Brussels Sprouts Fact Sheet

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Brussels sprouts are named because they were first cultivated in large quantities near Brussels, Belgium. This vegetable is generally considered a gourmet item. It is the aristocrat of the cabbage family, developing as miniature cabbages on tall stems. The small heads are delicately flavored if cared for and harvested properly. A 1/2 cup serving of cooked Brussels sprouts provides 80% of the daily recommended allowance of vitamin C, as well as significant amounts of vitamin A, thiamine, iron, potassium, phosphorous, and calcium. They are low in fat, carbohydrates, sodium, and calories. A three ounce cooked portion contains only 36 calories. Like all green vegetables, they are valuable to the body for bulk and fiber.

Varieties

Varieties range in height from 18" to 3' and in maturity from 80-120 days. The tall type has less crowded sprouts along the stems with more open growth and smooth leaves. The dwarf type is more commonly grown in the United States. It is a compact plant with closely spaced sprouts with blistered, or puckered leaves. Practically all of the Brussels sprouts grown in the U.S. are hybrids of two main types: the Jade Cross hybrids and the Prince Marvel, or Captain Marvel hybrids. The Jade Cross hybrids are one of the best choices for home gardens in short-season areas. These hybrids produce an abundance of medium-sized oval sprouts on short plants. They are moderately early in production, with a maturity range of 95-100 days. The Captain Marvel and Prince Marvel hybrids are taller than the Jade Cross hybrids and their sprouts are more firm and round. The sprouts are well spaced on the stems with long petioles (leaf stems) that give better aeration, thus reducing bottom and center rots. The Marvel hybrids are more like the European types with better tolerance to cold weather conditions at harvest and with excellent sprout spacing for easy harvest.

Other hybrids include 'Oliver' which matures in 90 days, and 'Widgeon' which matures in 120 days. Oliver produces remarkably early sprouts that are flavorful, medium green, smooth, and very large.

Climate

Brussels sprouts need a long, cool growing season. Mature plants can withstand considerable freezing. Best quality sprouts are produced in the fall when there are bright, sunny days and cool nights. Brussels sprouts will withstand lower temperatures than almost any member of the cabbage family, with the possible exception of kale and collards. The sprouts become puffy and soft when they mature at temperatures above 80°F. They stop growing at temperatures below 52°F. Warm, sunny days and light frosts at night are ideal to produce tender, sweet sprouts.
Many areas of Utah have climates well adapted to the production of Brussels sprouts. The only areas not well-suited for growing sprouts are the hot desert areas and perhaps some of the high mountain valleys which have extremely cold temperatures in the fall.

**Soils**

Best yields and quality are obtained on soils of medium texture which have been fortified with liberal amounts of organic matter to provide good fertility, aeration, and water-holding capacity. They will grow well on sandy loam soils if adequate levels of irrigation and fertilizer are provided. They are not well-suited for growth on unusually heavy clay soils or on soils with poor drainage. All soils will be improved with the addition of manure or other organic matter. They should be well fertilized with a fertilizer at planting. Three pounds, or 6 cups, of a 10-20-0 fertilizer should be applied for each 100 square feet of soil at the time of planting. The fertilizer should be broadcast and worked in before planting so that it will remain in moist soil throughout the growing season. When fertilizing transplants, 2 tablespoons of fertilizer can be placed 4” to the side and 4-6” deep by each plant. For direct-seeded sprouts for fall harvest, the fertilizer may be banded 3-4” deep, and 3” to the side of the row at the rate of one cup per ten feet of row. Several side dressings during the growing season of one cup of ammonium nitrate, or equivalent, for each ten feet of row will greatly enhance size and succulence of the sprouts. The nitrogen may be placed in irrigation furrows or sprinkled on the soil surface 6” to the side of the plants. This fertilizer should be watered in after application.

**Irrigation**

Plants grow best with 1-1 1/2 inches of water per week. Furrow or trickle irrigation is best because it does not wash off insecticides which may be used to control insects. Fewer heavy waterings are better than frequent, light waterings.

**Growing Transplants**

Transplants grow rapidly when started indoors from seed. They should be ready for transplanting in the garden in five weeks. The seed is sown in soilless mix and held at 70°F during germination. The plants are then grown in direct sun and kept at 60-70°F. A week before transplanting, the plants should be placed in a sheltered area outside during the day to “harden off” and then returned indoors at night. This will help the plants withstand the unfavorable conditions which occur at the time of transplanting.

**To Seed Outdoors for a Fall Crop**

Sow the seeds in a well-prepared row about mid-May to June 1st, depending on the number of days to maturity of the variety and the length of the growing season. It will take approximately four to five weeks to grow the plants to a proper size for transplanting, at which time the days to maturity can be calculated so that the first harvest occurs at about the time of the first light frost in the fall. This will allow approximately 30 days to complete the harvest with progressively heavier frosts. The sprouts will become damaged by temperatures below 20°F.

Several seeds can be sown 2-3 feet apart in the row and then thinned to one strong plant when they are 2” tall. With expensive hybrid seed used almost universally, it might be well to grow the transplants several inches apart in a relatively small area and then transplant the plants when they are about 5” tall to the desired locations. They should be spaced 2-3 feet apart in the garden when transplanted.

**Insect Control**

Brussels sprouts are easy to grow in every respect except in the control of aphids. Aphids must be controlled by repeated applications of diazinon or malathion, starting when aphids appear and certainly before the heads of the sprouts begin to develop. If the aphids become embedded in the leaves of the sprouts, it will be impossible to control them. Green cabbage worms and cabbage loopers may feed on the sprouts and cause some damage to the leaves but this damage is usually minimal when compared to the damage aphids cause. The imported cabbage worm is a green worm which lays flat on the foliage; the cabbage looper is an inchworm that forms a loop as it walks on the leaves; and the green cabbage aphid is a tiny, green colored, round insect with sucking mouth parts. Aphids are primarily found on the undersurfaces of the leaves and especially on the small, undeveloped sprouts along the stem. Control measures for these pests are safe, and if just a few guidelines are followed there is no hazard from ingesting these insecticides. The cabbage worms and cabbage loopers can be controlled by periodic applications of Bacillus thuringiensis (BT) which is a bacterial spore. This spore is sold under the trade names Dipel® and Thuricide®. Dipel® is applied at
Utah 3-4" perhaps some of the high mountain valleys which
are deep by each plant. For direct-growing, the hot desert areas
are deep, and 3" to the side of the row at the
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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. R. Paul Larsen, Vice President and Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Utah State University.