

Growing Warm-Season Fruits and Vegetables in Childcare Production Gardens

Local Foods: Childcare Center Production Gardens

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This publication focuses on easy-to-grow, child-friendly, warm-season fruits and vegetables suitable for childcare center gardening. This is the third of eight publications about childcare center production gardens.

Early childhood educators can easily engage children in growing, harvesting, and preparing healthy, fresh fruits and vegetables and at the same time provide numerous opportunities for hands-on learning. This publication provides information on easy-to-grow, child-friendly, warm-season fruits and vegetables suitable for a childcare production garden. For additional information, see other publications about Childcare Production Gardens in the Local Foods series. [Growing and Cooking Fruits and Vegetables at Childcare Centers](#) (LF-007-01) includes tips for engaging children of varying ages in gardening. [Snacking and Cooking with Warm-Season Produce from Childcare Production Gardens](#) (LF-007-05) includes simple recipes that can be used by childcare center cooks and educators to engage children in snacking and cooking with fresh, warm-season produce. Enjoying fruits and vegetables from their own gardening efforts can help children develop lifelong healthy eating habits.

Note:

Planting dates noted here are general guidelines and vary by region across North Carolina depending on the average date of last frost. Generally, the coast has an earlier planting date while in the mountains it is necessary to wait for the first spring planting. Varying weather conditions can affect growing times as well. Contact your county Cooperative Extension center for guidance on planting dates, soil testing, and for plant varieties that perform well in your area: <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/local-county-center/>.

The crops listed in this publication are warm-season vegetables and fruits that perform well in North Carolina. Those at the beginning of the list are the easiest to grow. Those at the end of the list require more care.



Planting Options

- Direct seed: Seeds are planted directly in the soil.
- Transplants: Small plants (seedlings), usually started in a greenhouse, are planted in the soil.

Growing Guidelines

- Each growing season, mix 1 to 3 inches of good-quality compost into the garden beds before planting.
- Water every day after planting to establish plants. Continue watering every day or every other day as needed throughout the growing season.



Raised beds with a mix of warm-season fruits and vegetables.



Beans

Planting:

Direct seed 1 inch deep and 3 to 6 inches apart in late May. Beans come in two forms: bush and pole. Bush beans stay low to the ground (about 2 feet high and 2 feet wide) and do not need to be trellised. Pole beans form vines and need to be gently guided up a vertical growing structure, such as a teepee, trellis, or fence.

Harvest:

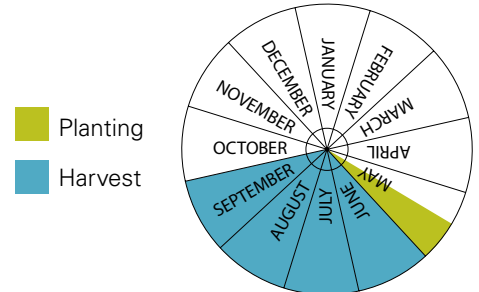
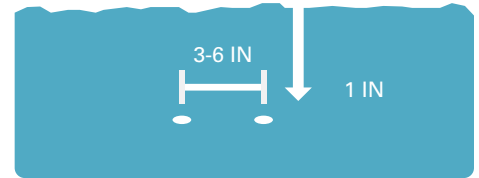
June to September. Harvest beans as soon as they are about 3 to 4 inches long and slightly rounded. Leaving beans on the plant longer results in tough pods with hard seeds in them.

Varieties:

- Blue Lake (green pole and bush forms)
- Tendergreen (green bush form)
- Red Noodle (dark-burgundy pole form. Bean pods grow up to 16 – 20 inches long.)

Tips:

Pole beans growing on a well-anchored teepee make a fun setting for play!



Tomatoes

Planting:

Transplant 24 inches apart in late April to May with a staked cage around each plant for support.

Harvest:

June to mid October. Allow tomatoes to ripen on the vine. They are ripe when they take on their final color.

