

A Piedmont Garden Calendar: **Veggies and Cover Crops for All Seasons**

As the saying goes, 'timing is everything' – and this is especially true in gardening! Planting crops at the right time is essential for healthy plants and a good harvest. Tomatoes planted too early will get zapped by a late-spring frost; broccoli planted in the heat of summer will flower and turn bitter. To help you avoid these common mistakes, the table below shows planting dates for Spring, Summer, and Fall vegetables. Crops are grouped by family to help with rotation planning. The back of this handout shows planting dates for summer and winter cover crops (planted to improve the soil), as well as sample rotation plans.

Vegetable Planting by Season & Family

SPRING VEGGIES:

- Start seeds indoors in mid-December to mid-February. Alliums need 8-12 weeks indoors before transplanting; Brassicas and chard need 5-8 weeks.
- Sow seeds outdoors & plant transplants in mid-February to mid-April

Transplants:

- Alliums: Leeks, Onions, Scallions (sets)
- Brassicas: Bok choy, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale
- **Chenopods:** Chard



Direct seeding:

- **Aster family:** Lettuce
- **Apiaceae Family:** Carrots
- Brassicas: Kohlrabi, Mustard, Radishes, Turnips
- Chenopods: Chard, Spinach, Beets
- Legumes: Peas

SUMMER VEGGIES:

- Start seeds in mid-February to mid-April. Solanaceous crops need 6-8 weeks before transplanting. If you use transplants for Cucurbits (rather than direct seeding), they only need 4-5 weeks.
- Sow seeds outdoors & plant transplants in mid-April to mid-June (Solanaceous crops and okra) or mid-April to mid-July (Cucurbit crops). Beans can be planted through early September.

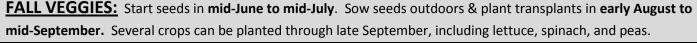
Transplants:

- Cucurbits: Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash & Winter Squash
- Solanaceae Family: Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant



Direct seeding:

- Cucurbits: Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash & Winter Squash
- Legumes: Beans
- Mallow Family: Okra

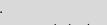


Transplants:

- Brassicas: Bok choy, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale
- **Chenopods:** Chard

Direct seeding:

- **Alliums:** Onions (harvest the following spring)
- **Aster family:** Lettuce (thru late Sept)
- Brassicas: Kohlrabi, Mustard, Radishes, Turnips
- Chenopods: Spinach (thru late Sept), Beets **Legumes:** Peas (thru late Sept)





Cover Crop Seasonal Niches

Cover crops are close-growing crops planted in rotation with food crops to enrich the soil and provide other benefits, such as smothering weeds. Cover crops in the legume family (e.g., clovers, vetches, cowpeas, and peas) also contribute fixed nitrogen to the garden for future food crops, once legume residues are returned to the soil. Before planting the next vegetable crop, cover crops can be cut and left as mulch on the soil surface, or turned in to the soil. For more detailed information on cover crops, visit http://tinyurl.com/FCGHealthySoil.

OVER-WINTERING COVER CROPS: Plant in **September & October** (you can 'inter-seed' beneath & between vegetables if needed). Cut down at flowering in **mid-April to early May,** before planting summer vegetables.

- **Crimson Clover** (legume): Seed in mid-September
- Hairy Vetch (legume): Seed in late September October
- Rye & Hairy Vetch (grass/legume mixture): Seed in late
 September October







Winter rye

SUMMER COVER CROPS: Seed after early spring crops in **May – June**. Cut down at flowering in **August** before fall crops. Allow 35-45 days for buckwheat to flower, or 60 days for cowpea & millet to flower.

- Buckwheat (nonlegume)
- Millet & Cowpea (grass/legume mixture)



Buckwheat



Cowpea

Rotation Planning

Be sure to <u>rotate to vegetables in a different plant family each year</u>, to avoid building up soil-borne diseases and pests, and to replenish nutrients after heavy-feeding crops. Below are example rotation plans.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Spring Veggie:	(over-wintering cover crop	Spring Veggie:	Spring Veggie:
Ex: peas	– cut down in April-May)	Ex: spinach or beets	Ex: lettuces, salad greens
Summer Veggie:	Summer Veggie:	Summer veggie:	Summer Cover Crop:
Ex: tomato or pepper	Ex: cucumber or zucchini	Ex: string beans	Ex: buckwheat
Over-wintering Cover Crop:	Fall Veggie:	Winter-kill Cover Crop:	Fall Veggie:
Ex: rye & hairy vetch	Ex: kale	Ex: oats & peas	Ex: broccoli or cauliflower

References (recommended for more detailed charts of planting dates and cultural practices):

Bass, L., C. Mauney, and D. Morris. Home Vegetable Gardening: Variety Selection Quick Reference Guide for Forsyth County. NC Cooperative Extension -- Forsyth County Center. http://www.forsythcommunitygardening.com/Documents/Vegetable_Planting_Guide.pdf

Driscoll, E. and C. Gunter. Vegetable Planting Guide for School Gardens in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of North Carolina. North Carolina Cooperative Extension. http://www.nccgp.org/resources/detail/school-garden-veggie-planting-guide-piedmont-coastal-plain

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