

HATCH PATCH FACT SHEET

FALL PLANTING OF VEGETABLES

By midsummer many early season vegetables such as peas, spinach, radishes and maybe beans are harvested. This area should not remain bare and idle. Stretch the use of your garden area by planting short season and cool weather crops. Short season crops are those that mature in 65-70 days. Cool weather crops include leafy vegetables, root crops and cole crops. These vegetables produce the highest quality when they mature in cooler weather and will survive the frosts of early fall.

Soil preparation is an important part of planting a fall garden. First, remove dead plants including the roots from the area to be planted. Second, as you spade or rototill well, fertilize the area by broadcasting a complete fertilizer such as 6-10-10 at about 1 pound per 100 square feet. Good quality compost or organic fertilizers may also be used.

These fertilizers will be more efficiently used if it is banded; that is, placed in a concentration near the plant row. Make a furrow 2 1/2 - 3 inches deep with a hoe corner. Place 1/3-1/2 cup of 6-10-10 or an equivalent amount of organic fertilizer per 10 feet of row in the furrow. Cover it and plant seeds at the proper depth two inches to the side of the fertilizer band. Don't mix the seeds with the fertilizer. Crop roots are quickly nourished by this fertilizer, but weeds between the rows aren't encouraged..

You may need to side dress a nitrogen fertilizer such as 1/2 cup of ammonium sulfate or equivalent high nitrogen organic fertilizer per 10 feet of row after 3-4 weeks of growth.

Cauliflower, broccoli and cabbage transplants may be started from seed about June 15th for setting in the garden mid-late July. By this time many crops will have been harvested. If the soil is bare in this area, you may seed these crops directly into the soil about July 5-10. Use this technique to save seed and tough decisions at thinning time: at the location you want the plant to mature, place 2 tablespoons 6-10-10 or organic nutrients 2-3 inches deep. Place 2-3 seeds two inches from the placed fertilizer about 1/2-3/4 inches deep. If more than one seed germinates, save the sturdiest plant by pinching off the others.

During hot, dry weather, germination of small seeds may be a problem and good stands hard to obtain. Some ideas: A) Use a light mulch of dry grass clippings. Watch daily and remove it as seedlings peek out of soil. B) Cover row with a 1x4 or 1x6 board. Be sure to take it off when seedlings reach the soil surface. C) Place the seeds in a furrow 1/2 inch deep. Cover the seed with sand or a prepared potting soil. You can keep soil moist without crusting. D) Cover the area with layer or two of a row cover fabric. Daily light misting will help insure success.

FALL GARDEN CALENDAR

	For Transplants	Days to Transplant	Planting Depth (inches)
June 15-30	Broccoli	28	1/2
	Cabbage	28	1/2
	Cauliflower	28	1/2
July 1-30	Direct Seed	Days to Harvest	Planting Depth Onches)
	Beets	50-63	3/4 - 1
	Broccoli	50-60	1/2-3/4
	Cabbage	50-70	1/2-2/4
	Cauliflower	60-70	1/2-3/4
	Green Onions	50-60	1/2-1
	Kohlrabi	50-60	1/2-3/4
	Parsnips	50-60	1/4-1/2
	Summer Squash	50-60	1-1 1/2
	Swiss Chard	40-50	3/4-1
	Sweet Com (1)	60-65	1-1/2
July 15-31	Beans	50-60	1 - 1 1/2
	Beets	50-63	3/4 - 1 1/2
	Broccoli	50-70	transplants
	Cabbage	50-70	transplants
	Cauliflower	50-70	transplants
	Carrots	50-70	1/4 - 1/2
	Cucumber (2)	55-60	1 - 1 1/2
	Green Onions	50-60	1/2 - 3/4
	Lettuce	30-40	1/4 - 1/2
	Peas	64-68	1 1/2-2
	Radishes	42-45	1/2-3/4
	Spinach	57-60	1/2 - 3/4
	Turnips	25-30	1/2 - 3/4
August 1-15	Beets	50-63	3/4 - 1 1/4
	Carrots	50-70	1/4 - 1/2
	Green Onions	50-60	1/2 - 1
	Kale	55-65	1/2 - 3/4
	Kohlrabi	55-70	1/2 - 3/4
	Lettuce	50-60	1/4 - 1/2
	Radishes	28-30	1/2 - 3/4
	White Turnips	30-40	1/2 - 3/4
	Overwintering		
	Broccoli	100-120	transplants
Cabbage	100-120	transplants	
Cauliflower	100-120	transplants	
Onions (3)	Harvest next June	1/2 - 1	

Footnotes:

- (1) You may be gambling, but try the shorter season varieties such as Earlivee, Precocious or Sugar Buns.
- (2) In case you need a few slicers for those late fall salads or earlier plantings have faded with the heat.
- (3) Variety selections limited. Short-day varieties such as Buffalo or Walla Walla Sweet are very mild and will mature in late June or early July.

Prepared by Duane Hatch, Retired OSU Horticulturist