Planting and harvesting times for garden vegetables

by Richard Jauron

This guide will help you schedule the planting of gardens so space may be utilitized efficiently. Designed for central Iowa, dates for southern Iowa would be about 1 week earlier, for northern Iowa about 1 week later. For more information on planting a vegetable garden, see Pm-819, *Planting a Home Vegetable Garden*.

Radishes—Several plantings, 7 to 10 days apart, are suggested. Radishes pass peak quality quickly, so several plantings are needed to provide high quality radishes throughout the spring and early summer. Radishes become spongy and make seed heads readily with the onset of hot weather. Several fall plantings can be made in August.

Lettuces—Sow seeds in early spring. Lettuce forms seed heads and becomes bitter with the onset of hot weather. Fall plantings can be made in August.

Onions—Transplant from sets or plants any time. Mature onions from seed, which keep well, need a full season of growth.

Peas—Seed early in the spring, as soon as the soil can be worked. They stop bearing when hot weather arrives. A fall planting may be made about August 1 to 10.

Spinach—Best planted early since it becomes bitter and makes seed heads with the onset of hot weather. A fall crop may be planted about August 10.

Cabbages—Transplant early or at any time during the season. Early varieties may be transplanted as late as August 10.

Broccoli and cauliflower—Transplant early. Both are sensitive to hot weather so need to be encouraged to head as early as possible.

Collards and kale—Seed at the same time as lettuce and other early spring crops. Direct-seed in early July for a fall crop.

Carrots—Seed early or any time during spring and summer. Carrots seeded as late as August 1 may produce full sized roots for a fall crop.

Beets and Swiss chard—Plant any time during the growing season. Last practical planting date for a fall crop is August 1.

Potatoes—Best planted early as potatoes need a long growing season to produce moderate to large sized tubers.

Turnips—Seed in April, and August or September for a fall crop.

Snap beans—Plant any time after May 5. Most varieties will keep producing if they are kept picked. Last practical date for planting a fall crop is August 1.

Sweet corn—Plant when soil temperature reaches 50°F or any time thereafter. Last practical date for planting an early variety is July 1.

Lima beans—Plant from May 20 to June 30 to produce a crop by average frost date.

Tomatoes—Transplant starting in mid-May. Last practical date for transplanting tomatoes is about June 20.

Peppers and eggplants—Transplant starting mid-May. Last practical date for transplanting peppers and eggplants is June 20.

Summer squashes—Seed mid-May. If harvested every other day, plants will keep producing until frost. Last practical date for seeding is July 20.

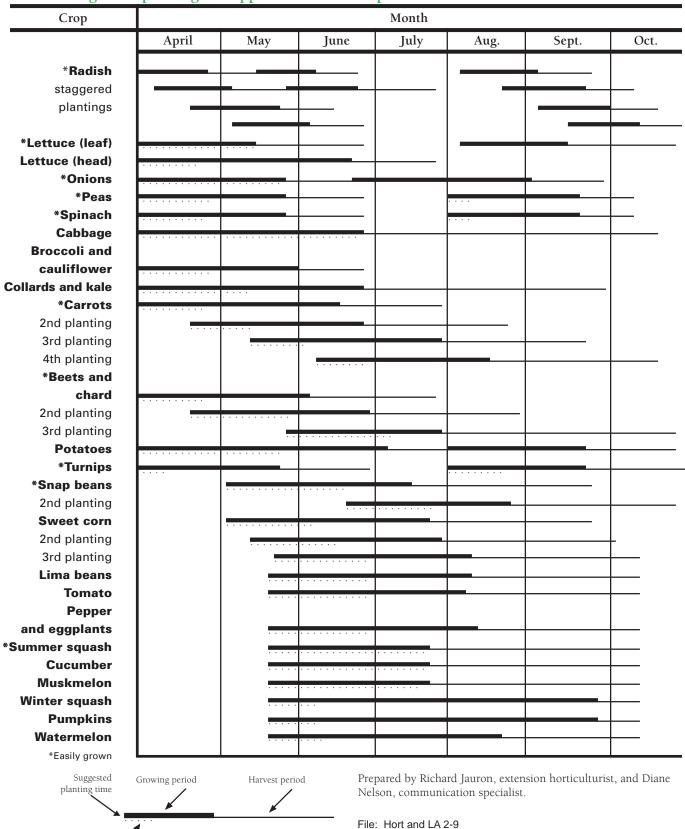
Cucumbers—Seed mid-May. Production is continuous if kept picked. Last practical date for seeding is July 20.

Muskmelons—Seed mid-May. There are varietal differences in the length of time from planting to harvest. Last practical date to seed early maturing varieties is June 20.

Winter squashes and pumpkins—Seed late May. A full season is needed to produce fruit that will keep well into the winter.

Watermelons—Seed mid-May. There are varietal differences in the length of time from planting to harvest. Last practical date for seeding an early maturing variety is June 20.

Guide to vegetable planting and approximate harvest period



Planting times and approximate dates to harvest for central Iowa. Dates for southern Iowa about 1 week earlier; northern Iowa about 1 week later. Factors that cause variation in planting and harvesting times: lateness of spring, maturity of vegetables, onset of hot weather, fall frost date, average temperatures, wetness, dryness, etc.

Period during which crop can be planted

... and justice for all

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