

Gardening Step by Step



Vegetable Gardening Guide and Calendar for USDA Zones 11-13 Gardens

Use this vegetable gardening guide to plan your plot, maximise harvests, and enjoy home-grown veg from early spring through to winter.

The Vegetable Guide

This guide is designed to be read alongside our handy monthly vegetable gardening calendar, which sets out the key sowing, planting and harvesting information on a month-by-month basis. **The calendar starts on page 149 below.**

Key Features of Vegetable Gardening in Zones 11-13:

1. **Year-Round Growing:** With minimal to no frost risk, many vegetables can be grown throughout the year, though with different optimal windows based on wet/dry seasons rather than temperature.
2. **Rainy vs. Dry Seasons:** Rather than being organized around temperature changes, tropical gardening follows rainfall patterns, with planting coordinated with the onset of rainy seasons for many crops.
3. **Tropical-Specific Vegetables:** These guides highlight many vegetables that don't appear in temperate zone guides, such as malanga, cassava, bitter melon, and winged beans, which thrive in hot, humid conditions.
4. **Heat and Humidity Challenges:** The guides address the challenges of extreme heat and humidity, which can cause disease issues and affect flowering/fruiting in some crops.
5. **Perennial Production:** Many vegetables that are grown as annuals in colder zones can be grown as perennials in zones 11-13, sometimes producing for years.

Detailed Growing Information

Aubergine (Eggplant)

Sow: Year-round with peak times Sep-Feb

Transplant: Year-round, 1 month after sowing

Harvest: Year-round, 60-80 days after transplanting

Eggplants thrive in tropical conditions. Long-fruited Asian varieties like 'Ping Tung' and 'Thai Long Green' perform particularly well. Also try 'Florida Market' and 'Florida High Bush' developed for hot, humid

conditions. They can produce continuously for 1-2 years as perennials in these zones. Provide afternoon shade during hottest months.

Amaranth (Callaloo)

Sow: Year-round

Transplant: Not necessary (direct sow)

Harvest: 3-4 weeks after sowing for greens; 8-12 weeks for seed heads

Popular leafy green in Caribbean cuisine. Both leaves and young stems are edible. Cut-and-come-again harvesting extends production. 'Green Callaloo' and 'Red Callaloo' varieties are common. Heat and humidity tolerant.

Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus Beans)

Sow: Year-round with best times Sep-Apr

Transplant: Not recommended (direct sow)

Harvest: 8-10 weeks after sowing

These heat-loving bean varieties produce well in tropical conditions. 'Red Noodle', 'Green Noodle', and 'Thai Purple' yard-long beans thrive where other beans struggle. Provide trellising for these vigorous climbers. Can be grown year-round but produce best outside the hottest, wettest months.

Beans (Winged/Goa/Four-Angled)

Sow: Year-round with best times Sep-Apr

Transplant: Not recommended (direct sow)

Harvest: 10-12 weeks after sowing

A perennial bean that produces uniquely shaped pods with four longitudinal frills or “wings.” Very heat tolerant and thrives in humid conditions. ‘Winged Bean Thailand’ and ‘Psophocarpus tetragonolobus’ are common varieties. All parts (pods, leaves, flowers, tubers) are edible.

Bitter Melon (Bitter Gourd)

Sow: Year-round with peak times Sep-Feb

Transplant: When seedlings have 2-3 true leaves

Harvest: 12-16 weeks after sowing

Popular in Asian, Caribbean, and Indian cuisines. ‘Chinese Bitter Melon’ (larger, lighter green) and ‘Indian Bitter Melon’ (smaller, darker green with pointed tubercles) are common types. Requires trellising. Very heat and humidity tolerant. Harvest when fruits are still immature for less bitterness.

Cassava (Yuca)

Plant: Year-round with best times at start of rainy season

Harvest: 8-12 months after planting

Grow from stem cuttings (8-10 inches long) planted horizontally or at an angle. Easy to grow and extremely drought tolerant once established. ‘Sweet Varieties’ are preferred for home gardens. Harvest by digging up the entire root system. Requires proper preparation to remove cyanogenic compounds before consumption.

Chayote

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 3-5 months after planting

Plant the entire fruit, partially buried with the narrow end up. Perennial vine that can produce for years. ‘Florida Green’ and ‘White’ varieties are common. Needs strong trellising to support heavy vines and fruit. Both fruit and growing tips are edible.

Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan/Kai-lan)

Sow: Oct-Feb

Transplant: When seedlings have 4-5 true leaves

Harvest: 6-8 weeks after transplanting

More heat-tolerant than traditional broccoli. Regular harvesting of young stems and leaves extends production. Choose bolt-resistant varieties for tropical climates. Grows best during the coolest months in zones 11-13.

Coconut

Plant: Year-round

Harvest: 12-18 months for young coconuts; 3-4 years for mature nuts

Plant partially husked mature nuts horizontally in well-draining soil. Dwarf varieties like 'Malayan Dwarf' and 'Fiji Dwarf' are good for home gardens and produce nuts earlier than tall varieties. Salt-tolerant and perfect for coastal areas.

Cucumbers

Sow: Year-round with best times Sep-Apr

Transplant: When seedlings have 2-3 true leaves

Harvest: 6-8 weeks after sowing

Disease resistance is critical in tropical zones. Asian varieties like 'Japanese Climbing' and 'Suyo Long' often perform better than Western types. Look for varieties with resistance to powdery mildew and downy mildew. Trellising improves air circulation and reduces disease.

Edible-Podded Peas

Sow: Oct-Jan (coolest months only)

Transplant: Not recommended (direct sow)

Harvest: 8-10 weeks after sowing

Traditional peas struggle in tropical heat, but some edible-podded types can be grown during the coolest months. 'Oregon Sugar Pod II' and 'Mammoth Melting Sugar' perform best. Plant in areas with afternoon shade and keep well-mulched to cool soil.

Ginger

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 8-10 months after planting for mature rhizomes; 4-6 months for young ginger

Plant small pieces of rhizome with growth buds 1-2 inches deep. 'Hawaiian Yellow' and 'Chinese White' are common varieties. Prefers partial shade in hottest regions. Can be grown as a perennial with partial harvesting. Turmeric is grown similarly.

Jicama

Sow: Year-round with best times at start of dry season

Transplant: Not recommended (direct sow)

Harvest: 5-9 months after sowing

Large tuberous root vegetable that grows on a vine. Plant seeds 1-2 inches deep. 'San Juan' and 'Cristalina' are common varieties. Only the root is edible; other parts of the plant are toxic. Requires long growing season.

Kangkong (Water Spinach)

Sow: Year-round

Transplant: When seedlings have 3-4 leaves, or propagate from cuttings

Harvest: 3-4 weeks after sowing/planting

Extremely heat-tolerant leafy green that grows in wet or dry conditions. 'Ching Quat' (narrow leaf) and 'Bangkok' (wide leaf) are popular varieties. Can be grown in water gardens or regular garden beds. Fast-growing and productive. Note: Considered invasive in some areas; check local regulations.

Luffa (Loofah)

Sow: Year-round with peak times at start of rainy season

Transplant: When seedlings have 2-3 true leaves

Harvest: For edible use: 4-7 days after flowering; For sponges: when fully mature and dried

Dual-purpose vegetable. Young fruits are edible; mature dried fruits become natural sponges. 'Smooth Luffa' and 'Ridged Luffa' are common varieties. Vigorous vine that needs strong trellising. Very heat and humidity tolerant.

Malabar Spinach

Sow: Year-round

Transplant: When seedlings have 3-4 true leaves, or propagate from cuttings

Harvest: 6-8 weeks after sowing; continuous once established

Heat-loving leafy green that thrives when true spinach fails. 'Red Stem' and 'Green Stem' varieties are available. Climbing vine that benefits from trellising. Not related to true spinach but used similarly. Perennial in zones 11-13.

Malanga (Taro)

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 9-12 months after planting

Grown for its starchy corm. Plant small corms or pieces of larger corms with growing buds. 'Malanga Blanca' and 'Malanga Lila' are common varieties in Caribbean regions. Prefers consistently moist soil. Similar to taro but typically more heat tolerant.

Moringa

Sow: Year-round

Transplant: When seedlings are 6-8 inches tall

Harvest: Leaves: 3-5 months after planting; Pods: 6-8 months

Fast-growing tree with highly nutritious leaves and immature pods. Can be kept pruned as a bush for easy harvesting. 'PKM1' and 'PKM2' are improved varieties. Extremely drought tolerant once established. Perennial that can produce for years.

