Transition to Fall Vegetables



Agenda

- Planning
 - What to plant
 - Companion plants
 - When to plant
- Preparation
 - Obtaining seeds and plants
 - Site preparation
- Planting
 - Spacing
 - Read seed packet

What to Plant Considerations

- What do you like
- Time to harvest
- Space
 - Cabbage, brussel sprouts and cauliflower take more space than peas and greens
- See UGA Planting chart
 - uga.edu/extension/publications/files/html/C963/C96 3VegeChart.pdf

Cool Season Vegetables

Slow to mature

- Broccoli, brussle sprouts,cabbage, and collards cauliflower take two to four months
- Kale three months
- Onions, garlic, leeks won't be ready for harvest until mid to late spring
- Moderate time to mature
 - Peas, collards and beets one and half to two months
- Quicker to mature
 - Lettuce, spinach and bok choy one to one and half month
 - Carrots and radishes mature faster as well.

Companion Plants

- Onions, garlic and leeks are good companions for brassicas collards and carrots
- Peas and beans grow well with lettuce and spinach
- Radishes grow well with the brassicas and lettuce
- Beets grow well with brassicas and lettuce









When to Plant

- When you are done with summer plants
 - When they are finished producing
 - Disease
 - insects
 - Life span is over
- When you are ready to make a change
 - You don't have to make all the changes at the same time
- The weather is right for the plants you plan on planting, soil temperature
 - Lettuces and spinach need cooler temperature to germinate, read the seed packet









particularly well. This packet sows up to 124 feet.

When to sow outside: RECOMMENDED. 2 to 4 weeks before your average last frost date, and when soil temperatures reach 50°F, ideally 65°–80°F. Successive Sowings: Every 2 weeks up to 8 to 10 weeks before your average first fall frost date. Mild Climates: Sow in fall for cool-season harvest. When to start inside: Not recommended; roots sensitive to disturbance.

Special germination instructions: If growing exclusively for young greens, sow thickly at 3 seeds per inch, and do not thin out seedlings.

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OPEN POLLINATED AND UNTREATED



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Certified Organic
by the Colorado Dept. of Agriculture

Obtaining Seeds and Plants

- Some organic fall vegetable plants, perennials and a few trees are available for sale immediately after the presentation.
- Local retailers have a wide selection of seeds and plants, however, they may or may not be organic
- Seeds and plants can also be purchased on line from a variety of sources.
 - Shipping charges may be added to the cost, and all online sellers are not reliable



Site Preparation I

- Get a soil test
 - Can use one from the spring if general for vegetables
- Remove weeds
 - Pull the roots
 - Try not to spread the seeds if present
- Remove old plants
 - Do not compost if diseased
 - Pull out by the roots
- If disease or insects were an issue do not compost









Site Preparation II

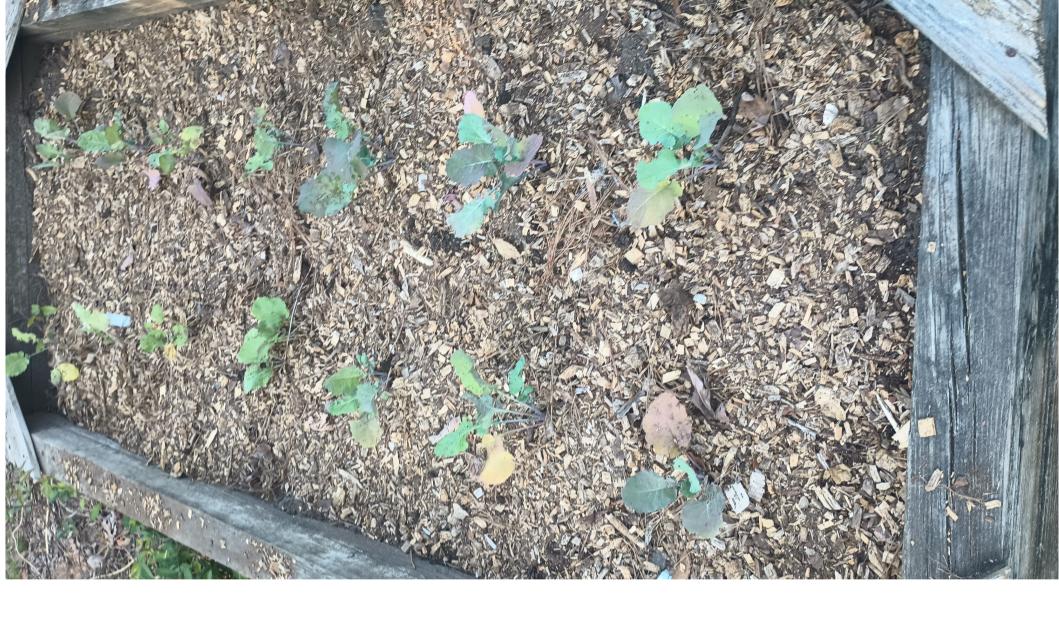
- Work old mulch into soil
 - May lower Ph. Ph should be 6.0 to 6.5
- If disease and or insects were an issue remove mulch
 - Do not compost
- Fertilize according to soil report
 - If soil report not available use a balanced fertilizer close to 10 10 10 one cup for a 4x8 plot
 - Work evenly into the soil





Planting

- Follow instructions on seed packet
- Set plants out with sufficient space.
 - Remember the mature size of the plants
- Water
 - Settles the soil
 - Reduces transplant shock to plants
- Mulch after setting out plants or after seeds have germinated.





Thank you

Questions