



SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

SEASONAL GROWING GUIDE





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Follow this guide to help plant and grow throughout the year!



**ADDITIONAL
PLANTING
RESOURCES**

UG Extension
Planting Guide

QUICK TIPS

- Gently water your garden at least once per day for about 2 weeks after you plant. The top of the soil needs to stay moist for seeds to sprout.

GARDENING DEFINITIONS

- Sow: Planting seeds in the ground.
- Thin: Once seeds start to sprout, thin them by gently removing some sprouts. This gives individual plants more space to grow.
- Perennial: Plants that live for many years.

SOIL FERTILITY

- We recommend using an organic fertilizer every 30 days.
- Spread approximately 3 tablespoons of organic fertilizer at the base of plants in each garden bed. (do not sprinkle on leaves and stems). Water fertilizer into the soil.
- Store fertilizer in a cool, dry location, out of direct sunlight. Protect from extreme temperatures.

GARDEN KEY:



Days Until Maturity



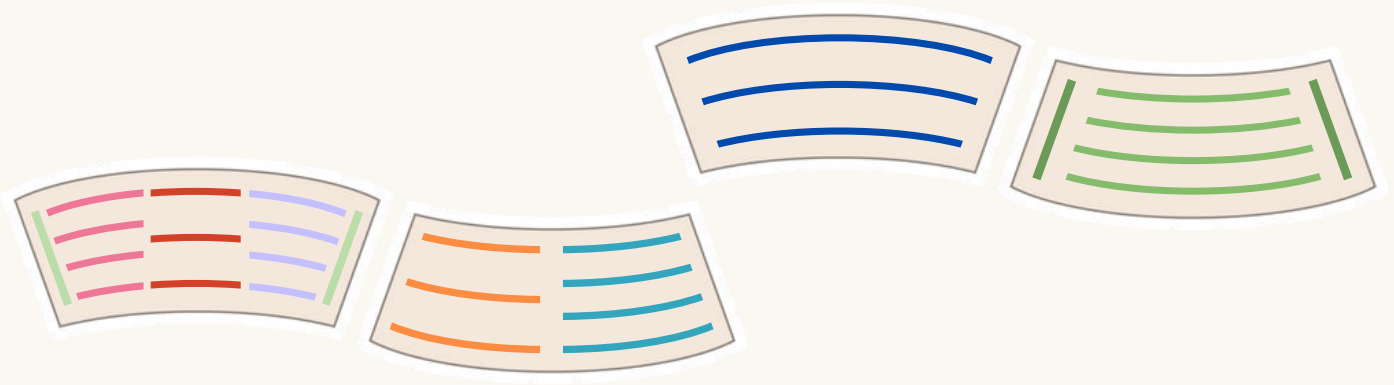
Seed Spacing















Seed Depth

WINTER GARDEN PLAN

PLANT IN OCTOBER (BEFORE OCTOBER 15)



GARDEN KEY			
 Lettuce Seeds	55 Days	Sow: 4" Thin: 6"	1/4"
 Parsley	75 Days	Sow: 1/3"	1/4"
 Collard Seeds	55 Days	Sow: 3" Thin: 12"	1/2"
 Spinach Seeds	30 Days	Sow: 1"	1/2"
 Bok Choy	75 Days	Sow: 3" Thin: 12"	1/4"
 Beet Seeds	55 Days	Sow: 1" Thin: 3"	1/2"
 Radish Seeds	30 Days	Sow: 2"-4"	1/2"
 Green Onion Seeds	65 Days	Sow: 1/4"	1/4"
 Cilantro	50 Days	Sow: 1/2"	1/2"

WINTER PLANT GUIDE

Harvest may vary due to your local environmental factors (cold, heat, light, water) and the health and care of your plants.

Collard

- Snap or snip outer leaves as they attain a suitable size (5-10").

Beet

- Harvest when roots reach desired size, wash, and use fresh or store in bunches
- Weather fluctuations will cause white rings in the roots known as zoning.

Lettuce

- Grown as baby leaves cut 1" above the ground as they grow to a harvestable size (3-5").
- Grown as head lettuce, cut at the base.

Radish

- For mild, prime radishes, they should be grown rapidly with plenty of moisture and harvested within a few days of maturity (roots may become tough, pithy, and too spicy if not).

Spinach

- Harvest when leaves reach the desired size in 3-5 weeks, depending on the time of year and speed of growth.

Spinach

- From seed, they will be ready to harvest in 45 days.
- You can harvest earlier for more tender leaves, or later for tougher leaves.
- Cut at the base of the stem, just above the roots to harvest.

