



EDIBLE  
GARDENING  
SERIES

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# Summer Planting for Fall & Winter Vegetable Gardening

A little extra effort and planning during summer can result in an extension of your garden's productivity into winter. The key is attaining maturity before low-light checks growth, around the middle of October. Most plants won't develop new leaves or extend roots past that date. Winter becomes a holding pattern. Provide protection and vegetables will remain edible over a long period.

A little backward thinking helps, as some principles of summer planting are very different:

1. Start with a high degree of fertility; don't add extra fertilizer past mid-August.
2. Plan for good drainage, when the rains come raised beds are best.
3. Allow for extra space around plants to minimize disease.
4. In spring, cloudy, cold weather and cold soil means a slow start for vegetables. Summer's hot and sunny weather speeds early growth, but remember watering is essential.
5. If really late (August) take a chance on some late summer vegetables. Bush beans, peas, short-term corn could easily mature in October IF we get a sunny fall (think Global Warming).
6. Some vegetables are better in the fall; spring planted spinach and oriental greens rush to set seed, fall crops won't. Lettuce is sweeter too!
7. Check the Territorial Seed rack for special winter varieties.

*Please turn the page for late-season vegetable planting dates. ➔*

## SPECIFIC WEATHER INFORMATION:

Woodland, WA is USDA Zone 7b (5-10 degrees Fahrenheit)  
Sunset Zone 6

## SUGGESTED READINGS:

Growing Vegetable West of Cascade by Steve Solomon,  
2007, Sasquatch Books, Seattle, Washington.

Winter Gardening in the Maritime Northwest by Binda Colebrook,  
1977, Tilth Association, Arlington, Washington, some newer printings.

Territorial Seed Company, Winter Catalog, 2010,  
Cottage Grove, Oregon

## LATE SEASON VEGETABLE PLANTING DATES

### Summer Veggies:

Last sowing dates (these will not survive heavy frost)

Beans	July 1	Gourds	June 15	Parsley	July 1
Corn	July 15	Melons	July 1	Pumpkins	June 15
Cucumbers	July 1	Okra	June 15	Squash	July 1

### Short Maturity Vegetables:

Direct sow the seeds of Beets, Carrots, Kale, Lettuce, Swiss Chard, Spinach and Peas in June/July to mature in early Fall.

### Cabbage Family:

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards and Chinese Cabbage

Start Transplants: June 15 – August

Plant Out: August through September

Harvest: Late Fall to Early Spring

Crop	Plant	Harvest
Arugula	August – September	All Winter and Spring
Beets	July	All Winter
Carrots	June – July, September	All Winter and Spring
Corn Salad*	August – September	Spring
Endive*	July – August	All Winter
Kale	June – July	All Winter and Spring
Kohlrabi	July – August	All Winter and Spring
Lettuce*	August – September	Fall and Winter
Onion Seed	July – August	Next Year: May – June
Parsnips	June – July	All Winter
Peas/Fava	September – October	Spring
Radishes	September – October	All Winter and Spring
Spinach*	July – August	Fall and Early Winter
Swiss Chard*	June – July	Fall and Early Winter
Turnips	July – August	All Winter and Spring
Garlic	Late September – October	Next Year: Mid-Summer
Shallot Bulbs	Late September – October	Next Year: Mid-Summer

\*Cover over winter for longer harvest and protection.

### Specific Vegetable Needs:

Carrots and Beets:

Plant in at least 8 inches of loose well-drained soil, no fresh manure.

Lettuce (and some Greens):

Won't germinate in hot soil, raise as transplants or provide shade.

Plant a few seeds every two weeks for continuity.

Cabbage Family:

Develop sweetness after the first frost, waxy leaves hold well over winter.

Garlic and Shallots:

Plant in fall.