

Light frost 28-31 degrees

Moderate frost 24-28 degrees

Severe frost below 24

Harvest before threat of frost, or cover if it won't go below 30:

- cucumbers,
- peppers,
- tomatoes,
- squash,
- melons,
- beans,
- corn

Will tolerate Light to Moderate Frost, cover below 26:

- broccoli,
- cabbage,
- lettuce,
- radish,
- peas,
- potatoes,
- spinach

Hardy to 20 degrees:

- beets,
- carrots,
- kale,

Use hoops to support your row cover if you want your crops to withstand below freezing weather expected for an extended time: 6 ½ foot lengths of wire or 4 ½ foot PVC every four feet.

Venting—keep a thermometer in a small white slatted box that sits on the soil in the center of the bed. Aim for a 70 degree temperature in spring, 60 in late fall and winter, and 65 in early fall. Err on the side of cooler rather than warmer, but make sure to close them up in time to keep them from getting below freezing overnight. Only harvest when the temperature is above freezing.

- Our last 10 hour day of the year will be November 19.

## Key Planting Dates for Winter Harvest Crops

CROP	Start Transplants	Direct Seed	August 6	August 13	August 20	August 27	September 3	September 10	September 17	September 24	October 1	October 8	October 15	October 22	October 29	November 5	November 12	Last 10-Hour Day		
TIER 1	Kale (Full)	•	15	14	13															
	Spinach (Full)	•	•							8	7									
	Kale (Baby)		•								7	6								
	Spinach (Baby)		•									6	5							
	Pac Choi (Full)	•						10	9	8										
	Cilantro (Full)		•					10	9	8										
	Mizuna (Full)		•							8	7									
	Salad Arugula (Baby)		•									6	5							
	Mesclun Greens (Baby)		•										5							
	Carrots		•		13	12														
TIER 2	Bunching Onions (Scallions)	•		13	12															
	Swiss Chard (Full)	•	•					10	9											
	Lettuce (Baby)		•								7	6								
	Swiss Chard (Baby)		•								7	6								
	Radishes		•								7	6	5							

Careful scheduling allows you to control growth incrementally by planting at least two or three sowings at 7- to 10-day intervals. This will allow for crops to mature at different times and provide a longer harvest period. With well-timed, staggered plantings you can create a smooth transition from one harvest to the next for a steady supply through the winter. Multiple seedings also help you identify the best seeding dates for specific crops, and spread out the risk of crop failure due to unfavorable weather conditions.