



FALL PLANTING GUIDE

The time to plant vegetables is based on the weather. Plant crops that are susceptible to cold early enough in the fall so that they mature before the first freezing weather.* Cold-hardy crops, which can withstand all but the coldest of weather conditions, are usually planted much later.

If a frost occurs earlier than the average date, some of the less frost-tolerant plants may be damaged, and some of the harvest may be lost. You can minimize this problem by preventing heat from escaping by covering the garden with a light blanket, a clear plastic shower curtain or a row cover that you can buy.

Some crops with special considerations are noted on the chart and explained below:

Garlic is grown by dividing a head into individual cloves and planting each one. Onions can be grown by seed; however, they are usually planted as “sets,” or small onions, in late fall to early winter. Potatoes are grown by planting “seed” potatoes, which are sections of large potatoes that have been cut into chunks including an “eye,” or node. The new growth will emerge from these nodes.

T Transplants can be grown by either seed or transplant—you may want to do both. Tomatoes are not included in the seed list. They should be grown from transplants in the fall, unless you start them from seed in midsummer. Plant transplants so that the root ball is completely covered with a soil layer no more than ¼-inch thick. If the root ball is left exposed, it may wick water into the air away from the plant, and the plant may dry out and die.

* The recommended planting dates can vary greatly depending on where you live. Contact your county Extension office for information to complete your Fall Planting Chart.