



Farm to School/ Agriculture Strand

A Garden Plot

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Farm to School 101

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The Hungry Gnome

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Forget Denmark! We've got rot at OCS

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Thank You for the Garden, But Now What?!

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A Garden Plot

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Where your food comes from – University of Illinois Extension

Website with information concerning the history and growth of numerous common crops. Over 200 narrated slides with interesting food related information. Includes a teacher's guide with questions, activities, and quizzes for students.

<http://urbanext.illinois.edu/food/>

Root Viewer – guide to construction – See page 2

Home Gardening Publication – University of Georgia Cooperative Extension –pages 3-22

A great publication with information on crops commonly grown in Georgia. Also contains a chart (page 19) with information concerning fall and spring planting dates, days to maturity, and plant spacing. A very handy reference for any gardener.

<http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/pubs/PDF/B577.pdf>

Newspaper Pots – page 23

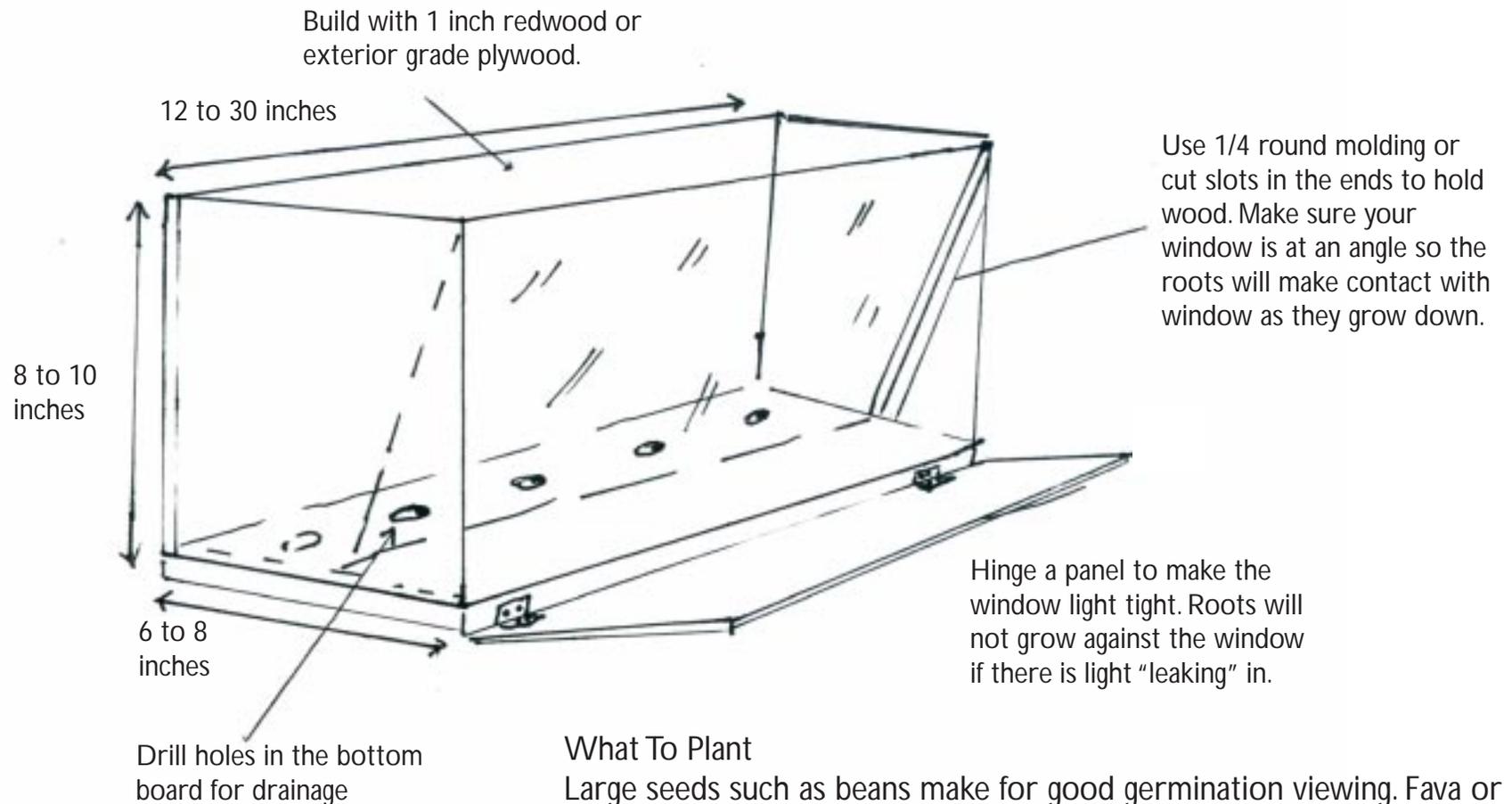
Create pots for seedlings from newspaper

