can spread out on the ground. Plant them in rows on the ridges prepared earlier. Use a hoe or stick to make a small furrow about 1 inch deep down the center of each ridge.

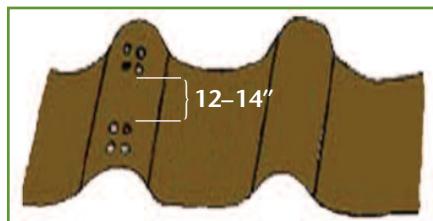


Figure 3. When planting cucumbers, drop three or four seeds in groups every 12 to 14 inches in the row.

Drop three or four seeds in groups every 12 to 14 inches down the row (Fig. 3). By planting several seeds, you are more likely to get a stand. Remove extra plants soon after emergence.

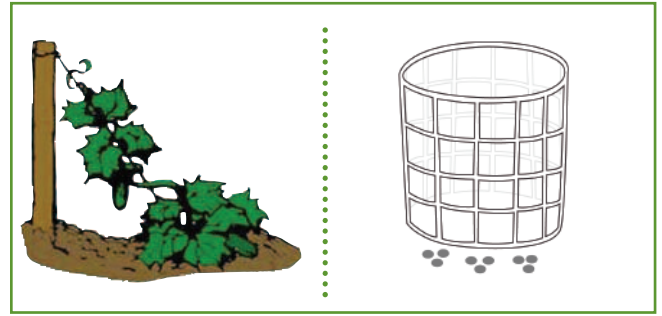


Figure 4. In a small garden, cucumbers can be trained along a wire attached to a wall.

Figure 5. If a wire cage is used, plant three or four seeds in hills 4 to 6 inches high along the cage.

Cover the seeds with about 1 inch of fine soil. Use the flat side of a hoe to firm the soil over the seeds, but do not pack it.

In small gardens, you can train cucumbers on a fence, trellis or cage if wire is available (Figs. 4 and 5). Plant three or four seeds in hills 4 to 6 inches high along the trellis or cage.

You can plant fast-maturing crops such as lettuce and radishes between the cucumber hills to save space. These will be harvested before the cucumber vines get too large.




Fertilizing

Cucumbers require plenty of fertilizer. Scatter 1 cup of a complete fertilizer such as 10-10-10 or 10-20-10 for each 10 feet of row; then work the fertilizer into the soil and leave the surface smooth.

When the vines are about 10 to 12 inches long, apply about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fertilizer for each 10 feet of row or 1 tablespoon per plant.

Watering

Soak the plants well with water weekly if it does not rain.

Name and description	Control
 <p data-bbox="139 390 370 422">Banded cucumber beetle, ¼ inch long; yellow-green with 3 yellow bands</p>	<p data-bbox="683 243 805 331">Pyrethrins or rotenone</p>
 <p data-bbox="134 617 375 648">Spotted Cucumber beetle, ¼ inch long; yellow-green with 12 black spots</p>	<p data-bbox="683 459 797 548">Pyrethrin or rotenone</p>
 <p data-bbox="172 833 337 865">Squash bug, up to 1 inch long; gray-brown, reddish brown when small</p>	<p data-bbox="683 684 786 772">Sevin or Thiodan</p>

If the female flowers do begin to drop off, touch the inside of each male and female flower with a soft brush or cotton swab. This will pollinate the flowers and help them develop into fruit.

Insects

Many insecticides are available at garden centers for homeowner use. Sevin is a synthetic insecticide; organic options include Bt-based insecticides and sulfur. Sulfur also has fungicidal properties and helps control many diseases.

Before using a pesticide, read the label and always follow cautions, warnings, and directions.

Diseases

Several diseases attack cucumbers. Most of these diseases show up as spots on the upper or lower sides of leaves or on fruit. Check the plants daily, and spray them with an approved fungicide if diseases appear. Neem oil, sulfur, and other fungicides are available for use. Always follow label directions.

Harvesting

Harvest cucumbers when they reach the desired size and are green in color. Do not wait until they turn yellow. Yellow cucumbers are over mature and will have a strong flavor.

Care during the season

Keep the cucumbers as weed free as possible. Do not plow or hoe the soil deeper than about 1 inch because you may cut the feeder roots and slow the plant's growth.

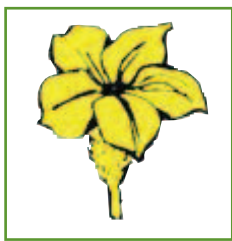


Figure 6. Male cucumber flowers open first and always drop off.



Figure 7. Female cucumber flowers form the cucumbers.

Cucumbers produce two kinds of flowers, male and female. Male flowers

(Fig. 6) open first and always drop off. Female flowers (Fig. 7) form the cucumber and should not drop off.

Acknowledgments

This publication was revised from earlier versions written by Jerry Parsons, former Professor and Extension Horticulturist, and Sam Cotner, Professor Emeritus and former Extension Horticulturist.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is implied.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
AgriLifeExtension.tamu.edu

More Extension publications can be found at AgriLifeBookstore.org

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, or veteran status.

The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Produced by Texas A&M AgriLife Communications