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Farm and Home Vegetable Garden

PLANTING PLAN

By A. G. B. BOUQUET, Horticulturist (Vegetable Crops)

THE home vegetable garden is valuable in providing large quantities of health-giving food, economically produced. Especially in times of emergency the production and use of a wide variety and ample supply of vegetables is very important in the living requirements of the family.

Among the 30 or more vegetables included in the accompanying garden plan are crops that supply healthful vitamins and minerals. By systematic planning, timely plantings, and continuous use of land, a garden can be an important factor in food production.

This bulletin offers the gardener a suggested planting plan for a vegetable garden. Such a plan is useful in considering (1) inclusion of all crops desired to be grown during the season, (2) suitable placement of each crop in the plan, (3) suggested amounts of crops to be grown for the average family, (4) suggested times of planting so that there are as few gaps in production and harvesting as possible, (5) continuous production of the garden area by successive cropping, and (6) saving time by deciding in advance of planting the placement and amounts of plantings for each vegetable.

The accompanying plan has been drawn up to fulfill approximately the needs of a family of five. Without changing the general character of the layout, it may be readily enlarged or reduced according to the size of the family and amount of land available. There will also be preferences for certain crops expressed in the individual gardener's plan.

Where climatic conditions such as short frost-free seasons or continuous cool temperatures prevail, certain vegetables will be omitted from the plan and the ground devoted to other more suitable crops.

Successive cropping, i.e., following early crops with later ones, can be carried on in all gardens, large or small, where soil moisture is sufficient for this practice.

"Plan the work and work the plan" is a sound adage in gardening.

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Oregon State System of Higher Education Federal Cooperative Extension Service Oregon State College Corvallis 24

SUGGESTED PLANTING PLAN

Farm and Home Vegetable Garden for a Family of Five

Approxi-

	Dates after crops approximate time of seeding or plant setting.
25'	50' 75' 100'
Asparagus (3/15-4/8*)	Asparagus
Asparagus	Rhubarb (3/15-4/1*)
Spinach (3/10-4/	15) followed by late Beets (6/15-7/1)
Lettuce (4/1-10*) followed by late Carre	Lettuce (seed 4/1) followed by late Carrots (5/26-6/10)
Peas $(3/10)$ followed by Celery $(6/20^{-3})$)
Peas (4/8) followed by late Cabbage (7/1	15*) Peas (4/20) followed by late Cabbage (7/10*)
Early Cabbage (3/25*) followed by Mustard	(9/1) Early Cabbage followed by Lettuce (8/15-)
Onions (sets 3/15) followed by Turnips (8	/10) Onions (4/10*) followed by Spinach (8/1-)
	Turnips (3/20-) followed by fall Spinach (9/1)
) Early Carrots (4/10) followed by Brussels Sprouts (7/10-) in (4/10-) followed by Rutabagas (8/15)
	diflower and Broccoli (4/25-5/1*) followed by Kohl-rabi (8/15-)
	Dinons (seed 4/10-15)
	Salsify (4/25)
	Bush Beans (5/15)
	Bush Beans (7/1)
Pole Beans (5/10)	Pole Beans (6/1-)
	Dry Beans (5/10)
	Comatoes (5/10-15*)
	Comatoes (5/10-15*)
	Cucumbers (5/10)
	Squash and Pumpkin (5/10)
	Squash and Pumpkin (5/10)
	/20*) Muskmelon (5/10)
	5/10)
	5/10)
	5/10) Sweet Corn (5/25) Sweet Corn (6/10)
	5/10) Sweet Corn (5/25) Sweet Corn (6/10)
	Potatoes

^{*} Date of setting out plants.

NOTES ON PLANTING PLAN

- 1. The dates inserted after the name of the crop represent approximate times of planting for western Oregon. They will be modified according to the conditions varying in different parts of the state and also according to individual seasons.
- 2. Attention is called to the dates marked with an asterisk. This mark denotes time of setting plants in the garden rather than date of seeding. All dates not thus marked represent time of seeding.
- 3. In a permanent garden site, it is desirable to have asparagus and rhubarb. If these vegetables are set apart from the annual garden, the place occupied by them in this plan may be filled by early potatoes.
- 4. If desired, an additional row or two of tomato plants may be set out, or they may be planted in place of an undesired vegetable in the planting plan.
- 5. Rows 3 to 12 inclusive constitute a part of the garden that can be double cropped. Provision is made in these rows for an early vegetable crop to be followed later by the succession crop.
- 6. In an unirrigated garden in which the soil moisture might be considerably used up by the early crops in rows 3 to 12 inclusive, it would be better to provide another area in the garden for several of the late crops where the soil moisture had been maintained by no previous cropping and by means of a good mulch. In an irrigated garden, double cropping of land can be readily carried on according to the plan above.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS ON THE VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTING PLAN

1. In the planting plan, successive seedings are provided for such crops as lettuce, peas, beans, spinach, root crops, and sweet corn. Four twenty-five foot plantings of lettuce, for example, sown in successive intervals of ten days or so, are more valuable than a hundred feet seeded at one time. Bean pods can be constantly derived from successive plantings of bush beans together with a planting or two of pole beans.

2. Sweet corn seed, planted at intervals as shown in the plan, should preferably be sown in block form to provide better pollina-

tion than when grown in long, single rows.

3. Spacings of land between rows depend largely on whether the vegetables are grown in a farm garden or in a more intensely cultivated garden where the amount of land is somewhat limited. In the farm garden it may be desirable to widen the spaces indicated between certain rows to permit a power cultivator or horse-drawn tools to do the inter-row tillage.

4. In the small garden, crops requiring wide spacing and making much vine growth should be eliminated. It may be desirable to exclude plantings of squash, melon, pumpkin, and possibly potato, in order to have space available for crops requiring comparatively little space and adapting themselves well to intensive gardening. In a large garden, practically every crop desired may be grown where climatic conditions permit.

5. After frost has killed the plants in rows 12 to 34 inclusive, the land should be sowed to a cover crop or soil improvement crop,

such as vetch, to be plowed under the following spring.

6. In dry farming areas every effort should be made to grow a good quantity of early vegetables before warm, dry weather hinders further production of garden crops.

7. Sufficient space should be devoted to the growing of certain vegetables that adapt themselves well to various forms of preservation such as canning, freezing, drying, or storing. These crops include tomatoes, asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, corn, onions, peas, potatoes, root crops, and squash.

8. Enough rhubarb plants should be in the garden so that a few hills can be dug up in the late fall and forced during the winter and early spring to produce early rhubarb. Spaces thus left can be filled by division of plants from other hills.

Other Publications Useful in Home Vegetable Growing

Extension Bulletin 487. Growing Fall and Early Winter Vegetables.

Extension Bulletin 551. Vegetable Insect Pest Control.

Extension Bulletin 587. The Farm and Home Vegetable Garden.

Extension Circular 339. Vegetable Storage.

Extension Bulletin Club Series D-11. Vegetable Growing for 4-H Club Members.