

Parking Community Garden Information Packet

City of
Tampa
Florida



Supporting a Sustainable and
Healthy Tampa

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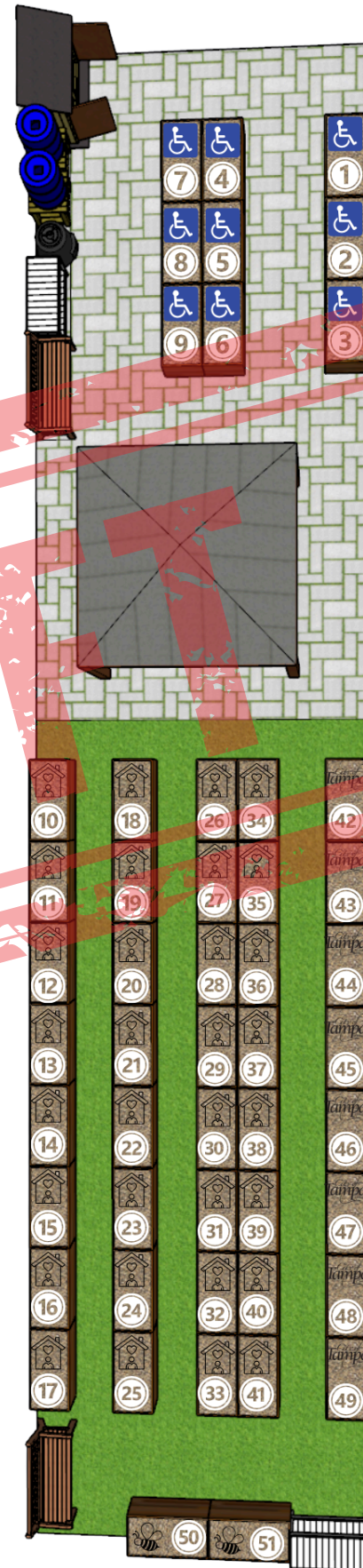
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Parking Community Garden

The City of Tampa believes in giving its residents equal access to creative, healthy, and enriching opportunities in order to invigorate its residents and strengthen their communities. To achieve such a goal, the Parking Division takes the initiative. We look to unlock the potential of underutilized space at our facilities by planning for amenities that promote sustainability and a healthy lifestyle. These values culminate in our newest addition to downtown: the Parking Community Garden (PCG).

The Parking Community Garden is an open public garden meant to give the residents of Tampa access to gardening space as well as promote healthy eating habits. Garden participants are given the means to grow nutritious food crops while engaging in stimulating outdoor activity. In doing so, gardeners will be promoting local biodiversity and other environmental services, like supporting local pollinator habitats! The Parking Community Garden is intended to foster civic culture and provide opportunities for new social connections among residents. Simultaneously, it is our hope that the garden promotes urban horticulture in the City of Tampa in turn bolstering social and environmental responsibility within Tampa and its diverse communities.



LOCATION & DIRECTIONS

The Parking Community Garden is located at 101 S Morgan St, Tampa, FL 33602 with the garden entrance being located on the intersection of Morgan and Whiting St. The location offers convenient parking just down the street and is easily accessible by transit.

Garden members are advised to park in Ft. Brook Parking Garage:

107 N Franklin St, Tampa, FL 33602

Entrances are located on Whiting Street, S Florida Avenue and S Franklin Street
Parking in available on-street spaces is also recommended.

Selmon:

- Eastbound to downtown: take exit 6B and from Channelside take a left onto Morgan Street. [PCG] will be on your left
- Westbound to downtown: take exit 7 onto Morgan Street. From Morgan Street [PCG] will be on your left.

TECO Streetcar:

- For the streetcar, get off at the Downtown Tampa stop, walk North on Franklin and then turn left on Whiting Street and proceed straight until you get to Morgan Street. [PCG] will be on your right.

I-275:

- Southbound: Take exit 45A for Jefferson Street. At the light, keep left to continue onto N Orange Ave. Orange Ave will merge with Pierce Street. From there take a right onto Morgan Street, [PCG] will be on your left.
- Northbound: take exit 44 (Downtown East) onto Scott Street, from there turn right onto Morgan Street and keep straight until you reach Whiting Street. The Garden will be located near the cross street of Whiting Street and Morgan Street.

HART:

There are four HART stops in close proximity to the garden:

- Florida Ave @ Whiting St: served by the 5, 19, 24, 25, and 360 lines. From there walk East along Whiting Street until you get to Morgan Street. [PGC] will be on your right.
- Marion St N + Whiting St E: served by the 100 line. From here walk East on Whiting Street until you get to Morgan Street. Cross Whiting Street and [PGC] will be in front of you.
- Pierce St + Whiting St: Served by the 300 line. From here walk West along Whiting Street. Cross Morgan Street and then cross Whiting Street. [PGC] will be in front of you
- Whiting St @ Tampa St: Served by lines 1 and 30. From here walk east along Whiting Street until you get to Morgan street. [PGC] will be on your right.

