A garden of this sort may be large or grown in containers. If you are planting in garden beds set up a plan and it is best to work with at least three beds for a rotation system to minimize pest and disease problems. If you are growing in containers, you can still set up a rotation or succession plan.

When planting intensively you will need to fertilize and apply compost on a regular basis.

If your garden is horizontally challenged plant vertically. All peas, even if determinate (short), will be more productive if grown on a support. In June when peas are slowing down, sow cucumber seeds under the peas. When the cucumbers start growing don't pull out your peas, clip them off at the soil line, the roots will decompose, perhaps add nitrogen, and if there are still a few leafy tips or pea flowers add these to your salads. The cucumbers should be encouraged to climb the trellis. Tomatoes are more productive with supports. Consult OSU guides to fertilizing. Peppers need more fertilizer than tomatoes.

January, February and March plant lettuce transplants. Harvest in March, April and May.

Lettuce for January-April salads: sow seeds in August-September.

Sow radishes during February and March under polypun fabric or plastic tunnel and harvest April through September.

Radishes for fall salads: sow seeds in August-October. For watermelon radishes sow through September.

Salad or green onions: transplant late February under polypun or plastic and sow through June harvesting in spring/summer. Sow in August for harvesting until a hard frost.

Start celeriac transplants in February, cover with plastic or polypun for winter and harvest as needed.

Plant Corn Salad/Mache in fall for winter salads.

Plant beets in March for summer harvest. Sow again in July for fall into winter harvesting.

Damage to radishes and cabbage family can be held in check by covering with lightweight polypun fabric during the growing season.

All books by Eliot Coleman are packed with information on salad gardening.

Our library has an excellent collection of gardening books. Place holds on books that are checked out.
This is just an overview of timing plantings. For more extensive information, visit OSU Extension as most of its guides are posted online. Search on line or visit the Extension office to purchase and review documents. Consider becoming an OSU Master Gardener to hone your skills.

We live in an area that has a long frost free season though cloudy, rainy days slow growth and unpredictable summer heat means a watering plan is essential unless you want to be enslaved to a hose.

Timers and drip irrigation save time and water. Set these up well before you leave for vacation in July.

Winter protection with hoops and plastic or polyspun is very useful.

I have a blog https://nicholsgarden nursery.wordpress.com The Gardener's Pantry includes a recipe for Sauerkraut Salad from my husband Keane's excellent fresh sauerkraut.

When deciding what to plant, consider what you like to eat and the quality of what you see in the stores this time of year. We underplanted salad greens this fall and find the quality and price of all salad greens marginal right now. We have many options with a few small packets of seed and hundreds of plants can be grown. Transplants of plants are seasonally available. We can grow gardens!

OSU Extension Service website for gardening publications: https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/topic/gardening/vegetables