

Table 3. Planting Guide: Suggested Varieties, Plant Family, Harvest Information, and Comments.

Variety (1)	Plant Family (2)	Transplantability (3)	Pounds yield per 100'	Days to Harvest (4)
WARM SEASON VEGETABLES				
Beans, bush				
Snap: Bush Blue Lake, Contender, Roma, Harvester, Provider, Cherokee Wax, Bush Baby, Tendercrop Shell: Horticultural, Pinto, Red Kidney	Leguminosae	III	45	50-60
Comment: Fertilizer at ½ rate used for other vegetables. Seed inoculation not essential most soils. Flowers self pollinated. Use shell beans green or dry. For color, try Purple Teepee and Burgundy				
Beans, pole				
Dade, McCaslan, Kentucky Wonder 191, Blue Lake	Leguminosae	III	80	55-70
Comment: See Beans, bush. Support vines. May be grown with corn for vine support.				
Beans, lima				
Fordhook 242, Henderson, Jackson Wonder, Dixie Butterpea, Florida Butter (Pole), Sieva (Pole)	Leguminosae	III	50	65-75
Comment: See Beans, bush. Provide trellis support for pole varieties. Control stinkbugs which injure seeds in pods. Fordhook is large-seeded; Henderson is "butterbean" type.				
Cantaloupes				
Smith's Perfect, Ambrosia, Edisto 47, Planters Jumbo, Summet, Super Market, Primo, Luscious Plus	Cucurbitaccae	III	150	75-90 (65-75)
Comment: Bees needed for pollination. Mulch to reduce fruit-rots and salmonella. Harvest at full-slip stage.				
Corn, sweet				
Silver Queen, Gold Cup, Guardian, Bonanza, Florida Staysweet, How Sweet it Is, Ssupersweet	Gramineae	III	115	60-95
Comment: Separate super-sweets (last three varieties) from standard varieties by time and distance. Sucker removal not beneficial. Plant in 2-3 row blocks.				
Cucumbers				
Slicers: Poinsett, Ashley, Dasher, Sweet Success, Pot Luck, Slice Nice Picklers: Galaxy, SMR 18, Explorer	Cucurbitaceae	III	100	50-65 (40-50)
Comment: Bees required for pollination. Many new hybrids are gynoecious (female flowering). Monoecious varieties have M/F flowers. For greenhouse, use parthenocarpic type.				
Eggplant				
Florida Market, Black Beauty, Dusky, Long Tom, Ichiban, Tycoon, Dourga	Solanaceae	I	200	90-110 (75-90)
Comment: Stake your eggplants. Harvest into summer. Require warm weather. 'Dourga' is white.				
Okra				
Clemson Spineless, Perkins, Dwarf Green, Emerald, Blondy, Burgundy	Malvaceae	III	70	50-75
Comment: Produces well in warm seasons. Okra is highly susceptible to root-knot nematodes.				
Peas, Southern				
Blackeye, Mississippi Silver, Texas Cream 40, Snapea, Zipper Cream, Sadandy, Purplehull	Leguminosae	III	80	60-90
Comment: See Beans, bush. The cowpea curculio is common pest. Tiny white grub infests seeds in pods. Good summer cover crop. 'California No. 5 Blackeye' resistant to root-knot nematodes.				