GARDENING GUIDELINES

In order to avoid chemical runoff into Tampa Bay and surrounding water ecosystems, we are controlling the use of inorganic fertilizers within our garden. However, in order to meet the garden's fertilization needs we gladly provide 4 compost bins for use among gardeners. Other organic fertilizers and soil treatments are welcome as well.

- **NO** herbicide use of any kind is permitted
- **NO** pesticide or insecticide use of any kind is permitted
- Commercial and inorganic fertilizer use is **NOT PERMITTED**
- Approved soil treatments include:
 - Compost (provided within the garden)
 - Fish emulsion
 - Kelp meal
 - Greensand
 - Granite dust
 - Ground limestone

Many synthetic pesticides are classified by the EPA as Persistent Organic Pollutants; a particularly harmful type of pollutant



Compost:

Our recommended treatment. Decomposed organic matter rich in nutrients. Compost provided in PCG



Kelp Meal

Organic fertilizer rich in nutrients and micronutrients; suppresses weeds and fungal disease



Fish Emulsion:

High in nitrogen; best used for leafy greens. If the soil has a nitrogen surplus, adding fish emulsion may affect growth



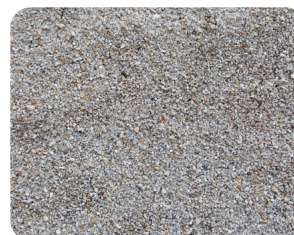
Ground Limestone:

Neutralizes soil pH. If soil pH is already at acceptable levels, do not add.



Greensand:

Used in order to make water and nutrient delivery more efficient. Absorbs excess water and prevents water loss in unfavorable soil conditions



Granite Dust

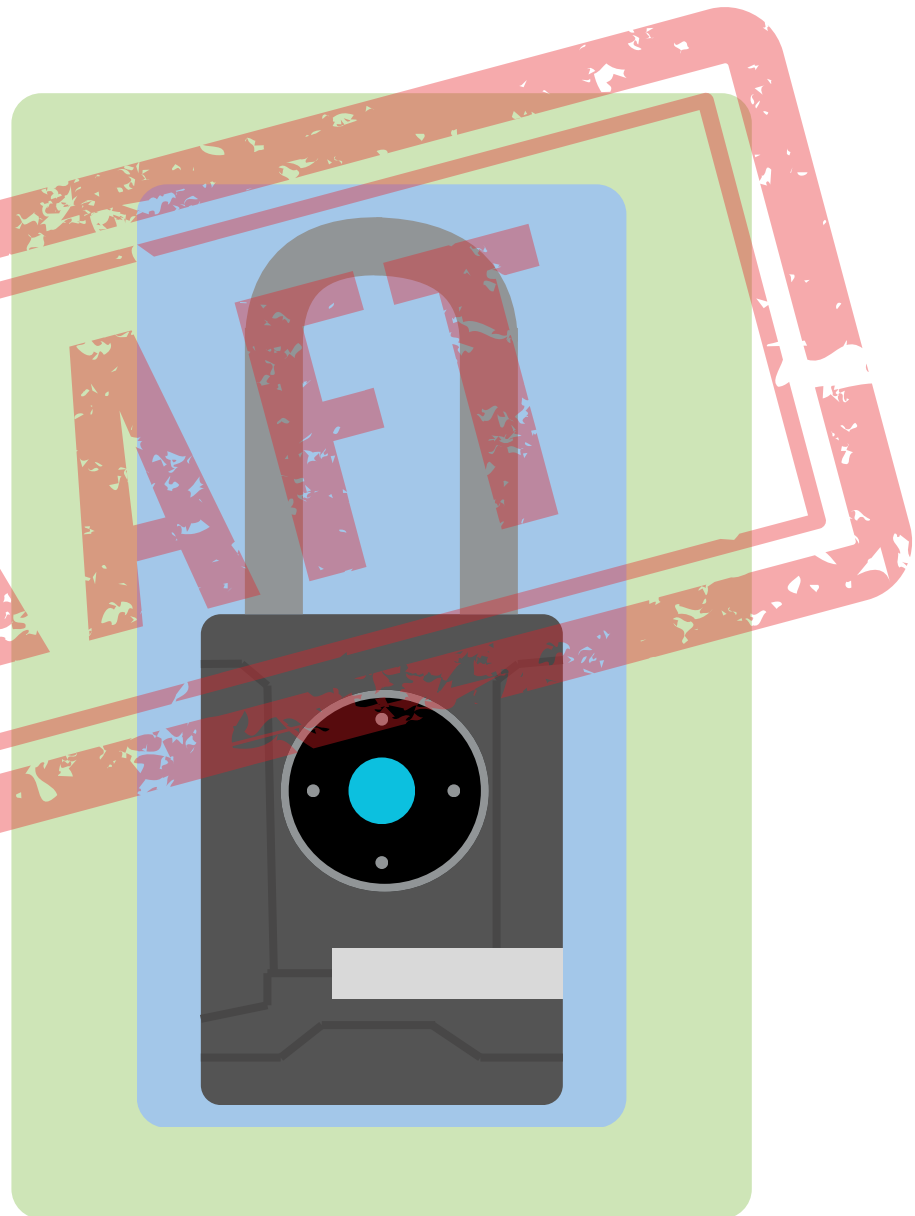
Used for the purpose of improving soil drainage, also includes beneficial nutrients that get introduced into the soil

