

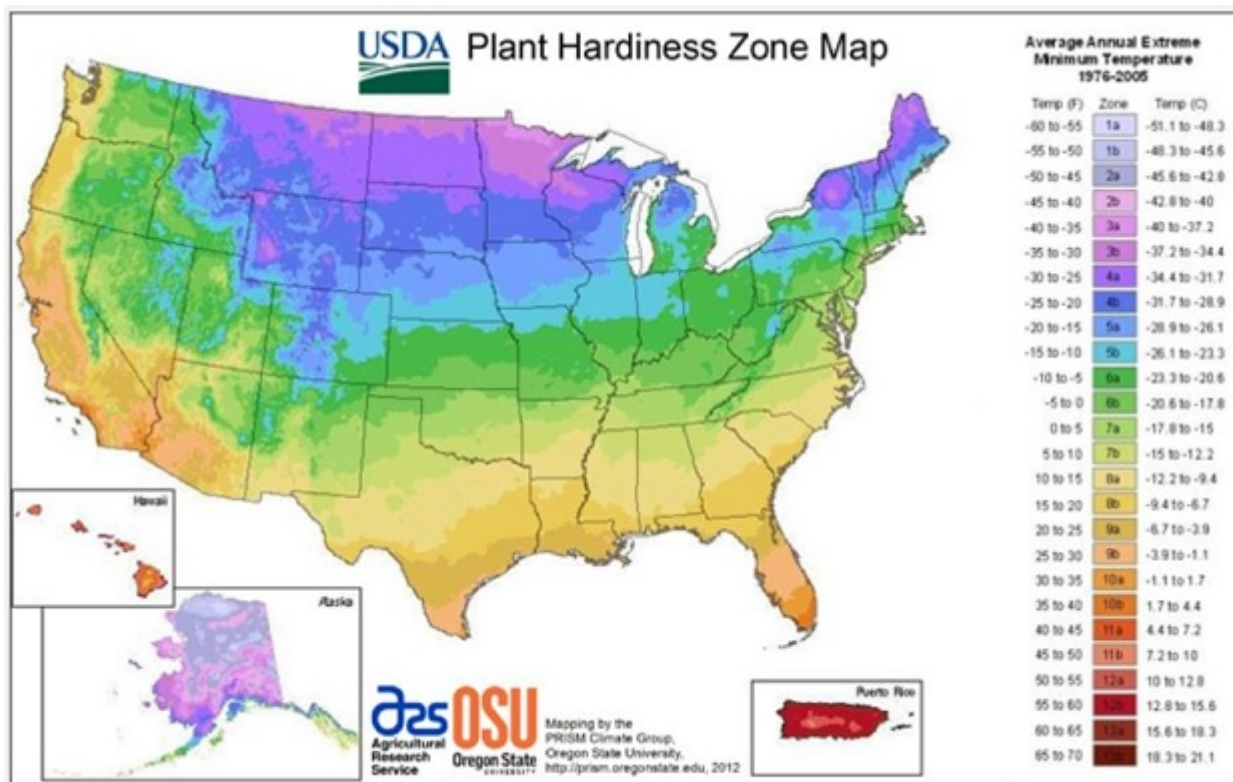
# Survival Gardening: What Grows Where

Which crops grow best? How long is the growing season? When is the last average frost date (assuming you aren't living in a tropical zone)?

These are the sorts of questions to start with when planning your survival garden.

And you really need this knowledge, because even experienced gardeners find themselves overwhelmed when [trying to grow food](#) in a completely new climate.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a nationwide standard of splitting the country up into 11 basic hardiness zones based on the area's coldest average temperatures in winter. Their interactive USDA Hardiness Zone Map is therefore an excellent place to start.



[planthardiness.ars.usda.gov](http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov)

How

## Do I know My Climate Zone?

Once you know your region's USDA climate zone, you can identify the factors that influence your survival crops, such as how long winters last, how cold it gets, the length of the growing season, and which food crops can and can't thrive.

The USDA hardiness definitions and map does provide a great basic framework to get you started, but keep in mind that it does have its limitations. Hardiness is only measured by the coldest temperatures of the year, and it doesn't take other climate factors into account. Still, you need to be aware of:

- The amount of precipitation,
- Humidity,
- Maximum temperatures
- Soil conditions.

Both the high deserts of New Mexico and much of Connecticut, for example, are USDA Zone 6a, but their climates are still completely different. If you happen to live in the western United States, for example, and you'd like a more specific climate zone map, [Sunset's](#) detailed climate zone map takes much more into account, helping you pinpoint your area's overall growing conditions.

Before you get planting, you should also be aware of micro-climates, which are basically mini-climate zones created by features like bodies of water, parking lots or, more likely, the walls of your home. Taking advantage of micro-climates in your garden can help ensure that you're plantings will thrive.

