CALVARY

gardening ministry

Garden Planning for Beginners

Part 2

What to Consider Before You Start

Site Selection: Recap

- Receive at least 6 hours of sunlight a day year round
- Water source nearby
- Consider convenience
- Flat
- Avoid low-lying spots
- Well draining


1
Garden Site
Planning

Weeds

Weeds are plants that you don’t want in your space but are growing there anyway

Weeds

Why get rid of them?

- Compete with your crops for light, water, and nutrients
- Negatively affect the production of your plants
- Provide hiding places for garden pests to live in
- Not pleasing to the eye.

Weed Removal Methods

Hand-Picking

- Labor Intensive
- Most effective
- Tip: Use Hand-tools
- Tip: Use gloves
- Tip: Weed when soil is damp

Hori Hori

Weeder

Hand Trowel

Weed Removal Methods

Garden Hoes

- Weed while standing
- Cuts tops and roots

Weed Removal Methods

Sheet Mulching

- Like mulching but with cardboard
- Can be used to get rid of weeds and lawn!
- Rant: Lawn is pointless!

Weed Removal Methods

Sheet Mulching

Two examples:

1. Simple and quicker

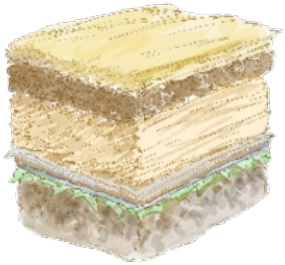
- Goal: Kill weeds
- Supplies: Cardboard
- Could take as quick as a week
- Reuse or recycle when done
- Some labor
- Tip: Slip Sheets from Costco

Weed Removal Methods

Sheet Mulching

2. More involved and slower

- Goal: Kill weeds and build soil
- Supplies: Various



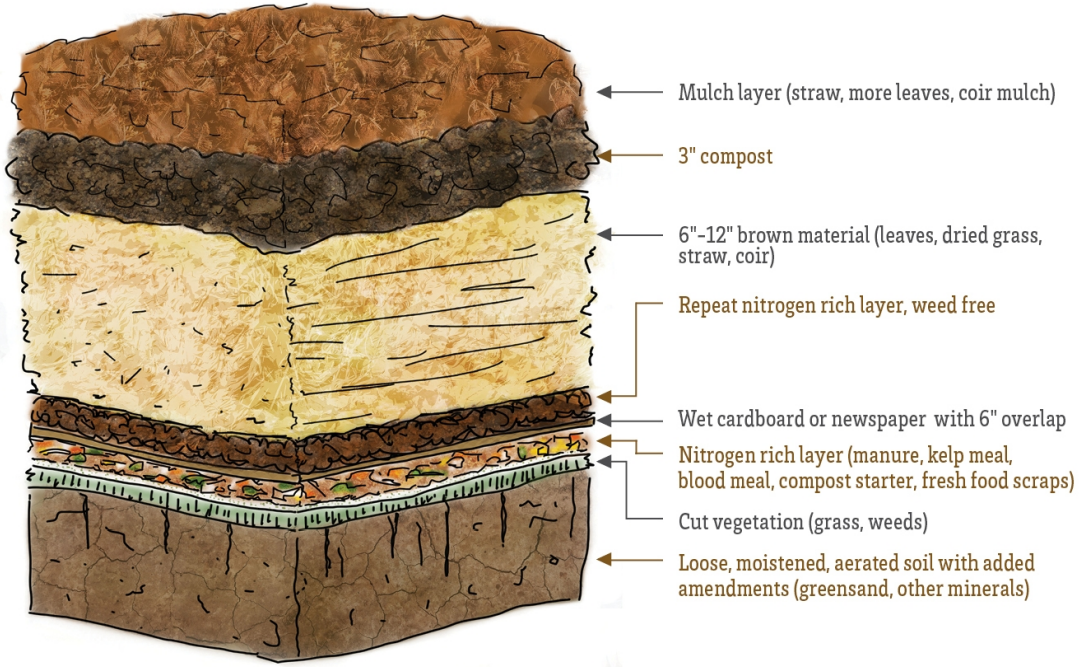
- “Lasagna Gardening”
  - Made up of various layers of organic materials that sit on top of your soil
- “Sheet Composting”
  - Balanced layering of “brown” carbon-rich and “green” nitrogen-rich
- Materials stay put & decompose

Weed Removal Methods

Sheet Mulching

2. More involved and slower

- One example:



