Grow More Food In A Small Area
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Everyone Enjoys Home Grown Produce Fresh From The Garden
In Urban Settings Space For Growing Food Is Limited
Lack Of Space Prohibits Many From Enjoying Homegrown Foods
Adapt Techniques To Multiply The Garden Potential For Food Production
Advantages of Small Space Gardening

- Uses every spare inch of your yard
- Less water
- Little waste
- Easily maintained
- Overall cost is less
• **Sun** –

Leafy vegetables can grow with less sunlight, but most vegetables need at least 8 hours.
Never Be Locked Into The Traditional “Square Garden” Syndrome
You May Not Want The Front Lawn Replaced By Corn Or Potatoes, But Some Have Done It!
Plant Food Crops In Flower Beds, Corners Of Lots, Along Fences Or Surrounding Patios
Only 100 Square Feet (10’ X 10’ Or 20’ X 5’ ) Grows A Lot Of Good Eating
Many Food Plants Are Attractive Ornamentals
Choose Rhubarb, Chard, Leaf Lettuce Or Herbs In A Range Of Colors
Strawberries Make Lush Ground Covers, Raspberries Productive Hedges And Grapes Beautiful Arbors
Carrots, Beets And Flowering Kale Have Attractive Foliage
Lawn Watering And Fertilizing Is Not Conducive To Fruit Trees
Espalier Them By Walls Or Fences
Size And Shape Manipulation (Espalier) Keep Them Small For Easy Pruning, Spraying And Picking
Soil Preparation
Soils Benefit From Mixing 2-3 Inches Of Organic Matter Six Inches Deep
Organic Matter Helps Open Heavy Clay Soils
Organic Matter Adds Nutrient And Water Holding Capacity To Sandy Soils
Use Abundant, Inexpensive Materials (Leaves, Sawdust, Shavings Or Straw) Some Manures Contain Weed Seeds
If There Is No Soil Or In Containers Use An Artificial Soil
Replacing the Soil

There are several mixtures you can use:

• 1/3 sand + sawdust + 1/3 peat moss
• 1/3 sand loam soil + 1/3 vermiculite + 1/3 peat
• 2/3 top soil and 1/3 peat
• 1/3 peat moss + 1/3 vermiculite + 1/3 compost
Avoid Nitrogen Deficiency And Pale Plants

• Add One Pound (1 Pt) Of Ammonium Sulfate Per Inch Of Material Per 100 Square Feet
To Improve Tilth And Soil Structure, Add Organic Material Annually
Fertilized, Healthy Plants Yield More With Less Disease And Insect Damage
Provide Nutrients So Plants Get A Good Start Early In The Season

• Band Fertilize As You Plant Seed Or Transplants
• Put 1/3 Cup Of 16-16-8, 16-20-0, Or Similar Fertilizer Per 10 Foot Of Row Two Inches Away From The Seeds
Most Plants Need Additional Nitrogen During The Season

- This Is Especially True If Leaves, Sawdust Or Other Non-composted Organic Materials Are Used For Soil Improvement
Nitrogen Deficiency Shows When Older Leaves Turn A Yellow Or Pale Green

- Look For This About Four To Five Weeks After Planting
Green Them Up Quickly By Supplying A Soluble Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0) At 1/3 Cup Per 10 Feet Of Row
Avoid Nitrogen Deficiency And Pale Plants

• Add One Pound (1 Pt) Of Ammonium Sulfate Per Inch Of Material Per 100 Square Feet
Irrigate After Fertilizer Is Applied
Tomatoes Have Leaves But Few Ripe Fruits With Excess Nitrogen

- Use Little If Any Fertilizer After Planting Your Tomato Plants
Use Space Wisely
Single File Row Never Give The Best Yields
 Precision Planting Gives Each Plant Space To Develop
This Permits Wide Row Or Bed Planting
Lay Out The Garden With 16-18 Inch Walkways
Arrange The Plants In Three To Five Feet Wide Areas
Avoid Traffic That Compacts The Soil And Inhibits Root Growth
Train Vining Plants Up Trellises
Use Netting For Cucumbers, Beans And Tall Peas
Stake Tomatoes Or Use Wire Cages
Plant Only The Crops Your Family Will Use
Concentrate On Fresh Quality Over Supermarket Or Processing Produce
Grow Radishes Or Leaf Lettuce Between Widely Spaced Plants
Some Low Growing Plants Such As Parsley Or Chives Survive Among Taller Plants
Season-long Cropping
Plant Onions, Spinach, Peas, Cabbage, Radishes, Kohlrabi, And Broccoli Very Early In The Spring
Properly Prepared Soil With Drainage And Good Tilth Make This Easier
Harvest Early Planted, Short Season Crops

- This Allows Summer Planting Of Beans, Lettuce Or Cauliflower To Mature In The Fall
Many Early, Cool Season Crops Can Be Planted Again

- Plant As Late As July 15 And Extend The Garden Season Until After The Last Frost
Use Black Or Clear Plastic Mulch

• This Hastens The Maturity Of Warm Season Crops Like Melons Or Tomatoes
Clear Plastic Warms The Soil Better Than Black Plastic
Black Plastic Allows No Weed Growth
In Utah Gardens, Weeds Germinate Under Clear Plastic, But The Summer Heat Burns Off Annuals
General Guidelines
The Foundation Of Any Successful Garden Is Choosing Suitable Varieties
Select Those Recommended By Utah State University
Discover Problems Before They Become Epidemic
Control Pests After Identifying Them And Choosing Proper Methods
Never Let Weeds Win
Beds Of Closely Spaced Plants Shade The Soil And Reduce Weeds
Organic Mulches Such As Lawn Clippings Or Leaves Drastically Reduce Weeds
These Cool The Soil, So Wait Until Later To Mulch Warm Season Crops Like Tomatoes, Peppers, And Melons
Vegetables in Containers
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Square foot Gardening

Strip Gardening
When creating containers use taller flowers for the center.
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