

Comprehensive Planting Chart for Zones 9 and 10

* Transplanting Preferred

○ Direct Sowing Preferred

*○ Transplant or Direct Sow (see notes)

■ Not Optimal for Planting

Crop Family	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Crop Notes	Planting Notes	Succession Schedule
	Cool		Shoulder			Warm			Shoulder		Cool				
Anise * ‡			*	*	*	*	*						Flower and herb	Small seed is best when transplanted	Not needed
Arugula * ‡	○	○	○	○	○	○			*	*	○	○	Grown year round in mild areas; use shade cloth when hot	In hot months plant in protected area to transplant out	Every 7 days
Beans, Lima			○	○	○	○	○	○					Beans require warm soil (75–85 degrees)	Soak overnight for the quickest germination	Every 10 days
Beans, bush & pole			○	○	○	○	○	○					Beans require warm soil (75–85 degrees)	Soak overnight for the quickest germination	Every 10 days
Beets * ‡	○	○							○	○	○	○	Succession plant often for continued harvest	Thinning is essential to happy roots	Every 14 days
Broccoli	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	Requires cool temperatures and moist soil	Grow large happy transplants	Every 21 days
Cabbage	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	Requires cool temperatures and moist soil	Grow large happy transplants	Every 21 days
Cantaloupe				○	○	○	○	○					Best grown in warmest months	Easy to direct sow; can be transplanted if needed	Every 21 days
Carrots ‡	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○	○	Succession plant often for continued harvest	Rinse and soak seeds for quicker germination	Every 21 days
Cauliflower	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	Requires cool temperatures and moist soil	Grow large happy transplants	Every 21 days
Chard * ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Easily grown as a year round crop	Direct or transplant	Not needed
Chives *	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Easily grown as a year round crop	Direct or transplant	Not needed
Cilantro	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Longer days will initiate flowering	Direct or transplant	Every 14 days
Corn				*○	*○	*○	*○						Plant in blocks to ensure good pollination	Direct sow if you have reliable irrigation	Every 21 days
Cucumbers			*○	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○					Best grown in warmest months	Direct or transplant	Every 21 days
Eggplant				*	*	*	*	*					Can become perennial if happy	Seeds require warm soil to germinate; use heating pad	Every 30 days
Fava Beans ‡	○	○	○	○						○	○	○	Chop down late spring for a second crop	Direct sow; soak for faster germination	Every 21 days
Head Lettuce ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○					*○	*○	*○	*○	Best grown in cool season; use shade cloth in warm season	Direct sow if you have reliable irrigation	Every 10 days
Kale & Collards *	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Best grown in cool season; use shade cloth in warm season	Direct sow if you have reliable irrigation	Every 14 days
Kohlrabi	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	Cool Season crop, harvest when young and tender	Transplanting is preferred	Every 10 days
Leaf Lettuce ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○					*○	*○	*○	*○	Best grown in cool season; use shade cloth in warm season	Direct sow if you have reliable irrigation	Every 7 days
Leeks	*○	*○	*○						*○	*○	*○	*○	Cool Season crop	Transplant unless you have reliable irrigation	Every 21 days
Louage ‡	*	*	*	*								*	Medicinal and culinary herb	Transplanting is preferred	Not needed
Melons (Casaba, etc)				*○	*○	*○	*○	*○					Best grown in warmest months	Easy to direct sow; can be transplanted if needed	Every 21 days
Mustards * ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Best grown in cool season; use shade cloth in warm season	Direct or transplant	Every 21 days
Okra				*○	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				Loves the heat! Great for summer garden	Soak overnight for the quickest germination	Every 21 days
Onion (bulb), Medium Day	*	*	*										Medium-day onions develop bulbs in ≤12–14 hours daylight	Transplanting and thinning is preferred	Not needed
Onion (bulb), Short Day ‡									*	*	*	*	Short-day onions develop bulbs in < 12 hours daylight	Transplanting and thinning is preferred	Not needed
Onion (green)	*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	Can be grown all months except the hottest summer months	Direct or transplant; thin accordingly	Every 21 days
Pac Choi ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	A heat-loving, tender winter green; thrives in fall gardens	Direct or transplant	Every 10 days
Parsley * ‡	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Year round herb, will flower in summer	Soak overnight for the quickest germination	Every 21 days
Peas ‡	○	○	○							○	○	○	Best grown in cool season; use shade cloth in warm season	Direct sow if you have reliable irrigation	Every 10 days
Peppers *				*	*	*	*	*					Can be grown year round but is frost sensitive	Transplanting and thinning is preferred	Not needed
Potatoes (Irish)		*	*	*	*								Best planted in fall to overwinter and harvest in spring	Plant seed potatoes in the fall	Not needed
Radish *	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○	○	Succession plant often for continued harvest	Can be transplanted if needed	Every 7 days
Rutabaga	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○	○	Cool Season crop	Root crop; direct sow and thin accordingly	Every 21 days
Scallions	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Can be grown all months except the hottest summer months	Root crop; transplant or direct sow and thin accordingly	Every 21 days
Sorrel *	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				*○	*○	*○	*○	Thrives year round in mild areas	Easy crop to propagate by cuttings	Not needed
Spinach ‡§	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○					*○	*○	*○	Best grown in coolest months	Transplant preferred in warm months	Every 7 days
Squash, Summer			○	○	○	○	○						A warm season crop for fresh eating	Easy to direct sow	Every 30 days
Squash, Winter			○	○	○	○	○						A warm season crop that can store through the winter	Easy to direct sow	Every 30 days
Sweet Marjoram *			*	*	*	*	*						Perennial	Small seed is best when transplanted	Not needed
Sweet Potato (plants)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				Best planted in late spring to grow all summer	Direct sow disease-free seed potatoes in fall	Not needed
Tomato ∞				*○	*○	*○	*○	*○	*○				Tomatoes require warm soil (72+ degrees) to set fruit	Direct or transplant; thin accordingly	Every 21 days
Turnips	○	○	○	○	○				○	○	○	○	A cool season crop	Direct sow; thin accordingly	Every 14 days
Watermelons				*○	*○	*○	*○	*○					Leave space for melon vines to run and sprawl	Direct or transplant	Every 21 days

* Grows year round with protection (shade cloth during hot months, row cover for frost).

‡ Frost sensitive. Use row cover if frost expected. Start seed in protected culture.

§ May require shade cloth for hot winters.

∞ Can easily overwinter with low productivity. Peak seasons are spring and summer.

Factors influencing whether to transplant or direct sow

- Adequate garden space (direct sowing requires extra room for thinning)
- Ability to protect sprouts from pests, wind, rain, cold, heat, strong sunlight and evaporation
- Large-seeded crops and roots crops respond better to being directly sown (general rule)



Information presented is general in nature and not predictive of all conditions, situations and locations. Successful growers learn how conditions in their location differ from these general guidelines, and modify them to fit their situation. Others push the bounds intentionally because, well, historic climate patterns are no longer reliable. We love hearing about your successes that break the "rules"!