Accessing the Garden

For the greatest convenience to garden members, the City of Tampa has chosen to control access to the Parking Community Garden via a keyless lock that works through Bluetooth. The lock works through an app on your phone. For those who prefer to not use their phone, the lock utilized also has the option of being unlocked through a combination of inputs.

Master Lock Vault Home App

The Master Lock Vault Home app is how the City of Tampa will control access to the garden. Through the Master Lock Vault app, you can unlock the gate by simply pressing the center button. As long as you have been allowed access to the garden through the app and have your phone in proximity to the lock with Bluetooth enabled; the lock will open by the click of a button. In order to gain access to the garden, an account must be created on the Master Lock Vault App. Your account will then be authorized by the PCG team allowing seamless access to the garden.

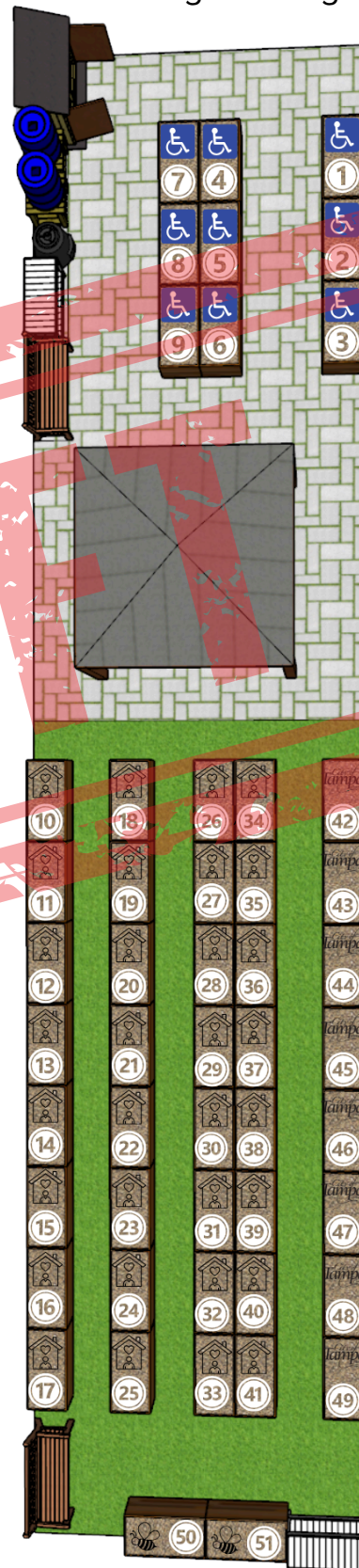


TYPES OF GARDEN PLOTS

In total there are 51 garden plots within The Parking Community Garden, each measuring four feet by two feet allowing for eight square feet of gardening space.

Plots are divided in the following order:

