

CROP ROTATION AND GARDEN PLANNING

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- + Certified Master Gardener
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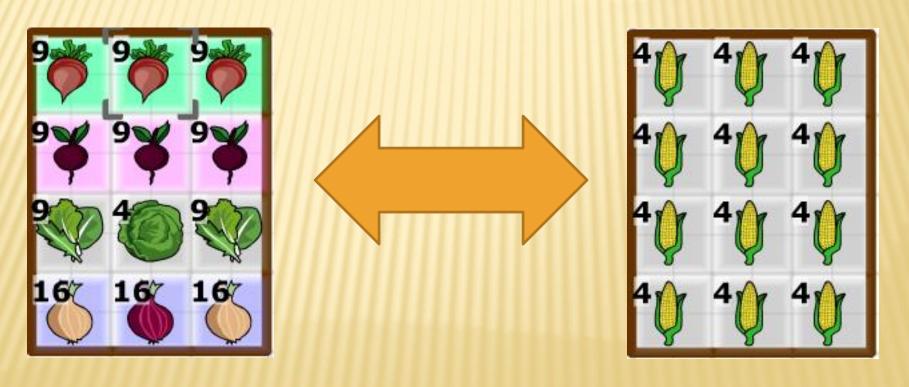
OUR PHILOSOPHY

- + Healthy soil encourages healthy plants
- Healthy plants require fewer pesticides and fertilizers (inputs)
- + Garden with our climate not against it
- + Reduce water usage
- + Limit external inputs
- + Encourage a natural ecosystem



WHAT IS CROP ROTATION?

The practice of alternating crop placement within the garden from season to season.



WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

- * There are several benefits to practicing crop rotation:
 - + Replenish nutrients in the soil.
 - + Improve soil structure through use of green manures.
 - Prevent the build-up of soil borne diseases and other pests.

TWO TYPES OF CROP ROTATION METHODS

- × Balancing Soil Fertility
 - + <u>Heavy Feeders</u>, <u>Light Feeders</u> and <u>Cover Crops</u> are alternated from season to season
 - + Works Well in smaller gardens
 - + Works Well Also for Gardeners that Plant Only a Few Crops

HEAVY FEEDERS

- **×** These Crops Deplete the Soil of Essential Nutrients.
 - + Most Leafy Vegetables and Fruiting Crops are Heavy Feeders
 - + Asparagus
 - + Beets
 - + Broccoli
 - + Brussels Sprouts
 - + Cabbage
 - + Cantaloupe
 - + Cauliflower
 - + Celery
 - + Collards
 - + Corn
 - + Eggplant

- + Endive
- + Kale
- + Kohlrabi
- + Lettuce
- + Melon
- + Okra
- + Parsley
- + Pepper
- + Potato
- + Pumpkin
- + Radish

- + Rhubarb
- + Spinach
- + Squash
- + Swiss Chard
- + Strawberry
- + Sunflower
- + Tomatoes

LIGHT FEEDERS

These Crops Do Not Deplete the Soil of Essential Nutrients.
 + Most Root Vegetables and Herbs are Light Feeders

- + Carrot
- + Garlic
- + Leek
- + Mustard Greens
- + Onion
- + Parsnip

- + Rutabega
- + Shallot
- + Sweet Potato

LEGUMES AND GREEN MANURES

× Beans Peas and Other Legumes Can Return Nitrogen to the Soil.

