

13th Street Nursery's VEGETABLE PLANT GUIDE

	WHEN TO PLANT	AMENDMENTS	COMPANIONS	WHAT TO AVOID	NOTES
Artichoke	February	In raised beds if possible. Plant outdoors when temperatures reach 50 degrees F. Zones 7 to 11.	Cucumbers, peas, and sunflowers.	Potatoes.	Apply an edible plant fertilizer every 2 to 3 weeks.
Asparagus	February	Allow ferns to die down in autumn. Cover with mulch for new shoots the following spring.	Basil, beets, carrots, dill, lettuce, marigold, nasturtiums, parsley, spinach and tomatoes.	Chives, garlic, and onions.	Perennial-prefers cool, frosty weather.
Beans	After last frost. May.	Compost.	Broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, marigold, melons, parsley, peas, potatoes, radish, squash, strawberries, rosemary, and tomatoes.	Basil, garlic, onion, hot peppers, and sunflower.	Fixes nitrogen in the soil.
Beets	Early spring and late summer.	Require high phosphorus, low nitrogen levels in soil.	Asparagus, broccoli, bush beans, cauliflower, lettuce, and onion.	Mustard greens and pole beans.	Grows best when temperatures are below 75°F.
Broccoli	After last frost. May.	Compost.	Broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, marigold, melons, parsley, peas, potatoes, radish, squash, strawberries, rosemary, and tomatoes.	Cabbage, cauliflower, grapes, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Apply Sluggo snail and slug solution at a distance from plants in early spring, as soon as they are first noticed.
Brussel Sprouts	Early spring and late summer.	Takes 80 days to mature.	Dill, lettuce, radish, sage, spinach, and turnips.	Tomatoes.	Add mulch to retain moisture during hot months. May require addition of Boron to soil. Fertilize once per month.
Cabbage	Early spring and late summer.	Uses a lot of nitrogen so add large amount of compost to soil prior to planting.	Beans, celery, cucumber, dill, kale, lettuce, onion, potatoes, sage, spinach, thyme, and rosemary.	Broccoli, cauliflower, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Add mulch to retain moisture during hot months. Fertilize once per month.
Cantaloupe	After last frost. May-June. Consistent 70 degree temps	Add several inches of compost to the soil and add additional compost during the growing season	Catnip, corn, dill, nasturtium, and potatoes.	Potatoes.	Require a steady flow of water. Melons require sugar which is provided by the leaves.
Carrots	Early spring and late summer.	Deep tilling or raised beds. Organic material.	Beans, chives, lettuce, onion, peas, radish, rosemary, sage, and tomatoes.	Dill, fennel, kohlrabi, parsley, and parsnips.	Keep surface of soil slightly moist to avoid a crust forming. Add ammonium nitrate.
Cauliflower	Early spring and late summer.	Apply organic mulch to plants to help retain water.	Beans, beets, celery, chives, cucumber, sage, and thyme.	Broccoli, cabbage, chive, garlic, nasturtiums, strawberries, and tomatoes.	
Celery	Early spring and late summer.	Soak seeds and add compost.	Beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, leeks, potatoes, spinach, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Corn.	Add plenty of water throughout the growing season, and mulch to retain moisture.
Collards	Early spring and late summer.	Blood meal, cottonseed meal, or composted manure.	Beets, bush beans, celery, chamomile, cucumber, dill, garlic, marigolds, mint, nasturtiums, onions, potatoes, rosemary, sage, and thyme.	Grapes, pole beans, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Add plenty of water throughout the growing season, and mulch to retain moisture.
Corn	After last frost. Late May.	2 to 4" compost.	Beans, cucumbers, lettuce, melons, peas, potatoes, squash, and sunflowers.	Tomatoes.	Water and fertilize often.
Corn, Sweet	After last frost. Late May-June.	Aged manure.	Beans, cucumbers, lettuce, melons, parsley, peas, hot peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, squash, strawberries, sunflower, and zucchini.	Celery and tomatoes.	Water and fertilize often.
Cucumbers	After last frost. Late May.	2" organic matter worked 6-8" deep.	Artichoke, beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, lettuce, marigold, nasturtium, parsley, peas, pumpkin, radish, squash, sunflower, tomatoes, and zucchini.	Herbs, late potatoes, and melons.	Worm castings work in place of compost or manure. Prefer evening shade so grow alongside corn or sunflowers.
