URBAN FARMER

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Growing and Harvesting in Utah

Utah's USDA Hardiness Zones progress from Zone 4 to Zone 9. The cooler zones are prevalent in the northeastern corner of the states, with the zone number increasing the further south the state goes. In Utah, first frost dates can occur as early as mid-September in Taylorsville and as late as early November in St. George. Last frost dates can be as early as mid-April in Sandy and as late as mid-May in Taylorsville.

What to plant and when:

Utah has one of the most expansive USDA Hardiness Zones in the state, ranging from Zone 4 to Zone 9. This means in some areas of the state, Utah's growing season will be quite long, while others may experience a much longer winter season.

Zone 4:

- April: Begin beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, kale, onions, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes inside. Plant potatoes outside.
- May: Plant beets, broccoli, carrots, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach outside.
- June: Begin beans inside. Plant Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, peppers and tomatoes outside. Begin corn, squash and cucumbers inside.
- July: Plant beans, corn, cucumbers and squash outside. Begin beets, broccoli, carrots, kale, lettuce and spinach inside.
- August: Plant beets, broccoli, carrots, kale, lettuce and spinach inside.

Zone 5:

- March: Begin broccoli inside.
- April: Begin beets, Brussels sprouts,



Utah Planting Calendar on ufseeds.com

cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes inside. Plant broccoli outside.

- May: Begin beans, corn, cucumbers and squash inside. Plant beets, broccoli, carrots, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach outside.
- **June:** Plant Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, peppers and tomatoes outside.
- **July:** Plant corn, cucumbers and squash outside. Begin beets, broccoli, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach inside.
- August: Plant beets, broccoli, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach outside. Begin carrots inside.
- September: Plant carrots outside.

Zone 6:.

 March: Begin beets, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, onions, peas, spinach and other cool-weather crops inside at this time.









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- April: Transplant beets, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, peas and spinach outdoors. Begin carrots, tomatoes and peppers inside.
- May: Transplant carrots and onions outdoors. Begin squash, corn, cucumbers, beans, Brussels sprouts and cabbage indoors.
- June: Transplant peppers and tomatoes outdoors.
- July: Transplant beans, cabbage,
 Brussels sprouts, corn, cucumbers and
 squash outdoors. Begin spinach, carrots,
 beets and broccoli indoors to start the fall
 harvest crops.
- August: Begin kale, lettuce and peas indoors. Transplant spinach outdoors.
- September: Transplant kale, lettuce, peas, carrots, broccoli and beets outdoors.

Zone 7:

- **February:** Begin broccoli, cauliflower and peas indoors,
- March: Begin beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, lettuce, onions, peppers, spinach and tomatoe indoots. Near the end of March, transplant broccoli, carrots, peas and cauliflower outdoors.
- April: Transplant kale, lettuce and spinach outdoors. Begin beans and Brussels sprouts indoors.
- May: Transplant onions, peppers and tomatoes outdoors. Begin corn, cucumbers and squash indoors.
- June: Transplant beas, Brussels sprouts, corn, cucumbers and squash outdoors.
- July: Begin cabbage indoors.
- August: Begin beets, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach indoors. Near the end of the



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- month, transplant cabbage outdoors.
- September: Transplant beets, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach outdoors for the fall harvest.

Zone 8:

- February: Begin beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes indoors.
- March: Transplant beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, peas and spinach outdoors. Begin beans indoors.
- April: Transplant onions, peppers and tomatoes outdoors. Begin Brussels sprouts, squash, corn and cucumbers indoors.
- May: Transplant Brussels sprouts, corn and cucumbers outdoors.
- **June:** Transplant beans and squash outdoors.
- August: Begin beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale and lettuce indoors.
- **September:** Transplant beets, broccoli,









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cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale and lettuce outdoors. Begin peas and spinach indoors.

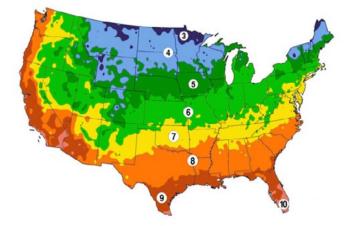
October: Transplant peas and spinach outdoors.

Zone 9:

- January: Begin broccoli, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes.
- February: Begin beets, beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, corn and cucumbers indoors. Transplant beets, broccoli, cabbage, lettuce, peas and spinach outdoors.
- March: Transplant cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers, onions, cucumbers, corn, carrots and beans outdoors. Begin Brussels sprouts and squash indoors.
- April: Transplant Brussels sprouts and squash outdoors.
- July: Begin peppers and tomatoes inside for a second season.
- August: Begin broccoli, corn and cucumbers inside.
- September: Begin beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce and spinach indoors. Transplant peppers, tomatoes and broccoli outside.
- October: Transplant beets, beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, lettuce and spinach outside.
 Begin peas and kale indoors.
- November: Transplant peas and kale outside.

Utah's soil and how it affects agriculture:

Soil consistency differs throughout different



USDA Hardiness Gardening Zone Finder on ufseeds.com

parts of the state in Utah, and some areas are even comprised of rock.

Aridisols: This is the most prevalent dominant soil order in the state, comprising most of the bottom 75 percent. These are dry, desert-like soils without much organic content.

Mollisols: These soils are present in larger patches throughout the state. They are fertile soils and excellent for crop growth. Mollisols are darker in color than most soils.

Alfisols: These are less present than Mollisols, still occurring in patches but remaining mostly on the western border of the state. Alifisols are fertile soils that are excellent for crop growth.

Inceptisols: These soils aren't very present in Utah, mostly in small groupings in the western and northern borders of the state. Inceptisols are the most common soil across









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the earth, and they have decent drainage. They can grow crops decently well.

Rock: There are areas in Utah comprised of just rock and not soil. Most of these areas are in the northwestern quadrant of the state.

Average rainfall in Utah:

Utah receives less rainfall than average states, but the exact amount varies depending on where in the state you are located. In North Central Utah, average annual precipitation varies from 15.1 inches a year in Echo Reservoir Dam to 44.3 inches a year in Brighton, Silver Lake. In northeastern Utah, average annual precipitation ranges from 7.5 inches a year in Roosevelt to 12.2 inches a year in Flaming Gorge Reservoir Dam. In Southern Utah, in the canyons, average annual precipitation ranges from 6.2 inches a year in Glen Canyon to 16.7 inches a year in Bryce Canyon Park Headquarters. In Western Utah, average annual precipitation varies from 4.1 inches a year in Wendover to 29.3 inches a year in Blowhard Mountain.

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