+ Sesbania

+ Soy Bean

+ Vetch

- Non-Legume Cereal Grains and Grasses are Incorporated into the soil to increase organic matter content and improve soil structure.
 - + Alfalfa + Rye Grass
 - + Beans
 - + Buckwheat
 - + Clover
 - + Cowpea
 - + Oats

+ Peas

TWO TYPES OF CROP ROTATION METHODS

- × Disease and Pest Prevention
 - + Crops in the Same Botanical Family Tend to Suffer the Same Pest and Disease Problems
 - + Works well in Larger Gardens

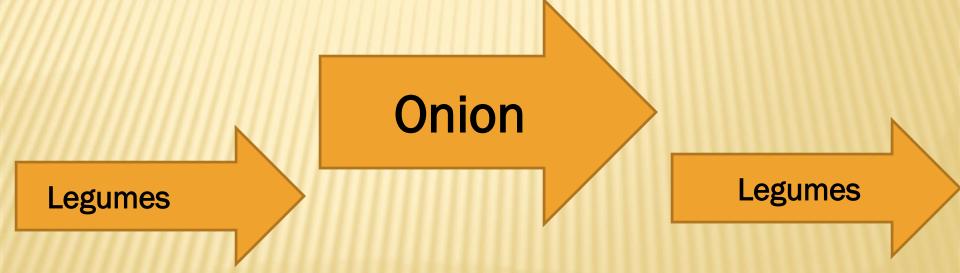
7 MAJOR PLANT FAMILIES IN THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

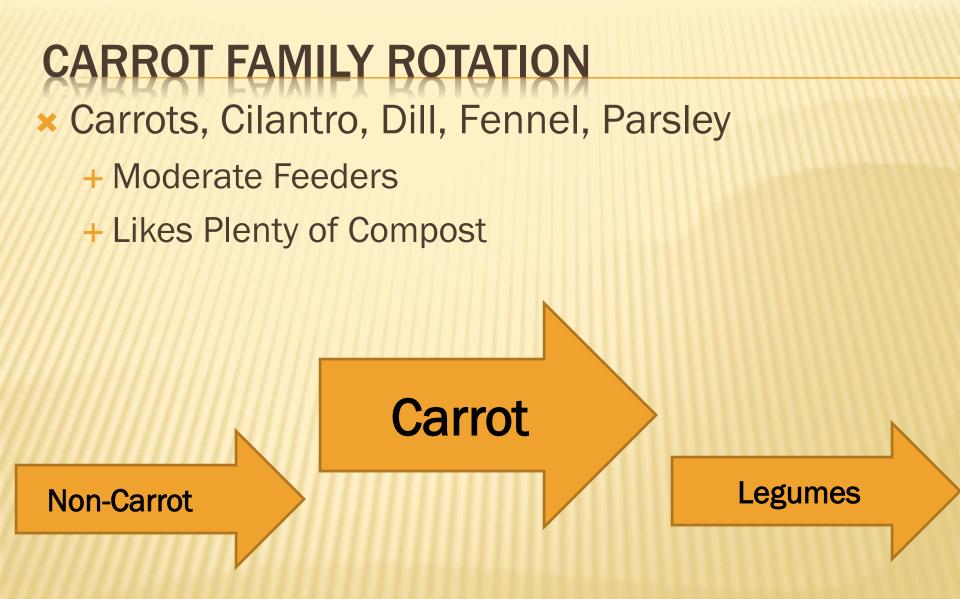
- × Alliaceae The Onion Family
- × Apiaceae The Carrot Family
- Stassicaceae The Cabbage Family
- × Cucurbitaceae The Squash and Melon Family
- × Fabaceae The Legume Family
- × Poaceae The Grass Family
- × Solanaceae The Tomato Family

