

What to Grow in a Greenhouse Throughout the Year

Different climates and seasons offer new options for planting – especially when you own a greenhouse! Here are a few greenhouse plant recommendations for the entire year.

Winter to Early Spring:

At the beginning of the year, sow frost-tolerant plants such as **spinach, cabbage, lettuce, and broccoli** in your unheated greenhouse. These plants endure significantly lower temperatures and are able to be planted outdoors 3-4 weeks before your last frost date. Utilize your greenhouse to plant them even earlier without frozen ground or exceptionally cold evenings stopping you. Once the evening lows are generally above 30 degrees, plants can be transplanted outdoors to the garden.



Mid-Spring:

Once the spring and “official” planting season arrives, you’re free to grow more tender plants in your greenhouse. These plants need a warmer and more controlled environment with at least 8 hours of sunlight in order to thrive. Sow tender plants such as **melons, cucumbers, and squash** indoors and transplant early in the summer if you’d like. Make sure these plants won’t be exposed to any frost before transplanting, as frost will kill them.



Summer to Late Summer:

Transplant the previous seasons’ plants outdoors to make room for mid-summer crops inside your greenhouse. As external and internal greenhouse temperature’s peak, grow heat-loving plants such as **eggplant, tomatoes, or hot pepper** varieties.

Alternatively, too much heat in your greenhouse is not always ideal for certain plants. An overheated greenhouse invites mold, mildew, and dries out



plant soil. When applicable, consider including a [vent kit](#) in your structure to allow sufficient airflow in your greenhouse and keep plants comfortable even on the hottest summer days.

Autumn:

As the summer heat declines and cool weather returns, utilize your greenhouse to finish off summer plants and begin your second crop of cool-season vegetables. Since the cool-season crops are the hardiest, you shouldn't need to keep your greenhouse heated for these plants. A few extra options to try this time around include **kale, snow peas, and turnips**. Growth will be slow, but steady, with plenty of new crops to eat and enjoy just in time for the holidays.



Abstract:

Forty species of plants (including 28 species endemic to the Hawaiian Islands) were evaluated in the greenhouse for their response to inoculation with the vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus *Glomus intraradices* Schenck & Smith.

Seedlings, cuttings, and established plants were inoculated. Several kinds of growth media were used. Increased growth and survival most frequently occurred when plants were grown in a gravel or fine sand medium that included calcined clay (up to 50% by volume) or sphagnum peat (up to 20%). Significant increases in height, weight, leaf number and size, and survival were noted in 10 of 14 species of seedlings grown in media in which peat content was 20% or less.

Mycorrhizae were only rarely present in the noninoculated plants except for plants grown from cuttings. The latter routinely formed mycorrhizae in the absence of added inoculum. Addition of mycorrhizal fungi to potting mixes appears to have value as a conservation technique for some plants that are difficult to propagate.

Analysis:

The emerging epidemic of the Corona virus is a global crisis that is already affecting the food and agricultural sector. Take urgent measures to ensure that food supply chains are kept alive, both domestically and internationally, to mitigate the risk of major shocks that will have a significant impact on all, especially the poor and most vulnerable groups.



A world map with a light gray background. Overlaid on the map are several semi-transparent red circles of varying sizes, indicating hotspots or areas of high concern. These circles are concentrated in North America (USA), Europe (UK, France, Germany, Italy), Africa (South Africa), and Asia (India, China).

IFPRI: Food Export Restrictions during the COVID-19 crisis



Although the turmoil in the food supply chain has been minimal so far, logistical challenges have already emerged. Food needs to move across borders without restrictions, and in compliance with existing food safety standards

To mitigate the effects of the epidemic on food and agriculture, FAO urges countries to meet the immediate food needs of their vulnerable populations, to strengthen their social protection programs, to maintain the continuity of the global food trade, to maintain the movement of the domestic supply chain, and to support the capacity of small farmers to .increase food production

Countries in humanitarian crises are particularly vulnerable to the effects of this pandemic. Even as their domestic needs may increase as a result of the epidemic, it is crucial for donor countries to ensure continued delivery of humanitarian assistance where food insecurity is already so high. Sickness does not recognize borders. If the entire human community is left uncontrolled in one place, it remains at risk

While there is ongoing research into the possible origin of animals, the new coronavirus (SARS-Cove 2), the spread and development of the current human epidemic is due to the transmission of infection from one human to another. There is no current evidence that animals play a role in the spread of the new Corona virus epidemic. As a general practice, when caring for any animal, always wash your hands before and after interacting with it

Meat from healthy, well-cooked livestock remains safe and can be eaten. People should not eat meat that comes from wild animals or sick cattle or that died from unknown causes, slaughter them, use them to dress, sell, prepare, or consume them. Raw wild meat or uncooked dishes containing the blood of wild animals should not be consumed, because these practices .put people at great risk of developing many types of infections

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Animal health authorities should be notified of any unusual animal morbidity or mortality.