ASPABROC BROCCOLINI CARE

LIGHT

Aspabroc broccolini grows best in full sun during cool growing weather. It produces tender stems and smaller heads rather than one large supermarket-style broccoli head. In Maine, plan a spring or appropriately timed late-summer crop; intense summer heat can reduce quality and speed flowering.

WATER

Keep the root zone consistently moist during establishment and while stems are growing. Water thoroughly when needed and use mulch to reduce rapid drying, keeping it off the main stem. Avoid repeated wilting, which can reduce quality. Container plants need closer checking and free drainage.

SOIL & PLANTING

Use fertile, well-drained garden soil and plant transplants at their nursery depth. Harden greenhouse-grown plants gradually before setting them outdoors. Leave enough spacing for the cultivar's branching habit and airflow. Prepare the bed and control weeds before they compete with a small transplant.

FEEDING

Use a soil test and a fertilizer labeled for vegetables to guide feeding. A modest additional feeding during active growth may help where fertility is low. Follow the product's rate and water as directed. Do not substitute repeated strong fertilizer doses for adequate moisture or suitable growing temperatures.

SEASONAL CARE

Harvest the first central shoot promptly while its buds are tight to encourage side shoots. Continue picking tender stems before yellow flowers open, leaving enough healthy foliage for regrowth. Check plants regularly because harvest quality changes quickly. Do not pull up a healthy plant after the first small head is cut.

HELPFUL TIPS

Inspect leaf undersides for caterpillars and other chewing pests. Insect netting can protect young plants if its edges are secured and pests are not trapped underneath. Use only crop-labeled treatments and follow harvest intervals if treatment is needed. Aspabroc is a vegetable crop, distinct from ornamental flowering brassicas.