



Reviewed by Dan Drost, June 2010

# Cilantro/Coriander in the Garden

*Colt Miller and Dan Drost*

## Summary

Cilantro/coriander prefers a sunny well-drained location and cooler weather for optimal leaf growth. Plant seeds directly into soil after danger of frost has passed and mulch around the seedlings as soon as they emerge. Water and fertilize sparingly as cilantro/coriander does not do well in damp or humid conditions. Be careful not to add too much nitrogen when fertilizing. Harvest cilantro leaves when they are about 6 inches long. For coriander seeds, wait until the plant has flowered and the seed heads turn brown. Place the plant in a bag and let them dry until the seeds fall off.

## Recommended Varieties

Costa Rica, California Long Standing, Leisure, Lemon, Delfino, Moroccan, and Slow Bolting are excellent varieties. When selecting a variety, keep in mind the end use of the plant. If harvesting for the leaves, choose a cultivar that is slow bolting (Slow Bolting variety and the Leisure). When selecting a cultivar for seed all varieties perform well.

## How to Grow

**Soil:** Cilantro/coriander prefers a light well-drained, moderately fertile loam or sandy soil. Most soils in Utah are well suited for cilantro production.

**Soil Preparation:** Before planting, incorporate 2-4 inches of well composted organic matter per 25 square feet of garden area. Work this into the top 4-6 inches of soil leaving a loose seedbed to allow the seeds to emerge easily.

**Plants:** Cilantro/coriander prefers a sunny and dry location. In cooler locations in Utah, plant in the early spring for summer to fall harvest. In warmer areas,

plant in the fall and harvest in the spring. Seeds germinate in about 21 days and grow 1-3 feet tall. Cilantro/coriander can also be started indoors. Plant in a peat pots, and minimize root disturbance when transplanting seedlings.



**Planting and Spacing:** Plant cilantro seeds  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep and space 2 inches apart if you are planning to use the plant for its leaves. For coriander seed, space the seeds 8-10 inches apart. Rows should be at least 15 inches apart. Successive plantings may be done until late summer if a continued harvest is desired.

**Water:** Make sure that the young plants don't dry out. Once the plants are established they need little water. Avoid over watering as this plant does not do well in damp or humid conditions.

**Fertilization:** Fertilize once or twice during the growing season by applying  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of a nitrogen based fertilizer (21-0-0) per 25 square foot of growing area. Be careful of over fertilization, too much nitrogen can make the plant less flavorful.

## Problems

**Weeds:** Mulch around the plants as soon as they emerge to prevent weeds. Till shallowly to minimize root damage.

## Diseases and Insects:

Disease	Symptoms	Control
Aster's Yellow Disease	The disease is caused by leafhoppers; flowers turn yellow, plant grows tall and spindly, plant eventually becomes sterile.	Use appropriate insecticide to control leafhoppers (the carriers of the disease).
Damping Off or Seedling Rot	Death of new seedlings and yellowing of plants.	Crop Rotation
Insects		Control
Leafhoppers	Damage done includes piercing plant tissues to feed on sap. May transmit Aster's Yellows.	Appropriate insecticide

## Harvest and Storage

**Cilantro:** Harvest when leaves are about 4-6 inches tall. Cilantro can be used fresh, or stored either by freezing or drying. When freezing, simply place in a resealable bag and put in the freezer. Dry the cilantro by hanging it upside down in a warm place.

**Coriander:** For seeds, let the plants grow until the seeds form in late summer or early fall. When plants begin to turn brown, cut off the seed heads, put them in a paper bag and hang this until the plant dries and seeds fall to the bottom of the bag. Store seeds in sealed containers.

## Nutrition

A ¼ cup serving of cilantro leaves provides some fiber, protein, carbohydrates, sodium, Vitamin C, and very little fat.

## Frequently Asked Questions

**Q. What can I do to keep my cilantro/coriander from bolting?** Plant early when it is cool. Start seedlings indoors and transplant into the garden when frost has passed. Mulch the soil to keep it cool and make sure the plant is well watered. Grow plants close together.

**Q. Is it advisable to plant my cilantro/coriander indoors?** Yes, but make sure that the container is deep enough. Be sure to grow it in a place where it will get enough sun. Try to keep the soil temperature below 75°F, especially if grown near a heat source or a particular window that becomes quite warm.

Utah State University is committed to providing an environment free from harassment and other forms of illegal discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 and older), disability, and veteran's status. USU's policy also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment and academic related practices and decisions.

Utah State University employees and students cannot, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran's status, refuse to hire; discharge; promote; demote; terminate; discriminate in compensation; or discriminate regarding terms, privileges, or conditions of employment, against any person otherwise qualified. Employees and students also cannot discriminate in the classroom, residence halls, or in on/off campus, USU-sponsored events and activities.

This publication is issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work. Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Noelle E. Cockett, Vice President for Extension and Agriculture, Utah State University. (HG/Garden/2006-04pr)