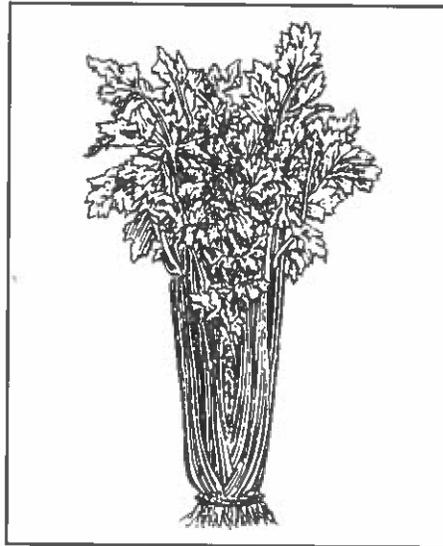


# Celery

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## Introduction

Celery is a member of the Umbelliferae (carrot family) *Apium graveolens* is an erect strong smelling biennial (botanically) 30-60 cm tall. It is native to the British Isles and is a widespread native of temperate Europe growing in damp places especially near the sea. Cultivation probably originated in the Mediterranean area. Greeks and Romans used it only as a medicine 2000 years ago. In 1623 the use of celery as a food crop is recorded. Since then the crop has been improved by more fleshy leaf stalks to give the succulent vegetable we know today.

Celery production is best in a cool, humid and long growing season with an ample and uniform supply of moisture. Germination occurs at a minimum temperature of 5°C with an optimum range of 15°-21°C, an optimum temperature of 21°C and a maximum temperature of 30°C. Optimum growth occurs at soil and air temperatures of 12°C to 16°C. Exposure to cold (2-4°C) for 10- 15 hours will initiate a flowering process. Even temperatures from 5°C to 10°C for 10 days will promote seed stalk formation. Celery plants for transplants should be grown above 16°C. This crop will withstand light freezes in the fall but is damaged by several moderate freezes.

Well drained peat with a high water table is optimum for celery production. Satisfactory crops can be produced on fertile, medium textured mineral soils with high organic matter under irrigation. Most of the celery root system is with the top 15 cm of soil but some roots penetrate as deep as 2 feet. Clay soils are generally unsuitable.

Celery can be produced in tunnel houses for early or late markets (Early July to late August and from October into November respectively). Main crop celery can be produced from mid-August to late October depending on the microclimate. Yields of 30,000 to 50,000 kg per hectare are possible where growing conditions are favorable.

In terms of markets only green cultivars are commercially acceptable unless there are specialty markets for yellow or blanched cultivars. Currently little celery is produced in the Atlantic area. It has become an important crop because of the growth in salad vegetables so consumption is on the increase. It is also a vegetable that has a reasonably high per capita consumption. There would seem to be opportunity to produce this crop for wholesale and retail markets. It has not been determined if there is any processing potential for this crop.

*Nutrient Content:* Contains fair amounts of several nutrients including Vitamin A, potassium and sodium. Very low in calories – 1 stalk contains 5 kilocalories.

## Crop Establishment

**Seed Treatment** – Three year old seed should be used to ensure the absence of viable leaf blight disease on seeds. Otherwise it must be hot water treated.

**Seeding/Planting** – Growing transplants - sow seed 10 to 12 weeks before field planting - (usually in mid-June). Approximately 150-200 grams of seed provide enough plants for 1 hectare (75,000 to 135,000 plants) when the standard field spacing is used (seedlings are pricked out at 4-5 weeks). Until the plants emerge a temperature of 21 to 24°C is suitable. Then 18 to 24°C is ample for steady growth. Night temperatures should not dip below 13°C to lessen the production of "bolters".

Plants for the early crop should not be set in the field until the danger of a prolonged cool period or actual freezing is over.

If the plants have become too tall and spindly before field setting they can be clipped back to a height of 12 to 15 cm. Clipped plants facilitate transplanting but well grown, untrimmed plants are preferable because they receive less check in growth.

