



Planting Methods



COLD SEASON

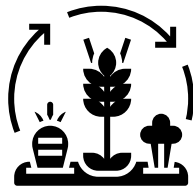
Cold season crops prefer cooler temperatures and shorter days, and often times can tolerate a frost. These include crops like broccoli, radish, beets, peas, carrots, garlic, brussels sprouts, etc.

DIRECT SOW OR TRANSPLANT

Some seeds do much better directly sowing into the garden. Direct sow seeds like beets, carrots, squash, beans, peas, lettuce, dill, etc. Some plants benefit from being started indoors during the colder season to be ready for the warmth of spring. For example, peppers, tomatoes, broccoli, herbs like lavender, rosemary, basil, etc.

DESIGN

Depending on your space, you can choose to have rows of various sizes, groupings, squares, or hills. Consider perennial vs annual plants.



WARM SEASON

Warm season crops are planted after the danger of frost and harvested before the fall frost. They also need warmer temperatures to germinate. These include crops like tomatoes, peppers, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, corn potatoes, etc.

SUCCESSION PLANTING

Succession planting is helpful for crops that you want to harvest during the entire season. Consider successional plantings every 2-4 weeks. Crops: shorter harvest squash, beans, peas, greens, etc.



CROP ROTATION

Consider what you are planting, in a particular season and what will take its place when the harvest is over. Each type of plant family takes certain nutrients from the soil. Plan accordingly to support the soil.



Content and infographics developed by Megan Pullin, M. S. 500 RYT. For educational purposes only



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