

Production Guide of Vegetable Amaranth for Florida¹

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This document is intended to provide Florida growers with a production guide for vegetable amaranth to enhance its competitiveness and boost the economy by introducing this potential cash crop to growers.

General Description

Vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.) is a beautiful and nutritious vegetable in the family Amaranthaceae (“*Amaranthus*” means “never-fading flower” in Greek) (Rastogi and Shukla 2012; Srivastava 2017). The entire *Amaranthus* genus has 60–80 species, not including different subspecies and varieties (Alegbejo 2013; Ebert et al. 2011; Srivastava 2017), with the number reaching more than 110 if counting all synonyms (The Plant List 2013). These species are categorized into groups of vegetable (<http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scenea6a1.html>), grain, ornamental, and weed (Rastogi and Shukla 2012). The vegetable type is native to tropical Asia and consists of 17 species (Ebert et al. 2011; NCSU Plant Database 2020). The most popular vegetable type species are *A. cruentus*, *A. blitum*, *A. dubius*, and *A. tricolor*. Other species grown as a grain crop are *A. caudatus*, *A. cruentis*, and *A. hypochondriacus*. The *Amaranthus* genus is widely distributed and cultivated throughout China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, parts of the Pacific islands, tropical Africa, and tropical South America today (CABI 2020), but it is new to Florida. This article will give an overview of vegetable types of amaranth, specifically.

Amaranth has numerous common names, including Joseph’s coat, garden amaranth, red amaranth, Chinese amaranth, Chinese spinach, xian cai, and fountain plant (Gilman and Howe 2014; Srivastava 2017). This vegetable has been cultivated in China for more than 400 years and has been introduced to several US states such as Mississippi and Missouri (CABI 2020; USDA-NRCS 2020). One cultivar, called ‘Tampala’, is found to be suitable for cultivation in the southern United States (Ebert et al. 2011). Florida’s mild climate combined with amaranth’s exceptional taste, nutrients, and colorful foliage suggest amaranth is a potential crop for commercial production for Florida. It is also heat tolerant and a cash crop candidate for those seeking new vegetable crops grown after potato harvesting in Florida.

Propagation

The seed of vegetable amaranth is usually brown-black in color and tiny—approximately 0.04 inches in diameter (Figure 1) (Fern 2014; USDA-NRCS 2020). Plants can be easily germinated from seed. Sow the seed one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch deep in rows and 12 to 18 inches apart (Ebert et al. 2011; Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020). If growing in a garden, space 1 inch between each seed and thin to 6 inches apart as the plant grows (Cornell 2006). For propagation on raised beds, it is recommended to construct the bed 35 inches wide. Raise the bed 8 inches during the dry season and 20 inches during the rainy season (Ebert et al. 2011). Transplanting should be performed at the early stage of plant growth after

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last frost, because later transplanting may cause a premature flowering or plant limpness (Cornell 2006; Toogood 1999).



Figure 1. Vegetable amaranth seeds with a Chinese coin (0.8 inches diameter) for scale. Note the seeds' rounded shape and brown-black color.

Credits: Jianhua Li, Shuangfeng, Hunan, China

Seeds will germinate approximately one week after planting with an optimal temperature of 70°F to 75°F (CABI 2020; Cornell 2006). Germination of vegetable amaranth is rapid when soil temperature is higher than 68°F, and the germination rate may significantly slow down or fail if soil temperature is less than 50°F (Cornell 2006; Fern 2014). Therefore, seed usually should be sown when soil temperature reaches 70°F after the last frost (Cornell 2006). The recommended earliest planting date for each USDA Plant Hardiness Zone is May for Zone 8 (north Florida), April for Zone 9 (central Florida), and from December to February for Zones 10 and 11 (south Florida) (Gilman and Howe 2014).

