



## Harvest Information:

**Tips-Easy seeding. Stick in a bag. When the plant is dry, shake the bag.**

**-Accurately mark each bag of seeds when harvested.**

**Create plot map, per season, with plant dates.**

- Asparagus
  - Prune last week of December
- Basil
  - The more you pick, when harvesting, the more that will grow,
  - Harvest leaves once the plant is 6 inches (15 cm) to 8 inches (20 cm) tall.
  - Pick off small amounts of leaves whenever you wish.
  - Pinch off basil leaves at the stem.
  - Trim away flower buds before they bloom.
    - If you have harvested enough basil leaves and are ready to see your plant go, allow it to flower and enjoy the beauty.
    - Basil flowers are edible but their flavor is stronger than basil leaves and their seed pods are coarse and gritty.
- Brussel Sprouts
  - Requires cool weather
  - Plant in early spring or mid to late summer
  - Harvest in fall
  - sprouts maturing in hot or dry weather will be flimsy and bitter
- Elderberry
  - Is unsafe when leaves, stems, unripe fruit, or uncooked fruit is eaten. Can cause nausea, vomiting, or severe diarrhea
  - Make sure all fruit is cooked
  - Ripe through late July-September
  - Once harvested you have less than 12 hours to either cook them or freeze them, as they will begin to ferment quickly
- Fennel
  - Sun loving



- Do not plant near veggies that produce a heavy canopy, like potatoes
  - Thoroughly water the ground before planting
  - Keep watered
    - apply a mulch of grass clippings to keep the moisture
  - This plant does not like root disturbance
  - Plant the seeds in rows
  - Plant alone
- Chicory
  - a cool-season vegetable that prefers a sunny location and fertile, well-drained soils.
  - Two garden types of **chicory** include witloof (**grown** for its root), and radicchio (**grown** for its head of leaves).
  - **Plant chicory** seeds ¼ inch deep in early spring.
- Pomegranate
  - Full Sun
  - **Water** the tree deeply about once a week, possibly more often during peak summer months.
  - **Fertilize** the tree with half cup of 10-10-10
- Hibiscus
- Kale
- Holly Hocks
- Hiaghasant Beans
- Cilantro
- Fig
- Garlic
  - If you can plant your garlic cloves BEFORE November 1<sup>st</sup>-you will have head garlic in the spring
  - Needs a full 6 months to produce the head
- Sun Choke
- Artichoke
- Tomato's
  - Epsom Salt once a month (out of season)
  - Epsom Salt every two weeks (in season)
- Peppers



- Chard
- Marsh mellow leaves
- Sunflowers
  - Good sunflowers should have one head, pull the rest
- Cabbage
- Armenian Cucumber
- Sugar Cane
  - Cut back in November
- Squash
- Watermelon
- Cantaloupe
- Almonds
- Plums
- Egyptian Spinach
- Roses
  - Like Epsom Salt
- Guardiola's
  - Sun
  - Acid loving (treat with coffee grounds)
- Corpus Plant
  - Rebloom in November
  - Sprinkle seeds at time, when ready
- Cosmos Seed
  - Sprinkle on ground
  - Bag with thoroughly dry
- Tree and Tree wells
  - Heavily mulch 3” deep
- Perineal
  - When die, they come back
- Flowers
  - Need light
  - Warm season flowers can be planted from approximately Feb-May, for bloom through the summer. Cool season flowers are planted in the fall and bloom through May, or until temperatures heat up.
  - Most flowers prefer a nutrient-rich, well-drained soil.



- Flowers require nitrogen for vegetative growth and phosphorous for healthy roots and reproduction. Too much nitrogen may create a healthy, vigorous plant, with few flowers. Phosphorous is not water soluble and cannot move easily through the soil. It needs to be placed deep enough in the soil where the plant's roots can easily take it up. It should be mixed into the soil in the root zone before planting, or dug into side trenches if required after the plant is established. If plants are in the ground, fertilizer is best applied to moist soil to help prevent burning.
- Perennial flowers grow best when planted in groups of odd numbers.
- Annuals look great when massed together for maximum color effect.
- Single plants tend to look disorganized.
- Avoid straight rows for a more natural appearance.
- Cutting or pinching off any dead flowers on a weekly basis prolongs the blooming period.