Green Onion

- Thin to about an inch apart only if a large diameter is needed.
- Keep well cultivated so that plants receive maximum light.

Parsley

- Clip leaves when needed, parsley can be used either fresh or dried.

Cilantro

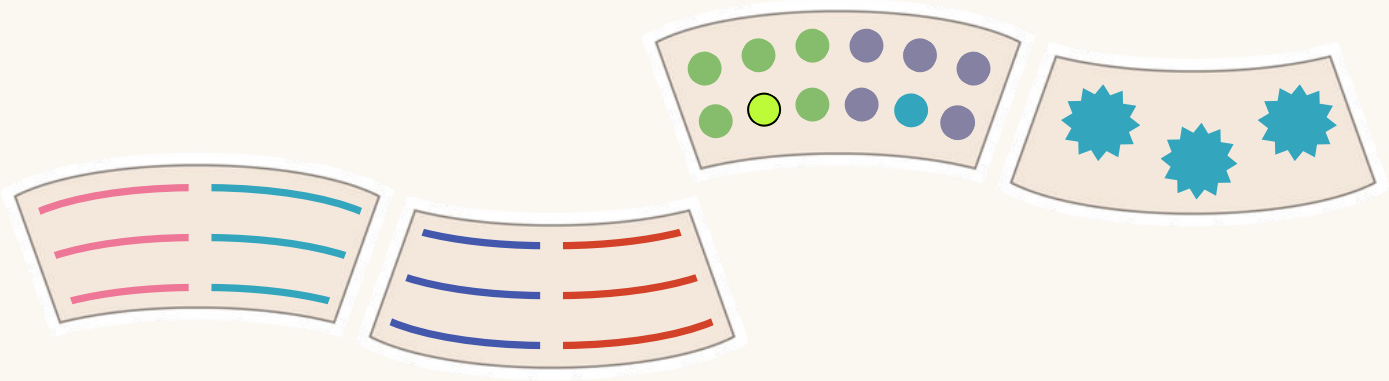
- Leaves may be harvested once the plants have become established and before flowering begins.
- The immature seeds are sweet and fresh and can be harvested after they form on the flowers, until they become brown and dry.



SPRING GARDEN PLAN

FIRST PLANTING: FEBRUARY 15 - MARCH 15

SECOND PLANTING: MARCH 15 - MAY 1



GARDEN KEY



Feb 15 - Mar 15



Carrot Seeds

75 Days

Sow: 1"
Thin: 2"

1/4"



Turnip Seeds

40 Days

Sow: 1"
Thin: 3"

1/2"



Collard Seeds

55 Days

Sow: 3"
Thin: 12"

1/2"

After March 15



Pepper Seedling

50 Days

Plant: 12"



Eggplant Seedling

70 Days

Plant: 12"



Zucchini

50 Days

Sow: 2 Seeds: 3"
Thin: 1"

2"



Bush Bean Seeds

50 Days

3"

1"



Oregano

60 Days
Perennial

Plant: 12"



Thyme

60 Days
Perennial

Plant: 12"

SPRING PLANT GUIDE

Harvest may vary due to your local environmental factors (cold, heat, light, water) and the health and care of your plants.

Zucchini

- Once plants begin to produce, harvest 2-3 times per week.
- Cut or gently twist off fruits when they have reached the desired size.

Pepper

- Pick the first peppers promptly when they reach full size to encourage further fruit set.
- Sweet peppers can be harvested green or left to mature to turn red, yellow, or whatever color they will become.

Eggplant

- Clip fruit stem with shears.
- Pick fruits of the desired size regularly to encourage further production.

Bush Bean

- Pick regularly to encourage more beans to grow.
- Plants benefit from increased watering when they are flowering and fruiting.

Carrot

- Thin plants that are less than 1" apart and keep them well-weeded.
- Carrots can be slow to start. Keep them well-watered until they are at least 4" tall with several leaves.
- Harvest when root tops reach a desired size.
- Wash and use fresh or store in bunches.

Collard

- Snap or snip outer leaves when they attain suitable size (5-10").

Turnip

- When the top of the turnip root reaches 2" in diameter, harvest by pulling the entire plant out of the ground.
- Turnip greens can be harvested and eaten just as often as the root. You can harvest up to 1/3 of the leaves before the root is ready for harvest without damaging the growth of the root.

