



# Vegetable Gardening in Culpeper, Madison, and Orange Counties

## What are Plant Hardiness Zones?

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) separates Virginia into four plant hardiness zones (Figure 1). These zones are based on the average annual low minimum temperature recorded in the assigned zone between the years 1976 to 2005. This low temperature is the lowest temperature expected during an average winter. Some winters might be warmer than expected, while other winters are colder than expected. The USDA plant hardiness zones in Virginia range from zone 5 (average minimum low temperature -20 to -10 °F) to zone 8 (average minimum low temperature 10 to 20 °F). These zones are further subdivided into a and b zones based on five degree temperature differences, for example zone 5 is divided in zone 5a (average minimum low temperature -20 to -15 °F) and zone 5b (average minimum low temperature -15 to -10 °F).



Figure 1. USDA Hardiness Zone Map for Northern Virginia.  
<http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/Maps.aspx>

Knowing your plant hardiness zone can assist you when choosing vegetables, fruits, and/or ornamentals by indicating which plants can and cannot survive the winter temperatures. Culpeper, Madison, and Orange Counties fall into the USDA plant hardiness zones 6a (average minimum low temperature -10 to -5 °F), 6b (average minimum low temperature -5 to -0 °F) and 7a (average minimum low temperature 0 to 5 °F).



Figure 2. Vegetable garden receiving the correct amount of sunlight. Photo by Brenda Watkevich, Virginia Cooperative Extension - Culpeper

## Vegetable Garden Location

Location, location, location is just as important in regards to the vegetable garden as it is in the world of real estate. How much sunlight reaches your plants, throughout the day, is the leading factor contributing to location considerations (Figure 2). Lettuce and other leafy greens require at least six hours of direct sunlight each day in order to develop properly. Fruiting vegetables such as eggplant, peppers, squash, and tomatoes need eight to ten hours of direct sunlight to produce high

quality fruit. Drainage is another important consideration in regards to location. The vegetable garden should not have standing water and should drain quickly after rainstorms. An easy way to check soil drainage is by digging a one-foot-by-one-foot hole. Fill that hole to the top with water and let it drain overnight. The next day fill the hole with water a second time and keep track of how long it takes to drain. Well-draining soil will drain within 30 minutes. Marginally drained soil will take about an hour. Poorly drain, this not the place for your vegetables kind of soil, soil might take several hours. Incorporating organic matter and building raised beds can alleviate poor draining soils.

**Frost = Temperatures below 36°F and Freeze = Temperatures below 32°F.**  
**Last Spring Freeze/Frost Date = May 10<sup>th</sup> (+ or - 10 days)**  
**First Fall Freeze/Frost Date = October 15<sup>th</sup> (+ or - 10 days)**

## Soil Testing

Sending off a soil sample for testing is a good practice to incorporate into your vegetable garden design process. A soil test can give you recommendations on how much fertilizer and lime are needed for your particular situation. Applying the correct amounts of fertilizer and lime lead to less runoff into streams and rivers; lessens the risk of leaching into the ground water and can save money by not purchasing fertilizer and lime that is not needed. The Virginia Tech Soil Testing Laboratory provides you recommendations on the amount of phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (C), magnesium (M), and on the five micronutrients needed for healthy plant growth; along with a lime recommendation dependent on the pH of the soil. The pH may need to be lowered or raised depending on the plants to be grown. If for example you are growing blueberries, the pH may need to be lowered by using a form of sulfur; but if you are planning to grow turfgrass the pH may need to be raised by applying lime.

Use a soil sampling probe (Figure 3), garden trowel, shovel, or spade that is stainless steel or chrome-plated. Do not use a brass, bronze, or galvanized tool because the soil samples can become contaminated with copper or zinc. The soil samples taken should be mixed in a clean plastic bucket that has not been used to store chemicals or fertilizer; cross-contamination can result, which will skew the soil testing laboratory results.