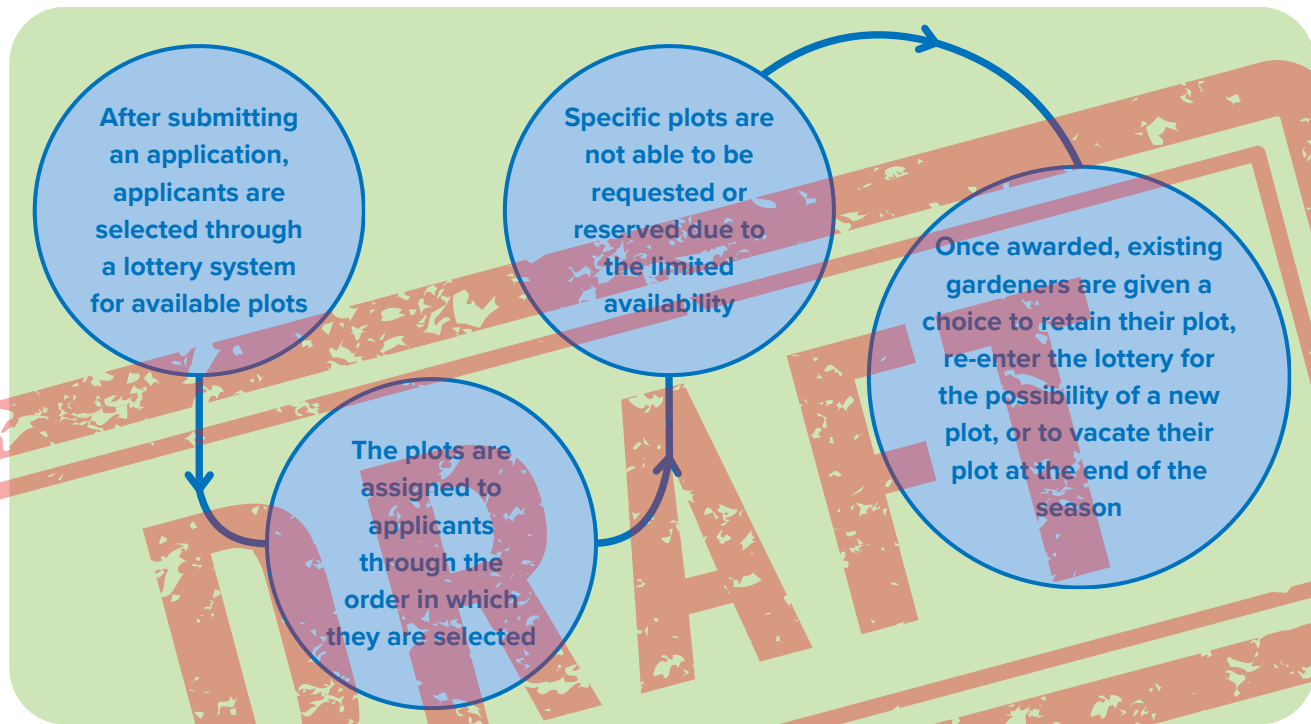
- Plots **1-9** are ADA accessible plots
 - They are reserved for those who request ADA accommodation
 - Remaining plots will be assigned to the general public
- Plots **10-41** are available for any residents in the City of Tampa that are over the age of 18
 - Must maintain employment within the City of Tampa for the entire growing season or the plot will be revoked
 - If the plot is revoked, it will be assigned to the general public
- Plots **50** and **51** are reserved as pollinator plots.
 - They will be managed by the city to promote pollinator presence within the garden



PLOT AWARDING PROCESS

Due to the limited number of plots, we are unable to accommodate all applicants seeking to get a spot in the garden. We have therefore adopted a fair lottery system for determining plot awardees.

The plot awarding process is as follows:



Once plots are vacated they will be handed off to the next awardee through the lottery system.

AWARD ELEGIBILITY

In order to be eligible for membership, you must:

- Be 18 years or older
- Be a resident of the City of Tampa
- Be in good standing with the Parking Community Garden Site Rules
- Sign a conditions form which states you will abide to the garden bylaws

GARDEN RESPONSIBILITIES

Tampa's Parking Community Garden is a public effort, and therefore it is important for gardeners to work together as a community to ensure the garden is taken care of.

Individuals awarded a plot are responsible for watering their own garden beds. Gardeners are highly encouraged to use collected rainwater if supplies are available, however tap water from the spigot is also made accessible to garden members. Community watering cans will be available to bring water from the watering tanks/spigot to your garden plot. These watering cans must be put back in their original place when they are not in use.

All non-compostable waste is the responsibility of the gardener, and it must be removed from the garden and appropriately disposed of by the gardener. Failure to do so may result in the gardener being in bad standing with garden rules. Repeated failure to dispose of waste, may result in your membership being terminated.

In order to ensure membership, you are required to tend to your plot a minimum of once per week. This is to ensure all plots are given to gardeners who are passionate about tending their garden.

Tool Expectations

Tools provided by the community garden will be located in the tool shed. Gardeners are expected to use each tool ONLY for its intended purpose in order to prevent the tool from breaking or injuring the gardener. All tools must be put back in their original spot within the tool shed. Tools are gladly provided for free for the convenience of gardeners as well as to limit the barrier to entry for new gardeners.

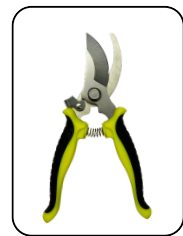
Please treat each tool with respect; they are for the shared use within the garden.



Standard Trowel



Transplant Trowel



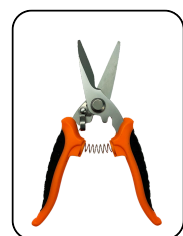
Secateurs



Garden Rake



Gardening Gloves



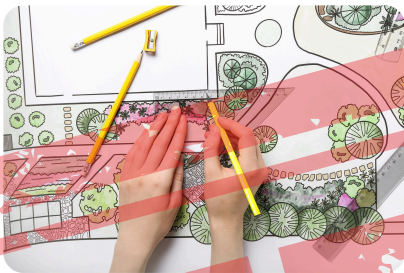
Hand Pruners

TIPS ON STARTING YOUR GARDEN

Florida’s Climate allows for vegetables to be grown year-round if close attention is paid to the planting dates and gardens are diligently tended to. Gardening is a very involved and delicate process that requires much patience, attention to detail, and active management. With the right amount of effort and a good attitude, anyone can get into gardening. To help people new to gardening, the City of Tampa gathered some information and tips on how to get started with your garden.

