

Monthly Zone 6a Planting Calendar

Month	Vegetables	Herbs	Flowers	Perennials
January	Plan garden layout, order seeds	Start planning herb garden, order seeds	Review flower seed catalogs, order seeds	Prepare garden beds for planting, mulch existing perennials
February	Start tomatoes and peppers indoors by late February	Start parsley and basil indoors	Start pansies and violas indoors	Prune existing perennials, start new plantings of bare-root plants
March	Direct sow peas, spinach, and radishes outdoors by late March	Start oregano, thyme, and sage indoors	Sow snapdragons and petunias indoors	Plant bare-root roses and asparagus crowns
April	Continue planting cool-season crops outdoors, transplant broccoli and lettuce	Transplant parsley and cilantro outdoors	Direct sow marigolds, sunflowers, and zinnias	Transplant hardy perennials like lavender and echinacea
May	Transplant tomatoes, peppers, broccoli outdoors after last frost; sow beans, squash	Transplant basil, oregano, and thyme outdoors	Transplant cosmos, dahlias, and zinnias outdoors	Transplant hostas and daylilies, and divide overcrowded perennials
June	Maintain garden beds, continue harvesting early crops	Harvest early herbs like basil and cilantro, prune to encourage new growth	Continue planting annuals like impatiens and begonias	Continue dividing and transplanting perennials, fertilize established plants
July	Plant broccoli, cauliflower, and kale for fall harvest	Harvest oregano and thyme, dry or freeze herbs for storage	Deadhead roses and daisies to encourage more blooms	Plant summer-flowering perennials like coneflowers, rudbeckias, and shasta daisies
August	Continue harvesting summer crops; plant radishes and lettuce for fall	Start planting second round of herbs like chives and dill for fall harvesting	Deadhead annuals to prolong blooming, sow mums and asters for fall	Mulch and water perennials to prevent heat stress; prepare perennial beds for fall plantings
September	Plant spinach, kale, and lettuce for fall; start garlic in mid-September	Plant garlic and chives for overwintering	Plant spring-blooming bulbs like tulips, daffodils, and crocuses	Divide and transplant perennials like iris and peonies, continue planting spring-blooming bulbs
October	Plant hardneck garlic and cover with mulch; harvest late crops like pumpkins	Mulch perennial herbs like rosemary and lavender to protect from frost	Plant pansies and violas for fall color, pot up tender bulbs like dahlias for winter storage	Mulch over perennials and add compost to beds to enrich soil for the next growing season
November	Finish harvesting fall crops; prepare beds for winter by adding compost	Dry herbs for storage; bring tender herbs like rosemary indoors	Continue planting spring bulbs if ground isn't frozen	Cut back perennial stems, add mulch to protect plants from winter freeze
December	Reflect on the year's successes and plan next year's crops	Harvest any indoor herb plants	Store gardening tools, prepare seed orders for spring	Mulch garden beds, protect delicate perennials with frost covers where necessary