Soil samples should be taken a few months before preparing a landscape bed, lawn, or vegetable garden. This allows for sufficient time for the fertilizer and/or lime applied to make the necessary adjustments to the soil profile. Samples can be collected at any time of the year but fall is one of the better times because it allows time for soil adjustments; and it also avoids the busy spring season when most samples are sent into the testing laboratory.

Soil samples should be a composite of the soil in the growing area being tested. At least 10 sub-samples should be taken in a zig-zag pattern. The soil depth of the sub-samples differs depending on the part of the landscape being scrutinized. Soil samples being taken in established lawns should be taken at a depth of two to four inches. Samples from around trees and shrubs should be taken at a depth of six inches; include soil from around the drip line of the tree and/or shrub and the soil under the canopy.

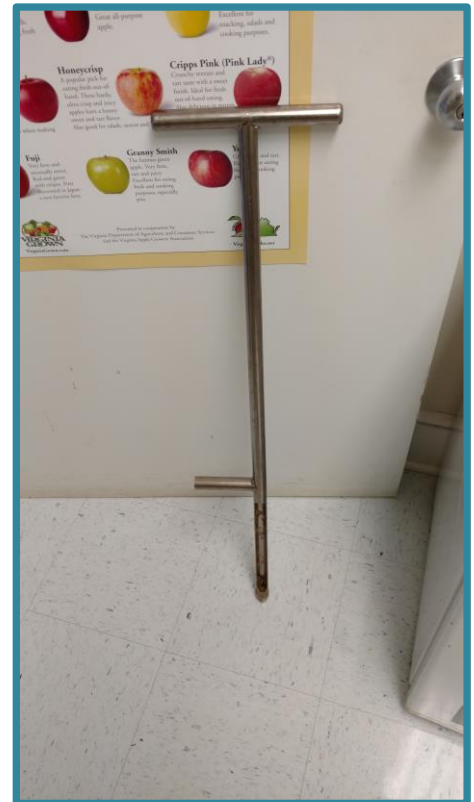





Figure 3. Soil testing probe.  
Photo by Shawn Appling, Virginia Cooperative Extension - Culpeper

Areas being prepared for fruit crops or vegetables should be sampled at least down to six to eight inches or the tillage depth. Sampling at the depths mentioned above will result in a soil test that represents the requirements of the whole rooting zone. Test results for soils in the piedmont and mountain regions of Virginia should be sufficient for two to four years. Areas to be avoided when collecting samples include consistently wet areas, yard or landscape borders, ditches, brush piles, burn sites, severely eroded slopes, and pet areas. Contact your local extension office for forms, soil sample boxes, instructions for filling out the form, and for assistance interpreting the results of the soil test (<http://ext.vt.edu/offices.html>).

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Frost Tolerant Crops</b>            The following crops can tolerate a frost and can be planted before the last frost date. Some can even tolerate a freeze*.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Beets, Brussel Sprouts*, Broccoli, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cabbage*, Chard, Collards*, Kale*, Leeks, Peas, Parsley, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Warm Weather Crops</b>            These crops must be direct seeded or transplanted after danger of frost.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Basil, Beans, Corn (Sweet), Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Squash (Summer and Winter), Southern Peas, Tomatillos, Tomatoes</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perennial Crops</b>            These crops will overwinter each year.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Asparagus, Chives, Lavender, Lemon balm, Marjoram, Mint, Oregano, Rhubarb, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme</p>

## Crop Rotation and Cover Crops

Cover crops can become an important part of the home vegetable garden, when used in conjunction with rotating different plant families. Crop rotation is the practice of planting vegetable families in different parts of the garden each year. Having the crops rotate on a four-year rotation is best if time and space allow.