Planning

Before getting started, it is always useful to draw up a plan for your garden. This can include the names of the plants you would like to grow, as well as the planting date for your specific plants. It is also useful to organize where you will plant each vegetable so that your plot is neat and organized throughout the growing season.



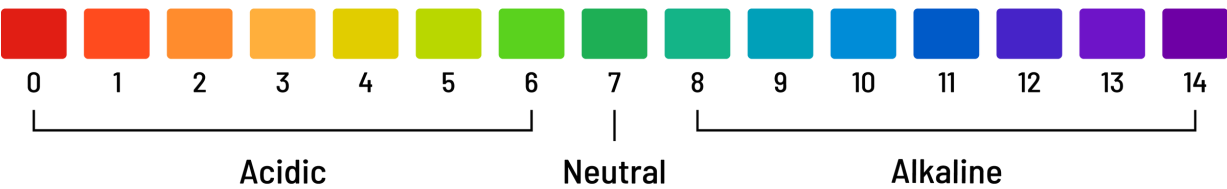
Preparing Your Soil

Before planting, it is recommended that you till—overturning the soil to aerate and allow moisture to permeate—your soil before planting.

Florida soils benefit from the addition of organic matter such as compost. Composted organics should be applied at the time of planting and it is generally recommended to add 1–3 inches of compost and then work it into your soil. For plots within the Parking Community Garden, 2–8 pounds of compost is the recommended amount. Non-composted Organics such as manure should be added in advance before you plant your crops.

The best pH range for vegetable gardening is 5.8–6.3. If soil pH is 5.5–7.0, No adjustments need to be made. If your soil is below 5.5 you can apply ground limestone to lower it, however, too much may cause nutritional problems in the soil. If adjustments to the soil are going to be made, it is best to apply it in advance and can be applied 2–3 weeks before planting.

pH scale



STARTING TIPS CONTINUED

Pest Management

Garden pests include: weeds, insects, mites, diseases, nematodes, and animals. To help limit garden pests without harmful pesticides, gardeners can follow several recommendations:

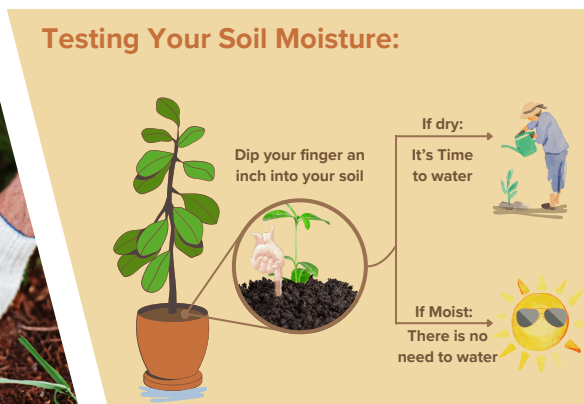
- Follow the recommended planting dates for plant resiliency
- If weeds spring up in your plot, make sure to remove them
 - Annual weeds without seeds can be disposed of in the compost
- Plants can be protected from cutworms by placing a collar around the plant's base
 - Should extend an inch below soil and a few inches above
- Scout your garden twice weekly for pest problems; inspect plants from bud to soil
- To slow the spread of disease, remove any diseased leaves
 - Most plants can stand a 10–20 percent loss in leaves
- Harvest your crops as soon as they are ripe
- Remove crops as soon as they become unproductive
- Add organic matter to reduce nematode populations

Reminder:

Synthetic pesticides are not permitted

Watering

Gardens often need one inch of rain a week to sustain themselves. If there was an inch of rain within the past week, chances are you do not need to water your garden. To check if your garden needs to be watered, you can use a trowel and dig into the soil. It is common for the surface soil to dry out, but that doesn't always mean that your garden needs to be watered; If the soil is dry two inches below the surface it is time to water your plot. In general it is good to water your garden around twice a week supplying half an inch of water each time. Young plants need frequent but light irrigation while maturing plants need more water but less often. When watering your plants, make sure to do so at the base of the plants to prevent diseases from taking shape on the leaves or damaging the stem. It is helpful to create a slight depression at the base of the plant to hold the water until it is absorbed into the soil.



HOW TO COMPOST

Garden Composting

It is hard to overstate the benefits of compost when it comes to gardening. Compost consists of decomposed organic matter and is used as fertilizer, enriching your soil with many nutrients. The Parking Community Garden has 4 compost bins available to be used for the disposal of organic garden waste, as well as organic waste from home. Feel free to set up an at home compost bin, which you can then dispose of at the garden's compost bins.

Composting takes time and should be left alone when it is maturing, allowing for the total decomposition of plant parts. Gardeners are responsible for managing the garden compost bins and adhering to the signs indicating their status. Ideally, there should be one bin maturing, one bin taking in organic waste, and one bin with compost that is ready for use.