Mustard Greens

Sow: Oct-Feb (coolest months)

Transplant: When seedlings have 2-3 true leaves

Harvest: 3-5 weeks after transplanting

Asian mustard varieties like 'Green Wave', 'Red Giant', and 'Mizuna' are more heat tolerant than European types. Harvest outer leaves for extended production. Grows best during the coolest months in tropical zones.

New Zealand Spinach

Sow: Year-round

Transplant: When seedlings have 3-4 true leaves

Harvest: 6-8 weeks after sowing

Not true spinach but used similarly. Extremely heat tolerant and thrives in tropical conditions. Can be grown as a perennial in zones 11-13. Harvest young growing tips regularly to encourage bushiness.

Okra

Sow: Year-round with peak times at start of rainy season

Transplant: When seedlings have 3-4 true leaves

Harvest: 50-60 days after sowing

Tropical plant that thrives in hot, humid conditions. 'Clemson Spineless', 'Burgundy', and 'Star of David' perform well. Harvest pods when 2-4 inches long for tenderness. Can grow 6-8 feet tall and produce for many months in tropical zones.

Peppers (Hot/Chili)

Sow: Year-round with peak times Sep-Feb

Transplant: When seedlings have 6-8 true leaves

Harvest: 70-90 days after transplanting; continues for months

Hot peppers thrive in tropical conditions and can be grown as perennials, producing for years. 'Scotch Bonnet', 'Habanero', 'Thai Bird', and 'Caribbean Red' are well-adapted to zones 11-13. Disease resistance (especially to bacterial leaf spot) is important.

Pigeon Peas

Sow: Year-round with best times at start of rainy season

Transplant: When seedlings are 4-6 inches tall

Harvest: Green pods: 4-5 months; Dried peas: 6-9 months

Drought-tolerant legume grown as an annual or short-lived perennial. 'ICPL 88039' (dwarf) and 'GT-1' are productive varieties. Plants grow 3-10 feet tall depending on variety. Both green pods and dried peas are used in cooking.

Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus)

Sow: Beginning of rainy season

Transplant: When seedlings have 4-5 true leaves

Harvest: Calyces: 3-4 weeks after flowering; Leaves: throughout growing season

Grown for edible calyces (used for teas, drinks, and preserves) and leaves. 'Thai Red' and 'Victor' are productive varieties. Plants grow 4-7 feet tall. Extremely heat tolerant and resistant to most pests.

Sweet Potatoes

Plant: Year-round with peak times at start of rainy season

Harvest: 3-5 months after planting

Grow from slips (rooted sprouts) or vine cuttings. 'Beauregard', 'Jewel', and 'Cuban Red' perform well in tropical zones. Can be grown continuously in rotation. Both roots and young leaves/shoots are edible. Very heat and humidity tolerant.

Taro

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 7-10 months after planting

Grown for its starchy corm. Plant small corms or pieces with growing buds. 'Bun Long' and 'Lehua Maoli' are common varieties. Prefers consistently moist soil but some varieties can grow in drier conditions. Both corms and young leaves can be eaten (after proper cooking to remove calcium oxalate).

Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Sow: Oct-Feb (cooler months)

Transplant: When seedlings have 5-6 true leaves

Harvest: 70-85 days after transplanting

Traditional tomatoes struggle in extreme heat and humidity. Choose specially developed heat-tolerant varieties like 'Heatmaster', 'Solar Fire', 'Florida 91', and cherry types like 'Everglades' and 'Sweet 100'. Growing during slightly cooler months improves success. Disease resistance is critical, especially to bacterial wilt and fungal diseases.

Turmeric

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 8-10 months after planting

Plant rhizome pieces with growth buds 2 inches deep. 'Alleppey' and 'Madras' are common varieties. Prefers partial shade in hottest regions. Can be grown as a perennial with partial harvesting. Grown similarly to ginger.

Winged Bean (Four-Angled Bean)

Sow: Year-round with best times Sep-Apr

Transplant: When seedlings have 3-4 true leaves

Harvest: Pods: 60-90 days after sowing; Tubers: 8-10 months

Tropical legume where all parts are edible (pods, leaves, flowers, seeds, and tubers). 'Thailand' and 'Bogor' are common varieties. Vining plant that requires trellising. Very heat and humidity tolerant.