Using cover crops and crop rotation can help starve out unwanted pests including insects and diseases that attack foliage and roots. The pathogens are usually very host specific and can be starved out without the vegetable plant they prefer to attack. Soil erosion can also be slowed or stopped by using cover crops; instead of leaving bare soil. Before the growing season starts, cover crops can be tilled into the soil and will eventually decompose leading to an increase in soil organic matter which decreases the need for supplemental fertilizer. This saves the homeowner money and helps decrease fertilizer runoff into streams and rivers; leaching into groundwater. All of these benefits make cover crops a great option for the vegetable garden.

There are both cool-season and warm season cover crops. Cool-season cover crops can be sown in late August through early October. A combination of oats, rye (not turfgrass rye), or wheat can be planted with clover or winter peas (Figure 4). Clover and winter peas have the added benefit of being legumes.

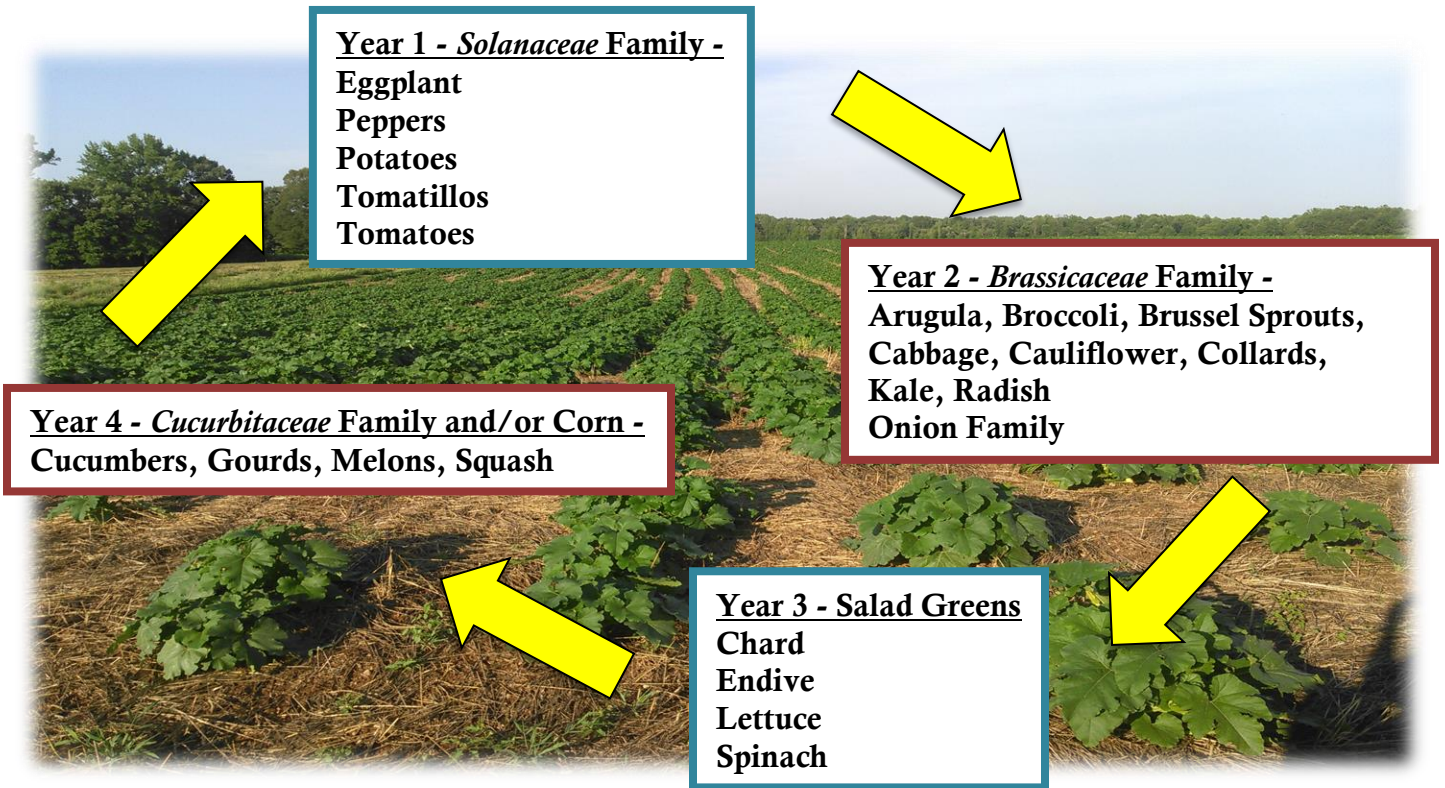
Legumes are able to take nitrogen from the air and make it available in the soil for plants to use. The recommended amount of seed to sow in the garden is three to four pounds of oats, rye, or wheat with a quarter pound of clover or winter peas per 1,000 square feet. A summer cover crop is good for allowing the garden area to rest and it can help fight disease as mentioned earlier. Buckwheat, cowpeas, millet, sorghum, or soybeans would be options to consider during the summer months. These crops are usually planted in late April through May. Suggested rates are between one to five pounds per 1,000 square feet. The cover crop can be tilled into the soil at the end of the summer growing season and help build up the soil organic matter for vegetable plantings in the years to come.



