

## Growing Asparagus in Missouri

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Asparagus is a high-yielding, early-season vegetable for home gardeners and commercial growers across Missouri. Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*), which is in the onion family of vegetables, is grown as a perennial vegetable in Missouri and can yield for 10 or more years. The asparagus plant is composed of ferns, crown and a root system (Figure 1). The ferns are not true leaves but are stems that photosynthesize and transfer energy to the crown. The crown is a collection of rhizomes (modified stem) and lateral roots that initiate new ferns. Spears, which are the harvested portion of the asparagus plant, are immature ferns. Thus, if the spear is not harvested, it develops into a large fern, which manufactures and stores energy in the crown for next year's crop.

Asparagus is a *dioecious* plant, which means that there are separate male and female plants. Male asparagus plants (Jersey types) produce more spears than female plants do. Female asparagus plants produce numerous bright, red, berrylike fruits with seeds that can become volunteer weeds in the garden or field.

**Preparing the asparagus bed:** Because asparagus is a perennial vegetable, attention should be given to choosing the best planting site. Like most vegetables, asparagus will not tolerate wet, soggy soil. Choose a well-drained field, or use raised beds to promote drainage. Asparagus will perform best on sandy, light-textured soils. Do not rotate asparagus with vegetables in the onion family (leeks, chives, garlic) because they can transmit diseases to the asparagus planting. Choose a site with as few weeds as possible. Growing a cover crop during the summer (buckwheat) and the fall and win-

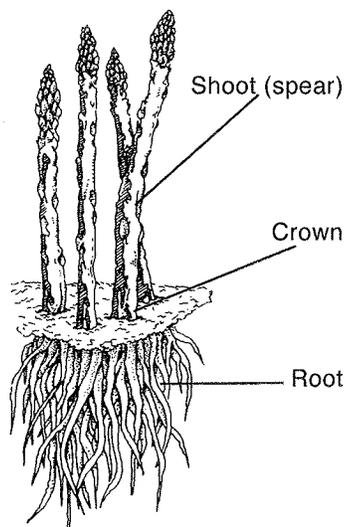


Figure 1. Parts of asparagus plant.



ter (rye or wheat) the year before you wish to plant asparagus will suppress weed growth and increase organic matter in the soil. Take a soil sample the fall or spring before planting for nutrient analysis. The optimal pH for asparagus is 6.5-7.0; lime may need to be incorporated into the soil before planting. Before planting, broadcast and plow in fertilizer to supply about 75 pounds of nitrogen (1.7 lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>), and 25-200 pounds (0.6-4.6 lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O per acre.

### Varieties

Choose a hybrid variety for optimum yield, quality and disease tolerance (Table 1). Many of the Jersey "all male" varieties perform well in Missouri, including 'Jersey Giant', 'Jersey Knight' and 'Jersey Supreme'. 'Apollo', 'Atlas' and 'UC 157 F1' are also excellent hybrid varieties for warmer regions of the state. Open pollinated varieties such as 'Mary Washington' and 'Viking' are very good for home gardens but lack the

vigor of the Jersey types for sustained commercial production.

## Planting

Asparagus should be planted in the spring as early as the soil in the garden or field can be worked. In southern regions of Missouri, this corresponds with late March or early April, while growers in central and northern regions can plant asparagus from early to mid April.

Table 1. Recommended asparagus varieties for Missouri.

Variety	Comments
Atlas	Hybrid variety with medium to large spears that are slightly purple at the tips. Keeps a tight head in warm temperatures. Larger spears than 'UC157' variety.
Apollo	Hybrid. Early. May perform better in southern Missouri.
Jersey Giant	All male hybrid variety. Green spear with purple bracts. High yields. Performs well in central and northern Missouri.
Jersey Knight	Emerges a few days later than 'Jersey Supreme'. Green spear with purple bracts. Yields well in southern Missouri. Does very well on heavy soils.
Jersey Supreme	Early variety. Has the potential to out yield 'Jersey Giant'. Spears are medium sized.
UC 157 F1	Excellent yield. Performs well in southern Missouri. May not survive extremely cold winters.
Purple Passion	Burgundy colored spears with green interior. Sweeter than green asparagus. Open pollinated variety. Produces many seeds. Produces big spears, so spacing should be reduced to 8 inches between plants.