Greens are nitrogen-rich compost materials.	**Browns** are carbon-rich compost materials.
• Vegetable scraps	• Dry leaves
• Fruit peels/rinds	• Wood chips
• Grass clippings	• Twigs
• Coffee grounds	• Straw
• Coffee filters	• Tree bark
• Tea leaves	• Egg shells
• Flowers	• Cardboard
• Hair/fur	• Shredded newspaper
• Fresh leaves	• Pine needles

Possible to get 100% of the materials for FREE

Popular Garden Styles

In-Ground

PROS

- Most cost effective
- Save time
- No hauling soil
- More space for growing
- Adjust your garden layout
- It’s temporary
- Setting up irrigation lines is easier

Popular Garden Styles

In-Ground

CONS

- Fixing native soil can take a long time
- Weeds are a bigger pain (use mulch!)
- Harder on the body
- Garden pests, soil-borne diseases, rodents, and grazing animals can be much more of an issue
- Can require more water to properly irrigate

Popular Garden Styles

Raised-Beds

WALLED & WALL-LESS

PROS

- Avoid having to fix soil issues
- Good drainage
- Weeding is easier
- Great for root crops
- Easier on the body

Popular Garden Styles

Raised-Beds

WALLED & WALL-LESS

CONS

- Wasted space due to more space being dedicated to walkways
- More difficult to move around garden because you can’t just easily step over raised beds

Popular Garden Styles

Raised-Beds

WALLED

PROS

- Ground pest can’t just easily walk into the planting space of raised beds
- Great for when you have underground pest
- If you have physical limitations, you can make raised beds higher than average

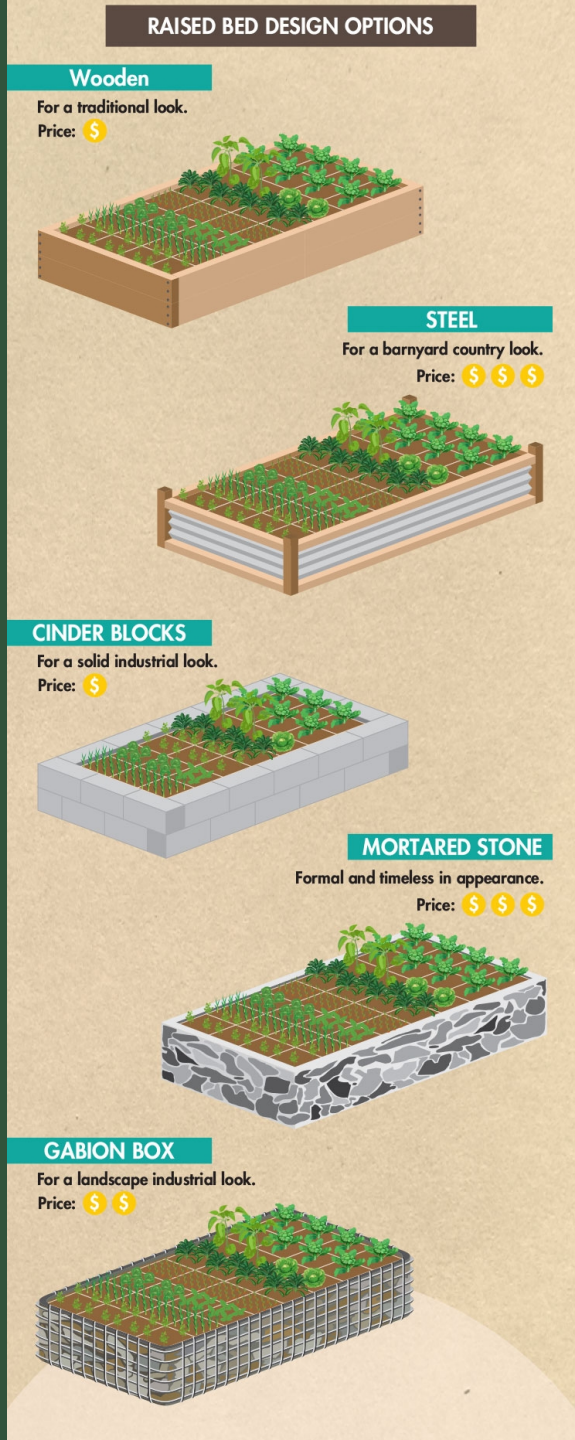
Popular Garden Styles

Raised-Beds

WALLED

CONS

- Expensive to build
- Labor needed to build
- Can’t be easily moved



Popular Garden Styles

Raised-Beds

WALL-LESS

PROS

- You don’t need to spend money on materials for the walls
- It’s not a permanent structure