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Peppers				
Sweet: Early Calwonder, Yolo Wonder, Big Bertha, Sweet Banana, Jupiter	Solanaceae	I	50	80-100 (60-80)
Hot: Hungarian Wax, Jalapeno, Habanero				
Comment: Mulching especially beneficial. Continue care of peppers well into summer. Mosaic virus a common disease pest. Most small-fruited varieties are attractive, but hot. 'Habanero' is extremely hot.				
Potatoes, Sweet				
Porto Rico, Georgia Red, Jewel, Centennial, Coastal Sweet, Boniato, Sumor, Beauregard, Vardaman.	Convolvulaceae	I	300	(120-140)
Comment: Sweet potato weevils are a serious problem. Start with certified-free transplants. Use vine cuttings to prolong season. 'Vardaman' is a bush type for small gardens.				
Pumpkin				
Big Max, Funny Face, Connecticut Field, Spirit, Calabaza, Cushaw	Cucurbitaceae	III	300	90-120 (80-110)
Comment: Bees required for pollination. Foliage diseases and fruit-rot are common. For big ones try 'Atlantic Giant.' For small ornamental type, try 'Jack Be Little.'				
Squash				
Summer: Early Prolific Straightneck, Dixie, Summer Crookneck, Cocozelle, Gold Bar, Zucchini, Peter Pan, Sunburst, Scallopini, Sundrops	Cucurbitaceae	III	150	40-55 (35-40)
Winter: Sweet Mama, Table Queen, Butternut, Spaghetti		III	300	80-110 (70-90)
Comment: Summer types usually grow on a bush while winter squash have vining habit. Both male and female flowers on same plant. Common fruit rot/drop caused by fungus and incomplete pollination. Bees required. Crossing occurs but results not seen unless seeds are saved. Winter types store longest.				
Tomatoes				
Large Fruit: Floradel, Solar Set, Manalucie, Better Boy, Celebrity, Bragger, Walter, Sun Coast, Floramerica, Flora-Dade, Duke.	Solanaceae	I	200	90-110 (75-90)
Small Fruit: Florida Basket, Micro Tom, Patio, Cherry, Sweet 100, Chelsea				
Comment: Staking, mulching beneficial. Flowers self-pollinated. May drop if temperatures too high or low, or if nitrogen fertilization excessive. Florida varieties have best disease resistance. Some serious problems are blossom-end rot, wilts, whitefly, and leafminers. 'Better Boy' appears resistant to root-knot.				
Watermelon				
Large: Charleston Gray, Jubilee, Crimson Sweet, Dixielee	Cucurbitaceae	III	400	85-95 (80-90)
Small: Sugar Baby, Minilee, Mickylee Seedless: Fummy				
Comment: Due to space requirement, not suited to most gardens. Suggest small ice-box types. Plant fusarium wilt resistant varieties. Bees required for pollination. Florida record size melon is 'Carolina Cross.'				
COOL SEASON VEGETABLES				
Beets				
Early Wonder, Detroit Dark Red, Cylindra, Red Ace, Little Ball	Chenopodiaceae	I	75	50-65
Comment: Beets require ample moisture at seeding or poor emergence results. Leaves edible				

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Broccoli				
Early Green Sprouting, Waltham 29, Atlantic, Green Comet, Green Duke	Cruciferae	I	50	75-90 (55-70)
Harvest small multiple sideshoots that develop after main central head is cut.				
Cabbage				
Gourmet, Marion Market, King Cole, Market Prize, Red Acre, Chieftan Savoy, Rio Verde, Bravo	Cruciferae	I	125	90-110 (70-90)
Comment: Buy clean plants to avoid cabbage black-rot, a common bacterial disease that causes yellow patches on leaf margins. Keep an eye out for loopers, use Bt for control.				
Carrots				
Imperator, Thumbelina, Nantes, Gold Pak, Waltham Hicolor, Orlando Gold	Umbelliferae	II	100	65-80
Comment: Grow carrots on a raised bed for best results. Sow seeds shallow and thin to proper stand.				
Cauliflower				
Snowball Strains, Snowdrift, Imperial 10-6, Snow Crown, White Rock	Cruciferae	I	80	75-90 (55-70)
Comment: Tie leaves around flowerhead at 2-3 inch diameter stage to prevent discoloration. For green heads, grow broccoflower.				
Celery				
Utah Strains, Florida Strains, Summer Pascal	Umbelliferae	II	150	115-125 (80-105)
Comment: Celery requires very high soil moisture during seeding/seedling stage.				
Chinese Cabbage				
Michihili, Wong Bok, Bok Choy, Napa	Cruciferae	I	100	70-90 (60-70)
Comment: Bok Choy is open-leaf type, while Michihili and Napa form round heads.				
Collards				
Georgia, Vates, Blue Max, Hicrop Hybrid	Cruciferae	I	150	70-80 (40-60)
Comment: Tolerates more heat than most other crucifers. Harvest lower leaves. Kale may also be grown.				
Endive/Escarole				
Florida Deep Heart, Full Heart, Ruffec	Compositae	I	75	80-95
Comment: Excellent ingredient in tossed salads. Well adapted to cooler months.				
Kohlrabi				
Early White Vienna, Grand Duke, Purple Vienna	Cruciferae	I	100	70-80 (50-55)
Comment: Both red and green varieties are easily grown. Use fresh or cooked. Leaves edible.				
Lettuce				
Crisp: Minetto, Ithaca, Fulton, Floricrisp. Butterhead: Bibb, White Boston, Tom Thumb. Leaf: Prize Head, Red Sails, Salad Bowl. Romaine: Parris Island Cos, Valmaine, Floricos.	Compositae	I	75	50-90 (40-70)
Grow crisphead type in coolest part of season for firmer heads. Sow seeds very shallow, as they need light for germination. Intercrop lettuce with long-season vegetables.				

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Mustard				
Southern Giant Curled, Florida Broad Leaf, Tendergreen	Cruciferae	II	100	40-60
Consider planting in a wide-row system. Broadleaf type requires more space. Cooked as "greens".				
Onions				
Bulbing: Excel, Texas Grano, Granex, White	Amaryllidaceae	I	100	120-160
Granex, Tropicana Red				(110-120)
Bunching: White Portugal, Evergreen, Beltsville		I	100	50-75
Bunching, Perfecto Blanco				(30-40)
Multipliers: Shallots		I	100	(30-40)
Comment: Plant short-day bulbing varieties. For bunching onions, insert sets upright for straight stems. For multipliers, divide and reset. Bulbing onions may be seeded in the fall, then transplanted in early spring (Jan-Feb). 'Granex' used for Vidalia and St. Augustine Sweets.				
Parsley				
Moss Curled, Perfection, Italian	Umbelliferae	II	40	70-90
Comment: Grow parsley root similarly (Hamburg type). Curly and plain types do well.				
Peas, English				
Wando, Green Arrow, Laxton's Progress, Sugar Snap, Oregon Sugar.	Leguminoseae	III	40	50-70
Comment: Edible podded type are "Oregon" (flat) and "Sugar Snap" (round) - be sure to trellis.				
Potatoes				
Sebago, Red Pontiac, Atlantic, Red LaSoda, LaRouge, Superior	Solanaceae	II	150	85-110
Comment: Plant 2-ounce seed pieces with eyes. Do not use table-stock for seed. Remove tops two weeks before digging to "toughen skin." Varieties planted by seeds produce less than from tubers.				
Radish				
Cherry Belle, Comet, Early Scarlet Globe, White Icicle, Sparkler, Red Prince, Champion, Snowbelle	Cruciferae	III	40	20-30
Comment: The winter type (Daikon) grows well in Florida, too. Inter-crop summer type with slow growing vegetables to save space.				
Spinach				
Virginia Savoy, Melody, Bloomsdale Longstanding, Tyee, Olympia	Chenopodiaceae	II	40	45-60
Comment: Grow during coolest months. Malabar spinach is a more prolific type that grows well in Florida.(5)				
Strawberry				
Florida 90, Chandler, Dover, Florida Belle, Oso Grande, Sweet Charlie, Selva	Rosaceae	I	50	(90-110)
Comment: Plant short-day varieties. Grow as an annual crop starting with disease-free plants in the fall.				

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Turnips				
Roots/Tops: Purple-Top White Globe, Just Rite	Cruciferae	III	150	40-60
Tops: All Top				
Comment: Grow for roots and tops. Broadcast seed in wide-row system or single file.				
(1) Other varieties may produce well also. Suggestions are based on availability, performance, and pest resistance.				
(2) To practice crop rotation, group family members; avoid planting family members following each other.				
(3) Transplantability categories: I, easily survives transplanting; II survives with care; III, use seeds or containerized transplants only.				
(4) Days from seeding to harvest, values in parentheses are days from transplanting to first harvest.				
(5) For more information on Malabar spinach and other minor vegetables, get a copy of Bulletin SP-40, "Manual of Minor Vegetables."				

Table 4. Planting Guide for Florida Vegetables: Spacing Information

Crop	Seeds/plants Per 100'	Spacing (inches)		Seed depth (inches)	Planting Dates in Florida (outdoors)*		
		Rows	Plants		North	Central	South
WARM SEASON VEGETABLES							
Beans, bush	1 lb.	18-30	2-3	1-2	Mar-Apr Aug-Sept	Feb-Apr Sept	Sept-Apr
Beans, pole	½ lb.	40-48	3-6	1-2	Mar-Apr Aug-Sept	Feb-Apr Aug-Sept	Aug-Apr
Beans, lima	2 lb.	24-36	3-4	1-2	Mar-Aug	Feb-Apr Sept.	Aug-Apr
Cantaloupes	½ oz.	60-72	24-36	1-2	Mar-Apr	Feb-Apr	Aug-Sept Feb-Mar
Corn, sweet	2 oz.	24-36	12-18	1-2	Mar-Apr Aug	Feb-Mar Aug-Sept	Aug-Mar
Cucumbers	½ oz.	36-60	12-24	1-2	Feb-Apr Aug-Sept	Feb-Mar Sept	Sept-Mar
Eggplant	50 plts 1 pkt	36-42	24-36	½	Feb-July	Jan-Mar Aug-Sept	Dec-Feb Aug-Oct
Okra	1 oz.	24-40	6-12	1-2	Mar-July	Mar-Aug	Feb-May Aug-Sept
Peas, southern	½ oz.	30-36	2-3	1-2	Mar-Aug	Mar-Sept	Aug-Apr
Peppers	100 plts 1 pkt	20-36	12-24	½	Feb-Apr July-Aug	Jan-Mar Aug-Sept	Aug-Mar
Potatoes, sweet	100 plts	48-54	12-14	---	Mar-June	Feb-June	Feb-June
Pumpkin	1 oz.	60-84	36-60	1-2	Mar-Apr Aug	Feb-Mar Aug	Jan-Feb Aug-Sept
Squash, Summer	1½ oz.	36-48	24-36	1-2	Mar-Apr Aug-Sept	Feb-Mar Aug-Sept	Jan-Mar Sept-Oct
Squash, Winter	1 oz.	60-90	36-48	1-2	Mar Aug	Feb-Mar Aug	Jan-Feb Sept
Tomatoes, Stake	70 plts 1 pkt	36-48	18-24	½	Feb-Apr Aug	Jan-Mar Sept	Aug-Mar
Tomatoes, Ground	35 plts 1 pkt	40-60	36-40	½	"	"	"