Growing Conditions

Although vegetable amaranth is a warm-season annual plant native to the tropics (Cornell 2006; Fern 2014), this species can potentially be grown in almost all USDA Plant Hardiness Zones from 2a to 11b (Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020). This plant grows optimally when temperatures are between 70°F to 85°F (Cornell 2006; Fern 2014), but it can tolerate temperatures from 50°F to 110°F (Fern 2014). Plants cannot survive if the temperature is lower than 40°F, due to chilling injury (CABI 2020; Fern 2014). Vegetable amaranth prefers full-sun cultivation, but it can tolerate partial shade if the ambient temperature is high (CABI 2020; Cornell 2006; Gilman and Howe 2014;

NCSU Plant Database 2020). Because the plant can grow to 5 feet tall and 2 feet wide, it may need staking or other support to keep the stalk upright as the plant grows (Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020).

Although vegetable amaranth has moderate levels of drought tolerance (Gilman and Howe 2014), severe water deficiency will cause early flowering and decrease in yield (Ebert et al. 2011). This plant prefers a mean annual rainfall between 50 to 60 inches but can tolerate 10 to 110 inches (CABI 2020; Fern 2014). Irrigation plays a key role at the beginning stage of plant development (Ebert et al. 2011), but overirrigation and excessive water standing in the root zone may cause root rot (NCSU Plant Database 2020). To prevent wilting, it is recommended to regularly and evenly irrigate the soil to maintain moderate moisture (Ebert et al. 2011). Also, drip or microsprinkler irrigation are recommended for small growers, while furrow irrigation is preferred for the field practice (Ebert et al. 2011).

Soil and Fertilizer

Vegetable amaranth grows well on a wide range of soil types (Cornell 2006; Tubene and Myers 2008), preferring well-drained and fertile soil. This plant tolerates soil acidity between pH 4.3 to 8.0 and grows optimally between pH 5.5 to 7.0 (Cornell 2006; Fern 2014). Fertilizer application has not been shown to dramatically increase yields (Ebert et al. 2011). Excess inorganic nitrogen fertilization might result in a pale leaf and toxic nitrate accumulation in plants (Cornell 2006; Fern 2014; Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020). Amaranth can grow well in nutrient-poor soil with appropriate fertilizer programs (Chakhatrakan 2003). There is no fertilizer recommendation available for amaranth growers in Florida. For the time being, growers can use the existing fertilizer recommendations of leaf lettuce for amaranth production: pH 6.5, 150 lb/acre of N, 120–150 lb/acre, or 100 lb/acre, for low, medium, or high soil test index using Mehlich-3 soil extractant method, respectively, and zero each of P₂O₅ and K₂O (Liu et al. 2020).

Pests and Diseases

Although amaranth's colorful foliage makes it an eye-catching plant, the color can quickly fade away if proper care is not taken. This plant is susceptible to several common pests and diseases. Stem rot or wet rot caused by *Choanephora cucurbitarum* is the main fungal disease of concern, and white rust caused by damping-off fungi like *Phytophthora aphanidermatum* and *Rhizoctonia* might have deleterious effects on seedlings (CABI 2020; Ebert et al. 2011; Tubene

and Myers 2008). Planting the seeds at an appropriate depth helps with avoiding white rust. Also, space the plants at a reasonable distance for wet rot control (PlantVillage 2020). Insects pose a threat to vegetable amaranth, particularly leaf and stem-chewing pests such as caterpillars (*Spodoptera litura*, *Heliothis armigera*, *Hymenia recurvalis*) and stem weevil (*Hypolixus truncatulus*, *Lixus truncatulus*) (CABI 2020; Ebert et al. 2011; Fern 2014; Mureithi et al. 2017; Stephens 2018). Traditional wood ash can be used for pest control (Ebert et al. 2011); also, uproot infested plants and remove damaged leaves to limit pest populations (PlantVillage 2020).

Harvest and Storage

Vegetable amaranth is ready for harvest approximately 30 days after planting the seeds (Ebert et al. 2011; Tubene and Myers 2008). Plants can be harvested by pulling from the soil for one-time-only harvest. For successive harvests, repeat cutting is preferred. For repeat cutting, remove a partial leaf for the first harvest to allow plants to regrow and harvest again in the next two weeks. Once the plant begins flowering, the leaves become fewer and are not suitable for harvest (Ebert et al. 2011; Tubene and Myers 2008). The foliage of vegetable amaranth may wilt rapidly due to its large surface-to-volume ratio (Ebert et al. 2011; Tubene and Myers 2008), so postharvest management, including short cooling of the plant at 40°F to 55°F with a relative humidity of 75%, is recommended (Tubene and Myers 2008). Plants might quickly lose 88% of vitamin C content if stored at room temperature (77°F) (Nyaura et al. 2014).