Outdoor seedbeds may not be a feasible way to produce transplants in this area due to the short season.

**Field Transplanting** – The usual field spacing is 15 to 20 cm between plants in rows 60-100 cm apart or in paired rows 20 cm apart with 60 to 100 cm between pairs.

## Crop Management

For succulent and tender stalks, high soil moisture is necessary. Water must be regularly supplied at frequent intervals and more moisture is needed in the last month before harvest as the most rapid growth occurs at this time. About 75 cm of water are required to grow the crop to maturity.

Cultivation or hand hoeing may be necessary depending on the weed problems. Plastic mulches may be used to control weeds in some situations.

## Nutrition

ALL ADDITIONS OF LIME AND FERTILIZER OR MANURES SHOULD BE BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM A SOIL TEST.

Celery is a heavy feeder and a poor forager so on all but the richest soils large quantities of nutrients should be applied.

**Manure** – where it is available its use is recommended. Up to 100 tonnes per hectare may be applied.

**Lime** – Lime should be applied to maintain the soil pH in the range 6.0-6.8 (preferably above 6.5). Lower pH levels are tolerated on peat soils.

**Nitrogen** – Celery has a high nitrogen requirement. Apply two-thirds of the nitrogen at planting time and the remainder side dressed in 2 to 3 applications as required.

**Phosphorus** – This fertilizer is usually broadcasted pre-plant in moderate applications.

**Potash** – Sandy loam soils may be low in potash. On these soils incorporate pre-plant. Reduce the rate of potash if it is side banded.

**Magnesium** – Ratios of potassium to magnesium should be reduced by using dolomitic limestone. Deficiencies may also be corrected by spraying with magnesium sulfate at 10 day intervals (10-15 kg per hectare).

**Calcium** – "Black heart" a sign of calcium deficiency, may be avoided with use of calcium nitrate and/or calcium chloride applications. Spray directly into the heart of the plant 2.2 - 4 kg calcium (from calcium chloride) or 1.2 - 3.4 kg calcium (from calcium nitrate) per 1000 L of water. If celery is under moisture stress or humidities are high repeat once per week.

**Sulfur** – is suggested on sandy soils low in organic matter.

**Micronutrients** – **Boron** – "Stem cracking" is a sign of boron deficiency. It can be prevented by applying 0.2% Boron in the fertilizer and/or later in the growing season as a foliar spray (4 kg per hectare of Solubor in sufficient water for coverage along with a "spreader" when plants are about 15cm tall).

**Salt (NaCl)** – This is used in some growing areas to increase yields. This should be ploughed into the soil at least a month before transplanting.

**Manganese** – On soils with a pH of over 6.5 this nutrient may not be available to the plant. Spray with manganese sulfate at 9 kg per hectare.

**Application Method** – broadcast before planting and incorporate part of the nitrogen, potash and salt. Band if possible phosphorus and small amounts of nitrogen and potash.

## Pests and Pest Control

### Weeds

Perennial weeds should be controlled prior to planting. Herbicidal oil can be used to control annual broadleaf weeds in the seedbed. Herbicides can be applied 8 to 10 days after transplanting to control germinating annual weeds.

### Diseases

#### Damping-Off {fungi}

**Characteristics** – Damping-off causes an early collapse of young seedlings.

**Control** – Grow seedlings in sterilized soil. Treat seed with fungicide before seeding, or drench immediately after seeding. Do not overwater or crowd seedlings.

#### Leaf Blight {fungi}

**Characteristics** – Leaf blights are commonly caused by either one of two fungi, *Cercospora* or *Septoria*.

Both overwinter on and in seed and in debris from diseased plants. These diseases are spread by wind, rain splash and movement of workers or implements in the field. *Cercospora* can be recognized first by yellow spots on both sides of the leaves which enlarge rapidly and become ash gray. *Septoria* shows as a yellowish speckling, later turning yellowish grey. Very small, black specks (fungus fruiting bodies) are associated with, and usually within, the spots. Each disease can affect petioles as well as leaves.