CONS

- It’s temporary

Popular Garden Styles

Containers

PROS

- Movable
  - Follow the sun
  - Get to the right microclimate
  - Plan on moving? Take your containers with you
  - Can temporarily move plants inside
  - Place close to house

Popular Garden Styles

Containers

PROS

- Space-efficient.
- Less weeds and Weeding is easier
- Manageable
- Accessibility options
- Best choice for growing plants that are invasive a large area.
- Almost anything can be a container

Popular Garden Styles

Containers

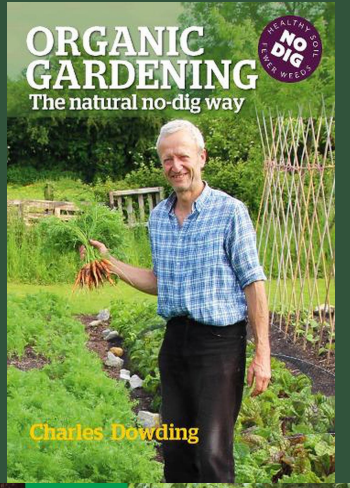
CONS

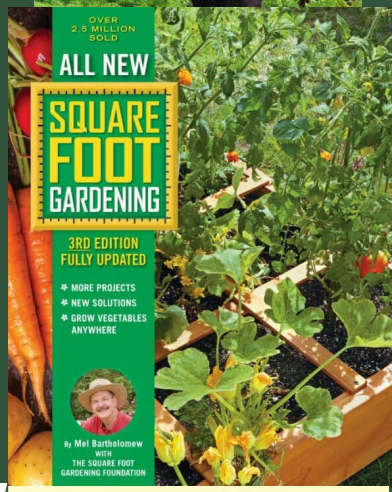
- Smaller, confined growing space means smaller yields
- Restricted to choice of crops
- Container grown plants need to be fertilized more often because the nutrients leach out
- Buying containers can add up
- You'll need to buy potting mix to fill your containers
- Containers dry out faster

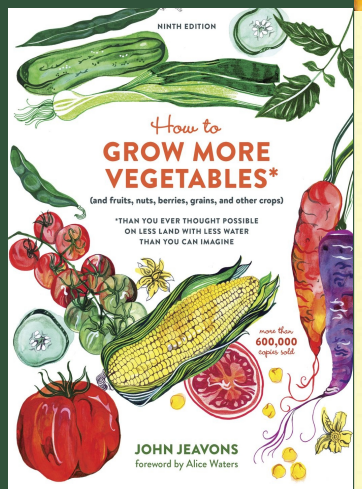
Other Garden Styles

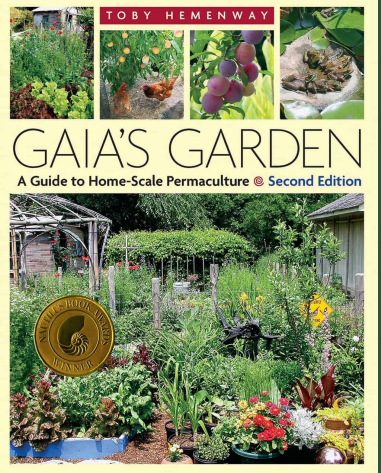
Types of Gardening

- No rules in gardening
- No one way to garden
- Many gardening methods exist
  - Try one, some, or none at all;
  - It’s up to you!
  - Examples:
    - Organic
    - Square-foot
    - Permaculture
    - BioIntensive