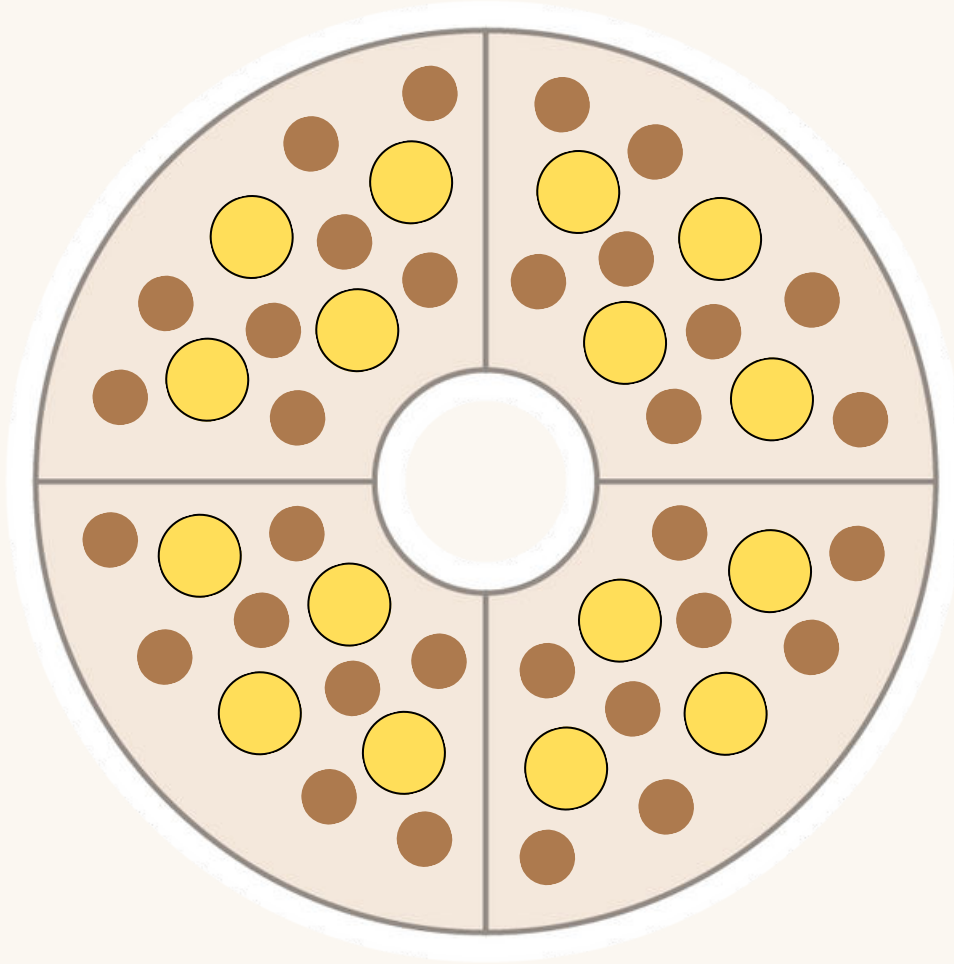
Oregano and Thyme (Perennial Herbs)

- Harvest up to 1/3 of the plant at a time.
- Cut back to 4-5" above the ground and remove older, woody plant parts at the end of each winter.
- Perennial herbs can become woody and need to be divided or replaced after a few years.



SUMMER COVER CROP

PLANT JUNE 15 - 30



GARDEN KEY



Cowpeas

25-55 Days

Sow: 10"

1/2"



Sunflower Seeds

65 Days

Sow: 12"

1"

SUMMER PLANT GUIDE

Harvest may vary due to your local environmental factors (cold, heat, light, water) and the health and care of your plants.

Cowpeas

- Cowpeas are great at smothering weeds and adding nitrogen to the soil.
- To grow cowpeas for soil nutrients, cut off the plants when they begin to flower and leave the roots in the soil to break down.
- If you would like to grow them to eat, cowpeas can be harvested in 8-12 weeks.

