

Seed Starting Calendar

Heirloom Varieties — What to Plant & When

 Start Indoors  Direct Sow  Transplant Out

Seed Variety	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
FRUITING VEGETABLES							
Roma Tomatoes	In	In	Tr				
Jalapeño Peppers	In	In	Tr				
California Wonder Peppers	In	In	Tr				
Crimson Sweet Watermelon		In	In+S	S			
Pickling Cucumbers		In	S				
Dark Green Zucchini		In	S				
Jack-o-Lantern Pumpkin			S				
Luffa Sponge Gourd				S			
HERBS							
Large Leaf Basil		In	Tr				
Coriander (Cilantro)			In	S	S		
Parsley			In	S	S		
Catnip				S			
ROOT VEGETABLES							
Sugar Beets				S	S		
Bulls Blood Beets				S	S		
Snowball Turnips				S	S		
Scarlett Nantes Carrots				S	S		
LEGUMES & CORN							
Provider Green Bush Beans				S	S	S	
Sugar Lace Snap Peas			S				
Yellow Dent Corn				S			
LEAFY GREENS & BRASSICAS							
Utah Celery	In	In	Tr				

Butter Crunch Lettuce		In	S		S		
Red Russian Kale			S			S	
Long Island Brussels Sprouts	In	In	Tr				
White Bunching Onion				S			

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Monthly Breakdown — Spring & Summer

February — Start Indoors

Jalapeño Peppers

Start indoors, keep warm 78–85°F

California Wonder Peppers

Use a heat mat for best germination

Roma Tomatoes

8–10 weeks before last frost

Utah Celery

Long season crop — start early

Long Island Brussels Sprouts

Need full season, 90–100 days

March — More Indoor Starts

Roma Tomatoes

Last call for indoor starts

Large Leaf Basil

Wait until soil warms to transplant

Butter Crunch Lettuce

Or direct sow in mild climates

Crimson Sweet Watermelon

Use peat pots for transplanting

Pickling Cucumbers

Last indoor start or direct sow

Dark Green Zucchini

Big seeds, 1–2 per cell

April — Direct Sow Begins

Sugar Beets / Bulls Blood Beets

Sow 1" deep, thin to 3"

Snowball Turnips

Fast grower — 50–60 days

Scarlett Nantes Carrots

¼" deep in loose soil

Green Bush Beans

Soil 60°F+, direct sow only

Sugar Lace Snap Peas

Can sow before frost in Zone 5+

Yellow Dent Corn

Plant in blocks for pollination

May — Transplant Out

Tomatoes & Peppers

Harden off 1 week before planting

Utah Celery

Transplant when 4–6" tall

Brussels Sprouts & Kale

After all frost danger has passed

Jack-o-Lantern Pumpkin

Space 6' apart

Luffa Sponge Gourd

Needs trellis and long season

White Bunching Onion

Harvest fall or overwinter

June — Succession Planting

Green Bush Beans

Sow every 2 weeks for continuous harvest

Sugar Beets / Bulls Blood

Fall beets are sweeter

Scarlett Nantes Carrots

August–September harvest

Coriander (Cilantro)

Spring plants bolted — new crop

Butter Crunch Lettuce

Shade-tolerant summer plant

July–August — Fall Garden

Red Russian Kale

Overwinters in Zone 5+, sweetens after frost

Butter Crunch Lettuce

Fall crop tastes better than summer

Sugar Beets / Bulls Blood

Harvest before hard freeze

Snowball Turnips

Fast — ready before freeze

White Bunching Onion

Overwinters, harvest early spring

Succession planting: Sow beans, beets, carrots, and cilantro every 2–3 weeks from June through August. Each planting matures later, giving you a steady harvest all season.

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Trees, Quick Reference & Growing Tips

Tree Seeds — Year-Round Planning

Japanese Maple	Red Cedar	Southern Yew	Chinese Elm
Spring or Fall Fall preferred. Shade when young.	Fall Bare-root in dormant season.	Spring Slow grower. Good hedge plant.	Spring Drought-tolerant once established.

Plant trees where they will stay permanently. Most do not transplant well once roots establish. Dig deep, water well the first year, and mulch.

Quick Reference — At a Glance

Start Indoors	Direct Sow	Trees
Roma Tomatoes	Sugar Beets	Japanese Maple
Jalapeño Peppers	Bulls Blood Beets	Red Cedar
California Wonder Peppers	Snowball Turnips	Southern Yew
Large Leaf Basil	Scarlett Nantes Carrots	Chinese Elm
Utah Celery	Green Bush Beans	
Long Island Brussels Sprouts	Sugar Lace Snap Peas	
Butter Crunch Lettuce	Yellow Dent Corn	
Dark Green Zucchini	White Bunching Onion	
	Catnip, Coriander, Parsley	
	Red Russian Kale	
	Pickling Cucumbers	
	Dark Green Zucchini	
	Jack-o-Lantern Pumpkin	
	Crimson Sweet Watermelon	
	Luffa Sponge Gourd	

Key Growing Tips

Beans & Peas

Never transplant — sow directly. They hate root disturbance.

Corn

Plant in blocks (3+ rows), not single rows, for wind pollination.

Peppers

Need 78–85°F to germinate. Heat mat is worth it.

Carrots & Beets

Thin seedlings aggressively — crowding gives tiny harvest.

Cucumbers & Squash

Direct sow is easiest. If transplanting, use peat pots.

Cilantro

Bolts in heat. Succession sow every 3 weeks.

Kale

Fall-harvested kale is sweeter. Frost improves flavor.

Brussels Sprouts

Long season (90–100 days). Start early, harvest late.

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