Site Selection

Garden Planning and Crop Rotation

Hardiness of Vegetable Crops

Hardy (can take freezing weather)	**Semi-Hardy** (can take frost but not a hard freeze)	**Tender** (cannot take frost)	**Very Tender** (needs warm soil to grow well)
Carrots Lettuce Onions Parsley Peas Radish Spinach	Beets Broccoli Cabbage Cauliflower Kale Potatoes Swiss chard	Cucumbers Green beans Summer squash Sweet corn Tomatoes	Cantaloupe Lima bean Okra Soybean Squash Sweet Potato Watermelon

Crop rotation is

the practice of changing the location of crops in the garden from year to year.

Principles of Crop Rotation

- Diversity
  - Botanical
  - Nutrient needs
  - Pest and disease problems
- Alternate legumes with non-legumes
- Long rotations better than short
- Rest

Group crops you would like to grow according to:

- Soil/nutrient demands
- Botanical families (insect and disease problems)
- Cultural practices

VEGETABLES WITH SIMILAR NITROGEN REQUIREMENTS			
Heavy Feeders		**Light Feeders**	**Soil Builders**
Asparagus	Kohlrabi	Beets	Beans, dry
Broccoli	Leeks	Carrots	Beans, lima
Brussels sprouts	Lettuce	Onions	Beans, snap
Cabbage	Okra	Parsnips	Peanuts
Cauliflower	Peppers	Potatoes	Peas
Celery	Pumpkins	Radishes	Soybeans
Corn	Rhubarb	Rutabagas	
Cucumbers	Spinach	Sweet potatoes	
Eggplant	Squash, summer	Swiss Chard	
Endive and Escarole	Squash, winter	Turnips	
Kale	Tomatoes		

PLANT FAMILIES	
Family Name	**Members**
Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family)	Beets, chard, spinach
Compositae (daisy family)	Celtuce, chicory, dandelions, endive, lettuce, marigolds, sunflowers
Cruciferae (cabbage family or crucifers, or brassicas)	Bok choy, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, cress, kale, kohlrabi, many oriental greens, radishes, rutabagas, turnips
Cucurbitaceae (squash family or cucurbits)	Cucumbers, gourds, melons, pumpkins, squash
Gramineae (grass family)	Barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, wheat
Leguminosae (pea or bean family, legumes)	Alfalfa, beans, clover, lupine, peanuts, peas, soybeans
Liliaceae (lily family or alliums)	Chives, garlic, leeks, onions, shallots
Polygonaceae (buckwheat family)	Buckwheat, sorrel
Rosaceae (rose family)	Bramble berries, strawberries
Solanaceae (nightshade family or solanaceous crops)	Eggplant, nicotiana, peppers, petunias, potatoes, tomatoes
Umbelliferae (parsley or carrot family)	Carrots, celeriac, celery, chervil, dill, parsley, parsnips

Sweet Corn / Winter Squash Sweet Corn / Sweet Corn / Cucumber S. Suash Sweet Corn /	1
Bed { Lettuce / Spinach / Parsley / Kale / Swiss Chard } Bed { Carrots / Beets / Onions }	2
Peas---------- Peas----------	3
Broccoli Broccoli Cabbage / Brussels Sprouts Cauliflower / Rutabaga	4
Beans Beans Beans Beans	5
Potatoes Potatoes Tomatoes Tomatoes	6
Rest	7

Sweet Corn / Squash Sweet Corn	1
Sweet Corn / Cucumber Sweet Corn	2
Bed {Lettuce/Carrot/Beet/Onion/Kale/Spinach/Parsley}	3
Green Beans Peas----------	4
Broccoli Cabbage / Cauliflower	5
Potatoes Tomatoes	6
Rest	7

Yields of Mangles (Tons per Acre)

Preceding Crop (Grown 2 Years in Row, followed by Mangles)	**5-Year Average Yield, tons/acre (1930, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1942)**
Onions	24.72
Potatoes	21.32
Cabbage	19.54
Rutabagas	17.97
Corn	17.15
Rye	16.79
Oats	15.84
Buckwheat	14.69
Carrots	14.08
Mangles	11.27
Millet	10.51

Principle of Rest

"There is much mourning over unproductive soil, when if men would read the Old Testament Scriptures they would see that the Lord knew much better than they in regard to the proper treatment of land. After being cultivated for several years, and giving her treasure to the possession of man, **portions** of the land should be allowed to rest, and then **the crops should be changed**." **FE 323**