Figure 4. Cover Crops. Photo by Shawn Appling, Virginia Cooperative Extension - Culpeper

The garden bed should be tilled and raked to prepare a good seed bed. After sowing the seed, maintain a consistent moisture in the soil until the seeds have germinated and become established. No supplemental irrigation should be needed during the growing season. Using the cover crops mentioned can help increase soil organic matter, decrease soil erosion, help control or at least slow the spread of diseases that attack foliage and roots of vegetable plants leading to a healthier soil in the vegetable garden.

### Four-Year Crop Rotation Plan:



## Companion Planting

Crop	Companion	Incompatible
Asparagus	Basil, Parsley, Tomato	
Beans (Bush)	Cucumber, Corn, Potato	Onion
Beans (Pole)	Most Vegetables and Herbs	
Cabbage Family	Beets, Chard, Onion Family, Spinach	Dill, Beans (Pole), Tomatoes
Carrots	Lettuce, Onion Family, Peas, Tomatoes	Dill
Corn (Sweet)	Beans, Cucumber, Squash, Potatoes	Tomatoes
Cucumber	Beans, Corn, Radish, Sunflowers	Potatoes
Eggplant	Beans, Marigolds	
Lettuce	Carrot, Cucumber, Radish	
Onion Family	Beets, Cabbage Family, Carrots, Lettuce	Beans, Peas
Parsley	Asparagus, Tomatoes	
Peas	Beans, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Radish, Turnips	Onion Family, Potatoes
Potatoes	Beans, Cabbage Family, Corn	Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes
Pumpkins	Corn, Marigolds	Potatoes
Radish	Cucumber, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Peas	
Spinach	Beans	
Squash	Corn, Marigolds, Nasturtium	Potatoes
Tomatoes	Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Marigolds, Nasturtium, Onion Family, Parsley	Cabbage Family, Fennel, Potatoes

## Vegetable Planting Guide

Seed Indoors Weeks prior to May 10 (Last Frost Date)	Direct Seed Outdoors Early Spring (Mid. March) Soil Temp. > 50°F	Transplant Outdoors Early Spring (Late Feb. to Early March) Soil Temp. > 50°F	Direct Seed Outdoors Late Spring (Early May to Early June) Soil Temp. > 70°F
<u><b>10-12 Weeks</b></u> Garlic Chives Leeks Onion, seed Scallion, seed	Beets Carrots Chard Chinese Broccoli Chinese Cabbage Endive Green Onion Kale Lettuce Mustard Greens Peas Parsnip Radish Spinach Turnip	Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Garlic Chives Kale Leeks Lettuce Onion Parsley Potatoes Scallions Shallots	Beans Carrots Chinese Broccoli Corn Cucumber Lettuce Melon Okra Pumpkin Squash
<u><b>6-8 Weeks</b></u> Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Kale Lettuce Parsley Eggplant Peppers			
<u><b>4-6 Weeks</b></u> Tomatoes			
<u><b>Less than 4 Weeks</b></u> Cucumber Melon Pumpkin Squash Sweet Potato Tomatillos			