Sunflower

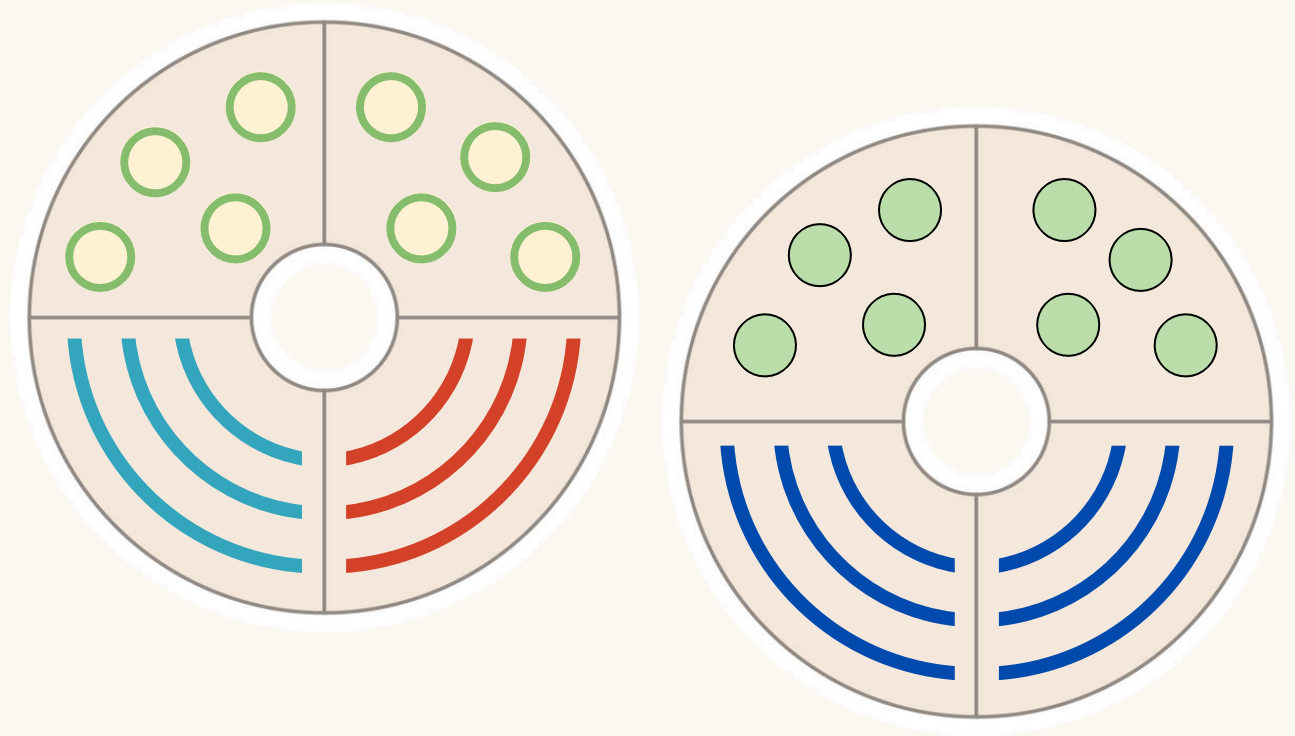
- Flowers can be harvested May through June, when color first shows or left to attract birds and pollinators.
- Seeds can be harvested once they are fully formed and seed heads start to dry.
- If saving, seeds hang to dry indoors to protect them from birds and squirrels.



FALL GARDEN PLAN

FIRST PLANTING: BEFORE AUGUST 15

SECOND PLANTING: BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER



GARDEN KEY



August 15



Cucumber Seeds

30 Days

Sow: 1'

1/2"

September



Collard Greens Seed

75 Days

Sow: 4"
Thin: 12"

1/2"



Beet Seeds

55 Days

Sow: 1"
Thin: 3"

1/2"



Turnip Seeds

40 Days

1"

1/2"



**Broccoli or Cauliflower
Seedlings**

65 Days

Plant 12"

FALL PLANT GUIDE

Harvest may vary due to your local environmental factors (cold, heat, light, water) and the health and care of your plants.

Cucumber

- Pick daily once fruit bearing begins and fruits are mature.
- The more frequently you pick, the more fruit the plants will produce.

Collard

- Snap or snip outer leaves when they attain suitable size (5-10").

Beet

- Harvest when roots reach desired size, wash, and use fresh or store in bunches
- Weather fluctuations will cause white rings in the roots known as zoning.

Turnip

- When the top of the turnip root reaches 2" in diameter, harvest by pulling the entire plant out of the ground.
- Turnip greens can be harvested and eaten just as often as the root.
- You can harvest up to 1/3 of the leaves before the root is ready for harvest without damaging the growth of the root.

