

THERE ARE NO FAILURES IN GARDENING....

Only experiments which didn't work out



Planning Your Garden

- •Why?
- •What?
- •Where?
- •How Much?

<u>WHY?</u>

- Freshness
- Flavor
- Savings
- Recreation
- Fun

What to Plant?

- •Personal Preferences
- •Regional Potential
- •Value vs. Input
- •Difficult (i.e. cauliflower) vs. Easy (i.e. radish, potatoes)
- •Plant Maturity Timeframe
- Diversity

Where to Plant?

Land Availability – Competing uses
Windowsill, balcony, containers
Edges, Small or Large Plots
Slope Aspect, Angle, Water, Proximity to House, Sunlight Duration

How Much To Plant?

- •Family Size
- Preferences
- •Plot Size and Land Availability
- •Storage or Preservation?

TECHNICAL

•Seeds: Open Pollinated vs. Hybrid •(Not Genetically Modified) •Life Cycle: Annual, Biennial, Perennial



Plants which grow from seed and reproduce seeds and die within one growing season. Some tender perennials are grown as annuals. Most salad crops, tomatoes, peppers, squash, peas, basil, beans, cukes



Biennials Plants which grow from seeds one year, overwinter, and produce seeds the second year. Most root crops – those which store well – like carrots, beets, onions, leeks



Plants which live 3 or more years. Asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, raspberries, horseradish, rosemary, sage, and MOST WEEDS.

Site Selection and Preparation

Southeast to Southwest Best
Full Sun – 8+ Hours Daily
Good Drainage – both site and soil
Close to Water and Home











Sand – Large particles, drains rapidly, holds nutrients poorly
 Silt – Slightly smaller particles, helps other particles adhere
 Clay – Tiny particles, drains poorly, holds water and nutrients
 Loam – Combination of particles plus organic matter

pH – acidity or alkalinity of soil Most Douglas County soils are acid Only sure way to determine is with soil test and nutrient analysis

Most crops prefer slightly acid soils, pH ~6.0 to 6.5 Potatoes, blueberries thrive in more acid soils Raise pH by adding ground limestone or wood ashes Lower pH by adding elemental sulfur

← Acid Neutral Alkaline →		
5.5 6.0	5.5 7.0	7.5
Beans	0.01	
	Beets	IS TWO IS T
	Broccoli	11
di sen des tras	Cabbage	
Carrots		
Leale II.D and Contractor and the	Cauliflower	
and the second	Swiss Chard	
Corn	second and particular and the	
Cucumbers		
Eggplant		
	Lettuce	
Al encode it costs the state of	Melons	
	Onions	
Parsley	Ela bilista	
Peas		
Peppers		
Radishes		
	Spinach	Collinged on 7
Summer Squash		
	Winter Sewach	

CHOOSING VARIETIES •All America Selections (AAS) good starting place •Disease Resistance •Days to Maturity •Local Seed Companies •Locally Grown transplants •OSU Recommended Varieties

Experiment each season

Plant and Seed Placement

•Tall plants to North

 Perennials and Biennials separated from annuals Rotate from last year's plan

- •Wide rows in raised beds most efficient
- •Succession Planting later crop following early crop (can be same variety) •Companion Planting Varieties which thrive in each others company Interplanting – Crops planted between other veggies which will mature before
- companion needs that space

•Transplants for long season crops

•Direct seeding when soil temperatures are proper for that veggie

•Be aware of mature size to avoid gross overcrowding

•Proper planting depth printed on seed packet

•Hardening Off – gradually acclimating transplants to hostile outdoor conditions



FERTILIZERS

N-P-K: Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium, plus micro-nutrients

•Nitrogen for lush foliar growth •Phosphorous for root and fruit development •Potassium for plant strength and development ·Lime (calcium carbonate) allows fertilizers to be more available

•Organic fertilizers generally slower acting and more forgiving •Chemical fertilizers usually faster acting, but shorter term and don't feed the soil – easy to over-apply •MORE IS NOT BETTER - read the label!

Fertilizer Bag Info





Chemical vs. Organic Growing

- •Synthetic fertilizers give quick fix, but don't aid the soil
- Artificial pesticides may kill beneficial insects
 Herbicides may be non-selective, killing desired plants, and wind drift often carries them to unwanted plants
- •Fungicides lessen rot when seeds are planted in cool soils
- •Organic fertilizers feed the soil, which then feeds the plants

Temperature Modification

- Improper soil temp prevents good germination and development
- •Some crops need cool soils, some require warmer soils
- •Raise temperatures with plastic mulches, windbreaks, raised beds
- •Lower soil temperatures with shading, organic mulches
- •Spun Polyester row covers ("Remay"©)help raise temperatures & block insects











PESTS & DISEASES

- •Prevention: Seedling sanitation, cleanup, crop rotation
- •Resistance: Built in immunity or resistance
- •Barriers: Spun Polyester fabric, fences, mesh screens
- •Physical: Hand picking bugs, removing diseased plants
- •Biological: Beneficial insects, selective organisms (B.T.), birds & snakes



INDESPENSIBLE TOOLS







WEED CONTROL

- •Mechanical Pull, cut, till, or hoe
- •Heat Solarization, propane torch
- •Smother Organic mulch, plastic mulches, landscape cloth, rock/gravel
- •Bio-friendly herbicides Corn based
- •Chemical Broad spectrum, narrow leaf, broad leaf

CATALOG SOURCES

·Wealth of information, not just a sales tool

•Territorial (territorialseed.com) – Cottage Grove, OR
 •Nichols (nicholsgardennursery.com) – Albany, OR
 •Johnny's (johnnyseeds.com) - Maine
 •Park (parkseed.com) – South Carolina

RECOMMENDED READING

The Basic Book of Organic Gardening, by Rodale Press
 Incyclopedia of Organic Gardening, by Rodale Press
 Sunset's Western Garden Book
 Square Foot Gardening, by Mel Bartholomew
 Gardening for Food and Fun – USDA Yearbook of Agriculture
 The New Organic Grower by Elliot Coleman, Chelsea Green Publishing

Additional information from OSU's website <u>http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/</u> Master Gardener Plant Clinic Master Gardener booth setup at Umpqua Valley Farmer's Market