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	Seeds/plants	Spacing (inches)		Seed depth	Planting Dates in Florida (outdoors)*		
Tomatoes, Container					"	"	"
Watermelon, Large	1/8 oz.	84-108	48-60	1-2	Mar-Apr July-Aug	Jan-Mar Aug	Jan-Mar Aug-Sept
Watermelon, Small	1/8 oz.	48-60	15-30	"	"	"	"
Watermelon, Seedless	70 plts	48-60	15-30	"	"	"	"
COOL SEASON VEGETABLES							
Beets	1 oz.	14-24	3-5	½ - 1	Sept-Mar	Oct-Mar	Oct-Feb
Broccoli	100 plts 1/8 oz.	30-36	12-18	½ - 1	Aug-Feb	Aug-Jan	Sept-Jan
Brussels Sprouts	100 plts 1/8 oz	30-36	18	½ - 1	Sept-Nov	Oct-Nov	Oct-Dec
Cabbage	(1/8 oz) 100 plts	24-36	12-24	½ - 1	Sept-Feb	Sept-Jan	Sept-Jan
Carrots	1/8 oz.	16-24	1-3	½	Sept-Mar	Oct-Mar	Oct-Feb
Cauliflower	55 plts (1/8 oz)	24-30	18-24	½ - 1	Jan-Feb Aug-Oct	Oct-Jan	Oct-Jan
Celery	150 plts (1/8 oz)	24-36	6-10	¼ - ½	Jan-Mar	Aug-Feb	Oct-Jan
Chinese cabbage	125 plts (1/8 oz)	24-36	12-24	¼ - ¾	Oct-Feb	Oct-Jan	Nov-Jan
Collards	100 plts (1/8 oz)	24-30	10-18	½ - 1	Feb-Apr Aug-Nov	Aug-Mar	Aug-Feb
Endive/Escarole	100 plts	18-24	8-12	½	Feb-Mar Sept	Jan-Feb Sept	Sept-Jan
Kale	100 plts (1/8 oz)	24-30	12-18	½ - 1	Sept-Feb	Sept-Jan	Sept-Jan
Kohlrabi	1/8 oz.	24-30	3-5	½ - 1	Sept-Mar	Oct-Mar	Oct-Feb
Leek	½ oz.	12-24	2-4	½	Sept-Mar	Sept-Feb	Oct-Jan
Lettuce: Crisp, Butter-head, Leaf & Romaine	100 plts	12-24	8-12	½	Feb-Mar Sept-Oct	Sept-Mar	Sept-Jan
Mustard	¼ oz.	14-24	1-6	½ - 1	Sept-May	Sept-Mar	Sept-Mar
Onions, Bulbing	300 plts or sets, 1 oz seed	12-24	4-6	½ - 1	Sept-Dec	Sept-Dec	Sept-Nov
Onions, Bunching	800 plts or sets, 1 - 1½ oz seed	12-24	1-2	2-3	Aug-Mar	Aug-Mar	Sept-Mar
Onions, Multipliers	"	18-24	6-8	½ - ¾	"	"	"
Parsley	¼ oz.	12-20	8-12	¼	Sept-Mar	Oct-Feb	Sept-Jan
Peas, English	1 lb.	24-36	2-3	1-2	Jan-Mar	Sept-Mar	Sept-Feb
Potatoes	15 lbs.	36-42	8-12	3-4	Jan-Mar	Jan-Feb	Sept-Jan
Radish	1 oz.	12-18	1-2	¾	Sept-Mar	Sept-Mar	Oct-Mar
Spinach	1 oz.	14-18	3-5	¾	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov	Oct-Jan
Strawberry	100 plts	36-40	10-14	---	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov
Turnips	¼ oz.	12-20	4-6	½-1	Jan-Apr Aug-Oct	Jan-Mar Sept-Nov	Oct-Feb

* **North:** north of State Rd 40; **Central:** between State Rds 40 and 70; **South:** south of State Rd 70.