



Vegetable Garden Journal

Master Gardeners of Cuyahoga County

A gardening journal is a place to record information about what you do in your garden. Gardeners typically make notes about weather, soil conditions, planting and transplanting dates. You can also note the varieties you plant as well as the harvest date and yield. It may be useful for planting next year's garden.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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April

To Do:

- Prepare soil for planting
- Transplant cool weather crops: cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, new asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry plants, and onion sets.
- Seed: peas, carrots, swiss chard, spinach, lettuce (and other salad greens), radishes beets, and kohlrabi.
- Clean up and fertilize mature asparagus, rhubarb and strawberry plants.
- Spray fruit trees
- Harvest mature asparagus and rhubarb at the end of the month.

Note: A soil test can be taken at the beginning or the end of the garden season. The information will determine need for soil additives. This is especially important if you are starting a new garden.

May

To Do:

- Plant corn and potatoes just before May 10th.
- Seed towards the end of the month: beans, cucumbers, squash, melons, and okra.
- Transplant after the frost date* (May 15th): tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant.
- Continue harvesting mature asparagus and rhubarb.
- Thin previously sown early spring vegetables.

Note: Watch for a late frost. Cover transplants with sheets or newspaper if frost threatens.

June

To Do:

- Continue sowing corn and replace cool weather vegetables that are going to seed.
- Fertilize all crops mid-month (corn 2X).
- Harvest: peas, lettuce, spinach, beets, radishes, carrots, and young onions (scallions), and June-bearing strawberries.
- Harvest asparagus and rhubarb until mid-month.
- Apply mulch when the soil warms.
- Tie leaves over cauliflower heads to whiten them. Tie up tomatoes on stakes or in cages.
- Weed and water when necessary.

Note: Start pest control early. Check plants for insect damage. Pick insects off or use row covers.

July

To Do:

- Fertilize corn (2X)
- Harvest: corn, beans, cucumbers, summer squash, and early potatoes.
- Seed cold weather crops for fall harvest: carrots, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussel sprouts and parsnips.
- Weed and water as necessary.

Note: Harvest garlic planted the previous fall.

August

To Do:

- Seed in mid-month for fall harvest: lettuce and other salad greens, spinach, radishes, turnips, kale, and late potatoes.
- Harvest vegetables regularly at their peak of flavor and for continued production.
- Clean up garden debris as plants decline. Compost any material that is not diseased.
- Weed and water as necessary

Note: This is the month to preserve your harvest for the winter by canning, freezing, pickling, and drying.

September

To Do:

- Harvest and cure winter squash and gourds.
- Harvest after frost: pumpkins (after first), parsnips and brussel sprouts.
- Continue garden clean-up. Remove all stakes, cages, and string.

Note: Collect, dry and store heirloom seeds.

October

To Do:

- Plant garlic sets for the next year.
- Dig sweet potatoes before the first frost.
- Plant a cover crop.
- Finish final cleanup.
- Repair and clean garden tools
- Drain and store hoses and rain barrels.
- Store leftover seeds in paper or in glass jars in the refrigerator.

Note: The average frost date for our area is October 15th. Green tomatoes can be taken inside and ripened out of the sunlight.