

Detroit, Michigan

# SEASONAL GROWING GUIDE



## GARDEN KEY:



Days Until Maturity



Seed Spacing



Seed Depth

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

### Quick Tips:

- Water your garden gently and frequently for about 2 weeks after you plant. The top of the soil needs to stay moist for seeds to sprout.

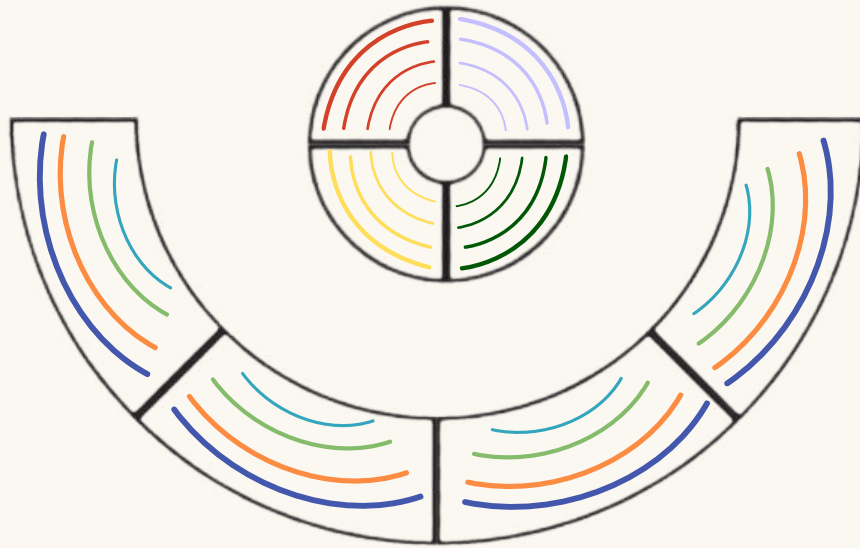
### Gardening Definitions:

- 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 only need to be planted once and will regenerate many times (for years even!)





























### Fertilizer:

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

# SPRING / FALL SEASON



## GARDEN KEY:

	<b>Collard Seeds</b>		<b>25-55 Days</b>		<b>Sow: 5" Thin: 10"</b>		<b>1/2"</b>
	<b>Kale Seeds</b>		<b>25-55 Days</b>		<b>Sow: 5" Thin: 10"</b>		<b>1/2"</b>
	<b>Lettuce Seeds</b>		<b>30 Days</b>		<b>4"-6"</b>		<b>1/4"</b>
	<b>Radish Seeds</b>		<b>30 Days</b>		<b>2"-4"</b>		<b>1/2"</b>
	<b>Chard Seeds</b>		<b>25-55 Days</b>		<b>Sow: 4" Thin: 6"</b>		<b>1/2"</b>
	<b>Bush Bean Seeds</b>		<b>50 Days</b>		<b>Sow: 3" Thin: 6"</b>		<b>1/4"</b>
	<b>Turnip Seeds</b>		<b>235 Days</b>		<b>2"-4"</b>		<b>1/2"</b>

# PLANT GUIDE

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

## Collard

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

- Snap or snip outer leaves as they attain a suitable size (5-10")
- Collard will produce leaves consistently into November until you see regular hard frosts

## Kale

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

- Snap or snip outer leaves as they attain a suitable size (5-10")
- Kale will produce leaves consistently into November until you see regular hard frosts

## Lettuce (baby-sized)

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

- Snip or cut leaves 1" above the ground as they grow to a harvestable size (3-5")
- Do not pull upwards and uproot the plant during harvest, new leaves will grow for multiple harvests

## Radish

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

- Radishes are adversely affected by hot, dry weather
- Sow any time during the season, beginning in early spring
- 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)

## Chard

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

- Cool and mild weather is preferred, though chard has some heat tolerance
- Seedlings can tolerate light frosts and mature plants can tolerate moderate frosts
- Swiss chard can overwinter in mild areas
- Cut or snap mature leaves individually, new leaves will grow for multiple harvests

## Bush Beans

### **Harvest Window: June-July**

- Easy to grow and adaptable to diverse soil and climate conditions
- Plant when daytime soil temperatures average at least 60°F (16°C) to avoid poor germination
- Inoculants can increase yields
- Sow every 2-3 weeks through midsummer for a continuous supply
- Pick regularly to encourage new pod set

## Turnip

### **Harvest Window: May-June**

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