

URBAN FARMER

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Growing and Harvesting in Nevada

Nevada ranges in USDA Hardiness Zones 4 to 9. Zone 4 is hardly present, only in certain patches on the east side of the state. Zone 5 also is limited and restricted to the east side of the state. Zone 6 is mostly on the western side of the state, and then Zones 7 to 9 progress to the southern border of the state. Since Nevada has such a wide range of USDA Hardiness Zones, its first and last frost dates vary greatly. First frost dates can be as early as the mid-August and as late as mid-November. Last frost dates are as early as the beginning of April and as late as mid-July.



Nevada Planting Calendar on ufseeds.com

What to plant and when:

Nevada has a wide range of different USDA Hardiness Zones, meaning different areas of the state call for different planting times.

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, cucumber 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, 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, cucumber 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



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inside at this time.

- **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, cucumber, 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 tomato indoors. 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 beans, Brussels sprouts, corn, cucumbers and squash outdoors.
- **July:** Begin cabbage indoors.
- **August:** Begin beets, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, peas and



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spinach indoors. Near the end of the 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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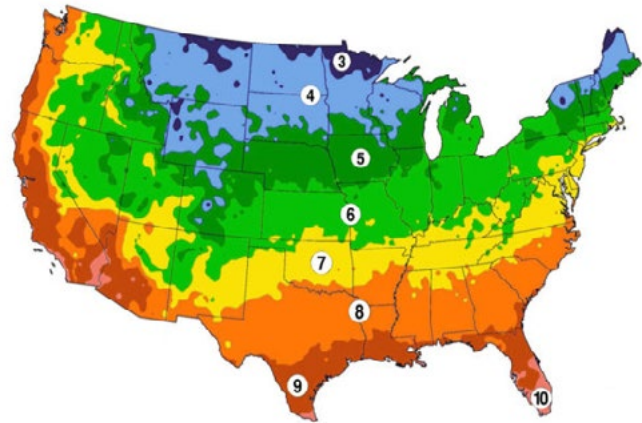
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cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale and lettuce outdoors. Begin peas and spinach indoors.

- **October:** Transplant peas and spinach outdoors.

Zone 9:

- **January:** Begin broccoli, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach and tomatoes indoors.
- **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 indoors.
- **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.
- **November:** Transplant peas and kale outside.



[USDA Hardiness Gardening Zone Finder on ufseeds.com](http://ufseeds.com)

Nevada's soil and how it affects agriculture:

The three main dominant soil orders in Nevada are andisols, mollisols and inceptisols.

Andisols: This soil order takes up the majority of the state. Andisols are formed from volcanic ash, and these soils are usually light, fluffy and easily tilled. These soils will hold a lot of water. Despite these properties, Andisols are usually very fertile.

Mollisols: These soils are spread intermittently throughout the state, mostly along the northern and western border. These soils are fertile and excellent for crop growth. Mollisols are darker in color than most soils.

Inceptisols: These soils are not very present in the state, only taking up small patches in north-central Nevada. Inceptisols are the most common soil across the earth,



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

Average rainfall in Nevada:

Nevada receives lower-than-average annual precipitation throughout the state. In northern Nevada, average annual precipitation ranges from 8.3 inches a year to 13.9 inches a year. In central Nevada, average annual precipitation ranges from 5.2 inches a year to 13.9 inches a year. In the Reno area of Nevada, average annual precipitation ranges from 3.7 inches a year to 12.4 inches a year. In southern Nevada, average annual precipitation ranges from 4.2 inches a year to 10.6 inches a year.

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