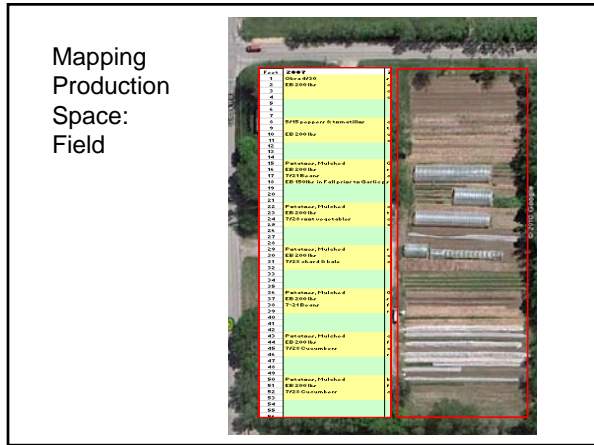
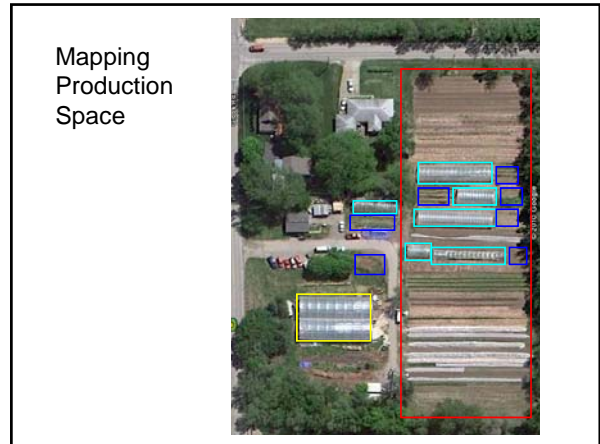


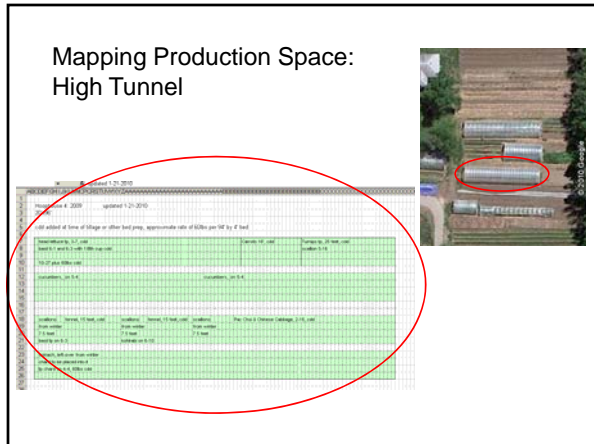
Questions So Far?



Mapping Production Space: Field

Foot	2007	2008	2009
1	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
2	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
3	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
4	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
5	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
6	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
7	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
8	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
9	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
10	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
11	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
12	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
13	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
14	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
15	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
16	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
17	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
18	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
19	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
20	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus

root vegetables 3-10
cucurbits, 7-21
odd 40lbs, S 6lbs



Mapping Production Space: High Tunnel

Foot	2007	2008	2009
1	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
2	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
3	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
4	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
5	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
6	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
7	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
8	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
9	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
10	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
11	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
12	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
13	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
14	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
15	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
16	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
17	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
18	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
19	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus
20	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus	ED 2000 Bus

Mapping Production Space: Odds & Ends

Apportioning Production Space

Apportioning Production Space

For multiple plantings in same space:

- need to know how long a crop will need to mature and be harvested completely.
- keep records (turn planning documents into history sheets)

Apportioning Production Space

Production Schedule—Succession Plantings		
1. Big Tomatoes	3/10	6/20
	3/10	7/21
	3/15	8/2
	3/15	7/24
	3/24	8/4
2. Potatoes	3/10	5/9
	3/15	7/21
	3/15	7/29
	3/15	8/11
	4/10	7/26
3. Extra	3/13	7/24
	3/15	7/24
	3/15	7/17
	3/26	8/22
4. Roma	3/10	7/21
	3/13	6/12
	3/26	8/22
5. OCA	3/13	5/22
	3/16	5/15
	3/26	6/6
	4/7	6/1
	4/7	6/16
	4/10	6/25
	4/24	6/20

Recording when crops go in & when they go out (or when the next crop went in).

