

## Small Space Vegetable Gardening

<b>Recommended Varieties for Containers &amp; Small Spaces:</b>	
<b>Minimum Container Size</b>	<b>Plant Type</b>
1 gallon (shallow roots)	<b>Parsley</b> – Moss Curled, Evergreen <b>Leaf lettuce</b> - Buttercrunch, Salad Bowl, Romaine, Dark Green Boston, Ruby, Bibb <b>Spinach</b> - American Viking, Long Standing, Bloomsdale, Melody <b>Garlic</b> - <b>Green Onions</b> -
5 gallon (deeper roots/hungry plants)	<b>Cabbage</b> – Savoy, Napa, Bok Choy <b>Green beans</b> - Topcrop, Greencrop, Contender, (Pole) Blue Lake, Kentucky Wonder <b>Cucumbers</b> - Burpless, Liberty, Early Pik, Crispy, Salty, Salad Bush <b>Beets</b> – Ruby Queen <b>Carrots</b> – Scarlet Nantes, Gold Nugget, Little Finger, Baby Spike, Thumbelina <b>Peppers</b> – Yolo Wonder, Keystone Resistant Giant, Canape, Red Cherry (Hot), Jalapeno <b>Radishes</b> - Cherry Belle, Scarlet Globe, (White) Icicle <b>Eggplant</b> – Florida Market, Black Beauty, Long Tom <b>Tomatoes</b> - Patio, Pixie, Tiny Tim, Saladette, Toy Boy, Spring Giant, Tumbling Tom, Small Fry <b>Potatoes</b> – Yukon Gold, Pontiac Reds <b>Kale</b> – Dinosaur <b>Squash</b> – Dixie, Gold Neck, Early Prolific Straightneck, Zucco (Green), Diplomat, Senator
20 gallon (large tuber space needed)	<b>Sweet Potatoes</b> – Bush or Vine-less

### Reference Links for Container Garden Success:

#### Containers

[https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/\\_images/programs/hgic/Publications/HG600%20Container%20Vegetable%20Gardening.pdf](https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/_images/programs/hgic/Publications/HG600%20Container%20Vegetable%20Gardening.pdf)

[https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/vegetable/files/2010/10/E-545\\_vegetable\\_gardening\\_containers.pdf](https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/vegetable/files/2010/10/E-545_vegetable_gardening_containers.pdf)

[http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/426/426-336/426-336\\_pdf.pdf](http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/426/426-336/426-336_pdf.pdf)

<https://depts.washington.edu/proplnt/Chapters/air-pruning.htm>

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/pdf/hgic1251.pdf>

#### Soil

<https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/sag-16>

<https://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/soils/soil-properties/the-soil-is-alive/>

<https://extension.psu.edu/container-grown-tomatoes>

#### Worm Composting:

<https://extension.umd.edu/mg/locations/vermicomposting>

[https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/\\_images/programs/hgic/Publications/HG40\\_Indoor\\_Redworm\\_Composting.pdf](https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/_images/programs/hgic/Publications/HG40_Indoor_Redworm_Composting.pdf)

<http://compost.css.cornell.edu/worms/basics.html>

# Square Foot Gardening

## Plant Spacing Chart

Based on the work of Mel Bartholomew

### SFG basics:

Divide your garden into 1' x 1' squares.

Plant a different kind of vegetable, fruit, herb, or flower in each square.

Use the "recommended space after thinning."  
Space plants evenly by subdividing each square into 4, 9, or 16 smaller squares.

Plant one seedling or 2-4 seeds (in case some don't sprout) in the middle of each small square.

Check plants frequently to head off pest problems.

After you harvest a square, topdress with compost, and plant again with either a different food crop or a cover crop.

### Tips:

Plant the tallest plants on the north side of the bed (south in the southern hemisphere) so they don't shade the shorter plants.

Make your garden beds narrow enough that you can reach the plants in the middle.

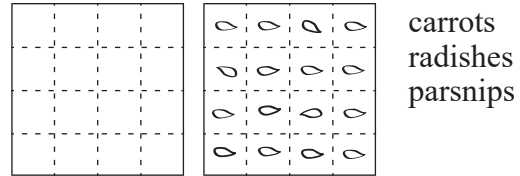
Plan for succession. With many crops you can plant a half square of every two weeks and get a continuous harvest.

Train winter squash and melons need a sturdy a trellis and smaller fruit varieties, and may be better off with even more squares. You can also plant them at the edge of the bed so they can sprawl over the side without smothering other plants, but remember they will grow towards the sun so orient them well.

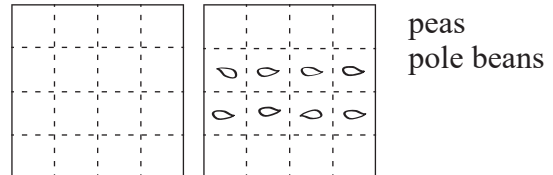
Some crops aren't suited to a SFG as they require too much area to get a decent food harvest. These include grains and sweet potatoes

For feeding the family, allow approximately 4'x4' per adult and 3'x3' per child per growing season for enough salad or supper vegetables.

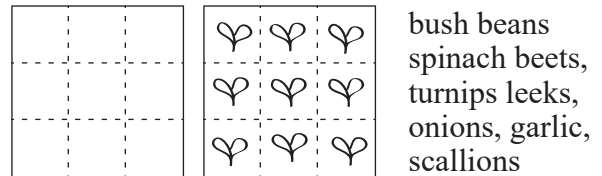
3" spacing = 16 plants / square foot



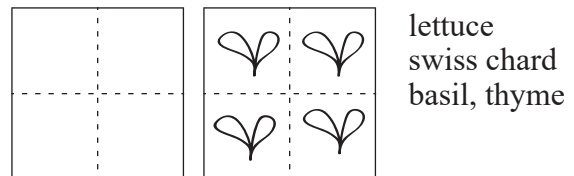
3"(on trellis) = 8 plants / square foot



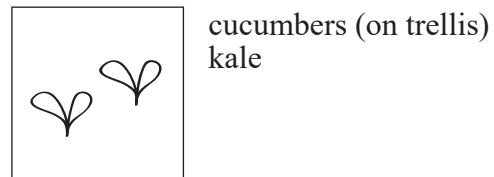
4" spacing = 9 plants / square foot



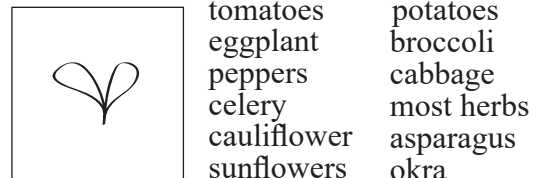
6" spacing = 4 plants / square foot



8" spacing = 2 plants / sq ft



12" spacing = 1 plant / sq ft



18" – 24" spacing = 2 sq ft / plant