How to Compost

Composting requires two types of matter: "Brown" matter and "green" matter. The mixture of these types of matter is important so that the compost will cure efficiently. It is beneficial to prepare your scraps into small pieces for the compost process to work faster. "Brown" matter is matter that is rich in carbon, and can consist of dry leaves, wood chips, newspaper, cardboard, etc. "Green" matter is matter that is rich in nitrogen; generally most food scraps will be considered green matter as well as grass clippings. Many things can be added for the composting process, however, please do NOT add meat, bones, glossy paper, pet waste, plants/wood treated with heavy chemicals, and compostable bags/food ware. As a rule of thumb, gardeners should aim to put in 3 parts brown matter for every 1 part green matter to cure the compost in the most efficient manner.

Stages of composting in PCG



Organic Composting System

Compost should be split into **1/3 green matter** and **2/3 brown matter** in order to cure efficiently and stay smelling fresh!

Green Matter to Compost:



Kitchen Scraps



Used Tea/Coffee Scraps



Grass Clippings



Green Leaves



Pulled Weeds



Other Organic Matter

Brown Matter to Compost:



Cardboard



Dead Leaves



Paper



Wood Shavings



Twigs and Branches

Please refrain from composting the following:

- ✗ Animal feces
- ✗ Meat and dairy products
- ✗ Cooking oils/grease
- ✗ Inorganic waste
- ✗ Cat litter
- ✗ Bones
- ✗ Biodegradable bags
- ✗ Glossy paper
- ✗ Chemically treated wood

TIP:

Before adding your compost scraps, cut them up into small pieces to allow for the best composting conditions

It is especially important to do so with dense material like twigs, branches, and large amounts of paper

HARVESTING TIPS

Once your crops have matured and its fruits ripened, the exciting part will be harvesting your well earned produce. There are some important considerations to make when harvesting your crops in order to ensure you get the most out of your hard work and effort.

Make sure you harvest your crops frequently. Once the plant you are growing begins producing produce, it is recommended you diligently check and harvest fruit as soon as it is ready to be picked. If a plant's fruit reaches maturity, it may stop producing for the rest of the season. When harvesting, it is best to pick your herbs and vegetables earlier in the day. This is when they taste the best; doing so avoids the afternoon heat, which could cause the harvest to go bad quicker. It is beneficial to make sure that the morning dew has dried off to ensure prolonged freshness. Plants, even at maturity, are very delicate. Harvest your plants with care to prevent them from getting damaged.

When harvesting leafy greens like herbs, make sure to harvest a third of the crop at a time. This will allow you to harvest a substantial amount, while also allowing the plant to continue producing throughout the growing season. Leafy annual herbs can be pinched off a few leaves at a time, leafy perennials should be clipped by the sprig— branch of an herb plant— and longer stemmed herbs should be harvested at the stem.

There are three ways to store your fresh new produce

- Cool and dry (50-60°F and 60% relative humidity)
- Cold and dry (32-40°F and 65% relative humidity)
 - This is the typical storage condition within a fridge (not including crisper drawer)
- Cold and moist (32-40°F and 95% relative humidity)
 - This kind of storage condition can be found within your fridge's crisper drawer

It is important to look at the specific storage conditions required for your individual vegetables. Some leafy greens will require being stored in a cold and moist storage compartment, but put something like a tomato in there and it may quickly develop mold.

Central Florida Planting Guide

Below is a guide on multiple plants that are suited to grow in the central Florida climate. This guide offers information on season to plant, transplanting difficulty level, and some tips. It is by no means a comprehensive list and vegetable planting can vary by variety. For more information on each crop, check with UF/IFAS Hillsborough County Extension












Transplanting: Moving a plant from one place to another, typically in order to allow the plant to grow strong enough that it could outside independently

What to plant in Spring

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Corn		8-21	60-95	If growing corn, ensure it has adequate space
Okra		12-14	50-75	Can be mowed and rejuvenated 2 - 3 times a growing season
Onions		7-12	120-160	Onions are easiest to grow by using "sets" (onion bulbs) for transplanting
Peas (southern)		10-14	50-90	Make sure to provide your pea plants with something to climb on
Spinach		5-14	45-60	May need a support structure due to the viny nature of spinach
Carrots		7-21	65-80	Stagger planting in order to have a steady supply for harvest
Swiss chard		7-14	50-65	very susceptible to root-knot nematodes, check roots if growing slow
Cabbage/ Chinese cabbage		7-10	75-90	Clean and inspect cabbage plants for symptoms of black-rot





*Growing time is from seeding to harvesting, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