Transplant Outdoors Late Spring/Summer (Mid. May to Late June) Soil Temp. > 70°F	Summer/Fall Direct Seed (Late August to September)	Summer/Fall Transplants Outdoors (Late August to September)	Fall Transplant Outdoors (October to Early November)
Cucumber Eggplant Melon Parsley Peppers Pumpkins Squash Sweet Potatoes Tomatillos Tomatoes	Bean Beet Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Chard Chinese Broccoli Chinese Cabbage Endive Lettuce Mustard Greens Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	Cabbage Cauliflower Kale Lettuce	Garlic Shallots

### Fall Vegetable Planting

Crop	Days to Maturity	Cold Hardiness	Crop	Days to Maturity	Cold Hardiness
Beets	50-60	20°F	Kale	40-65	20°F
Broccoli	50-70	Killed by Frost	Leaf Lettuce	40-60	Killed by Freeze
Brussel Sprouts	90-100	20°F	Mustard Greens	30-40	Killed by Freeze
Cabbage	50-90	20°F	Peas	70-80	High 20°F
Carrot	70-80	Dig through Winter	Radishes	30-60	Dig through Winter
Cauliflower	60-80	Killed by Freeze	Spinach	35-45	Might Overwinter
Cilantro	60-70	Killed by Freeze	Chard	40-60	Killed by Freeze
Collards	40-65	20°F	Turnips	50-60	Killed by Freeze
Garlic	June next Year	Overwinters in Ground			
Green Onion	60-70	High 20°F			

## Recommended Vegetable Cultivars in Virginia

Crop	Recommended Cultivars
Asparagus	Jersey Gem, Jersey Giant, Purple Passion
Bean (Bush)	Bush Blue Lake 274, Contender, Derby, Gold Rush, Provider, Red Swan, Resistant Cherokee Wax, Roma II, Tender Crop, Venture
Bean (Pole)	Blue Lake, Kentucky Blue, Kentucky Wonder
Bean (Lima)	Bridgeton, Fordhook 169, Jackson Wonder
Beet	Detroit Dark Red, Ruby Queen
Broccoli	Green Goliath, Packman, Windsor
Brussel Sprouts	Jade Cross, Royal Marvel, Long Island Improved
Cabbage	Dynamo AAS, Gourmet, Guardian, Stonehead, Two Season
Carrot	Danvers, Gold King, Imperator
Cauliflower	Candid Charm, White Sails
Corn (Sweet)	Argent "Improved Silver Queen", Breeders Choice, Golden Queen, Silver King, Silver Princess
Cucumber	Bush Whopper, County Fair, Dasher II, Everslice, Sweet Slice
Eggplant	Black Knight, Little Fingers, Mission Bell
Kale	Improved Dwarf Siberian, Red Russian, Redbor Hybrid, Toscano, Vates Dwarf Blue
Lettuce (Head)	Ithaca, Salinas, Summer Time, Penn Lake
Lettuce (Romaine/Cos)	Medallion, Parris Island Cos, Romulus, Signal
Lettuce (Green Leaf)	Grand Rapids, Green Vision, Royal Green, Salad Bowl, Slobolt
Lettuce (Red Fringe Leaf)	Red Sails, Royal Red
Lettuce (Red Leaf)	Ruby
Lettuce (Butterhead)	Buttercrunch, Ermosa, Esmeralda, Nancy
Muskmelon	Allstar, Ambrosia, Athena, Burpee, Cordele, Durango, Eastern Star, Gold Star, Primo, Summet, Supermarket, Superstar, Tasty Sweet
Mustard Greens	Southern Giant Curled, Tendergreen F1
Okra	Annie Oakley, Clemson Spineless, Emerald, Prelude
Onion (Overwinter)	Bridger, Hi-keeper, T-420, Toughball
Onion (Intermediate Day)	Candy, Cimarron, Exacta, Great Western, Mount Whitney, Spanish Medallion, Super Star,
Onion (Long Day)	Braddock, Bradley, Delgado, Dulce Reina, Ebenezer, Fortress, Mesquite, Montero, Prince, Red Sky, Red Wing, Safrane, Scout, Sedona, Southport Red Globe, Talon, Tequila, Vision



