



## Succession Planting Checklist

### 1. Clarify your season and space

- Note your average last frost and first frost dates (or heat cut-off dates in hot climates).
- Map each bed or container and divide into smaller sections or mini-blocks.
- Decide which beds you'll use for succession planting first (start small).

### 2. Choose crops suited to succession

- Pick at least 2–4 quick crops (e.g., lettuce, radishes, spinach, bush beans, baby greens).
- Pick 2–4 longer-season crops (e.g., tomatoes, peppers, broccoli, winter squash).
- Mark days to maturity for each crop from the seed packet or plant tag.

### 3. Plan your “waves” of planting

- Schedule staggered sowings of quick crops every 1–3 weeks.
- Pair fast crops with slow ones to follow in the same bed (e.g., spring radishes → summer beans → fall greens).
- Choose at least one long-season crop to interplant with quick fillers (e.g., radishes between young broccoli).

### 4. Prepare the soil for frequent planting

- Add compost before the first planting in each bed.
- Keep extra compost or a balanced organic fertilizer on hand between successions.
- Plan to re-mulch lightly after each new planting.

## 5. Keep a “next up” list ready

- Maintain a short list of crops you can plug into any open space.
- Start key warm-season crops as transplants so they’re ready to follow early peas, potatoes, or spring greens.
- When you harvest a crop, replant that spot within a few days.

## 6. Track and adjust

- Jot down planting dates, harvest dates, and gaps in a simple notebook or spreadsheet.
- Note which successions worked well and which felt too tight or too slow.
- Adjust spacing, timing, or crop choices for the next round based on what you see.