Uses

Vegetable amaranth is a leafy plant that has been widely consumed in many parts of eastern and southern Asia (Chakhatrakan 2003; Ebert et al. 2011; Srivastava 2017). In recent years, increasing consumer demand also led to a boost of sales for this vegetable in some African countries such as Kenya (Nyaura et al. 2014). Vegetable amaranth can be either eaten raw or cooked. Young, tender leaves resemble spinach, have a mild flavor, and are either eaten raw in salad mixes or stir-fried in a wok with various foodstuffs such as garlic, mushrooms, shrimp, and eggs (Figure 2) (CABI 2020; Ebert et al. 2011; Fern 2014; Tubene and Myers 2008). The soft stem can be steamed or fried the same way as asparagus (CABI 2020; Fern 2014), and its milky-white roots are often cooked with tomatoes (Ebert et al. 2011). The sprouted seeds are also edible as a nutritious addition to stews (CABI 2020; Ebert et al. 2011). Amaranth is a highly nutritious vegetable, being high in vitamins (vitamin A and C), minerals (calcium, iron,

potassium), and all essential amino acids (Table 1) (Ebert et al. 2011; Fern 2014; USDA-ARS 2019). However, the leaves and stems of this plant may contain some antinutrients like nitrates and oxalates, which can bind calcium and cause kidney stones for those prone to this disease (Massey et al. 1993; Schippers 2000). These chemicals can be removed by adequate cooking but may still pose a health threat from eating the uncooked plant in excess (>7 oz/day) (Alegbejo 2013; Ebert et al. 2011; Schippers 2000).

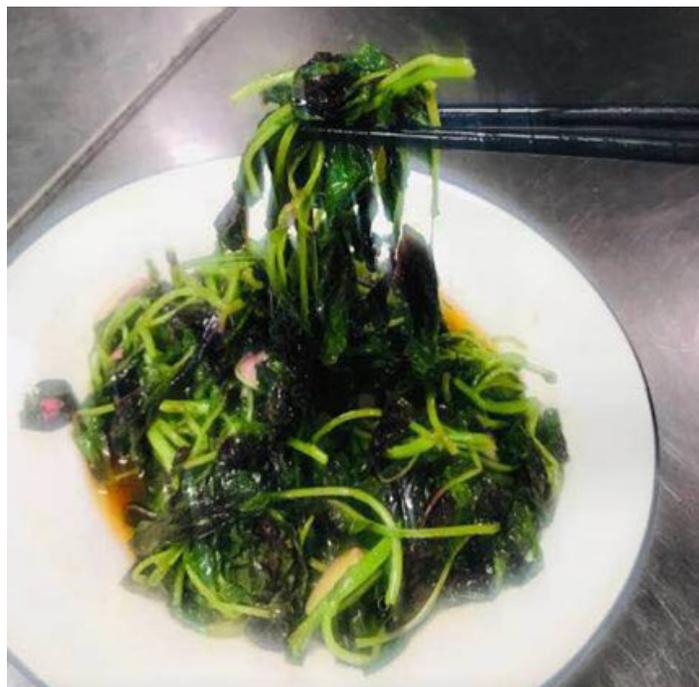


Figure 2. Wok stir-fried vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.) with garlic.

Credits: Xiaochun Qiu, Hefei, Anhui, China

Vegetable amaranth has been noted for its brilliantly colored and variegated foliage—red, crimson, maroon, scarlet, purple, yellow, and green—making it a popular ornamental landscape plant (Figure 3) (CABI 2020; Ebert et al. 2011; Fern 2014; Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020; Rastogi and Shukla 2012). However, the flowers and fruits are not showy (Figure 4) (Cornell 2006; Gilman and Howe 2014; NCSU Plant Database 2020). Fortunately, there is no evidence suggesting vegetable amaranth to be invasive (CABI 2020; Gilman and Howe 2014), but it is still recommended to remove all plant materials and clean the area after harvest. Yellow and green vegetable amaranth provides a good source of yellow and green dyes (Fern 2014; Rastogi and Shukla 2012). The red betacyanin pigments from red vegetable amaranth can be used as a food colorant (Cai and Corke 1999; Cai et al. 2005).