Peas (Shelled)	Bolero, Green Arrow, Knight, Lincoln, Maestro, Mr. Big, Progress #9, Strike
Peas (Snow)	Dwarf Gray Sugar, Oregon Sugar Pod #2
Peas (Snap)	Sugar Ann, Sugar Snap, Sugar Sprint, Super Sugar Snap,
Peas (Southern)	Clemson Purple, Colossus, Dixie Lee, Mississippi Cream, Mississippi Purple, Mississippi Silver, Princess Anne, Pinkeye Purple Hull, Purple Hull Crowder, Queen Anne, Texas Cream
Pepper (Bell)	Archimedes, Aristotle, Declaration, Delerio, Early Sunstation, Intruder, Karisma, Mecate, Paladin, Revolution, Redstart, Red Knight, Tomcat, Turnpike
Pepper (Cayenne)	Cheyenne, Mesilla, Nainari
Pepper (Jalapeno)	Barajas, Campeon, Compadre, El Jefe, New Park
Pepper (Anaheim)	Numex Joe E. Parker
Pepper (Banana and Hungarian)	Bounty, Boris, Budapest (Hot), Ethem, Inferno (Hot), Pagaent, Sopron, Superette, Sweet Arrow, Sweet Savannah
Potato (Early Varieties)	Andover, Envol, Superior, Vivaldi
Potato (Midseason Varieties)	Reba, Yukon Gold
Potato (Late Varieties)	Gold Rush, Lehigh
Pumpkin	Jack-Be-Little, Magic Lantern, Merlin, Howden Biggie, We-Be Little
Radish	Champion, Cherriette, Cherry Belle, Crimson Giant, Perfecto, Pink Beauty, Rover, Rudolf, Saxa,
Spinach	Melody F1, Savoy Hybrid 612F, Seven R, Skookum F1, Tyee
Squash (Summer - Scallop)	Flying Saucer, Garden Sun, Peter Pan, Starship, Sunburst, Sunny Delight
Squash (Summer - Specialty)	Comela, Eight Ball, Magda, One Ball
Squash (Summer - Yellow Straightneck)	Conqueror III, Fortune, Goldprize, Lemondrop L, Liberator, Lioness, Multipik, Patriot II, Seneca Prolific, Superpik
Squash (Summer - Yellow Crookneck)	Gentry, Gold Star, Prelude II, Superset
Squash (Summer - Zucchini)	Cashflow, Dividend, Elite, Equinox, Paycheck, Payroll, Revenue, Reward, Spineless Beauty, Spineless Perfection, Tigress
Squash (Winter - Acorn)	Autumn Delight, Table Ace, Table Gold, Table Queen, Table Star, Taybelle
Squash (Winter - Butternut)	Butterboy, Metro, Puritan Butternut, Quantum, Waltham Butternut
Squash (Winter - Buttercup)	Buttercup, Bon Bon, Sunshine, Sweet Mama
Squash (Winter - Spaghetti)	Stripetti, Tivoli, Vegetable Spaghetti
Sweet Potato (Orange Flesh)	Beauregard, Covington, Evangeline, Orleans
Sweet Potato (White Flesh)	Bonita, O' Henry