Broccoli

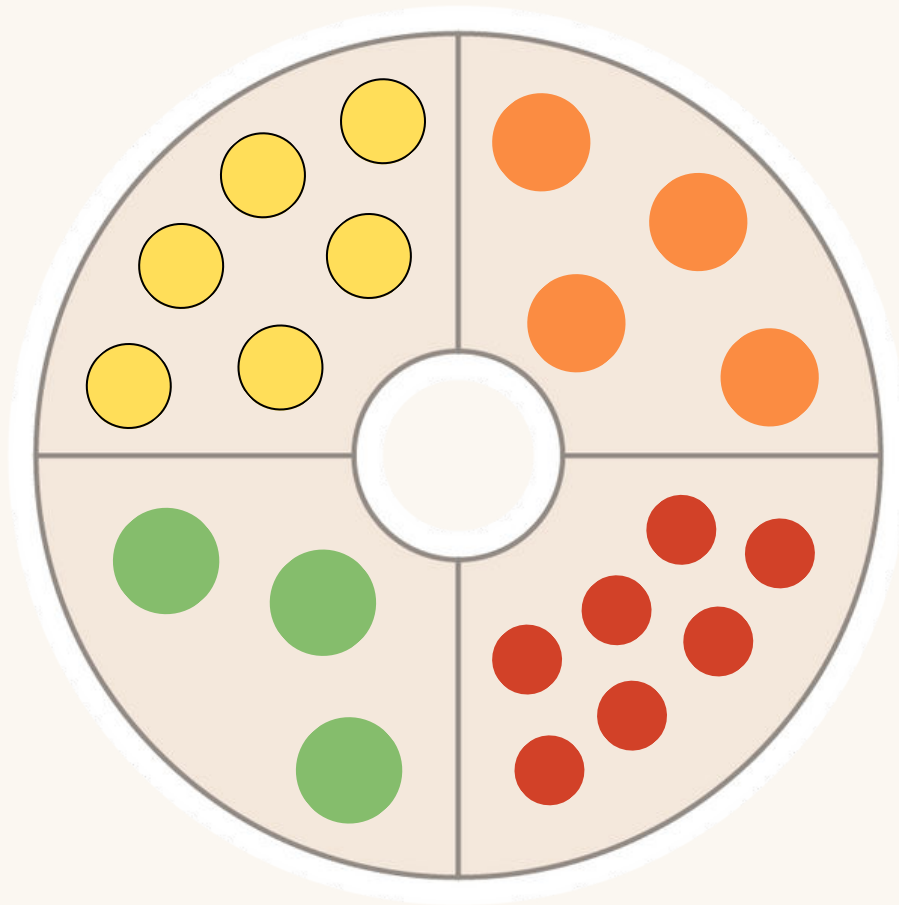
- Cut center head before flower buds open. Harvest side shoots regularly to encourage continued growth.








Cauliflower

- Cut heads when the desired size is obtained but before the buds/curds become loose.



ADDITIONAL IDEAS



GARDEN KEY				
 Sweet Potato Slips Plant in April	90-110 Days	Plant: 12-18"	4"-6"	
 Potatoes Plant in April	70-90 Days	70-90 Days	6"-8"	
 Tomatoes Plant in April or May	70-90 Days	Plant: 18"		
 Strawberries Plant in October	Perennial	12'		

ADDITIONAL PLANT GUIDE

Harvest may vary due to your local environmental factors (cold, heat, light, water) and the health and care of your plants.

Sweet Potato

- Sweet potatoes are planted from slips that grow from a sweet potato.
 - Slips are shoots grown from mature potato plants that are used to grow new potatoes.
- Order slips in the early winter to have them available in early spring to plant.
- Plant slips in the late afternoon or evening as soon as you receive them and water well.
- They are ready to harvest after about 100 days.

Potato

- Plant seed potatoes with most of the eyes facing up.
- Once plants are about 8" tall, gently mound soil up around the plants and mulch well.
- Potato leaves, stems, flowers and fruits are toxic, only eat the tubers.
- Potatoes are ready to harvest after plants flower and start to die back.

Tomatoes

- Start tomatoes from seedlings.
- There are 2 types of tomato plants.
 - Determinant, which grow to a certain size and produce most of its fruit at one time.
 - Indeterminant, which keep growing bigger and produce fruit over an extended period of time.
- We recommend determinant plants for Learning Gardens because their shorter vines are easier to manage.
- Support their long vines with a sturdy trellis (this makes a great engineering challenge). Tie up vines as they grow.
- Experiment with different varieties that come in different sizes, colors and shapes all with their own unique tomato flavors.

Strawberries

- Start strawberries from seedlings or plants that have been freshly dug from another location.
- Mulch strawberries well with straw or hay to keep down weeds and help conserve moisture.
- Strawberries are perennial and will grow back every year.
- Thin the runners to keep plants from getting crowded and producing lots of big berries. Share the plants you thin out with other gardeners.