ONION FAMILY ROTATION

× Onions, Garlic, Chives

+ Avoid Planting in Soil With Undecomposed Organic Matter





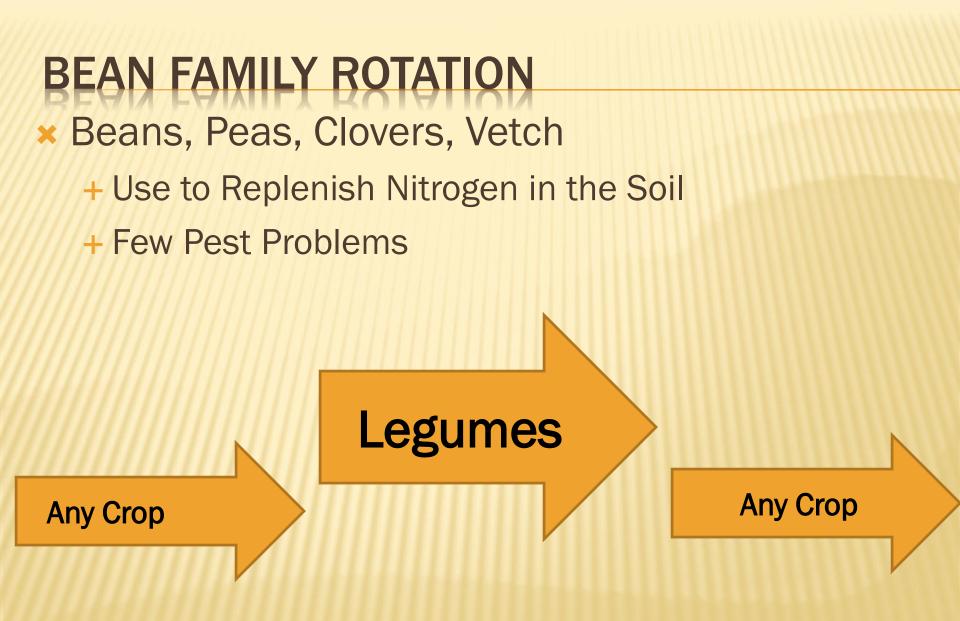
CABBAGE FAMILY ROTATION

- Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage,
 Cauliflower, Kale, Kohlrabi, Radish, Turnips
 - + Heavy Feeders, use Plenty of Compost



SQUASH AND MELON FAMILY ROTATION Cucumbers, Melons, Summer & Winter Squash + Heavy Feeders, Use Green Manures for Pest Control



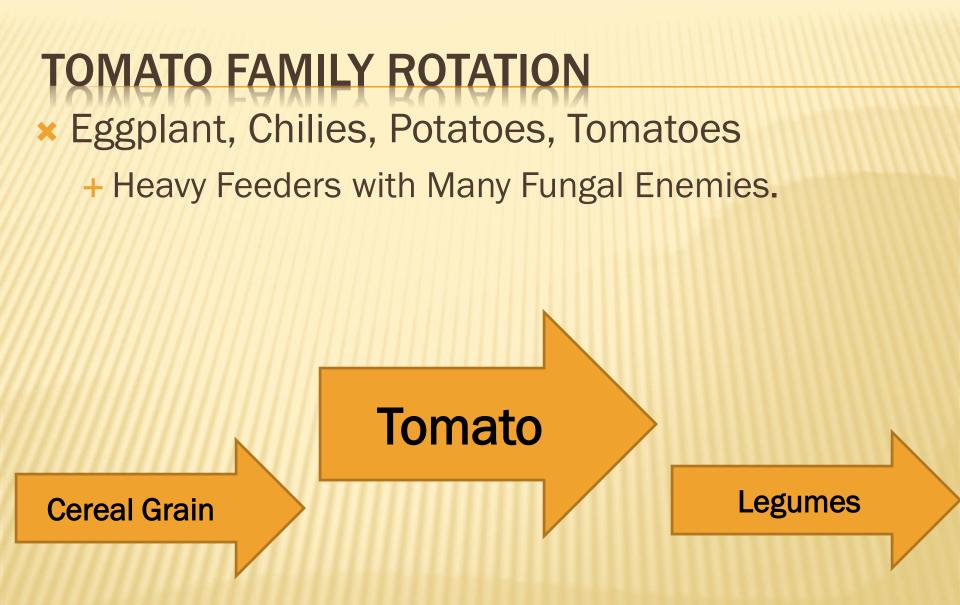


GRASS FAMILY ROTATION

× Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat

- + Non-Legume Green Manures Used to Improve Soil Structure
- + Plant Before Tomato and Squash





Planning for your gardening year ahead. EXAMPLES OF CROP ROTATION SYSTEMS

TWO-SEASON PLANTING SCHEDULE:

- Spring Bean, Corn, Cucumber, Tomatoes, Eggplant, Melon, Okra, Peppers, Squash
- Fall Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chard, Collard, Garlic, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Pea, Radish, Spinach.