<http://www.raft.net/ideas/Newspaper%20Planting%20Pots.pdf>

A garden plot powerpoint – pages 24-28

Building a Root View Box

Using the diagram below you can create an educational structure for your garden or classroom. Attach 2 - five foot, two by fours to the sides of the box to mount it in the garden or place your box on a table top. It is a good idea to treat wood with a wood preserving oil such as tung oil before filling with soil. Fill to the top with a mixture of half garden soil and half compost or use a potting soil mix. Plant seeds right up against the glass. Keep moist but not soggy and watch your seeds sprout and roots grow.



What To Plant

Large seeds such as beans make for good germination viewing. Fava or bell beans develop easy to see root nodules that are used for nitrogen fixation. Rainbow chard and nigella plants have colored roots, which make for interesting viewing. Plant a variety of seeds and compare the different root structures.

A Garden Plot

AMANDA TEDROW
ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Where does your food come from?

The Grocery store?
Farmers market?
Backyard garden?

<http://urbanext.illinois.edu/food/>

Where does food come from?

- What type of plant?
 - Tree, shrub, vine, perennial, herbaceous, above or below ground, etc
 - Can it grow in your area?
 - Which plants are relatives?

Tomato



Broccoli



Cucumber



Potato



Corn



Onion



Cabbage



Artichoke



Apple



Grapes



Lemon



Pineapple



What have you grown?

- What season?
- Where?
- Why?
- How did it taste?
- How was it prepared?

When are foods in season?

- Summer crops vs. Fall/Winter Crops
- Do they overwinter (Is it a perennial)?

Examine the plants

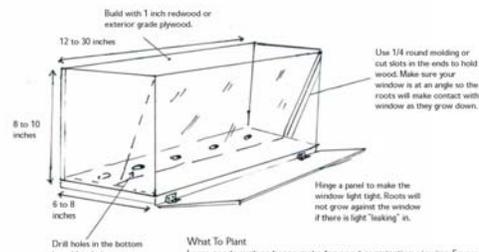


Examine the plants



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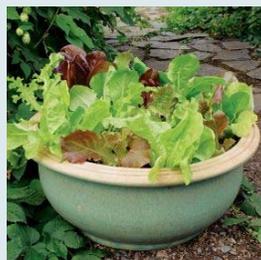


What To Plant
Large seeds such as beans make for good germination viewing. Fava or bell beans develop easy to see root nodules that are used for nitrogen fixation. Rainbow chard and nigella plants have colored roots, which make for interesting viewing. Plant a variety of seeds and compare the different root structures.

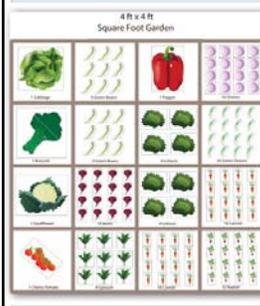
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Starting your own garden