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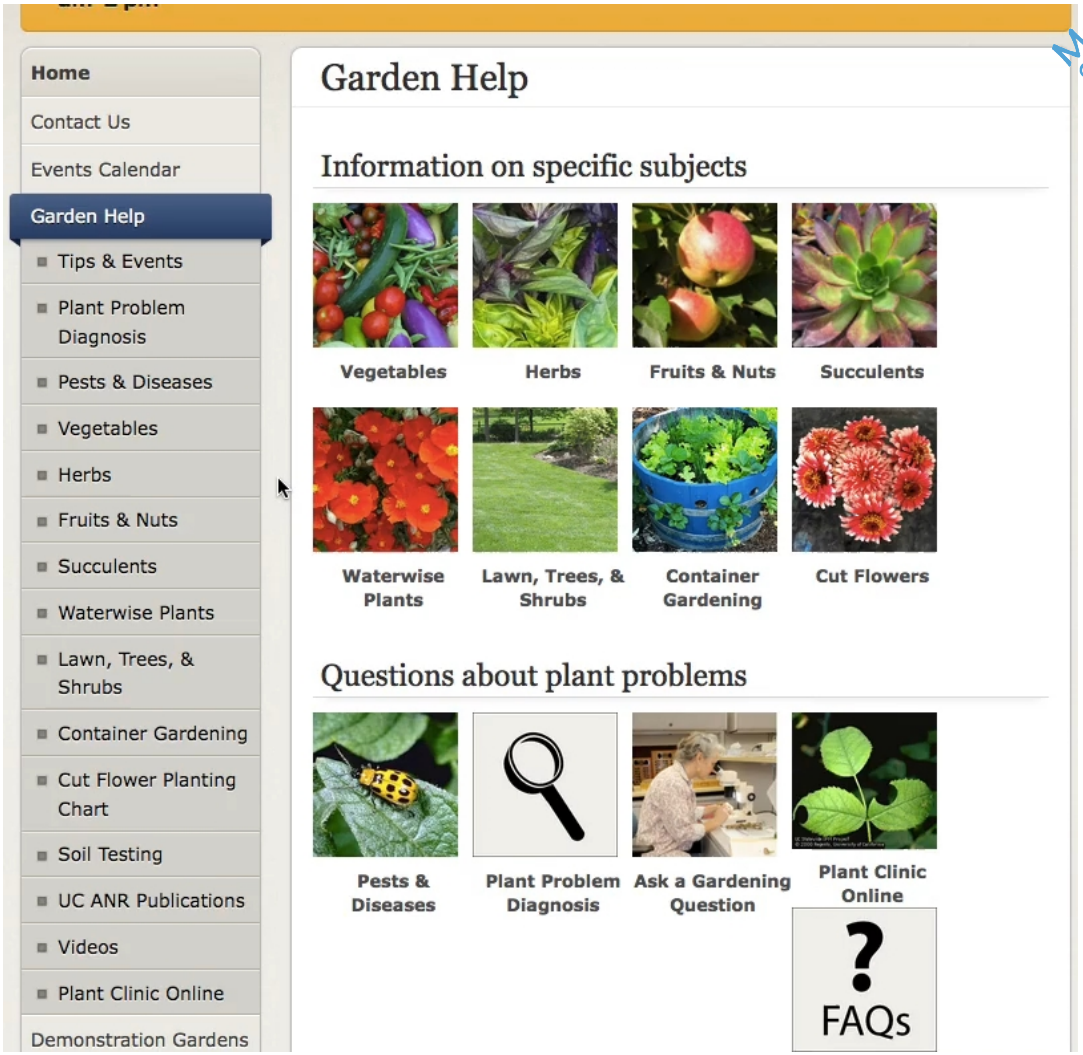
Crop Planning

Getting Crop Information

UC Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County

- Volunteer organization
  - UC Cooperative Extension (UCCE)
  - University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources (UCANR)
- Their information is:
  - Free!
  - Researched-based
  - Specific to our area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Pests & Diseases
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Herbs
Fruits & Nuts
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Lawn, Trees, & Shrubs
Container Gardening
Cut Flower Planting Chart
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Garden Help
Information on specific subjects
Vegetables
Herbs
Fruits & Nuts
Succulents
Waterwise Plants
Lawn, Trees, & Shrubs
Container Gardening
Cut Flowers
Questions about plant problems
Pests & Diseases
Plant Problem Diagnosis
Ask a Gardening Question
Plant Clinic Online
?
FAQs

