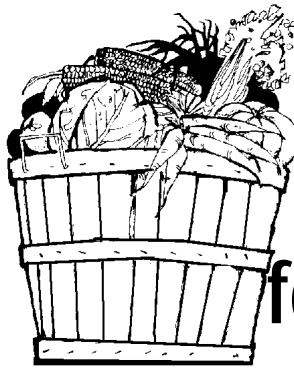


Issued April, 1998 by:  
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 Vegetable Crops



# Vegetable Planting Calendar for Maricopa County

## Cooperative Extension Maricopa County

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<http://ag.arizona.edu/maricopa/garden/>

Maricopa County is a wonderful place to garden. Almost any type of vegetable or fruit can be grown successfully provided one **chooses appropriate varieties and plants at the right time.** The climate, the season, and potential pests all impact the selection of what to plant when.

**Climate:** High temperatures, both day and night for extended periods of time, low humidity, and the high solar intensity can put tremendous stress on plants. In addition, some plants may not survive freezing temperatures if there is a hard winter frost. Select varieties that are tolerant of temperature extremes, plant at the appropriate times to avoid temperature extremes, or plan to protect the plants. It is possible to create micro-climates that differ from the overall climate by providing shade, more humidity, artificial heat, etc. and thus grow crops out of season.

**Seasons:** We have two optimal growing seasons: one in the spring, the other in the fall. Both day length and temperature vary dramatically between seasons (short days and cold temperatures in winter to long days and temperatures over 118 degrees in summer). Since few annual plants are suited to thrive in both circumstances, it is important to choose plants that mature quickly to ensure a full life cycle within one season.

**Pests:** Choose varieties that have been bred to be resistant to diseases and pests. This is indicated by initials following the plant variety name, e.g. "V" means resistant to *Verticillium* wilt disease, "N" indicates resistance to Nematodes, "F" indicates resistance to *Fusarium* wilt disease, and "T" indicates resistance to Tobacco Mosaic virus. Choose a planting date to avoid known pest seasons, e.g., delay fall planting until whitefly populations decline with cooler temperatures; delay spring planting until soils become warm and dry to reduce fungal and bacterial disease problems.

**See Related Publications on soil preparation, vegetable gardening, and harvesting.**

### At a Glance:

#### Choose varieties that:

- \* are disease & pest resistant;
- \* are adapted to climate & soils;
- \* provide desirable yield, taste, texture, & color;
- \* mature quickly; and
- \* are recommended by local gardeners

Use chart to choose planting date.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION**  
**Maricopa County Garden Planting Calendar for Annual Fruits and Vegetables**

Fruit • Vegetable	Time to Harvest (days unless noted otherwise)	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
		1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Artichokes, Globe	1 year		T	T	T	T	T																		
Artichokes, Jerusalem	6-8 months		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T														
Asparagus	1-2 years	T	T	T																		T	T	T	T
Beans, Lima	60-100						S	S																	
Beans, Pinto	60-90													S											
Beans, Snap	60-90						S	S	S					S	S	S	S								
Beets	60-80	S	S	S	S	S												S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Blackeyed Peas	90-120							S	S	S															
Bok Choy	45	S	S	S	S												S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Broccoli	T=90-100 S=120-130	TS	T														S	S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Brussel Sprouts	T=100-120 S=130-150																S	TS	TS	TS	TS	T	T		
Cabbage	T=80-90 S=120-130	TS	T														S	S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Cabbage, Chinese	T=45 S=70-80	TS	T														S	S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Carrots	60-100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S							S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower	T=90-100 S=120-130	TS	T														S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Celery	120-150																S	TS	TS	TS					
Chard	60-90	TS	TS	T														TS	TS	TS	TS	TS			

C = Cloves  
S = Seeds  
T = Transplants (See note at bottom of chart)

Fruit • Vegetable	Time to Harvest (days unless noted otherwise)	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
		1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Collard Greens	80	S	S	S	S											S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Corn, Sweet	70-90				S	S	S							S	S	S									
Cucumbers	60-90				S	S	S	S	S							S	S	S							
Cucumbers, Armenian Yard Long	55											S	S	S											
Eggplant	70-120					T	T																		
Endive	80-120																S	S	S	S	S				
Garlic	5-7 months																		C	C					
Jicama	180-210					S	S	S	S																
Kale	60-90															S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
Kohlrabi	T=45-60 S=50-60	T	T	T												S	S	S	S	TS	TS	TS	T	T	
Lettuce, Head	50-100	TS	TS	T												S	S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Lettuce, Leaf	50-90	TS	TS	TS	T											S	S	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS	TS
Leek	180-200	S	S													S	S	S	S						
Melons, Cantaloupe	80-120				S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S										
Melons, Muskmelon	80-120				S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S										
Melons, Watermelon	90-120				S	S	S																		
Mustard	35-45	S	S	S	S											S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Okra	70-100						S	S	S	S	S														
Onions, Bulb	Sets=4-5 months S=7-8 months			Sets															S	S	S				
Onions, Green	90-100	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S							S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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revised 12/12/96  
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		1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Parsnips	100-120																		S	S					
Peanuts	5 months					S	S	S																	
Peas	Sept.=60-120 Nov.=120-150	S	S	S	S													S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Peppers	90-120				T	T	T							T	T										
Potatoes	90-120	S	S	S	S																				
Potatoes, Sweet	120-160									T	T	T	T												
Pumpkin	90-120					S	S							S	S										
Radishes	40-60	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S									S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Rutabagas	100-120		S																	S	S	S	S		
Spinach	40-90	S	S	S	S														S	S	S	S	S	S	
Squash, Summer	60-90				S	S	S	S									S								
Squash, Winter	90-120					S	S								S										
Sunflower	90-110			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S										
Tomatoes	50-120				T	T	T								T	T									
Turnips	90-120	S	S	S	S													S	S	S	S	S	S	S	

NOTE: Planting dates are suggested guidelines. These dates should provide the highest probability of success, however, weather conditions vary from year to year and planting dates should be adjusted accordingly.

\* Many vegetable crops can be direct-seeded into the soil. However, if weather extremes or the presence of pests, cause the garden conditions to be temporarily unsuitable, seeds can be started in pots indoors. This is particularly useful with crops that take longer to mature than our short growing seasons allow (for example, it tomatoes are started from seed outside after the soil warms up in the spring, then they may just begin flowering when our harsh summer heat sets in killing the pollen and preventing fruit set.)

If growing your own transplants, start them six to eight weeks prior to transplanting into the garden. Protect tender transplants from severe temperature conditions. "Harden them off" prior to transplanting by gradually introducing them to the new environment. Just prior to transplanting take them outside for increasing periods each day until they are acclimatized to the new temperature and light conditions.

URL: <http://ag.arizona.edu/extension/pubs/garden/az1005.pdf>

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