

PLANT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Beans												
Beet												
Broccoli												
Brussel Sprouts												
Cabbage Summer												
Carrot												
Cauliflower												
Celery												
Corn												
Cucumber												
Eggplant												
Garlic												
Kale												
Leek												
Lettuce												
Melon												
Okra												
Onion												
Parsnip												
Peas												
Pepper												
Potatoes												
Pumpkin												
Radish												
Spinach												
Squash Summer												
Sweet Potato												
Swiss Chard												
Tomato												
Watermelon												

WHEN TO SOW & HARVEST YOUR GARDEN

-  = Sow indoors/undercover
-  = Sow outdoors/plant outdoors
-  = Harvest

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO HAVE A GARDEN

- Save money
- Expand skill set
- Exercise close to home
- Get healthy food without going to the store
- Heal mind and heart

SUMMER TIPS AND TRICKS



Vegetables like lettuce, celery, cabbage, carrots, radish, parsnip and leek have intermediate temperature requirements. They grow best in temperatures between 15-25°C (60-80°F). Set these out after the early season plants are established.

Warm season vegetables grow best in temperatures above 20°C (70°F) and will die if exposed to frost. These include corn, potato, tomato, eggplant, beans and all the vine crops. So, make sure the majority of their growing season is in the warmer months.

“Winter” squashes such as acorn, hubbard, and banana are actually warm season crops: the name refers not to the planting season, but to the fact that they can be stored for winter consumption.

Nitrogen is essential for vigorous stem and leaf growth. Sources of nitrogen are manure, bloodmeal, bone meal, canola meal, cottonseed meal, and others.

Phosphorous is essential for strong root systems and flowering. It can increase fruit development and seed yield. Sources of phosphorous are rock phosphate, bloodmeal, bone meal, cottonseed meal, and urine.

Potassium is essential for cell division and strong stems. It helps fight disease, improve the quality of fruit, and decrease the water requirement of plants. Sources of potassium are wood ashes, greensand, manure, and compost.

Source: <https://www.sunset.com/garden/garden-basics/warm-season-crops>

WATER CONSERVATION

- Soak the root and not the whole yard.
- Pick plants that have good groundcover that keep the yard cool so water doesn't evaporate.
- Mulch regularly.
- Use watering methods like drip irrigation or

soaker hoses to reduce evaporation.

- Collect rain in a rain barrel to have water sources other than from city lines or wells.
- Grow smaller plants. Bigger plants require more water.
- Put thirsty plants together. Having plants under roof runoff would be an ideal place to grow them.
- Know how long certain areas get sun time. A place with more sunlight for a longer period of time will dry up faster.
- Choose plants native to the area. Plants that are already used to the rainfall pattern will adapt quickly after being planted.



GROW YOUR OWN GARDEN

HOT SEASON GROWING

 = FARMERS MARKETS

