

### SUCCESSION PLANTING - BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

- -What do you want to grow what will your family eat/what fits your objectives?
- -When do those vegetables grow are they cool or warm season? In this area we can plan for three seasons.
- -How long does each crop take until harvest, and what can come next? Be ready to plant something new after each harvest. Remember to rotate plant families.
- -How much space does each crop need? Are supports required?
- \*Draw a rough chart that shows each section of your garden, what plants will be there in each season, and approximately what dates you'll be harvesting and replanting.
- \*Also remember the possible advantages of <u>successive</u> planting for some crops, consider a staggered planting (example: plant some of your beans every two weeks instead of all at once).
- \*When direct seeding any crop, don't forget to plan for thinning to the correct spacing for mature plants (best done around the 3-leaf stage). Set transplants at the correct distance for the mature size of the plant.
- Tips compiled and distributed by the Guilford county Extension Master Gardener volunteers



# **COOL SEASON VEGETABLES:** EASY TO DIRECT SEED

WARM SEASON VEGETABLES: EASY TO DIRECT SEED

Beets

Carrots

Chard

Chinese cabbage/Asian greens

Collards

Kale

Kohlrabi

Lettuce

Mustard

Parsnip

Peas

Radishes

Spinach

Turnips

Basil

Beans

Corn

Cucumber

Dill

Edamame

Melons

Okra

Peas (Southern)

**Pumpkins** 

Squash

# **COOL SEASON VEGETABLES:** USE TRANSPLANTS OR STARTS

USE TRANSPLANTS OR STARTS

Asparagus (perennial)

Broccoli

Brussels sprouts

Cabbage

Cauliflower

Garlic

Leeks

Onions

Rutabaga

Potatoes

Eggplant

Herbs (many are perennial)

WARM SEASON VEGETABLES:

Peppers

Sweet potatoes

Tomatoes

#### Reference Guide to Vegetable Plant Families for Rotation

When possible do not follow any vegetable plant with a plant from the same family. Develop rotations that allow 3-4 seasons between families. Because plant pathogens are not always obvious, they may build to levels insufficient to cause symptoms in a single season. Planting the same or similar host in the same location the next year provides an opportunity for the pathogen to continue increasing to the point of causing serious problems. Plant rotation is among the oldest and most effective strategies for reducing plant disease problems.

Brassicas/Mustard family: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, collards, cress, kale, mustard, bok choi, kohlrabi, radishes, turnips, rutabagas

Composite family: artichokes, chicory, endive, escarole, lettuce, salsify

Goosefoot family: beets, spinach, Swiss chard

Cucurbit/Gourd family: cantaloupes, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, squash, watermelons

Grass family: corn

Legume family: beans, southern peas, edible pod peas, peanuts, soybeans

Lily family: asparagus, chives, garlic, leeks, onions, shallots

Mallow family: okra (also includes cotton)

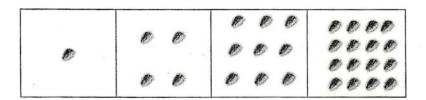
Nightshade family: eggplant, potatoes, peppers, tomatoes (also includes petunia and tobacco)

Parsley family: carrots, celery, parsley, parsnips

# **Square Foot Gardening Plant Spacing**

To calculate how many plants per square, look on the back of the seed packet-totally ignore the row spacing, just look at the plant spacing:

- 12" apart, plant 1 per square
- 6" apart, plant 4 per square
- 4" apart, plant 9 per square
- 3" apart (or less), plant 16 per square



## Square Foot Gardening Spacing

Plant	# Per Square	Conceptions and the Control of the C
Asparagus	1	
Basil	1 or 4	
Beans	8	
Beets	9	
Broccoli	1	
Cabbage	1	
Carrots	16	
Cauliflower	1	
Celery	1	
Chives	9	
Cilantro	4 or 9	
Collard greens	1 or 4	
Corn	4	
Cucumbers	2	
Dill	1	

Eggplant	1	
Garlic	4-9	
Kale	1	
Leeks	4-9	
Lettuce	4	
Mustard greens	16	
Okra	1	-
Onions	9 or 16	
Oregano	1	
Parsley	1	
Peas	8	
Peppers	1	1
Potatoes	1 or 4	
Radishes	16	
Rosemary	. 1	
Spinach	9	
Swiss Chard	.4	
Turnips	9	
Vine Tomatoes	.1	

# of Squares
2
2
9
6 to 9
2
2
9