What to plant in Spring

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Parsnips		10-28	100-120	Keep soil moist but well drained, and be sure to incorporate organic matter
Cress		14-21	~55	Due to the cress's shallow and fragile roots, remove weeds carefully to avoid damage that inhibits growth
Yellow Squash		7-10	~50	Yellow squash prefers to grow with an abundance of sunlight; 4-6 plants enough to feed a family of four
Butternut Squash		10-14	~100	When temperature is warmer, Winter squash varieties are susceptible to pests and disease
Pumpkin		10-18	100-130	Compost greatly benefits pumpkins, add compost before seeding and apply liberally every three weeks
Sunflower		8-10	70-100	Recommended cultivar for Florida is the 'Valentine' variety
Radish		5-10	20-40	Prevent radishes from becoming overly mature to reach optimal flavor and texture
Scallion		7-14	65-100	Scallions grow best when planted in an area exposed to sunlight, well drained soil, and high in organic content
Leek		10-14	100-120	Soil should be pulled around the base while seedling are young in order to blanch the stem
Mountain Mint		7-14	70-90	Slow to establish but fast growing, transplanting recommended but not required due to its hardiness
Peppermint		10-14	90-100	Can spread rapidly, may be helpful to restrict growth with a barrier

*Growing time is from seeding to harvesting, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

What to plant in Spring












Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Fennel		7-14	40-120**	Fennel is a perennial and will re-seed itself for the following year, ensure you plan accordingly
Zucchini		10-14	55-70	When harvesting, leave an inch or two of the stem to maintain freshness
Catnip		7-10	90-120	Perennial plant, plan for regrowth after winter, can also grow rapidly so monitor growth to control spread
Bergamot		10-40	2nd Year	Once mature, Bergamot is draught resistant, water consistently when starting out, but reduce after
Hyssop		14-21	~90 days	Ensure hyssop receives full sunlight and that soil is well drained, draught tolerant once established
German Chamomile		14-21	55-70	
Rosemary		14-28	80-180	Up to 100 days for the stem tips; up to 180 days for bunches
Marjoram		10-21	35-45	Requires six to eight hours of direct sunlight but is sensitive to intense heat and cold
Bishop's Flower		10-20	80-90***	
Lovage		10-14	After first growing season	Lovage prefers rich well drained soil, it is encouraged to add compost to help establish the plant
English Lavender		18-28	Up to three years to reach full maturity	When growing, protect from high heat by providing afternoon shade

*Time till harvest ready involves from seeding to maturity, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

**Harvest time is dependent on the part of fennel you plan to harvest

***For Flowers, harvest ready means when they are expected to bloom after planting



What to plant in Spring

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Zinnia		3-8	~60***	Remove old blooms to ensure longer flowering times, grow easy from seeds but plants readily available
Echinacea		10-21	Typically year 2***	Enrich soil with compost and ensure it is well drained to prolong growing and blooming time
Borage		5-15	~60***	Enrich soil with compost and ensure it is well drained to prolong growing and blooming time
Summer Savory		5-15	80-90	
Calendula		5-15	30-50***	
Anise		5-15	120-130	
Poppy		7-30	~90***	
Italian Dandelion		10-14	10-14	
Caraway		7-14	55-65	
Lemon Mint		7-28	110-120	
Mache Corn-Salad		10-14	40-70	








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***For Flowers, harvest ready means when they are expected to bloom after planting

What to plant in Spring

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Pansy		7-21	110-120***	
Cape Forget-me-not		7-14	~One year***	

What to plant in summer





Butternut Squash		10-14	~100	
Pumpkin		10-18	100-130	Compost greatly benefits pumpkins, add compost before seeding and apply liberally every three weeks
Sunflower		8-10	70-100	Recommended cultivar for Florida is the 'Valentine' variety
Fennel		7-14	40-120**	Fennel is a perennial and will re-seed itself for the following year, ensure you plan accordingly
Zucchini		10-14	55-70	When harvesting, leave an inch or two of the stem to maintain freshness
Rosemary		14-28	80-180	
White Yarrow		20-45	~120	

*Time till harvest ready involves from seeding to maturity, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation






**Harvest time is dependent on the part of fennel you plan to harvest

***For Flowers, harvest ready means when they are expected to bloom after planting

What to plant in summer












Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Okra		12-14	50 - 75	Can be mowed and rejuvenated 2 - 3 times a growing season
Peas (southern)		10-14	50 - 90	Make sure to provide your pea plants with something to climb on
Cress		14-21	~55	Due to the cress's shallow and fragile roots, remove weeds carefully to avoid damage that inhibits growth
Yellow Squash		7-10	~50	Yellow squash prefers to grow with an abundance of sunlight; 4-6 plants enough to feed a family of four

What to plant in Fall

Broccoli		7-10	75 - 90	Needs at least 4 - 6 hours of sunlight
Kohlrabi		3-10	70 - 80	Harvest early to ensure a tender and delicious flavor
Pepper		7-21	80 - 100	Look into the planting requirements of individual pepper types
Carrots		7-21	65 - 80	Stagger planting in order to have a steady supply for harvest
Spinach		5-14	45 - 60	May need a support structure due to the viny nature of spinach










*Growing time is from seeding to harvesting, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