For more information on your region's growing conditions, as well as [help with common pests](#), [soil amendments](#) and other gardening stuff, consider visiting a local nursery, botanical garden or County Extension Office.

## What Grows Where?

Each USDA climate zone has its own planting schedule, and has two basic growing seasons: warm and cool. The cool growing season, perfect for growing carrots, greens and radishes, takes place every spring and fall, and sometimes winter in the warmer zones. The warm growing season, featuring tomatoes, corn and squash, gets going in late spring and lasts through early fall.

Growing seasons in the sub-tropics and the tropics work a little differently, as the growing season technically lasts all year. Their planting times are generally based around annual rainfall patterns.

## US Frost Dates

*AnnEntitledLife.com*

Zone	First Frost Free Date	Last Frost Free Date
1	July 15	August 15
2	July 30	August 15
3	June 15	September 1
4	May 30	September 15
5	May 15	September 30
6	May 15	October 15
7	April 15	October 30
8	April 1	October 30
9	March 1	November 30
10	February 1	December 1
11	Rare - No Freeze	

Below is a basic overview of the 13 USDA plant hardiness

zones. Note that you can extend your growing season by utilizing micro-climates and by offering protection from the cold with row covers or cold frames.

### Zones 1-2

- Located in Alaska, the northern continental US and high mountains, this zone is defined by long, cold winters and a very short growing season.
- Growing season: April – September
- Coldest temperatures: -60 to -40F
- Best plants to grow: Vine tomatoes, lettuce, kale, broccoli, asparagus, eggplant, other vegetables with short time between planting and harvest

### Zones 3-4

- Located in the northernmost US states and cool mountain regions, these zones enjoy a slightly warmer and longer growing season with very cold winters.
- Growing season: April – October
- Coldest temperatures: -40 to -20F
- Best plants to grow: Vine tomatoes, lettuce, kale, broccoli, asparagus, spinach, strawberries, eggplant, sweet peas, pole beans, winter squash, red and white potatoes





# Seed Planting Calendar for Zone 4

Celery, Leeks	March 7
Greenhouse Tomatoes	March 14
Peppers, Brussels sprouts	March 21
Outside Tomatoes	April 6
Cabbage, broccoli, melons, cauliflower	April 18
Cucumbers, pumpkins, winter squash, head lettuce	April 25
Summer squash	May 2

Plant the following directly into the garden when you know your last frost is done, between May 15 and June 1:

Beets, carrots, dill, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, and spinach.



[IdlewildAlaska.com](http://IdlewildAlaska.com)

Zones 5-6

- Encompassing much of the continental US, these planting zones stretch from Washington and Oregon, down to New Mexico, and across the midwest to New England.
- Growing season: March – October

- Coldest temperatures: -20 to 0F
- Best plants to grow: Tomatoes, corn, squash, melons, beans, strawberries, lettuce and other greens in the spring and fall

### Zones 7-8

- Defined by long, hot summers and mild winters, these zones cover much of the southern US, including the desert southwest and many southern states.
- Growing season: March-November
- Coldest temperatures: 0 to 20F
- Best plants to grow: Corn, tomatoes, melons, squash, collard greens, carrots, bush beans, asparagus and leafy greens during the cooler months

### Zones 9-10

- These sub-tropical to mild temperate growing zones cover much of the deep South, the Gulf coast, most of Florida and southern California. If protection is offered, the growing season can last throughout the year, though the occasional frost may still occur.
- Growing season: February-November
- Coldest temperatures: 20 to 40F
- Best plants to grow: Tomatoes, melons, squash, corn, peppers, yams, citrus, peaches, figs, bananas, salad greens and sweet peas during the cooler months

### Zones 11-13

- Found only in Hawaii and the US territory of Puerto Rico, these tropical growing zones feature a tropical climate and year-round growing season with planting times based around the wet and dry seasons.
- Growing season: Year-round
- Coldest temperatures: 40 to 70F
- Best crops to grow: kale, okinawa spinach, pole beans, passionfruit, sweet potato, red potato, cassava,

pineapple, pumpkin, mango, papaya, Thai chili peppers, citrus, bananas, taro

- Crops to avoid: Any fruits requiring chill time, including berries, cherries, apples and peaches

Growing your own food is a fun, family-friendly hobby with tasty and nutritious rewards. Whether you're a newbie trying out your first tomato plants, or a seasoned pro moving to a new state, understanding your garden's climate zone is the first step towards planning and growing a successful, productive garden.



**CLICK HERE**

**To get your hard cover copy of  
Darkest Days and find out how to  
survive more than an EMP!**

*Refer*

*ences:*

*<http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>*

*<http://www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/climate-zones-intro-us-map>*