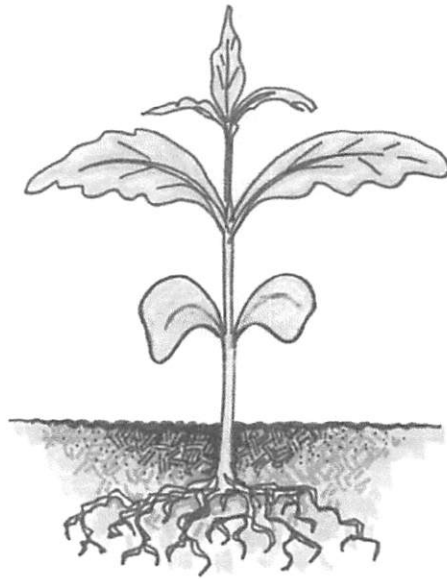


Seed to Supper®

A beginner's guide to low-cost vegetable gardening



THIRD EDITION

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and
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Table of Contents

Introduction	i
Chapter 1: Planning your garden	5
Choosing your site	5
Making a planting plan	6
Crop rotation by plant family	9
Making a planting map	10
Common crop chart	14
Week 1 Worksheet	22
Chapter 2: Getting started with healthy soil	33
Building healthy soil	34
Soil for container gardening	35
Composting	35
Fertilizing	38
Making garden beds	41
Week 2 Worksheet	46
Chapter 3: Planting your garden	53
Container selection	53
Direct seeding	55
Transplanting	60
Week 3 Worksheet	62
Chapter 4: Caring for your growing garden	71
Watering	71
Protecting young plants	74
Vertical gardening	75
Improving and protecting soil health	76
Week 4 Worksheet	80

Chapter 5: Caring for your growing garden	85
Weeding	85
Using Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	88
Identifying common pests	93
Week 5 Worksheet	97
Chapter 6: Harvesting and using your bounty	105
Gardening for your health	105
Harvest, storage & nutrition	107
Cooking from your garden	128
Week 6 Worksheet	134
Glossary	143
Appendix	146
Bibliography	158



Welcome, gardeners!

We invite you to experience the deep satisfaction that comes from growing a portion of your own food.

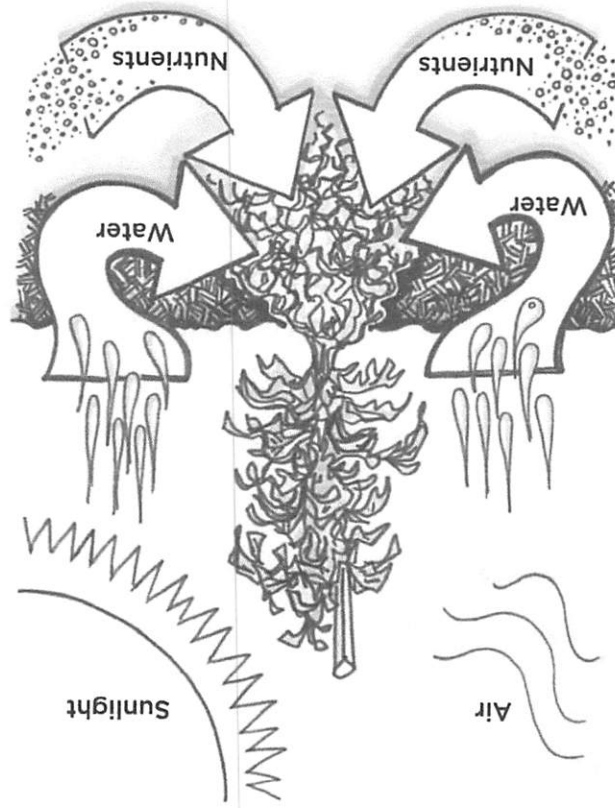
This booklet was created for participants of the Seed to Supper course, a shared program of Oregon Food Bank's Learning Gardens and the Oregon State University Extension Service. Seed to Supper is a comprehensive beginning vegetable gardening curriculum designed for adults gardening on a budget. Taught at community sites throughout Oregon and Clark County, WA by trained class facilitators, Seed to Supper highlights practical, low-cost techniques for building, planning, planting, maintaining and harvesting a successful vegetable garden.

Seed to Supper is part of Oregon Food Bank's work to build more food secure communities—places where all people at all times have access to enough food for a healthy life. Increasing community food security through programs in gardening, nutrition education, advocacy, and community organizing goes hand-in-hand with our work to help people living with low incomes meet their short-term food needs.

Whether you've taken a Seed to Supper class or come across this booklet in another way, we hope that the information in these pages will help you make budget-friendly decisions in your garden and, ultimately, share in the joy of eating your own home-grown vegetables!

Happy gardening,

Susannah Morgan
CEO, Oregon Food Bank



Your job as a gardener is simple: to understand what your plants need and to give it to them. So what do plants need? They need sunlight, water, air, and nutrients in the right amount and at the right time. This guide will help you make sure your plants get everything they need to grow well, so you get the best possible results from your garden.

A Gardener's Job



Course notes:

Glossary

Amendment:

1. A soil amendment is anything mixed into the soil to improve it, like compost or lime.
2. Amending is the act of mixing things into the soil.

Balanced fertilizer: A fertilizer that contains equal percentages of the three primary nutrients: nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus.

Beneficial insect: An insect that helps in the garden by pollinating flowers or eating harmful insects.

Biennial: A plant that germinates and produces leaves and roots in its first growing season, then produces flowers and seeds before it dies in its second growing season.

Blanching:

1. Making plants or parts of plants whiter and more tender by protecting them from sunlight. Often done to cauliflower, endive, celery, and leeks.
2. