

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



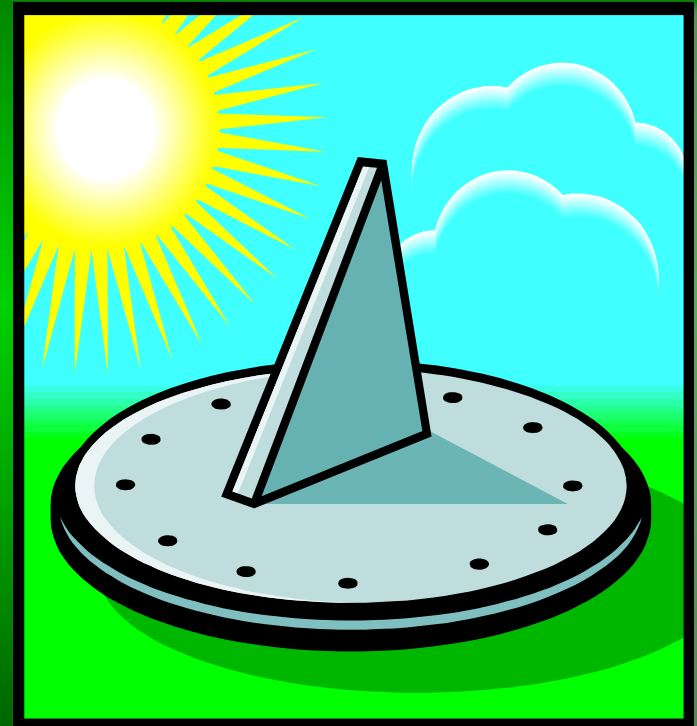
Advantages of Small Space Gardening

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



LOCATION

- 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

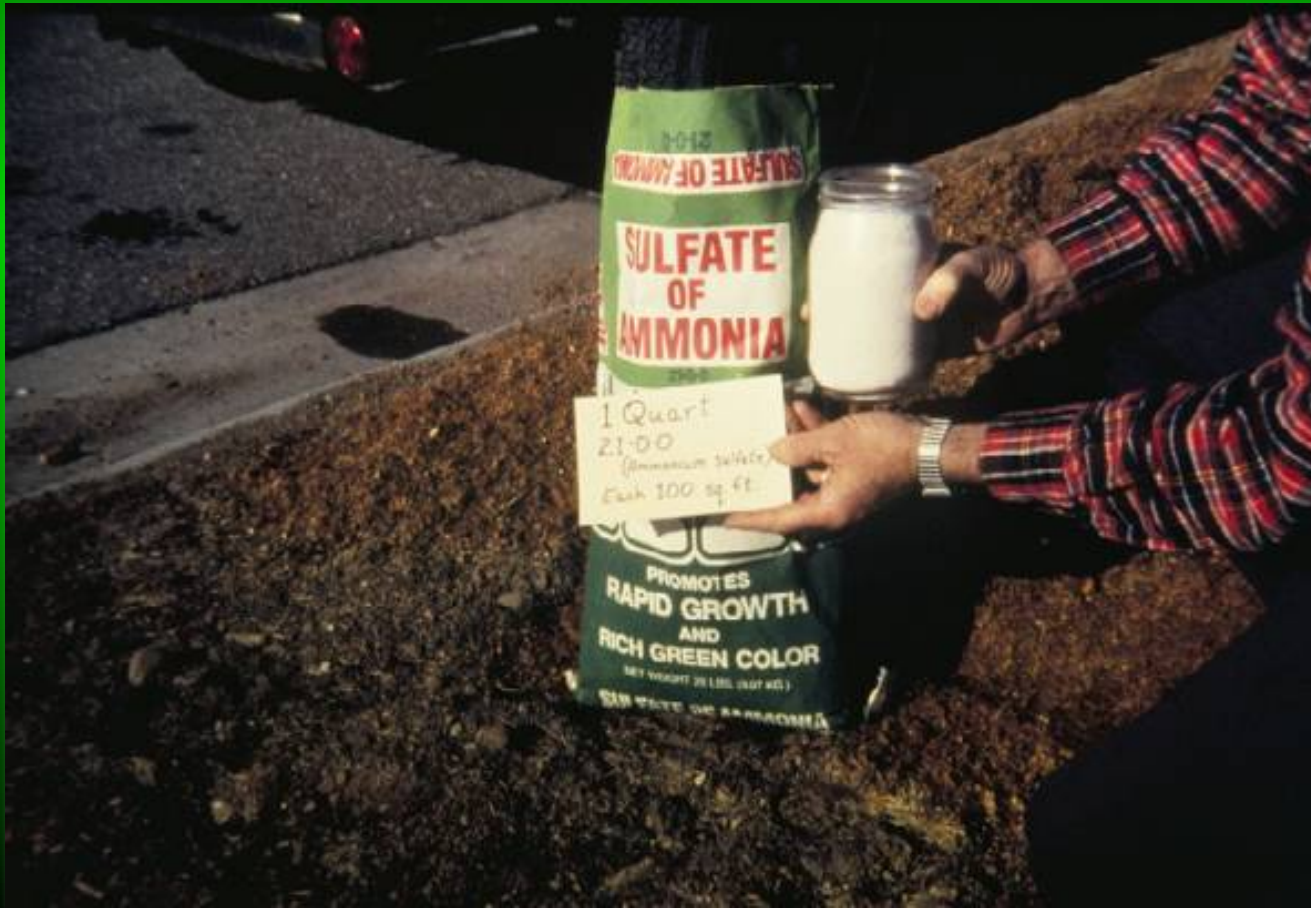
There are several mixtures you can use:

- 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



Vegetables in Containers

