

Overview: Setting Up Your Garden

Space!

- 1. Choosing a site
- 2. Deciding on garden type
- 3. Soil testing
- 4. Soil amendments
- 5. Transplanting/direct sowing
- 6. Watering systems & mulching
- 7. Record keeping
- 8.Questions





Choosing your site: LIGHT

- Find a sunny spot!
- Minimum 6 hours per day
- For most vegetables 8-10 hours per day is ideal







Choosing your site: LIGHT

- Avoid planting too close to trees and buildings
- If you can, track the path of the sun the season before so that you know where shadows will fall







Choosing your site: LIGHT/SHADE

- Vegetables have different light requirements!
- Some early-season crops such as leafy greens and the cabbage family will do well with fewer hours of sunlight and can benefit from some shading from the hot summer sun





Choosing your site: WATER

Make sure your chosen site is accessible to a water supply or that you have a plan to get water to it

(more about this later)







Choosing your site: CONVENIENCE

- Plant the garden where you will be sure to pay attention to it.
- Also, make use of what you have to avoid unnecessary work!







Choosing your site: SLOPE









Choosing your site: SLOPE

- If an area with a steeper slope is your only option, you will need to terrace.
- One way to do this is by creating raised beds, step-fashion.
- Make sure to place walkways between beds or make narrow enough to be easily tended







What type of garden is best for you?







Raised beds: ONE WAY TO DO IT









No Dig In-ground Bed



Pathways for tending and harvesting

- VIP to keep weeds in check
- Also prevents need to walk on garden











Container Gardening

- Provide a lot of flexibility
- Can grow vegetables on a patio, windowsill, balcony or doorstep









Ideas for container gardens













The Dirt on Soil!

- Good soil essential
- Soil DOES NOT provide food for the plant! But it does provide nutrients essential for good growth
- Ideal soil is at least 6 in deep, well-drained and has good structure







What is your soil like? SOIL TESTING

- Check soil fertility and pH at least once every 3 years
- Soil sample kits are available from your local (VA) Cooperative **Extension Office**
- Cost is \$10 per sample (cheaper then private labs!)







Virginia Cooperative Extension

Virginia Tech · Virginia State University

Soil Sampling: TOOLS

- Any of these tools will do the job
- Mix multiple samples from your site and put a portion into the sample box
- Mail to VA Tech





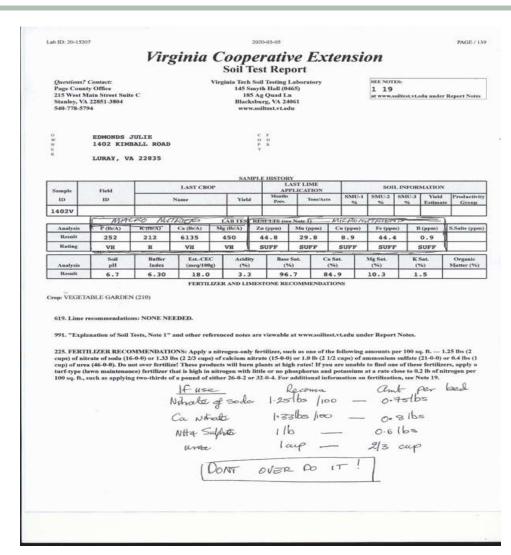


Example Soil Test Result

- Relative amounts of macro (High, Medium or Low) and micronutrients (sufficient or insufficient)
- pH
- Organic matter (if you pay extra)
- Recommendations for fertilizer as well as any amendment to alter pH if necessary







LAB TEST RESULTS MACRO NUTRIENTS (ON LEFT OF RESULT TABLE)

Analysis	P (LB/A)	K (LB/A)	Ca (lb/A)	Mg (lb/A)
Result	252	212	6135	450
Rating	VH	Н	VH	VH



LAB TEST RESULTS MICRO NUTRIENTS (ON RIGHT OF RESULT TABLE)