How to Make the Most of the Seasons?

Scheduling Transplant Production

Planting Date	Crop	Actual Date	Planting	Notes
Week of 2/9	Tomato	2-9	500 cells	
	Watermelon	2-9	576 cells	
	Peas	2-9	714 cells	
	Red Tomatoes	2-9	118 cells	
Produce	Cucumbers	2-9	52 cells	
	Edible Marrows	2-9	42 cells	
Cauliflower	Cauliflower	2-9	52 cells	
	Red Eggplant	2-9	32 cells	
Broccoli	Broccoli	2-9	32 cells	
	Broccoli Sprouts	2-9	32 cells	
Squash	Butter Bean	2-9	32 cells	
	Japanese Pumpkin	2-9	32 cells	
Delicata	"Pie Pumpkin"	2-9	32 cells	
	Pumpkin	2-9	32 cells	
Peanut	Peanut	2-10	128 cells	
	Peas	2-10	91 cells	
Peanut	Peas	2-10	114 cells	
	Red Sweet Peas	2-10	114 cells	
Peanut	Red Peas	2-10	91 cells	
	Peas	2-10	150 cells	

Look at production space allocated for a certain crop.

Figure out how many transplants you can fit into that space; then add 15 percent.

Based on the schedule transplant date, calculate back the date when you need to start the transplants.

Make sure you have enough production space for needed transplants.

Winter Production

Winter Planting Schedule 2010-2011

Month	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Broccoli									
Cauliflower									
Brussels Sprouts									
Carrots									
Chard									
Collards									
Garlic									
Kale									
Leeks									
Onions									
Peas									
Spinach									
Swiss Chard									
Winter Squash									

Beyond the Mechanics

Scheduling Vegetable Plantings for Continuous Harvest

A Publication of ATTRA, National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service • 1-800-345-4575 • www.attra.ncsu.edu

By Janet Buchanan, NCAT Agriculture Specialist © 2008 NCAT

Market gardeners try to schedule their plantings so they can offer customers a continuous supply of fresh flowers, herbs, and vegetables throughout the growing season. This publication helps growers plan planting times and succession planting.

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Market gardeners try to schedule their plantings so they can offer customers a continuous supply of fresh flowers, herbs, and vegetables throughout the growing season. This publication helps growers plan planting times and succession planting.

Weather has a large influence on timing because of its effect on seedling establishment and crop growth. For example, peas planted at the first possible planting date in the spring and those again two weeks later will usually mature only one week apart. Germination conditions at the time of the second planting will likely be much better, and the young plants will grow faster as the days lengthen, slowly catching up with the first crop. This same process happens in reverse for fall crops. Even a couple of days' difference in maturation planting dates can lead to a harvest date difference of one, or even three, weeks. (Ogden, 1992.)

Beyond the Mechanics

for each crop, know

- the appropriate growing conditions and (trans-) planting dates
 - air and soil temps
- the number of days to harvest
 - great variation
 - extension sheets & seed catalogs
- the length of harvest from first to last pickings

Beyond the Mechanics

- the ideal age of transplants

Crop	Tray Size	Transplant Age and Production Details
early-market tomatoes	24, 36, 50	Usually seeded in 200's or 400's and transplanted to large tray at first true leaf/arn for approx. 8-week-old field-ready plant.
mid-season to late tomatoes	120 to 200	direct-seed in tray plants should be 6 to 7 weeks old for mid-to-late May plantings; 5 weeks old for June plantings.
early peppers	50 or 72	transplant seedlings or direct-seed in tray arm for 8 to 9-week-old field-ready plant.
mid-season to late peppers	120 to 200	direct-seed in tray arm for 7 to 8-week-old field-ready plants.
early Cole crops	72 or 96	direct-seed in tray arm for 5 to 6-week-old field-ready plant.
mid-season to late Cole crops	120 to 200	Direct-seed in tray arm for 4 to 5-week-old field-ready plant.
cucumbers, melons, squash	24 to 120	direct-seed in tray arm for 3 to 4-week-old plant for 24 or 36 trays; 2 to 3-week-old plant for smaller cells (120 trays) do not allow plants to elongate in greenhouse.
Spanish onion	200 or 288	direct-seed in tray seedlings should be clipped several times to produce a stocky transplant arm for 8 to 10-week-old plant.

THANK YOU