Eggplant	After last frost/late May. Consistent 60° temperatures.	May require staking.	Basil, beans, lettuce, marigold, peas, peppers, potatoes, spinach, and tomatoes.		Add plenty of water throughout the growing season, and mulch to retain moisture.
Garlic	Fall, 6-weeks prior to first frost.	Cover garlic rows with mulch. Fall use low-nitrogen, spring use high-nitrogen.	Fruit trees, lettuce, potatoes, raspberries, roses, and tomatoes.	Beans, cauliflower, and peas.	Deters Japanese beetles, loopers, aphids and snails. Should plant near fruit trees and roses.
Gourds	After last frost/late May.	Fairly drought tolerant. Add compost or worm castings to soil.	Broccoli, catnip, dill, marigolds, and radishes.		Dried and used for many decorative items.

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Kale	3 to 4 weeks before last frost in Spring and 6 to 8 weeks before first frost in Fall.	Mulch with garden compost to keep soil moist.	Cabbage, dill, marigold, nasturtium, potatoes, rosemary, and sage/ aromatic herbs.	Pole beans, strawberries and tomatoes.	
Kohlrabi	Early spring and late summer.		Bush beans, beets, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onion, and potatoes.		Add high-nitrogen fertilizer as needed.
Leeks	Early spring and late summer.	Add 4 to 6" of organic material to soil-heavy nitrogen feeders.	Carrots, celery, and onion.		Add high-nitrogen fertilizer as needed.
Lettuce	Early spring and late summer.	Loose, organic soil. Succession planting, every 2 to 3 weeks provides lettuce throughout the year.	Asparagus, beets, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrot, chive, corn, cucumber, garlic, eggplant, onion, peas, potatoes, pumpkin, radish, spinach, squash, strawberries, sunflower, and tomatoes.	Broccoli.	Summer crops grow in the shade of other plants. Fall crops grow upright varieties to avoid direct contact with soil.
Melons	After last frost/ late May-June.	Hills provide good drainage and hold heat longer. Use composted manure or plant directly into compost piles.	Corn, nasturtium, peas, radishes, sunflowers, and tomatoes.	Cucumbers and potatoes.	Require a steady flow of water. Melons require sugar which is provided by the leaves.
Mustard Greens	Early spring and late summer.	Require 2" of water each week during dry months.	Alfalfa crop covers, fruit trees, grapes, and legumes (peas).	Turnips.	Stimulates growth of companion plants.
Okra	After last frost/late May (75°F temps).	Soak seeds 12 hours before planting. Harvest pods when they are 3 to 4" long.	Melons, cucumbers, sweet peppers, and eggplant.		Grows to 5' tall and provides beautiful hibiscus-type flowers.
Onion	March to April and November to January.	Plant early for larger bulbs. Keep soil consistently moist.	Beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, chamomile, dill, leek, lettuce, kohlrabi, marigold, parsley, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, spinach, squash, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Asparagus, beans, peas, and sage.	May harvest green onion stalks from bulbs.
Peas	Late March. Temps consistently around 45 degrees.	Soak seeds in water for 24 hours before planting.	Beans, broccoli, carrot, chive, corn, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, melons, mint, parsnips, parsley, potatoes, radish, sweet peppers, spinach, squash, strawberries, and tomatoes.	Garlic, grapes, onion, and late potatoes.	
Peppers, Hot	After last frost, late May/65°F.	Acidic soil, 5.5 to 5.8 pH. Add sulfur as needed (matchsticks in planting hole are sometimes used). The less acidic the soil is, the less hotness in the peppers.	Basil, cucumbers, lettuce, oregano, parsley, rosemary, spinach, squash, and tomatoes.	Beans and broccoli.	Require a steady flow of water, 1 to 1.5" per week. Fish emulsion or compost tea will regulate yellow leafing.
Peppers, Sweet	After last frost/ late May.	The more often you water the sweeter your peppers will taste.	Basil, geraniums, lettuce, parsley, petunia, spinach, and tomatoes.		Require a steady flow of water, 1 to 1.5" per week. Fish emulsion or compost tea will regulate yellow leafing.