Note:

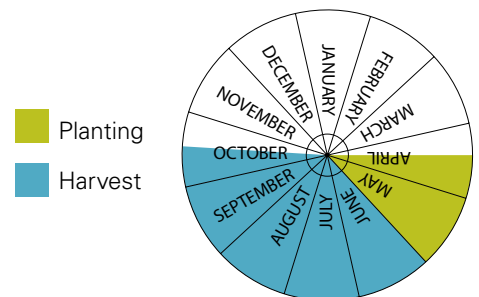
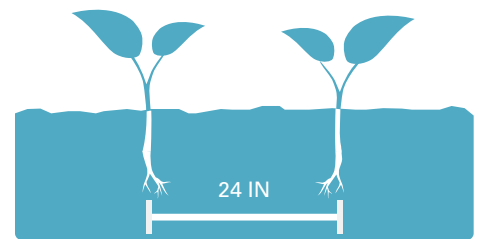
In North Carolina, tomato plants can be grown in Outdoor Learning Environments at licensed childcare centers for children three years of age or older. For more information refer to <http://ncchildcare.nc.gov/general/home.asp>.

Varieties:

- Super Sweet 100 (red cherry tomatoes, 1 inch in diameter)
- Sweet Million (red cherry tomatoes, 1 inch in diameter)
- Sun Gold (yellow cherry tomatoes, (1 inch in diameter)
- Juliet (red grape-shaped tomatoes, 1½-inch-long oblong)
- Celebrity (red slicing tomatoes, 3 inches in diameter, bushy plants)

Tips:

The smaller fruited varieties are less prone to splitting and rotting, and they make a perfect bite-size snack for children.



Peppers

Planting:

Transplant 18 to 24 inches apart in late May, and stake when they get top-heavy.

Harvest:

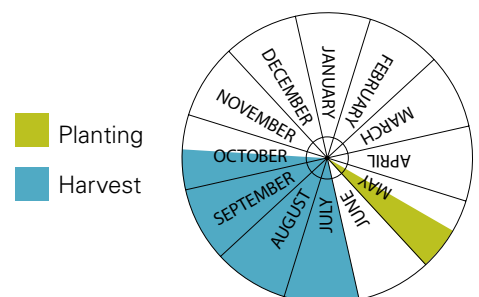
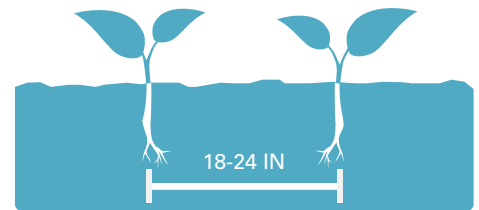
July to mid October. All varieties start out green. Some stay green and others, depending on the variety, turn red, yellow, orange, or purple. Peppers are fully ripe and sweetest when they reach their final color.

Varieties:

- Better Belle (green)
- Snapper (green that ripens to red, can eat at either stage)
- Big Bertha (green that ripens to red, can eat at either stage)

Tips:

Pepper plants grow well in containers.



Cucumbers

Planting:

Direct seed 1 inch deep. Place seeds or transplants 10 to 12 inches apart near a trellis structure or in 4-foot rows on the ground in May. Cucumbers are vigorous vines that can be gently guided to grow up a vertical structure, such as a trellis, fence, or cage.

Harvest:

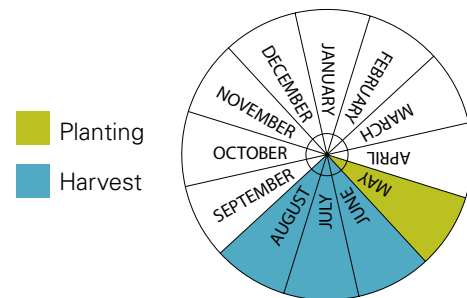
June to August. Harvest when cucumbers are at least 3 inches long and a dark-green color, before they have turned yellow. Cucumbers mature quickly, so be sure to check the plants every day.