Analysis	Zn	Mn	Cu	Fe	В
	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Dooult	440	20.0	0.0	111	0.0
Result	44.8	29.8	8.9	44.4	0.9
Rating	SUFF	SUFF	SUFF	SUFF	SUFF
Ivacing	3011	3011	3011	3011	3011





PH RESULT IS AT THE BOTTOM LEFT OF THE RESULTS TABLE

Analysis	рН
Result	6.7





Soil Test Fertilizer Recommendations

Recommendation: 1.25 lbs (2 cups) of nitrate of soda (16-0-0) per 100 sq ft

Area of bed: 64 sq.ft

Amount per bed= $(64/100) \times 1.25$ lbs

= 0.8 lbs nitrate of soda per 64 sq ft bed

OR IN CUPS

 $(64/100) \times 2 \text{ cups} = 1.28 \text{ cups per } 64 \text{ sq ft}$





Improving your soil

- Chemical fertilizer: follow recommendations from soil test
- Important to get the calculation of the amount of fertilizer or other chemical amendment correct







Amending Your Soil: pH

- Most vegetables grow best at a soil pH of 6.2-6.8, or just slightly acidic
- To raise the pH of acidic soils (common in VA) lime can be added
- If the soil is too basic, agricultural Sulphur is added
- ALWAYS follow the advice given in your soil test results



Need Help?

- Contact your nearest Cooperative Extension Office and ask to be referred to your County's Extension Master Gardeners.
- We are here to help!



Amending Your Soil: Organic Matter

- Most cost-effective way to improve your soil's structure and fertility is by the addition of organic matter
- Good sources are:
 - Compost
 - · Leaf mold
 - Sawdust
 - Straw
 - Manures







Getting your garden planted: TIMING

- Check your USDA hardiness zone vs what you want to plant
- Some plants such as peas, leafy greens and the cabbage family can withstand cooler temperatures and even tolerate some frost
- Even early season crops can benefit from protection







Getting your garden planted: TRANSPLANTS

- Grown by you indoors (see Webinar 1)
- Grown by the plant nursery







Transplanting Tips

- Transplant on a shady day or in the early evening to prevent wilting
- Water seedlings a few hours before transplanting
- CARE! Don't disturb the roots or damage the stems
- Dig a hole deep enough to hold the roots
- Set the plant so that the stem is just slightly deeper than it was in the starting tray or pot





New Transplants











Getting your garden planted: DIRECT SOWING

- Recommended for certain crops such as corn, cucumbers, melons and beans. Also for dill and parsley
- Follow the recommendations on the seed packet!







Newly-Planted Seed

 Seeds planted in rows and clearly marked with seed type and date of planting.







Watering your garden: HOW MUCH?

- In the growing season need enough to wet the soil each week down to 6 inches
- This translates to 1 inch of water per week (65 gallons per 100 sq ft)
- During dry periods, one thorough watering per week (65-120 gal/100 sq ft) is enough for most soils







Watering your garden: BY HAND

- Hand watering is sometimes the only way possible
- Get a long handled wand for your hose and apply water at the roots (DO NOT USE AN OVERHEAD SPRINKLER!)
- Deep thorough watering once or twice a week is better than a little every day





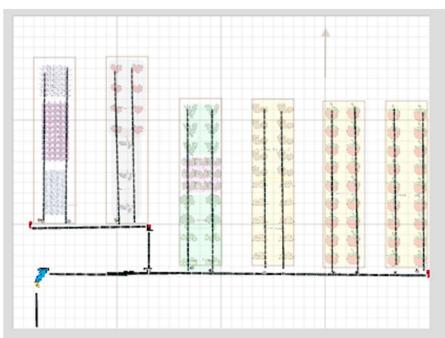


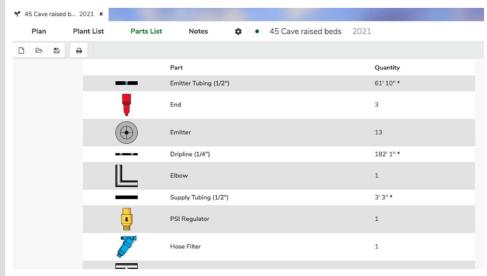
Watering your garden: Irrigation System

- Trickle irrigation watering system is efficient
- More frequent or continuous application of water prevents soil dryness
- Pretty easy to install



