# Crop rotation















# Grow annual vegetables in a different place each year

## Why rotate?

- Avoid plant nutrient deficiencies
- Prevent build up of soil pests and diseases
- Easily select areas to add 'organic matter' for extra soil fertility and better structure

## Starting a rotation

- List vegetables you want to grow and group into 'families' (see drawing for examples)
- Divide growing area into equal sized plots; four is usual
- Put each family in a different plot, or if sharing, group those together that need similar soil treatment, eg extra fertility





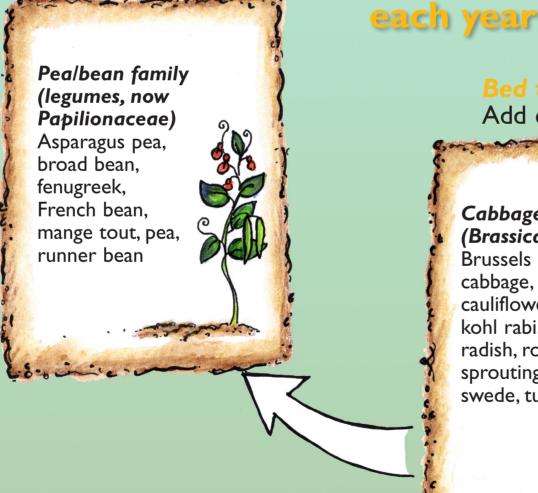




#### Bed one Add compost

Potato family (Solanaceae) Aubergine, pepper/chilli, potato, tomato **Cucumber family** (Cucurbitaceae) Courgette, cucumber, marrow, melon, pumpkin, winter squash

**Move crops** Add leafmould one bed



# Add compost

Cabbage family

(Brassicaceae) Brussels sprout, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, kale, kohl rabi, pak choi, radish, rocket, sprouting broccoli, swede, turnip

#### **Getting organised**

 Decide order of plots, ie which families follow another

llustrations: Verity Thompson

- Alternate plots needing extra fertility, eg follow hungry families like potato with less hungry families like carrot
- Follow pea/beans that fix 'nitrogen'
- Grow crops that don't belong to usual families where you can, eg sweetcorn and several salads, as long as they move each year

feed with hungry families like cabbage

### Keeping going

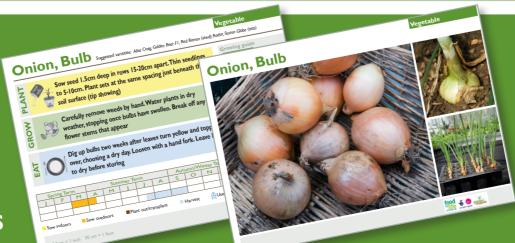
- Make month by month plan for each plot to know when crops are in the ground and what can follow on
- Keep detailed records of what happens to refine plans next year

# **Further information**

Booklets: Bronze, Silver and Gold

Food Growing Instruction Cards

www.gardenorganic.org.uk/schools









www.foodforlife.org.uk