What to plant in Fall

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Beets		7-14	50 - 65	Beets prefer soil with a high organic content
Cabbage/ Chinese cabbage		7-10	75 - 90	Clean and inspect cabbage plants for symptoms of black-rot
Cauliflower		7-10	75 - 90	A self-blanching variety is best for those new to gardening
Kale		5-12	25 - 50	Florida friendly varieties have the best chance of success
Lettuce		7-14	50 - 90	Black-seeded Simpson and Red Sails are some Florida friendly varieties
Cucumbers		3-10	50 - 65	Cucumbers prefer an abundance of sun and water
Tomato		5-10	90 - 110	Keep in mind your space when determining tomato variety
Onions		7-12	120 - 160	Onions are easiest to grow by using onion bulbs for transplanting
Celery		20-30	115 - 125	Celery can have a long maturing time, transplanting shortens it
Turnip		7-14	40 - 60	Turnips should be harvested when they are 3 inches in diameter
Dill		7-14	30 - 60	Long Island Mammoth is the best variety for Florida








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What to plant in Fall

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Cilantro		5-15	55 - 75	Leaves can be harvested once the plant reaches 6" tall
Oregano		7-14	45 - 60	Continues to grow year-round, optimal growth during cooler months
Parsley		10-28	60 - 70	Grows best when not in direct sunlight
Thyme		14-28	60 - 70	Prefers planting spots with abundant sunlight
Cress		14-21	~55	Due to the cress's shallow and fragile roots, remove weeds carefully to avoid damage that inhibits growth
Radish		5-10	20-40	Prevent radishes from becoming overly mature to reach optimal flavor and texture
Parsnips		10-28	100-120	Keep soil moist but well drained, and be sure to incorporate organic matter
Fennel		7-14	40-120**	
Mache Corn-Salad		10-14	40-70	












*Growing time is from seeding to harvesting, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

What to plant in winter

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Eggplant		7-14	90 - 110	With the many varieties, follow the suppliers growing instructions
Endive		10-14	85 - 90	Must be grown in cool weather
Cucumbers		3-10	50 - 65	Cucumbers prefer an abundance of sun and water
Arugula		7-10	20 - 50	Stagger planting to harvest continually through the season
Mountain Mint		7-14	70-90	Slow to establish but fast growing, transplanting recommended but not required due to its hardiness
Peppermint		10-14	90-100	Can spread rapidly, may be helpful to restrict growth with a barrier
Lavender		14-28	One to five years	
Catnip		7-10	90-120	Perennial plant, plan for regrowth after winter, can also grow rapidly so monitor growth to control spread
Curled Chervil		10-14	40-60	
Hyssop		14-21	~90 days	Ensure hyssop receives full sunlight and that soil is well drained, draught tolerant once established
Marjoram		10-21	35-45	Requires six to eight hours of direct sunlight but is sensitive to intense heat and cold













*Growing time is from seeding to harvesting, in days, and does not reflect plant transplantation

What to plant in winter

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Turnip		7-14	40 - 60	Turnips should be harvested when they are 3 inches in diameter
Celery		20-30	115 - 125	Celery can have a long maturing time, transplanting shortens it
Onions		7-12	120 - 160	Onions are easiest to grow by using "sets" (onion bulbs)
Tomato		5-10	90 - 110	Keep in mind your space when determining tomato variety
Corn		8-21	60 - 95	Multiple stalks of corn should not be planted close to each other
Spinach		5-14	45 - 60	May need a support structure due to the viny nature of spinach
Carrots		7-21	65 - 80	Stagger planting in order to have a steady supply for harvest
Broccoli		7-10	75 - 90	Needs at least 4 - 6 hours of sunlight
Swiss chard		7-14	50 - 65	very susceptible to root-knot nematodes, check roots if growing slow
Lettuce		7-14	50 - 90	Black-seeded Simpson and Red Sails are some Florida friendly varieties
Kale		5-12	25 - 50	Florida friendly varieties have the best chance of success

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What to plant in winter

Crop		Days to Germination	Days till Harvest Ready*	Tips
Kohlrabi		3-10	70 - 80	Harvest early to ensure a tender and delicious flavor
Pepper		10-14	80 - 100	Look into the planting requirements of individual pepper types
Basil		5-10	30-50	Check the underside of your leaves for mildew spores
Cilantro		5-15	55 - 75	Leaves can be harvested once the plant reaches 6 inches tall
Oregano		7-14	45 - 60	Continues to grow year-round, optimal growth during cooler months
Thyme		14-28	60 - 70	Prefers planting spots with abundant sunlight
Lemon Balm		70-90	7-21	
English Lavender		18-28	Up to three years for full maturity	When growing, protect from high heat by providing afternoon shade
Summer Savory		5-15	80-90	
Cauliflower		7-10	75 - 90	A self-blanching variety is best for those new to gardening
Cabbage/ Chinese cabbage		7-10	75 - 90	Clean and inspect cabbage plants for symptoms of black-rot
Beets		7-14	50 - 65	Beets prefer soil with a high organic content

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