**Control** – The fungi are seed and soil borne. Every effort should be made to produce disease-free seedlings (grown in sterilized soil using a 3-year old seed or hot water treated seed). Where leaf blights have been a problem in the past, spray the seedlings with field sprays at half strength. Begin spraying when seedlings are 5 cm high and continue weekly throughout the season.

### Pink Rot {fungi}

**Characteristics** – Plants wilt and collapse in the field due to watery, pinkish rot of crown and petioles. Under wet conditions decayed area may be covered with a white mold having hard black pea-sized fungal structures.

**Control** – Following other crops in rotation such as carrots, beans, lettuce and cabbage increases risk of disease. Always plow under field debris immediately after harvest.

### Aster Yellows (mycoplasma)

**Characteristics** – Plants are light yellow with elongated, twisted leaves. Later the plants become yellow and dwarfed and the petioles become brittle and frequently crack. Spread by leaf hoppers.

**Control** – Control weeds that harbor the organism and control leaf hoppers.

## Insects

### Tarnished Plant Bug

**Characteristics** – A serious insect pest, often causing complete crop loss. Adults are small (6 mm) oval insects that vary from straw green to dark brown with yellowish, reddish-brown and black mottling. Adults are very active, quickly flying away when disturbed. They overwinter under bark or leaf-litter, emerging early in the spring and feeding on weeds and fruit buds. After mating, eggs are laid on stems and petioles. Nymphs (yellowish-green, 1 mm long) emerge after 10 days, undergoing two molts to become adults within 3 - 4 weeks. Adults and nymphs are equally damaging, their feeding distorting stalks, often causing breakdown resembling black heart.

**Control** – Controls for aster (six spotted) leafhopper will be effective against this insect also. Burying of weeds and trash near crop areas will also help to reduce pest numbers.

### Aster (Six-spotted) Leafhopper

**Characteristics** – The leafhoppers are small (4 mm long), slender, wedge-shaped insects; they are greenish-yellow in color. They can occur in large numbers throughout the season. Leafhoppers transmit aster yellows disease.

**Control** – Apply 3 to 4 sprays at 10-day intervals beginning early July. Also spray weeds in headlands and control leafhoppers on adjacent carrots and lettuce.

### Aphids

**Characteristics** – Aphids are small, soft-bodied, slow-moving insects. They are often found in large colonies on the undersurface of leaves. A colony consists of winged and wingless adults and various sizes of nymphs. Aphids may be black, yellow or pink, but mostly are various shades of green. Aphids feed by

sucking plant sap. Saliva injected while feeding may carry plant viruses or may be toxic to the host plant. Feeding by large numbers discolors foliage and curls leaves. The plants may be covered with a sticky substance, honey dew, which is excreted by the aphids.

**Control** – Apply recommended pesticides when aphids are numerous.

SPECIFIC CHEMICAL CONTROLS FOR THE VARIOUS CROP PESTS DISCUSSED MAY BE FOUND IN THE APPLICABLE PEST MANAGEMENT GUIDES ON THE PERENNIA WEBSITE

## Harvesting and Handling

Celery may be harvested as soon as it reaches marketable size. Early celery can be harvested before it is full grown if high market price for early cropping justifies it. Cut the stalks below ground level with a sharp blade. Trim off outer leaves and pack in crates.

## Storage and Conditioning

Celery can be stored 1 to 2 months at a temperature of 0 to 1°C and 98 to 100% relative humidity. The freezing point is -0.2°C. Celery is highly perishable, and when warm and wet it decays rapidly. Precooling is essential and is usually accomplished by hydro cooling or vacuum. Packaging in well ventilated plastic is frequently used to protect it from wilting.

## Bibliography

**This document was originally part of the Vegetable Production in Atlantic Canada Guide Produced by the APASCC Advisory Committee on Vegetable Production, it was reformatted and updated by Perennia in 2017.**

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