

## Radish

Spring radishes have crisp, pungent roots that are small, globe-shaped and white, pink or red.

They are easy to grow and mature quickly — a good crop for kids to try! Sow seeds in the garden in early spring, making successive plantings to extend the harvest. Thin to 1" apart. Pull up the whole plant when the radishes are the right size for eating.

When purchasing radishes with the leaves attached, look for bunches with crisp, green leaves as these can be added to salads. Roots 1 inch or less in diameter will have a mild flavor and not be woody.

Radishes are a good source of vitamin C and potassium.



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## Pansy

Pansies — and related Johnny-jump-ups — are charming, small, cool-weather flowers. They come in many colors, with a variety of markings and flower sizes. The most common types of pansies have a dark center called a face.

Grow in rich, well-drained organic soil. Add compost to soil to increase organic content.

When purchasing plants, choose stocky plants with dark green foliage and few blooms but many buds. Many types self seed, some may overwinter, and others are relatively heat tolerant; most decrease flowering when the weather warms.

The flowers are edible, as long as they have not been sprayed with pesticides.



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## European Pine Sawfly

### *Neodiprion sertifer*

This pest is a common sight on Scotch and mugo pines in the spring in Wisconsin. They appear when the saucer magnolias are in the pink bud stage. Caterpillar-like larvae with black heads and legs, and gray-green bodies feed on the previous year's growth in groups of 10-100, eating all the needles on one branch before moving on to the next one.



### Control

- Wearing gloves, smash, wipe or shake insects off the plants.
- Clip out infested branches (but this can damage the tree's appearance).
- Make chemical applications when larvae are less than 1/2 inch long (read the label FIRST).



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## Veggies to Plant Early

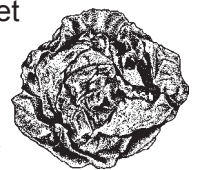
Not all vegetables should be planted right away in the spring. Only those that are tolerant of cool germination temperatures and are able to withstand light to moderate frosts should be planted as soon as the ground is ready to work in the spring.

Common **cool season vegetables** include:

- beets
- broccoli
- cabbage
- chard
- lettuce
- peas
- onions (from seed or transplants)
- radish
- spinach

They can be planted a few weeks before the date of the average last frost in your area

Vegetables grow best if they get lots of sun and water, so no matter what you choose to grow, make sure you're planting in the sunniest part of your yard and within easy reach of the garden hose.



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# Additional Resources

## Radish

Vegetable Profile: Radish (a Word file, sent separately)

## Pansy

(none)

## European Pine Sawfly

Article on MG website ([www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/](http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/)) — click on Hort Info, then Archives and choose from “E” drop down box.

## Veggies to Plant Early

*Fresh Market Vegetable Production Planting and Harvest Dates*, a table on the UW-Extension Horticulture Team website at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/fruitveggies/HarvestDates.htm>

UW-Extension Publication A2801, *Growing Vegetables at Home —Questions and Answers*, printable at <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/pdfs/A2801.PDF>

UW-Extension Publications series *Growing Vegetables in Wisconsin: A Guide for Fresh-Market Growers* (see the UWEX Publications website at <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/> and go to Horticulture, Vegetables)

[Growing Beans and Peas in Wisconsin \(A3685\)](#)

[Growing Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Other Cole Crops in Wisconsin \(A3684\)](#)

[Growing Carrots, Beets, Radishes, and Other Root Crops in Wisconsin \(A3686\)](#)

[Growing Onions, Garlic, Leeks, and Other Alliums in Wisconsin \(A3785\)](#)

[Growing Pumpkins and Other Vine Crops in Wisconsin \(A3688\)](#)

[Growing Salad Greens in Wisconsin \(A3788\)](#)

[Growing Tomatoes, Peppers, and Eggplants in Wisconsin \(A3687\)](#)

## Other Topics

**UW-Extension Fact Sheets** available as both Word and pdf files at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/GardenFacts2.html>