

## Square Foot Vegetable Planting Guide for Northwest Florida

Vegetable	Transplants or seed directly into garden? <sup>1</sup>	Seeding time	Transplant time	Days to harvest	Square foot spacing <sup>2</sup> (Number of plants)
Arugula	Direct	Oct-May	-	20-40	16
Basil	Transplant/Direct	Jan-May	Mar-May	60-90	1
Beans	Direct	Apr-May	-	55-70	8 (pole with trellis) 9 (bush)
Bok Choy	Transplant/Direct	Aug-Oct	Sept-Oct	30-50	1
Broccoli	Transplant/Direct	Aug-Oct	Sept-Nov	75-90	1 per 2 sq.
Carrots	Direct	Sept-Mar	-	70-80	16
Celery	Transplant/Direct	Jan-Mar	Mar-April	115-125	1
Collards	Transplant/Direct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Nov	70-80	1
Corn	Direct	Mar-Apr	-	60-95	2
Cucumbers	Transplant/Direct	Feb-Mar	Mar-April	50-65	1
Eggplant	Transplant	Jan-Feb	Mar-May	90-110	1
Garlic	Direct <sup>3</sup>	Oct-Nov	-	180-210	4
Kale	Transplant/Direct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Nov	70-80	1
Kohlrabi	Transplant/Direct	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov	70-80	4
Lettuce	Transplant/Direct	Aug-Apr	Sept-May	50-90	4 (leaf) 1 (head)
Melons	Transplant/Direct	Feb-Apr	Mar-April	75-95	1 per 2 sq. (with trellis)
Mustards	Transplant/Direct	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov	40-60	4
Okra	Direct	Mar-Jul	-	50-75	1
Onions, Bulbing	Transplant/Direct <sup>4</sup>	Aug-Sept	Oct-Nov	90-150	4
Onions, Bunching	Transplant/Direct <sup>5</sup>	Aug-Mar	Sept-Apr	30-75	16
Onions, Multiplier	Transplant/Direct <sup>6</sup>	Aug-Mar	Sept-Mar	90-120	4
Peas (Southern)	Direct	Mar-Apr	-	60-90	8
Peas (English)	Direct	Jan-Feb	-	50-70	8
Peppers	Transplant	Jan-Feb	Mar-May	80-100	1
Potatoes	Direct <sup>7</sup>	Feb	-	85-110	1
Radishes	Direct	Sept-Mar	-	20-30	16
Summer Squash	Transplant/Direct	Feb-Apr	Mar-April	40-55	1 per 4 sq.
Sweet Potatoes	Direct <sup>8</sup>	Apr-Jun	-	120-140	1
Tomatoes	Transplant	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	90-110	1 per 2 sq. (with stake/cage)
Turnips	Direct	Sept-Nov	-	40-60	9
Winter Squash	Transplant/Direct	Feb-Jul	Mar-July	80-110	1 per 2 sq. (with trellis)

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<sup>1</sup>Many spring crops, such as tomatoes and peppers, should be seeded indoors in winter and transplanted once danger of frost has passed. Many fall crops, such as kale and broccoli, should be seeded in late summer, and transplanted once temperatures have cooled down.

<sup>2</sup>Square (sq.) foot spacing can depend greatly on variety and size of plant at harvest. If you find these recommendations unsuitable, adjust in subsequent seasons. *Seed packet plant spacing equivalents: 3" plant spacing (non-vining, such as carrots) = 16 per sq.; 3" plant spacing (vining, such as pole beans) = 8 per sq. using trellis; 4" plant spacing = 9 per sq.; 6" plant spacing = 4 per sq.; 12" plant spacing = 1 per sq.; 18" plant spacing = 4 in 9 sq.; 24" plant spacing (non-vining, such as summer squash, zucchini) = 1 in 4 sq.; 24" plant spacing (vining, such as watermelon, winter squash) = 1 in 2 sq. using trellis.*

<sup>3</sup>Garlic is grown from cloves, which are small bulblets split off larger bulbs. Elephant garlic, which is more closely related to leeks, do best in our climate, and can be grown from corms, pearls, or cloves.

<sup>4</sup>Bulbing onions should be "short day" varieties and can be grown from seeds or "sets", but take longer from seed.

<sup>5</sup>Bunching/green onions can be planted most of the year, but do not form enlarged bulbs.

<sup>6</sup>Shallots are a common type of multiplier onion, which are perennial, but need to be divided and reset every year.

<sup>7</sup>Potatoes are grown from "seed" potatoes, which are pieces of the potato that contain at least one "eye".

<sup>8</sup>Sweet potatoes are grown from "slips", which are sprouts grown from stored sweet potatoes.



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