Traditional

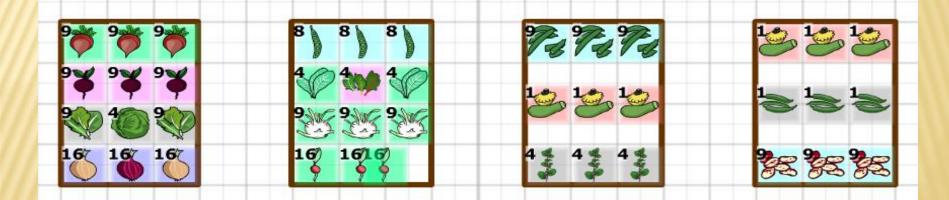
FOUR SEASON SCHEDULE:

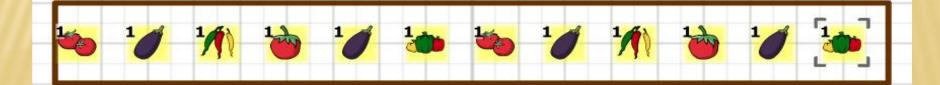
- × Late Winter/Early Spring: Mid-January Mid-March
 - + Bean, Beet, Carrot, Chard, Collard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Pea, Radish, Tomato, Turnip.
- × Spring: Mid-March Early-May
 - + Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melon, New Zealand Spinach, Okra, Peppers, Summer Squash, Winter Squash.
- Late Summer/Monsoon: Mid-July Late August
 - + Bean, Chard, Corn, Collard, Eggplant, Mustard, Pepper, Summer Squash
- × Fall: Early September Late October
 - + Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chard, Collard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Pea, Radish, Spinach, Turnip