- Try a raised bed or container vegetable garden



Starting your own garden



A Garden Planting Chart							
Crop	Days to Maturity	Spring Planting Dates	Fall Planting Dates	Seeds/Plants 100 ft.	Distance Between Rows	Distance Between Plants	Depth to Plant
Asparagus	2 nd season	Jan. 15-Mar. 15	Nov. 1 - Dec. 1	50 roots	3 to 5 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	6 in.
Bean, bush	50-60	Apr. 1 - May 1	July 15-Aug. 20	1/2 lb.	3 ft.	2 to 4 in.	1-1 1/2 in.
Bean, pole	65-75	Apr. 1-May 1	July 15-Aug. 10	1/2 lb.	3 ft.	6 to 12 in.	1-1 1/2 in.
Bean, lima	65-75	Apr. 1 - June 1	July 1-Aug. 1	1 lb.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-1 1/2 in.
Beet	55-65	Feb. 15-Apr. 1	Aug. 1-Sept. 20	1 oz.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	2 in.	1 in.
Broccoli	60-80	Feb. 15-Mar. 15	Aug. 1-Sept. 1	100 plants	2 1/2 ft.	14 to 18 in.	1 in.
Cabbage	65-80	Jan. 15-Mar. 15	Aug. 15-Oct. 1	100 plants	2 1/2 ft.	12 in.	1 in.
Cauliflower	80-90	Mar. 25-Apr. 20	Not recommended	1 oz.	4 to 6 ft.	3 1/2 to 4 ft.	1 1/2 in.
Carrot	70-80	Jan. 15-Mar. 20	Aug. 20-Sept. 15	1/2 oz.	2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	1 1/2 in.
Cornflower	55-60	Mar. 1-Apr. 1	Aug. 1-Sept. 1	100 plants	3 ft.	12 to 18 in.	1 in.
Collard	55-70	Feb. 1-Mar. 20	Aug. 1-Oct. 1	1/2 oz.	2 1/2 ft.	8 to 16 in.	1/2 in.
Corn	80-100	Mar. 15-June 1	June 1-July 20	1/2 lb.	3 to 3 1/2 ft.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.
Cucumber	60-65	Apr. 1-May 15	Aug. 20-Sept. 1	1 oz.	3 1/2 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 1/2 in.
Eggplant	75-90	Apr. 1-May 15	July 10-15	50 plants	3 ft.	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	1 1/2 in.
Kale	50-70	Feb. 1-Mar. 10	Aug. 10-30	1/2 oz.	3 ft.	10 in.	1/2 in.
Lettuce	60-85	Jan. 15-Mar. 1	Sept. 1-Oct. 1	1/2 oz.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	1/2 in.
Mustard	40-50	Jan. 15-Apr. 1	Aug. 20-Oct. 1	1/2 oz.	2 ft.	1 in.	1/2 in.
Okra	55-60	Apr. 1-June 1	June 15-July 1	1 oz.	3 to 3 1/2 ft.	6 in.	1 in.
Onion (mature)	100-120	Jan. 1-Mar. 15	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	300 plants or 1/2 gal. sets	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1 1/2 in.
Peas, garden	60-80	Jan. 15-Feb. 15	Not recommended	1 lb.	2 1/2 ft.	1 in.	1 1/2 to 2 in.
Peas, southern	60-70	Apr. 1-Aug. 1	Not recommended	1/2 lb.	3 ft.	4 to 6 in.	1 1/2 to 2 in.
Pepper	65-80	Apr. 1-June 1	Not recommended	50 plants	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 in.
Plantain, Irish	70-90	Jan. 15-Mar. 1	Aug. 1-Aug. 15	1 peck	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	10 to 14 in.	5 in.
Plantain, sweet	90-150	Apr. 15-June 15	Not recommended	100 plants	3 1/2 ft.	12 in.	1 in.
Radish	25-30	Jan. 15-Apr. 1	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	1 oz.	1 1/2 ft.	1 in.	1/2 in.
Spinach	40-45	Jan. 15-Mar. 15	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	1 oz.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 in.	1/2 in.
Squash, bush	50-55	Apr. 1-May 15	Aug. 1-20	1 oz.	3 to 4 ft.	2 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 in.
Squash, winter	85-90	Apr. 1-Aug. 1	Not recommended	1 oz.	5 ft.	3 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 in.
Tomato	70-85	Mar. 25-May 1	June 1-Aug. 10	50 plants	3 to 4 ft.	3 1/2 to 3 ft.	1 1/2 in.
Turnip	45-65	Jan. 15-Apr. 1	Aug. 10-Sept. 15	1/2 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 in.	1 1/2 in.
Watermelon	80-90	Mar. 20-May 1	Not recommended	1 oz.	10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 1/2 in.

Note: Planting dates in this chart are approximate for Middle Georgia. North Georgia plantings should vary about two weeks later in the spring and earlier in the fall. South Georgia plantings can be made two weeks earlier in the spring and somewhat later in the fall.

Crops for the school year

- Fall and Winter crops rather than spring and summer
- Mature during school year for harvest
- Asparagus, strawberries, onions, garlic, cabbage, kale, peas, carrots, potatoes, beans, lettuce, radish, beets, turnips, spinach, broccoli, cauliflower, swiss chard, mustard, collards, bok choy, kohlrabi . . .
- Need 8 hours of sunlight per day

Projects

- Newspaper pots
- Seed tape
- Garden supports
- Vegetable art

Newspaper Pots



Seed Tape



Which plants need support?

- Tomatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers
- Install support at planting
- Can create your own trellises, tee-pees, and stakes



Vegetable Art

