



Sustainable
Landscape Solutions

Planting Guide for North Florida Vegetables

Crop	Planting Dates in N. Florida (outdoors) ¹		Yield per 10 ft (pounds)	Plants per 10 ft ²	Days to Harvest ³	Spacing (inches)		Seed depth (inches)	Transplant Ability ⁵	Plant Family ⁶
						Plants	Rows ⁴			
Arugula	Sept–Mar		2.5	30–40	35–60	3–4	10	¼	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Beans, bush	Mar–Apr Aug–Sept		4.5	30–60	45–60	2–4	18	1–1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Beans, pole	Mar–Apr Aug–Sept		8	24–40	50–70	3–5	36	1–1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Beans, lima	Mar–Apr Aug		5	20–40	60–80	3–6	18	1–1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Beets	Aug–Feb		7.5	30–60	50–70	2–4	12	½–1	I	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Broccoli	Aug–Feb		5	8–12	75–90 (50–70)	10–15	24	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Brussels Sprouts	Aug–Feb		10	5–7	90–120 (70–90)	18–24	24	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Cabbage	Aug–Feb		12	8–13	85–110 (70–90)	9–16	24	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Cantaloupes	Feb–Apr		15	4–6	85–110 (70–90)	20–36	60	½–1	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Carrots	Aug–Mar		10	40–120	70–120	1–3	10	¼	II	(Carrot) Apiaceae
Cauliflower	Aug–Feb		8	7–10	75–90 (50–70)	12–18	24	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Celery	Aug–Feb		15	10–20	75–90	6–12	18	On surface	II	(Carrot) Apiaceae
Chinese cabbage	Aug–Feb		10	7–9	70–90 (60–70)	14–18	14	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Collards	Aug–Feb		15	5–10	70–90 50–70	12–24	24	¼–½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Corn, sweet	Feb–Apr		12	15–20	64–90	6–8	28	1–1½	III	(Grass) Poaceae
Cucumbers	Feb–Apr July–Aug		10	10–20	40–65	6–12	48	½–¾	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Eggplant	Feb–Mar Aug		20	3–7	90–115 (70–90)	18–40	36	½–¾	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Endive/ Escarole	Jan–Feb Aug–Oct		7.5	8–9	60–80	14–16	18	¼	I	(Aster) Asteraceae
Kohlrabi	Sept–Mar		10	24–40	70–80 (50–55)	3–5	24	½	I	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae

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						Plants	Rows ⁴			
Lettuce	Jan–Feb Sept–Oct		7.5	10–15	60–80	8–12	18	¼	I	(Aster) Asteraceae
Mustard	Aug–Feb		10	12–24	40–50	5–10	12	¼– ½	II	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Okra	Mar–June		7	12–30	60–70	4–10	36	½–1	III	(Hibiscus) Malvaceae
Onions, Bulbing	Mid–Sept – Mid–Nov		10	30	100–130	4–6	14	¼–½	III	(Lily) Liliaceae
Onions, Bunching (Green and Shallots)	Aug–Mar		10	30	50–75 (green) 75–100 (shallots)	2 (green) 6–8 (shallots)	14	¼–½	III	(Lily) Liliaceae
Peas, Snow or English	Jan–Mar		4	20–60	60–80	2–6	12	1–1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Peas, southern	Mar–July		8	20–60	75–90	2–6	12	1–1½	III	(Bean) Fabaceae
Peppers	Feb–Mar July– Aug		5	8–13	90–100 (65–75)	9–15	15	¼–½	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Potatoes, Irish	Jan–Feb		15	12–24	85–110	5–10	36–42	3–4 (seed pieces)	II	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Potatoes, sweet	Mar–Jun		30	10–12	85–130	10–12	36	—	I	(Morning Glory) Convolvulaceae
Pumpkin	Early July		30	2–4	80–100 (70–90)	36–60	60	1½ –2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Radish	Sept– Mar		4	120	20–30	1	6	¼	III	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Spinach	Sept–Mar		4	20–60	45–60	2–6	12	½	II	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Squash, Summer	Feb–Apr Aug–Sept		15	5–10	40–50	12–24	36	1–1½	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Squash, Winter	Feb–Apr Aug–Sept		30	2–4	85–120	36–60	60	1½ –2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae
Strawberry	Sept 15– Oct 15		9–12	8–10	(30–60)	12–16	12	— — —	I	(Rose) Rosaceae
Swiss Chard	Sept–May		8–12	10–20	45–60	6–12	18	¼–½	I	(Beet) Chenopodiaceae
Tomatoes (supported)	Feb–Apr July–Aug		2	4–7	90–110 (70–90)	18–32	48	¼– ½	I	(Tomato) Solanaceae
Turnips	Aug–Feb		15	20–60	40–60	2–6	12	¼– ½	III	(Cabbage) Brassicaceae
Watermelon	Feb–Apr		40	3–5	80–100 (60–90)	24–48	60	1½ –2	III	(Squash) Cucurbitaceae

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						Plants	Rows ⁴			

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

² Use transplants (if appropriate) or buy the amount of seed needed to grow this many plants per 10 feet of row. Most seed packets state the number of seeds the packet contains.

³ Days from seeding to harvest: values in parentheses are days from transplants to first harvest.

⁴ Minimum distance between rows (when planting in rows). Row spacing can be reduced or ignored as long as plants are spaced correctly.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Rotate plant families = avoid successively planting vegetables from the same family in the same area of the garden.

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>.