



Sustainable
Landscape Solutions

Customer Information

Planting Guide for North Florida Vegetables

Crop	Planting Dates in N. FL ¹ outdoors	Yield per 10 ft (lbs)	Days to Harvest ²	Sun Needs	Plants per square foot	Spacing (inches) in rows	Seed Depth (in.)	Trans-plant Ability ³	Plant Family ⁴
Arugula	Sept-Mar	2.5	35-60	4+ hrs	4-9	3-4	¼	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Bean, bush	Mar-Apr Aug-Sept	4.5	45-60	6+ hrs	9	2-4	1 - 1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Bean, pole	Mar-Apr Aug-Sept	8	50-70	6+ hrs	8*	3-5	1 - 1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Bean, lima	Mar-Apr Aug	5	60-80	6+ hrs	4-6	3-6	1 - 1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Beet	Aug-Feb	7.5	50-70	6+ hrs	large 9 small 15	2-4	½ - 1	I	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Broccoli	Aug-Feb	5	75-90 (50-70)	4+ hrs	1	10-15	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Brussels Sprouts	Aug-Feb	10	90-120 (70-90)	4+ hrs	1	18-24	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Cabbage	Aug-Feb	12	85-110 (70-90)	4+ hrs	1	9-16	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Cantaloupe	Feb-Apr	15	85-110 (70-90)	Full Sun	1 per 2 squares*	20-36	½ - 1	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Carrot	Aug-Mar	10	70-120	6+ hrs	16	1-3	¼	II	(Carrot) Apiaceae
Cauliflower	Aug-Feb	8	75-90 (50-70)	4+ hrs	1	12-18	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Celery	Aug-Feb	15	75-90	6+ hrs	1-2	6-12	On surface	II	(Carrot) Apiaceae
Chinese cabbage	Aug-Feb	10	70-90 (60-70)	4+ hrs	1	14-18	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Collards	Aug-Feb	15	70-90 50-70	4+ hrs	1-2	12-24	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Corn, sweet	Feb-Apr	12	64-90	Full Sun	4	6-8	1 - 1½	III	(Grass) Poaceae
Cucumber	Feb-Apr July-Aug	10	40-65	Full Sun	2*	6-12	½ - ¾	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Eggplant	Feb-Mar Aug	20	90-115 (70-90)	Full Sun	1	18-40	½ - ¾	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae

Endive/ Escarole	Jan-Feb Aug-Oct	7.5	60-80	4+ hrs	1-2	14-16	¼	I	(Aster) Asteraceae
Kale	Aug-Feb	7.5	50-70	4+ hrs	1-2	8-12	¼ - ½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Kohlrabi	Sept-Mar	10	70-80 (50-55)	6+ hrs	4	3-5	½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Lettuce	Jan-Feb Sept-Oct	7.5	60-80	4+ hrs	4	8-12	¼	I	(Aster) Asteraceae
Malabar Spinach	May-Aug	15	30-45	6+ hrs	1*	12	¼	I	(Basella) Basellaceae
Mustard	Aug-Feb	10	40-50	4+ hrs	9	5-10	¼ - ½	II	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Okra	Mar-June	7	60-70	Full Sun	1	4-10	½ - 1	III	(Hibiscus) Malvaceae
Onion, Bulbing	Sept 15- Nov 15	10	100-130	6+ hrs	9	4-6	¼ - ½	III	(Lily) Liliaceae
Onion, Bunching (Green and Shallots)	Aug-Mar	10	50-75 (green) 75-100 (shallot)	6+ hrs	16	2 (green) 6-8 (shallot)	¼ - ½	III	(Lily) Liliaceae
Pea, Snow or English	Jan-Mar	4	60-80	6+ hrs	8*	2-6	1 - 1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Pea, southern	Mar-July	8	75-90	6+ hrs	4-5*	2-6	1 - 1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Pepper	Feb-Mar July-Aug	5	90-100 (65-75)	Full Sun	1	9-15	¼ - ½	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Potato, Irish pieces	Jan-Feb	15	85-110	Full Sun	1-4	5-10	---	II	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Potato, sweet	Mar-Jun	30	85-130	6+ hrs	2	10-12	---	I	(Morning Glory) Convolvulaceae
Pumpkin	Early July	30	80-100 (70-90)	Full Sun	1 per 2 squares*	36-60	1½ - 2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Radish	Sept-Mar	4	20-30	6+ hrs	16	1	¼	III	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Spinach	Sept-Mar	4	45-60	6+ hrs	9	2-6	½	II	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Squash, Summer	Feb-Apr Aug-Sept	15	40-50	Full Sun	1 per 2 squares*	12-24	1 - 1½	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Squash, Winter	Feb-Apr Aug-Sept	30	85-120	Full Sun	1 per 2 squares*	36-60	1½ - 2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Strawberry	Sept 15- Oct 15	9-12	(30-60)	6+ hrs	4	12-16	---	I	(Rose) Rosaceae
Swiss Chard	Sept-May	8-12	45-60	6+ hrs	4	6-12	¼ - ½	I	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Tomato	Feb-Apr July-Aug	2	90-110 (70-90)	Full Sun	1*	18-32	¼ - ½	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Turnip	Aug-Feb	15	40-60	6+ hrs	9	2-6	¼ - ½	III	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Watermelon	Feb-Apr	40	80-100 (60-90)	Full Sun	1 per 2 squares*	24-48	1½ - 2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae

*Supported by trellis. If you have a support that will hold the plant, the plant will hold the fruit. Grow tall crops on the north side of the garden to avoid shading the other crops.

¹ North = all of Florida north of State Road 40.

² Days from seeding to harvest. Values in parentheses are days from transplants to first harvest.

³ Transplant ability (the ability of a seedling to be successfully transplanted): I = easily survives transplanting; II = survives transplanting with care; III = only plant seeds or containerized transplants with developed root systems.

⁴ Rotate plant families. Avoid successively planting vegetables from the same family in the same area of the garden.

References

Adapted from Brown, S.P., D. Treadwell, J.M. Stephens and S. Webb, Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide, SP 103/VH021, Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Retrieved March, 2016, from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

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