Some varieties can be grown from seed for transplanting, but this method requires more time than using crowns. If seed is used, the seed is sown in plug trays in a greenhouse the fall before the asparagus is planted in the field. The following spring, the 3- to 4-month-old transplants are planted, but no harvest is conducted that year or the following year in order to increase crown vigor. In southern Missouri, transplants can be planted in either the spring (April) or fall (September).

If crowns are used, always purchase a healthy, 1-year-old crown from an inspected nursery. Crowns will differ in size. Separate crowns by size, and plant similar-sized crowns together. This encourages uniform growth. If crowns cannot be planted immediately, store them in a refrigerator.

Make a 4- to 6-inch-deep furrow using a "middle buster" or garden hoe. Super phosphate fertilizer (0-46-0) can be banded in the furrow (0.7 lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) or an inch of compost can be applied before planting. This is covered with an inch of soil, and the crowns

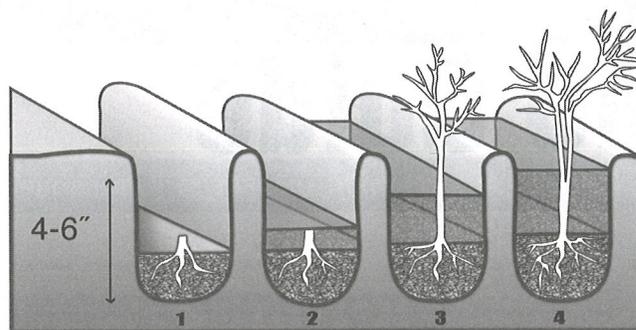


Figure 2. Healthy, one-year-old asparagus crowns should be planted 4-6 inches deep in a furrow.

are spaced 12 to 18 inches apart in the furrow. If a variety produces large-diameter spears, you should reduce spacing within the row to decrease spear size. Each row should be no less than 5 feet apart so the ferns can close canopy and shade weeds during the summer. If rows are spaced too close together, spear size may be reduced. Cover the crowns with about 2 inches of soil, and as the ferns emerge and grow, gradually fill in the furrow through the summer (Figure 2).

## Growing white asparagus

White or blanched asparagus is very tender with a unique taste and is considered a rare delicacy by some. By preventing sunlight exposure to the spear, it will not produce chlorophyll. This can be done by ridging soil or straw around the crown or placing a black plastic cover over the rows.

## Irrigation

Plants that are stressed by drought can become weak and susceptible to insect, disease and weed pressure. Growers should be prepared to irrigate new asparagus plantings for the first two or three seasons after establishment, and each year during the spring harvest season in case of a spring drought. Drought stress after harvest can reduce yields for the following season.

## Weed management

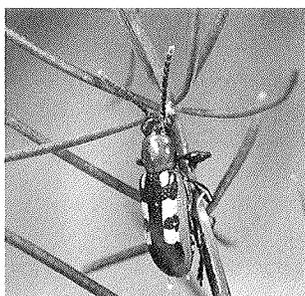
Weed control is the most challenging component of successful asparagus production. Asparagus is a poor competitor with weeds. On small acreages, very light cultivation with a hoe may be used to remove weeds, but avoid using a rototiller or any other tillage implement that can damage the crown, reduce yields and promote diseases. Organic mulches such as grass clippings, wood chips, straw/hay or compost can be applied 4 to 6 inches thick to suppress weeds.