Varieties:

- Diva (spineless green, sweet flavor, 6 to 8 inches long)
- Marketmore 76 (green, 8 to 9 inches long)
- Dasher II (green, 8 inches long)
- General Lee (green, 8 to 8.5 inches long)
- Burpless (green, 10 inches long, easy to digest)

Tips:

Cucumbers grown up a teepee make a fun play setting for children.



Cantaloupes

Planting:

Direct seed 1½ inches deep. Place seeds or transplants 48 to 60 inches apart once the danger of frost has passed, mid April to June.

Harvest:

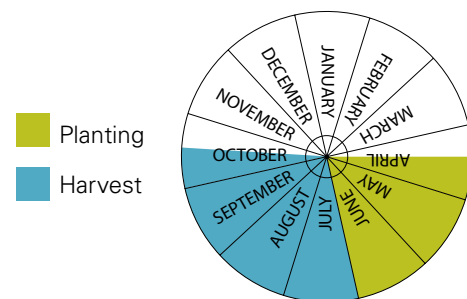
July to early October. Harvest approximately three months after planting when the melon's exterior begins to turn from green to tan.

Varieties:

- Athena (standard variety)
- Ambrosia (standard variety)

Tips:

Place a board or piece of plastic under cantaloupes as they develop to prevent insects from boring into the fruit. One or two vines should provide plenty of fruit! Vines need a lot of space and can spread up to 10 feet.



Watermelons

Planting:

Direct seed 1½ inches deep. Place seeds or transplants 48 to 60 inches apart once the danger of frost has passed, mid April to June. Vines need a lot of space and can spread up to 10 feet.

Harvest:

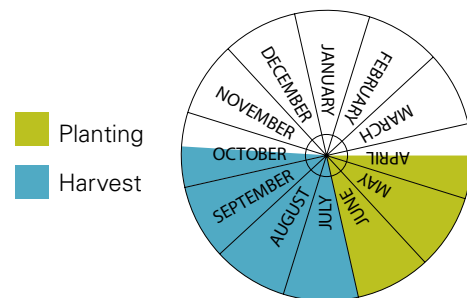
July to early October. Watermelons are ripe when the tendril closest to the fruit on the vine begins to dry out and turn brown and the underside of the melon turns a light yellow.

Varieties:

- Sugar Baby (round, small fruits, 8 inches in diameter, up to 10 pounds, dark-green skin)
- Crimson Queen (round, 10 – 12 inches in diameter, up to 25 pounds, light-green striped skin)
- Ruby (seedless small fruits, 6 – 8 pounds, light-green striped skin)

Tips:

Place a board or piece of plastic under watermelons as they develop to prevent insects from boring into the fruit. One or two vines should provide plenty of fruit! Vines need a lot of space and can spread up to 10 feet.



Zucchini

Planting:

Direct seed 1½ inches deep. Place seeds or transplant 36 inches apart in May.

Harvest:

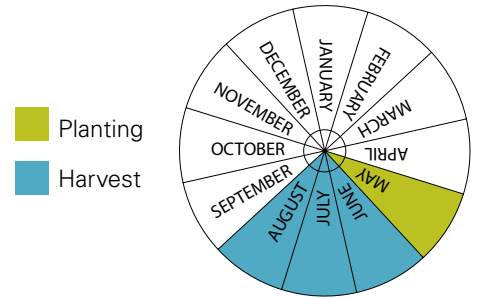
June to August. Zucchini are most tender when picked at 4 to 8 inches long.

Varieties:

- Spineless Perfection (standard green)
- Spineless Beauty (standard green)
- Black Beauty (standard green)

Tips:

Zucchini plants are very high-yielding, and zucchini can be harvested from the plants every day during peak harvest time.



Yellow Squash

Planting:

Direct seed 1½ inches deep. Place seeds or transplants 36 inches apart in May.

Harvest:

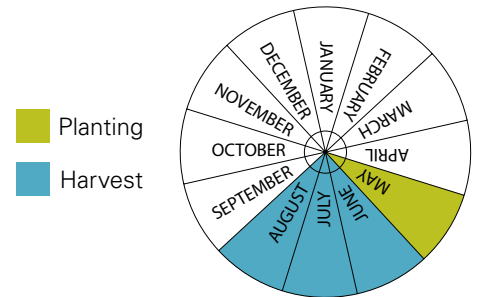
June to August. Squash are most tender when picked at 5 to 6 inches long.