Yams (True Yams)

Plant: Beginning of rainy season

Harvest: 8-11 months after planting

Different from sweet potatoes. Plant small tubers or pieces with “eyes.” ‘White Yam’ (*Dioscorea alata*) and ‘Yellow Yam’ (*Dioscorea cayenensis*) are common in tropical regions. Vining plant that benefits from trellising. Requires long growing season.

Vegetables to Avoid in Zones 11-13

The following vegetables generally perform poorly in tropical zones 11-13 and are not recommended:

- Artichokes (requires cold period)
- Asparagus (requires dormancy period)
- Broad Beans/Fava Beans (cannot tolerate high heat)
- Brussels Sprouts (requires cool temperatures)
- Cauliflower (except for tropical cauliflower varieties)
- Celery/Celeriac (heat causes stringiness and bitterness)
- Garlic (requires cold period for bulb formation)
- Leeks (poor bulb development in tropical heat)
- Parsnips (requires cool soil for sweetness development)
- Peas (except some edible-podded types during coolest months)
- Rhubarb (requires cold dormancy period)
- Rutabaga/Swedes (requires cool temperatures)
- Spinach (true spinach bolts immediately in tropical heat)

The Vegetable Gardening Calendar

This calendar organizes activities around:

- The transition between wet and dry seasons rather than temperature changes
- Continuous planting and harvesting throughout the year
- Managing rainfall extremes (both excess and drought)
- Accommodating multiple growing cycles within a single year
- Specialized maintenance relevant to tropical conditions

This guides should help gardeners in tropical regions maximize their unique growing conditions while avoiding the frustration of attempting to grow vegetables that require cold periods or can't tolerate extreme heat and humidity.

January

Sow Outdoors:

- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli
- Cucumbers
- Edible-Podded Peas (during cool weather)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)

- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa
- Mustard Greens
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus)
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant varieties)

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings
- Chayote fruits
- Ginger rhizomes
- Sweet Potato slips
- Turmeric rhizomes
- Yam pieces

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Cucumbers

- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves
- Mustard Greens
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Pigeon Peas
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Garden Maintenance:

- Monitor irrigation during dry season
- Apply mulch to retain soil moisture
- Check for pests like aphids and whiteflies
- Prune perennial vegetables for continued production

February

Sow Outdoors:

- Aubergine (Eggplant) – final sowings for main season
- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon – final sowings for main season
- Chinese Broccoli – final sowings before hot season

- Cucumbers
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa
- Mustard Greens – final sowings before hot season
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili) – final sowings for main season
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus)
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant) – final sowings before hot season

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings
- Ginger rhizomes
- Sweet Potato slips
- Turmeric rhizomes

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli
- Coconuts (ongoing)

- Cucumbers
- Edible-Podded Peas
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- Mustard Greens
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Pigeon Peas
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Garden Maintenance:

- Begin preparing beds for rainy season planting
- Monitor dry season irrigation needs
- Apply compost to garden beds
- Prune perennial vegetables

March

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Cucumbers

- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus)

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings
- Coconut (if planting new trees)
- Sweet Potato slips

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli – final harvests
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Cucumbers
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- Mustard Greens – final harvests

- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Pigeon Peas
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Garden Maintenance:

- Monitor increasing temperatures
- Ensure adequate irrigation during dry season
- Apply mulch to conserve moisture and reduce soil temperature
- Install shade cloth for sensitive crops

April

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus) – final sowings before rainy season
- Beans (Winged/Goa) – final sowings before rainy season
- Cucumbers – final sowings before rainy season
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra

Plant:

- Sweet Potato slips (ongoing)

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Cucumbers
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Pigeon Peas – final harvest of season
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant) – final harvests before heat decline

Garden Maintenance:

- Prepare for transition to rainy season
- Consider raised beds for areas prone to flooding
- Set up drainage systems
- Apply pre-rainy season fertilization

May

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra (heat-loving)

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings (as rainy season begins)
- Ginger rhizomes
- Malanga/Taro
- Sweet Potato slips
- Turmeric rhizomes
- Yam pieces

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus) – final harvests
- Beans (Winged/Goa) – final harvests
- Bitter Melon
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Cucumbers – final harvests
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)

- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Turmeric (planted previous year)

Garden Maintenance:

- Monitor for increased pest activity with rainy season
- Apply organic fungicides preventatively
- Check drainage systems
- Mulch heavily to prevent soil erosion