Getting Crop Information

Rachel's Crop List

WARM SEASON VEGETABLE CHARACTERISTICS							
Vegetable	**Season**	**Transplant or Direct**	**No of weeks to transpl**	**Spacing**	**height**	**days to Maturity**	**Cal/ Protein** cal in 1-oz (8oz= 1cup) Protein in 1 cup
Basil TR	Summer	Transplant	6 weeks	1 - 18"	18 - 24"	50 - 75 days	
Beans bush TR	Summer	April - June	3 weeks	2 -4"	24"	50 - 60 days	9 calories
Beans DS	Summer	May - June					2 grams protein
Beans Pole	Summer			4 - 6"	120- 180"	65 - 75 days	
Corn - Direct	Summer	May - June	none	8 - 10"	72-96"	65 - 90 days	24 cal/ 4.7 gr prot
Cucumber TR	Summer	May - June	4 weeks	8 - 10"	48 -72"	50 - 65 days	4 calories
Cucumber DS	Summer	May - June					.7 grams protein
Eggplant - TR	Summer	May - June	8 weeks	12-18"	18 - 24"	75 - 90 days	7 cal .8 gr protein
Melons	Summer	May - June	4 weeks		15 - 24"	80 - 100 days	7 - 10 calories
Melons	Summer	May - June					1 gram protein
Okra - TR	Summer	June - July	4 weeks	10 - 12"	36 - 48"	55 - 65 days	9 calories
Okra - DS	Summer	June					2 grams protein
Peppers	Summer	May - June	8 weeks	12 - 15"	18 - 24"	65 - 95 days	8 cal/ 1.2 gr protein
Summer Squash	Summer	May - July	3 weeks	8 -24"	24-30"	40 - 55 days	13 calories
Summer Squash	Summer	May - July			vining		1.65 grams protein
Winter Squash	Summer	May - June	3 weeks	24 - 36"	10 - 12"	85 - 120 days	10 calories
Winter Squash	Summer	May - June			vining		1 gram protein
Tomato	Summer	May - June	6 weeks	18 - 24"	24 - 60"	70 - 90 days	5 cal/ 1. 6 gr prot

The above spacing & height information is an approximation. Numbers will vary depending on the variety you are planting, temperature and growing conditions. Make sure to read your seed label to get the most accurate information for the veggie varieties you are growing.

How much to plant

Considerations:

1. How much total planting space you have available

2. How many people will be eating from your garden

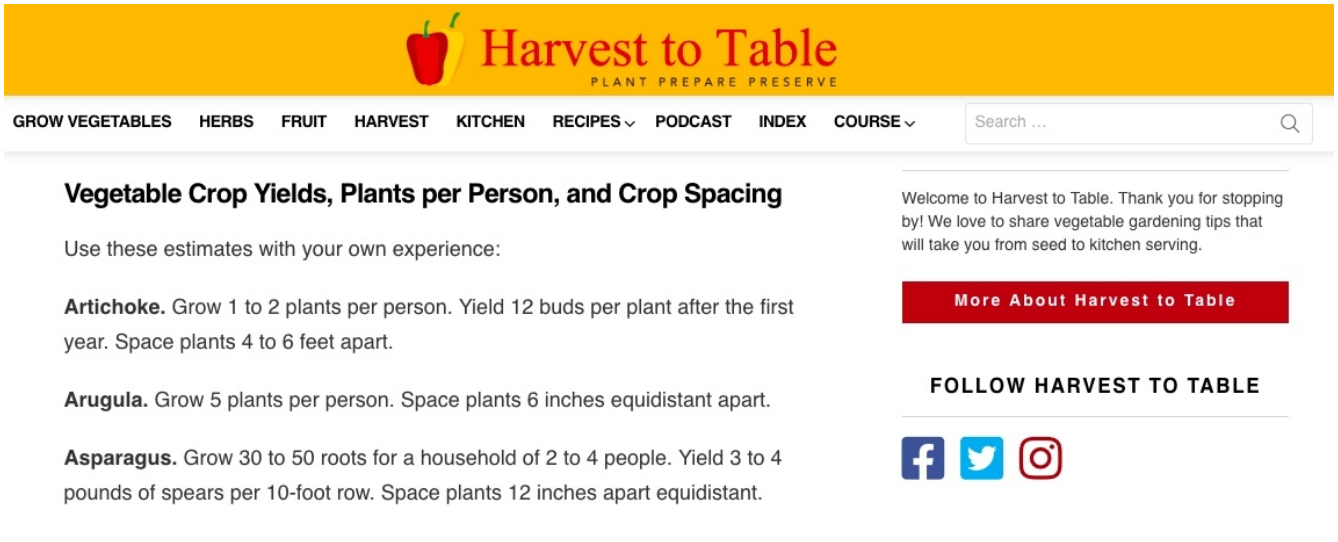
3. How often will you plan on cooking with a specific crop

4. How much of your harvest do you plan on preserving

How much to plant

Think to the future

1. For each crop on your grow list, figure out how much of that crop you would like to have for eating and preserving
2. Research how many plants you will need to produce that amount



How much to plant

3. Figure out how much space is needed for that amount of plants
   - If you have enough space then awesome!
   - But if you don’t:
     - Reduce your amounts
     - Reassess your site to see if you have another spot you can use for growing

Final Remarks

- Gardening is all about experimenting
- Go out and get your hands dirty
- Take note of what works and what doesn't and then adjust accordingly
- And remember to pray


Blessings
and
Happy
Gardening