Figure 3. Vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.), green leaves (left), purple leaves (middle), and green-purple variegated leaves (right).

Credits: Jianhua Li, Shuangfeng, Hunan, China (left, middle), and Shuyuan Yang, Xiangxiang, Hunan, China (right)



Figure 4. Vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.) flowers. Top: The plant starts blooming. Bottom: Two weeks after blooming started. Credits: Guodong Liu, UF/IFAS

The entire vegetable amaranth plant is laxative and diuretic (Ebert et al. 2011; Fern 2014). Vegetable amaranth has potential pharmacological properties, including antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antibacterial activities (Srivastava 2017). The polyphenolic content plays a key role in fighting free radicals (Rao et al. 2012; Srivastava 2017), and the tannin content inhibits the growth of microorganisms (Pulipati et al. 2014; Srivastava 2017).

Marketability and Future Outlook

Vegetable amaranth is commonly sold as a leafy crop at local markets in tropical and subtropical Asia (Fern 2014). In the United States, vegetable amaranth imported from Asia is available in some international grocery stores (Tubene and Myers 2008). According to the University of Maryland's

Research and Education Center, the yields of vegetable amaranth production may exceed 20,000 lb/ac (Tubene and Myers 2008). Regardless of cooking method, this tender, leafy vegetable is delicious. Because of its high nutritional value, pleasant taste, high crop yields, and adaptability to a hot climate, vegetable amaranth has great potential to be the next cash crop for Florida cultivation.

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Table 1. Nutritive value of amaranth leaves (*Amaranthus* spp.), cooked, boiled, and drained, without salt. Source: USDA-ARS, National Nutrient Database, available at <https://fdc.nal.usda.gov/fdc-app.html#/food-details/169202/nutrients>.

Name	Amount	Unit
Variables		
Water	91.49	g
Energy	21	kcal
Energy	88	kJ
Protein	2.11	g
Total lipid (fat)	0.18	g
Ash	2.11	g
Carbohydrate, by difference	4.11	g
Minerals		
Calcium, Ca	209	mg
Copper, Cu	0.158	mg
Iron, Fe	2.26	mg
Magnesium, Mg	55	mg
Manganese, Mn	0.861	mg
Phosphorus, P	72	mg
Potassium, K	641	mg
Selenium, Se	0.9	µg
Sodium, Na	21	mg
Zinc, Zn	0.88	mg
Vitamins		
Vitamin A, IU	2770	IU
Vitamin A, RAE	139	µg
Vitamin B-6	0.177	mg
Vitamin B-12	0	µg
Vitamin C, total ascorbic acid	41.1	mg
Vitamin D (D2 + D3)	0	µg
Vitamin D (D2 + D3), International Units	0	IU
Folate, total	57	µg
Folic acid	0	µg
Folate, food	57	µg
Folate, DFE	57	µg
Niacin	0.559	mg
Pantothenic acid	0.062	mg
Retinol	0	µg
Riboflavin	0.134	mg
Thiamin	0.02	mg
Amino acids		
Alanine	0.119	g
Arginine	0.104	g
Aspartic acid	0.196	g
Cystine	0.025	g
Glutamic acid	0.25	g
Glycine	0.113	g
Histidine	0.044	g

Name	Amount	Unit
Isoleucine	0.102	g
Leucine	0.167	g
Lysine	0.109	g
Methionine	0.031	g
Phenylalanine	0.114	g
Proline	0.104	g
Serine	0.095	g
Tryptophan	0.027	g
Threonine	0.085	g
Tyrosine	0.068	g
Valine	0.118	g
Lipids		
Cholesterol	0	mg
Fatty acids, total saturated	0.05	g
Fatty acids, total monounsaturated	0.041	g
Fatty acids, total polyunsaturated	0.08	g
Fatty acids, total trans	0	g