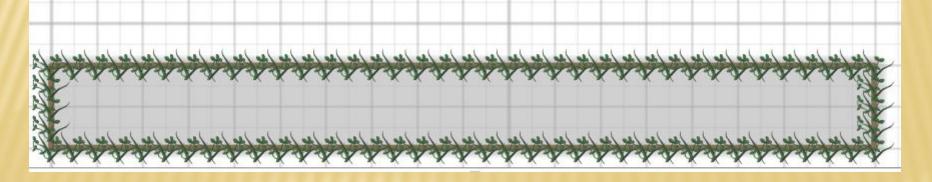


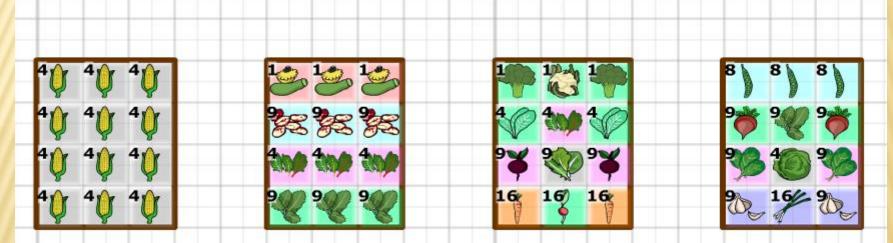
WINTER / SPRING













× Late winter crops followed by late summer crops

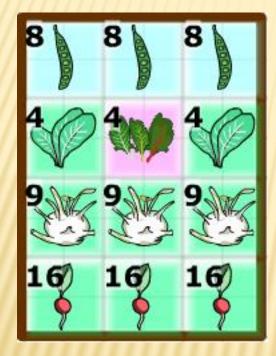




January - February

Late July - August

× Late winter crops followed by late summer crops





February – March

August - September

× Spring crops (fast growing) followed by fall crops

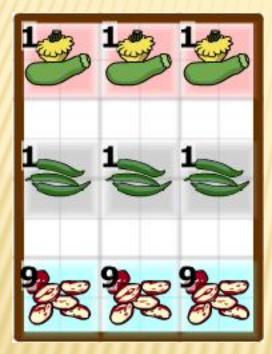


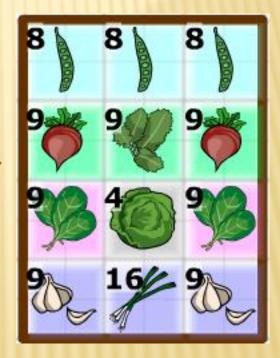


March - April

September - October

× Spring crops (fast growing) followed by fall crops



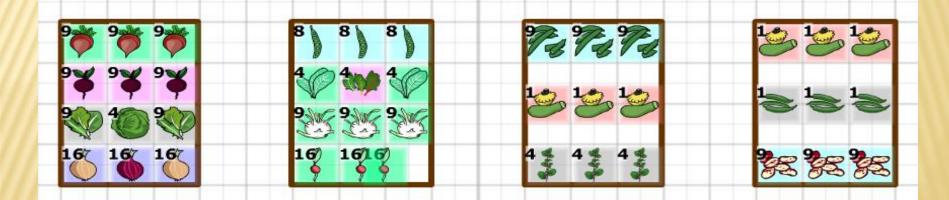


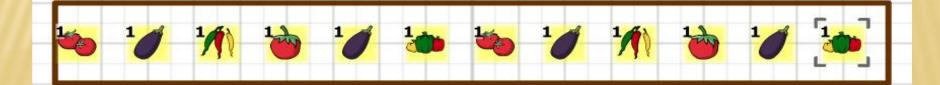
October - November

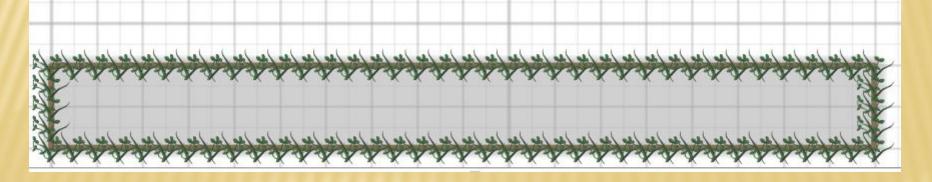
April – May

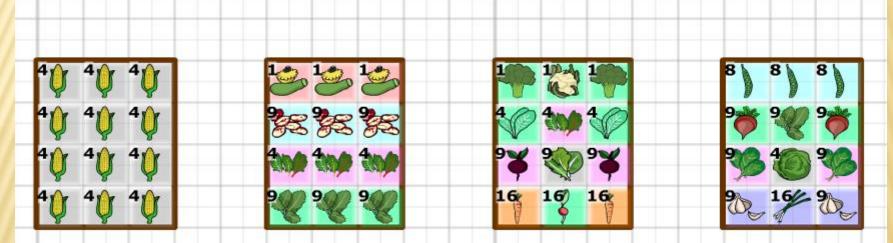
WINTER / SPRING













ANOTHER EXAMPLE – A HYBRID OF SORTS

 Gardens of all shapes and sizes can be divided into sections to make rotation planning easier



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 Gardens of all shapes and sizes can be divided into sections to make rotation planning easier



SMALL GARDEN ROTATION PLAN BED 1

× Early Spring crops followed by Late Summer crops



SMALL GARDEN ROTATION PLAN BED 2

× Spring crops followed by Fall crops



SMALL GARDEN ROTATION PLAN

× Early Summer crops followed by Late Fall crops





RESOURCES

- + Reading List
- + EcoGro
- + Community Food Bank
- + Gardening Clubs
- + Local Businesses
- + Friends and Family



Charles Lathrop Pack, President



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CROP ROTATION AND GARDEN PLANNING THE END