June

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa (with rainy season)
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas (with rainy season)
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus) (with rainy season)

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings
- Chayote fruits
- Malanga/Taro
- Sweet Potato slips
- Yam pieces

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Bitter Melon – final harvests
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Ginger (young rhizomes)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili) – final harvests of season
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Turmeric (young rhizomes)

Garden Maintenance:

- Monitor drainage during heavy rains
- Check for fungal diseases
- Apply organic fungicides as needed
- Support plants prone to damage from heavy rain

July

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus)

Plant:

- Malanga/Taro (final planting)
- Sweet Potato slips

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant) – reduced harvest during peak rainy season
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra

- Sweet Potato leaves

Garden Maintenance:

- Continue monitoring drainage
- Stake or trellis plants for support in heavy rains
- Check for waterlogged areas in garden
- Apply compost or organic fertilizer to replace nutrients leached by heavy rain

August

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas (final sowings)

Plant:

- Sweet Potato slips (final planting)

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant) – reduced harvest during peak rainy season
- Cassava (from previous year's planting)
- Chayote
- Coconuts (ongoing)

- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa (young fruits)
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Sweet Potato leaves

Garden Maintenance:

- Maintain drainage systems
- Monitor for fungal diseases
- Begin planning for post-rainy season planting
- Apply light fertilization to support plants through rainy season

September

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant) – as rainy season diminishes
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra

- Peppers (Hot/Chili) – as rainy season diminishes

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Cassava
- Chayote
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas (new season)
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus) calyces
- Sweet Potato leaves
- Sweet Potatoes (from early plantings)

Garden Maintenance:

- Begin preparing beds for dry season planting
- Repair any damage from rainy season
- Apply compost to rejuvenate soil
- Begin reducing irrigation as rainfall decreases

October

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli (as temperatures moderate)
- Cucumbers
- Edible-Podded Peas (in cooler zones 11-12)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa
- Mustard Greens (as temperatures moderate)
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Cassava
- Chayote
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa

- Malabar Spinach
- Malanga/Taro (early plantings)
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus) calyces
- Sweet Potatoes
- Yams (early plantings)

Garden Maintenance:

- Adjust irrigation systems for dry season
- Apply mulch to retain moisture
- Check for pests that proliferate in dry conditions
- Prune perennial vegetables for renewed growth

November

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli
- Cucumbers

- Edible-Podded Peas
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spinach
- Moringa
- Mustard Greens
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Plant:

- Cassava cuttings
- Chayote fruits
- Ginger rhizomes
- Sweet Potato slips
- Turmeric rhizomes

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli
- Coconuts (ongoing)

- Cucumbers
- Edible-Podded Peas (early plantings)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Malanga/Taro
- Moringa leaves and pods
- Mustard Greens
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Pigeon Peas
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus) calyces
- Sweet Potatoes
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant, early plantings)
- Yams

Garden Maintenance:

- Continue dry season irrigation monitoring
- Apply mulch to conserve moisture
- Plan for following year's garden rotations
- Maintain perennial vegetables through pruning
- Check for pest populations that build during dry season
- Clean and maintain garden tools and equipment
- Moringa
- Mustard Greens

- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Peppers (Hot/Chili)
- Tomatoes (Heat-tolerant)

Plant:

- Ginger rhizomes (dry season planting)
- Turmeric rhizomes (dry season planting)

Harvest:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant) (new plantings beginning to produce)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus) (new plantings)
- Beans (Winged/Goa) (new plantings)
- Cassava
- Chayote
- Coconuts (ongoing)
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Malabar Spinach
- Malanga/Taro
- Moringa leaves and pods
- New Zealand Spinach
- Okra
- Pigeon Peas
- Roselle (Sorrel/Hibiscus) calyces
- Sweet Potatoes

- Yams

Garden Maintenance:

- Monitor irrigation during dry season
- Remove any plants finished from rainy season
- Prepare beds for new plantings
- Check for dry season pests

December

Sow Outdoors:

- Amaranth (Callaloo)
- Aubergine (Eggplant)
- Beans (Long/Yard-Long/Asparagus)
- Beans (Winged/Goa)
- Bitter Melon
- Chinese Broccoli
- Cucumbers
- Edible-Podded Peas
- Kangkong (Water Spinach)
- Luffa
- Malabar Spin