Draw Irrigation System and Make Parts List





















Rain Barrels

- Collect rain run-off from your roof and use for irrigation
- If it is up off the ground, can get good flow to a connected hose or watering system







Save water: APPLY MULCH

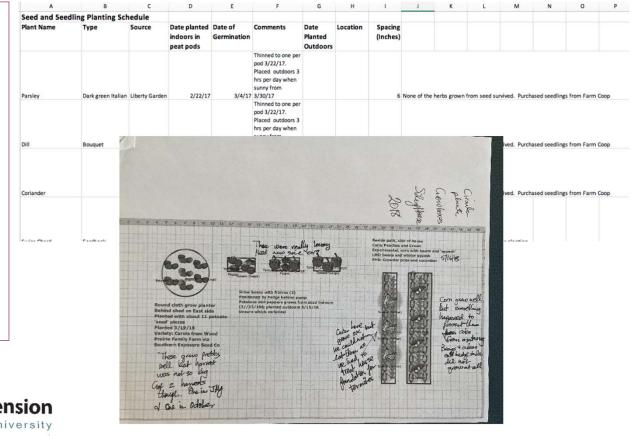
- 2-3 inches of mulch can reduce evaporation by as much as 50%
- Shading and windbreaks can also help reduce water loss in the heat of summer





Don't Forget: KEEP RECORDS

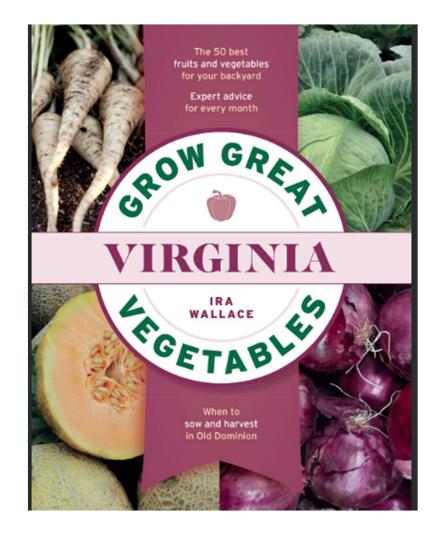
- Garden planners VIP (refer back to first webinar in this series)
- Record EVERYTHING
 - Seed source
 - Dates planted/transplanted
 - Dates germinated
 - Where planted
 - Growing observations







A great book for vegetable growing in VA!





Contact Our Green Help Lines

County	Phone	Email
Clarke	540-955-5164	NSVMGA.info@gmail.com (include "Clarke County Gardening Question" in the subject line)
Frederick	540-665-5699	GreenHelpLine.FrederickCo@gmail.com
Page	540-778-5794	NSVMGA.info@gmail.com (include "Page County Gardening Question" in the subject line)
Shenandoah	540-459-6140	greenhelpline@gmail.com
Warren	540-635-4549	GreenHelpLine.WarrenCo@gmail.com





Visit Our Seed Lending Libraries

- Clarke County Library, 101 Chalmers Court, Suite C, Berryville, VA 22611
- Page Public Library, 100 Zerkel Street, Luray, VA 22835
- Shenandoah County Library, 514 Stoney Creek Blvd, Edinburg, VA 22824

http://nsvmga.org/programs/seed-lending-library/





Check Out Our Upcoming Events

- Future Beginning Vegetable Gardening Webinars
 - April 15, 7 p.m.
 - May 20, 7 p.m.
 - June 17, 7 p.m.
 - July 15, 7 p.m.
- Online Plant Sale, First Saturday in June
- Gardening in the Valley Tour, June 26

NSVMGA website; Facebook







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