Potatoes	Early spring (Feb) and late summer (Aug). Requires 100-120 days.	Before planting expose seed potatoes to light to start shoots growing.	Basil, beans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, chamomile, corn, eggplant, garlic, kale, lettuce, marigold, nasturtium, parsley, peas, petunia, radish, spinach, and thyme.	Apples, asparagus, cantaloupe, carrot, cherries, cucumbers, fennel, nightshade families, onion, pumpkin, raspberry, rosemary, squash, sunflower, and tomatoes.	Regular watering. Petunias attract beneficial insects. Herbs enhance tuber flavor.
Pumpkin	After last frost/ late May.	Regularly add manure.	Beans, corn, cucumber, dill, hot peppers, lettuce, marigold, melons, mint, nasturtium, onion, oregano, and spinach.	Artichokes and potatoes.	Lots of water.
Radish	Early spring and late summer.	Temperatures between 50 and 60°F.	Beans, beets, carrots, cucumber, lettuce, melons, nasturtium, peas, spinach, squash, and tomatoes.		
Spinach	Early spring and late summer.	Manure one week before planting.	Asparagus, bean, broccoli, celery, dill, eggplant, lettuce, onion, peas, squash, strawberries, tomatoes, peppers, brussel sprouts, cabbage, and radish.	Potatoes.	
Squash	Early spring and late summer.	Regularly add manure.	Corn, nasturtium, marigold, oregano, dill, bean, cucumber, mint, spinach, lettuce, onion, watermelon, hot peppers, and melons.	Artichokes and potatoes.	Lots of water
Strawberries	Late spring.	Soil pH must be between 5.5 and 6.5. Raised garden beds with correct soil pH is recommended.	Beans, lettuce, spinach, celery, corn, peas, potatoes, thyme, and onion.	Broccoli, cabbage family, and tomatoes.	Plant with crown at soil surface.

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Sunflowers	May/2 weeks before last frost.	Harvest seeds by cutting off the head and hang in a warm, dry location for several weeks. Store in an airtight glass jar in refrigerator.	Corn, cucumber, and watermelon.	Pole beans and potatoes.	Add slow release granular fertilizer to soil. Too much nitrogen will delay flowering. Tall varieties may require staking until stalk becomes thick enough to hold the weight.
Sweet Potatoes	After last frost/late May.	Rich compost but not high in nitrogen	Beans both pole and bush, beets, dill, oregano, parsnips, potatoes, and summer savory.	Squash (competes for growing space).	Very frost-sensitive.
Swiss Chard	Early spring and late summer.	Successive planting every 10 days.	Cabbage, carrot, lettuce, onion, and peas.		Add plenty of water throughout the growing season, and mulch to retain moisture.
Tomatoes	After last frost/late May.	Add manure to soil two weeks before planting. Continue to feed plants with compost, manures, fertilizers during the growing season. Bury 2/3 of the stem when planting.	Asparagus, basil, beans, carrot, cucumber, celery, garlic, lettuce, marigold, nasturtium, onion, parsley, peas, spinach, thyme, sage, peppers, mint, corn, borage, dill, melons, radish, and garlic.	Broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, corn, cauliflower, dill, fennel, kale, potatoes, rosemary, and strawberries.	Requires 1 inch of water each week.
Turnips	Early spring and late summer.	Feed them with a liquid fertilizer such as fish emulsion. Harvest greens when nighttime temperatures are in the 40's.	Carrots, radishes, and peas.	Knotweed and mustard greens.	Add plenty of water throughout the growing season, and mulch to retain moisture.
Watermelon	Plant 2 weeks after last frost (70 to 80°F).	Hills provide good drainage and hold heat longer. Use composted manure or plant directly into compost piles.	Corn, peas, cucumbers, squash, pumpkin, nasturtium, sunflower, radish, tomatoes, marigold, and oregano.	Cucumbers and potatoes.	Apply a balanced fertilizer high in nitrogen. Initially requires a lot of water.
Zucchini	After frost (60°F).	Regularly add manure. Zucchini like consistently moist soil, watered from below.	Beans, corn, cucumbers, dill, lettuce, marigold, melon, mint, nasturtium, oregano, peppers, spinach, squash, and tomatoes.	Potatoes.	Add compost tea when flowers emerge. Spinach enriches the soil.