

Succession Planting

(<https://www.farmersalmanac.com/what-succession-planting>)

1. Staggered Planting

The whole garden is not planted at the same time. Parts are left to allow planting more of the same a few weeks later. This way you don't get the harvest all at the same time.

2. Harvest-and-Sow

Different crops are grown in the same space all season. Once one crop is harvested another is sown.

3. Companion Planting Intercropping

Grow 2 different crops at the same time with different maturity rates. Fast maturing crops are harvested to free up space for slower maturing crops. It is important to make sure that the crops are good companions. (carrots and radish)

4. Same Crop, Different Varieties & Maturity Dates

Planting several varieties of the same crop, each with different maturity times, offers a continuous supply throughout the season but planting at the same time. (ex early, mid, and late season cabbage)

Tips For Successful Succession Planting

- Planning essential.
- Grow new transplants ahead of planting time for new crops.
- Short maturity vegetables that you would remove and replant: Beets, Spinach, Bush Beans, Summer squash, Lettuce, Turnips, Mustard, Radishes, Greens, Green onions, Kohlrabi, Bok choy.
- Full season vegetables that you would leave until frost: Cucumbers, Pole beans, Peppers, Carrots, Tomatoes, Rutabaga, parsnip, Kale, Swiss chard, Squash.
- Full season vegetables that you may want to remove and replace: Broccoli, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, onions, garlic
- Vegetables that do well with succession plantings include arugula, basil, beets, Bok Choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, chard, cilantro, collards, fennel, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, parsley, parsnips, radishes, spinach, and turnips.