Swiss Chard	Bright Light, Burgundy, Fordhook, Lucullus, Rhubarb, Ruby, Winter King
Tomatillo	Mexican Strain (yellow), Miltomate, Pineapple (yellow), Purple, Toma Verde
Tomato (Red)	Amelia, Applause, Biltmore, Brandy Boy, Charger, Crista, Defiant, Floralina, Mountain Glory, Mountain Spring, Mount Merit, Phoenix, Primo Red, Red Bounty, Red Deuce, Red Defender, Red Mountain, Rocky Top, Scarlet Red, SunGuard, Sunshine, Sunstart,
Tomato (Yellow)	Carolina Gold, Lemon Boy
Tomato (Plum)	Plum Crimson, Plum Dandy, Plum Regal, Picus, Pony Express, Mariana, Victoria Supreme
Tomato (Cherry)	Mountain Bell, Sun Gold (orange), Sun Sugar (orange), Sweet Chelsea, Sweet Treats
Tomato (Grape)	Cupid, Jolly Elf, Jolly Girl, Juliet, Mini Charm, Smarty
Tomato (Heirloom)	Arkansas Traveler, Brandywine Red, Box Car Willie, Costoluto Genovese, Eva Purple Ball, Hawaiian Pineapple (orange), Mister Stripy, Mortgage Lifter, Prudens Purple, Snow White, Yellow Pear
Watermelon (Seeded)	Crimson Sweet, Jamboree, Mardi Gras, Sangria, Starbrite, Top Gun
Watermelon (Seedless)	Amarillo, Butterball (yellow), Captivation, Charismatic, Crisp N Sweet, Crunchy Red, Declaration, Embassy, Exclamation, Fascination, Gypsy, Harvest Moon, Kingman, Liberty, Maxima, Melody, Revolution, Sweet Gem, Sweet Eat'n, Secretariat, SugaRed, Sugar Fresh, Sugar Heart, Sweet Delight, Sweet Polly, Traveler, Troubadour, Unbridled, Vagabond

## Links to More Information about Specific Vegetables

Tomatoes: [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-418/426-418\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-418/426-418_pdf.pdf)

Cole Crops: [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-403/426-403\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-403/426-403_pdf.pdf)

Beans: [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-402/426-402\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-402/426-402_pdf.pdf)

Potatoes, Peppers, and Eggplant:

[http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-413/426-413\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-413/426-413_pdf.pdf)

Sweet Corn: [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-405/426-405\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-405/426-405_pdf.pdf)

Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash:

[http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-406/426-406\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-406/426-406_pdf.pdf)

**Leafy Green Vegetables:**

[http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-408/426-408\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-408/426-408_pdf.pdf)

**Onions, Garlic, and Shallots:**

[http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-411/426-411\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-411/426-411_pdf.pdf)

**Asparagus:** [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-401/426-401\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-401/426-401_pdf.pdf)

**Root Crops:** [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-422/426-422-pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-422/426-422-pdf.pdf)

**Herb Culture and Use:** [http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-420/426-420\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-420/426-420_pdf.pdf)

**Okra:** <http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/pdf/hgic1313.pdf>

**Watermelon -** [http://extension.uga.edu/publications/files/pdf/C%201035\\_1.PDF](http://extension.uga.edu/publications/files/pdf/C%201035_1.PDF)

**Indoor Seed Starting -** <https://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/fs787/>

**Beginning a Vegetable Garden:** <http://cceorangecounty.org/resources/beginning-a-vegetable-garden>

**Vegetable Disease/Insect Questions and Answers (PMG 2017):**

[http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/456/456-018/section2-home-veg.pdf](http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/456/456-018/section2-home-veg.pdf)

Comments or Questions? Please call or email:  
Shawn Appling, Associate Extension Agent ANR,  
Horticulture: Culpeper County Office at  
(540) 727-3435 Ext. 355 or [ashawn6@vt.edu](mailto:ashawn6@vt.edu)  
*Also serving Madison and Orange Counties*