Varieties:

- Multipik (yellow straight neck)
- Yellow Fin (yellow straight neck, deep rich yellow)

Tips:

Squash plants are very high-yielding, and squash can be harvested from the plants every day during peak harvest time.



Okra

Planting:

Direct seed 1 inch deep. Place seeds or transplants 12 to 18 inches apart in May – early June. If direct seeding, soak seeds in water overnight before planting.

Harvest:

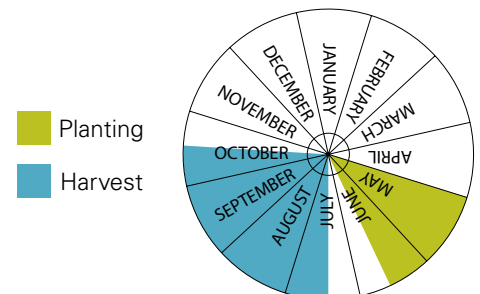
Mid July to mid October when okra pods are 2 to 3 inches long.

Varieties:

- Clemson Spineless (standard green)
- Red Burgundy (purple-red stems and pods)

Tips:

Okra plants grow very fast, and pods can go from the perfect size to overgrown overnight. The pods that get too large can be left on the plant to dry and make a rattle or musical instrument when dried. Okra flowers are also very beautiful and fun for children to explore.



Sweet Potatoes

Planting:

Sweet potatoes are started by planting "slips," which are young sweet potato sprouts that have been grown from another sweet potato. They can also be purchased as plants at a nursery or home improvement store. Plant slips or transplants to a depth of 5 inches in rows 10 to 12 inches apart in mid May to June in deep, loose soil or in containers. The plants are a vigorous vine and need room to spread.

Harvest:

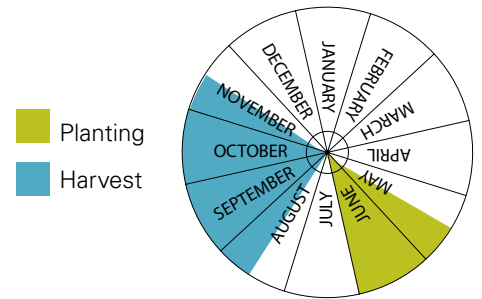
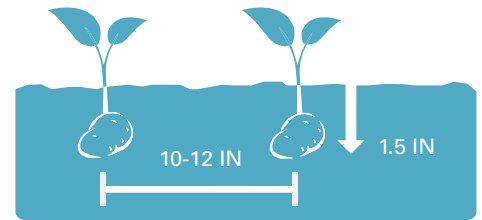
Late August to early November. Sweet potatoes are ready to harvest when the vines begin to die and turn brown.

Varieties:

- Covington (standard sweet potato)
- Beauregard (standard sweet potato)

Tips:

When harvesting sweet potatoes from containers, dump the contents of the containers into a wheelbarrow or on a tarp and let the children have fun rummaging through the soil to find the sweet potatoes.



Potatoes

Planting:

Potatoes are started by planting potato "seeds," which are pieces of potatoes that have sprouts on them called "eyes." They can also be bought as small tubers. Plant to a depth of 5 inches in rows 10 to 12 inches apart in mid March to April in deep, loose soil or in containers or grow bags. "Hill up" or add soil on top of the potatoes as the leaves first emerge. Repeat as the leaves emerge again to create a "hill" or mound for the potatoes to grow in.