Several herbicides are labeled for weed control in asparagus. Glyphosate (Round-up) can be used as a broadcast application to control winter annual and biennial weeds early in the spring *before* the spears emerge and after the last harvest. Consult the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers* (MU

publication MX384) for more information. Cover crops such as rye or wheat may be spring-seeded in row middles to suppress weeds. Common rock salt was once used to control shallow-rooted weeds in asparagus because asparagus is deep rooted and can tolerate some salt. However, this is no longer recommended because the salt can damage soil structure by creating a crust that impedes water infiltration.

## Insect management

The most significant insect pest of asparagus is the asparagus beetle (Figure 3). The asparagus beetle is approximately ¼ inch long with bluish black wing covers and creamy-yellow spots with red borders. The asparagus beetle overwinters as an adult in crop residue or trash around the garden or field. As soon



**Figure 3. Common asparagus beetle.**  
Credit: Clemson University Extension

as the spears emerge in the spring, the asparagus beetle begins feeding on the spear tips and laying eggs on the spears. Both the feeding damage and the presence of eggs make the spears unmarketable. On a small-scale planting, asparagus beetles can be controlled by hand removing them from the spears or ferns. However, on a larger planting, beetles can be controlled

by spraying botanical or synthetic insecticides. Other potentially serious insect pests of asparagus include cutworms, grasshoppers and aphids.

## Disease management

Selecting a site with good drainage and optimal pH will prevent many asparagus diseases. Crown rot, a potentially devastating disease, is caused by overharvesting, growing in acidic and waterlogged soils, and excessive pest pressure. *Cercospora* needle blight is often observed as reddish brown, elliptical lesions on the ferns. These lesions are followed by death of the foliage. For additional information on asparagus disease management, consult the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers*.

## Harvest

The yield of asparagus spears in the spring is directly related to the previous year's fern growth. Asparagus can be harvested for a limited time (two weeks) the second year after planting crowns (three

years from seed transplants). Overharvesting one year can weaken the plant and decrease yields the following year. Three years after planting the crowns, asparagus can be harvested for five to eight weeks. Each year, during the first several years of production, marketable yields will increase if the planting is managed properly. Average yields for most commercial plantings in Missouri are 2,000-2,500 lb/acre (46-57 lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>).

Asparagus spears are best harvested by snapping them off by hand near ground level. Most growers prefer to snap the asparagus spears when they reach 7-9 inches in length in cool weather (less than 70 degrees F), and the spear tip is tight or 5-7 inches in warmer weather (more than 70 degrees). Snapping will break the spear cleanly at a tender point. Cutting with a knife is generally not recommended because it may spread diseases from plant to plant. Spears greater than ¾ inch in diameter are graded as "large" while spears from ¼ to ¾ inch are graded as "small." To preserve freshness, harvest during periods of low field heat (morning or evening). Spear fresh weight is greatest in the morning. Expect to harvest every one to three days as temperatures increase. Spring freezes will not harm the crowns or subsequent harvests but can damage emerging spears. Thus, emerged spears may be harvested before a predicted freeze.

Asparagus has a short shelf life and should be immersed in cold water (hydrocooled) after harvest and immediately refrigerated (36 degrees F) to maintain quality. Asparagus can be sold as ½- to 1-pound bunches. Normal spring harvest extends from April 10 to May 25 in the Missouri bootheel; April 14 to May 30 in southern Missouri; and April 20 to June 5 in northern Missouri, but this can vary by approximately a week depending on temperature. Field harvesting should cease when the majority of spears have a diameter the size of a pencil (less than ¾ inch).

After harvest, the asparagus planting should be fertilized with an additional 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre (1.2 lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) to stimulate summer and fall fern growth. Herbicides can be applied after harvest to control any weed growth. Frost will desiccate the ferns, and they can then be cut in late fall or early winter. Do not mow ferns in early fall while they are still green because this will reduce the following spring harvest. In northern Missouri, growers may mulch the crowns to protect them from low-temperature injury. The mulch can be raked to the row middles the following spring (early April), and spears will emerge for another harvest season.