

Fall Planting Chart

Vegetable	Suggested Fall Planting Dates	Days to Harvest	Spacing	Seeds per 50' row	Grow Tips
Arugula	Aug 1 to Sep 30	25-30	8 – 12"	5 grams	mh,ds/tp,fp,sp
Beets	July 1 to Sep 30	40-50	2 – 4"	1/2 oz	xh,ds,sp
Broccoli	July 20 to Sep 15	70-80	18"	1/4 oz	xh,tp
Brussels Sprouts	July 15 to Sep 10	90-110	18" - 24"	1/4 oz	xh,tp
Cabbage	July 20 to Sep 15	70-75	18" - 24"	1/4 oz	xh,tp
Carrots	July 1 to Sep 15	65-75	2"	1/2 oz	xh,ds,sp
Cauliflower	July 20 to Sep 10	65-75	18"	1/4 oz	mh,tp
Chard	Aug 1 to Sep 30	40-55	12 – 18"	3/4 oz	mh, ds/tp,sp
Cilantro	July 1 to Sep 15	30	4 – 8"	3/4 oz	mh,ds/tp,fp,sp
Collards	Aug 1 to Sep 15	60-90	18"	1/4 oz	xh,ds/tp,fp
Dill	July 1 to Sep 20	30-40	4 – 6"	1/8 oz	mh,ds/tp,sp
Garlic	Sep 10 thru Dec	7-8 months	4 – 6"	25-30 cloves	xh
Kale	Aug 10 to Sep 30	30-50	12 – 18"	1/4 oz	xh,ds/tp
Leeks	July 20 to Sep 15	90-110	6"	1/2 oz	xh,ds/tp,sp
Lettuce	Aug 15 to Sep 30	30-60	6 – 12"	1/4 oz	mh,ds/tp,fp,sp
Mustard Greens	Aug 10 to Sep 30	25-45	6 – 8"	1/2 oz	mh,ds/tp,fp,sp
Onions	Aug 10 to Sep 30	100-125	4"	1/2 oz	mh,ds/tp
Kohlrabi	Aug 15 to Sep 15	100-115	6"	1/4 oz	mh,ds/tp
Parsley	July 1 to Sep 10	40-60	12"	1/4 oz	xh,ds/tp
Peas	Aug 15 to Sep 20	50-70	2 – 3"	1 lb	xh,ds,sp
Potato	Aug 1 to Sep 10	90	12 – 18"	15 lb	xh
Radish	Aug 15 to Sep 30	25-45	2 – 4"	1/2 oz	mh,ds,sp
Spinach	Aug 15 to Sep 30	40-50	6"	1/2 oz	mh,ds/tp,fp,sp
Turnips	Aug 10 to Sep 15	35-50	2 – 3"	1/2 oz	xh,ds,sp

tp= transplant ds= direct seed ds/ts= direct seed or transplant sp= succession plant
 mh= moderately hardy; survives light frost, may regenerate in spring. xh= extra hardy - will overwinter fp= frost protection. Requires season extension in coldest months.

Helpful Hints for Fall Gardening:

Root crops, Peas and leafy greens, along with the cabbage and onion families are the cold hardy stars of the late summer/fall planted garden. With planning, your fall garden can be every bit as productive as the summer season, providing sustained harvests into the spring.

SUGGESTED FALL PLANTING DATES

Successful fall gardening involves following your summer crops with fall seeds and transplants, allowing time for them to establish and grow, before the cooler nights and frosts arrive. The chart is based on the moderate temperate climate of the southern Appalachian mountains, which average 50% chance of frost in mid October and 90% by November 10th.

DIRECT SEED VS TRANSPLANTING

Many fall crops are best direct seeded in the garden, some benefit from transplanting, while others do just as well either way. It is important to follow direct seeding with thinning of seedlings to their appropriate spacing. Starting plants in containers gives them a head start while summer crops still occupy the garden. Transplanting also allows for optimal spacing between plants, which encourages rapid and productive growth. While summer temperatures are still high, it is a good idea to provide your fall nursery with ample water and shading from direct afternoon sun.

SEASON EXTENSION AND PLANT HARDINESS

Direct southern exposure, wind breaks, and proximity to walls and masonry features work to enhance a gardens winter micro-climate. Adding straw mulch helps to protect the soil from erosion and your plants from the cold, while keeping weeds down and retaining moisture.

Moderately hardy plants will survive light frosts but, appreciates season extension when temperatures reach the mid to lower 20's. Row covers and cold-frames will increase yields and extend harvest of these crops. The hardiest crops will overwinter without protection allowing for fall and early spring harvest, before bolting into flower. Succession planting of quick growing plants, (either by direct seed or transplant and while the soil is warm), provides a sustained harvest throughout the season. (see chart)