Harvest:

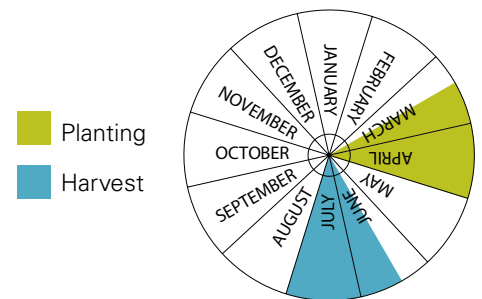
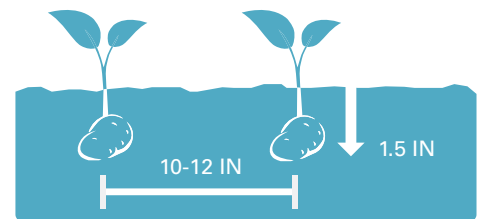
Late June to July. Potatoes are ready after the plants have flowered and the vines have started to die back.

Varieties:

- Yukon Gold (golden flesh)
- Kennebec (white flesh)
- Red Pontiac (red skin, white flesh)
- Cranberry Red (red skin, white flesh)
- All-Blue (blue skin, blue flesh)

Tips:

If red, white, and blue varieties are grown, the tubers can be harvested in late June or early July, just in time to make patriotic red, white, and blue potato salad!



Pumpkins

Planting:

Direct seed 1½ inches deep. Place seeds or transplants 48 inches apart in late May to early July. Plant later in the season for a late fall harvest around Halloween.

Harvest:

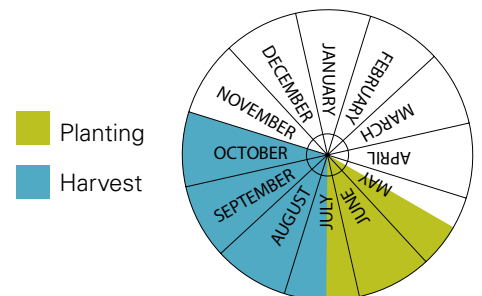
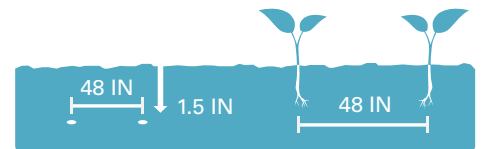
July to October, when fruits are orange and firm.

Varieties:

- Small Sugar (pie pumpkin)
- Connecticut Field (jack-o-lantern pumpkin)
- Calabaza Triple Treat (suitable for jack-o-lanterns and pies)
- Munchkin (mini-pumpkin)

Tips:

One vine of a smaller variety like Munchkin will produce around 14 pumpkins per vine, while a larger jack-o-lantern vine will produce around five pumpkins.



Eggplant

Planting:

Plant transplants 24 inches apart in late May to mid June. Stake when they get top-heavy.

Harvest:

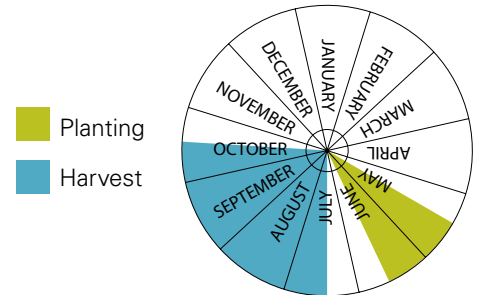
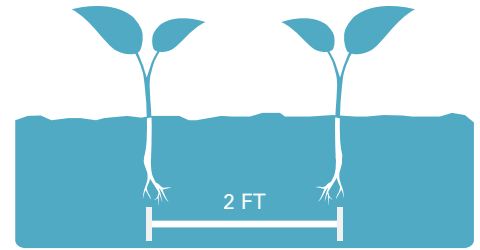
Mid July to mid October. Harvest when eggplants are shiny and firm, but not hard when squeezed gently. Over-ripe eggplants become dull, wrinkled, and spongy to the touch.

Varieties:

- Ichiban or Dairyu (thin, Japanese style, up to 10 inches long, purple-black fruit)
- Nadia (rounded, traditional Italian style, 7 to 8 inches long and 3 to 4 inches wide with dark purple-black fruit)
- Hansel (thin, 3- to 4-inch-long purple fruits, ¾ – 1 inch wide)
- Black Beauty (large rounded fruit, plant produces only four to six fruits)

Tips:

Eggplants can be grown in large containers.



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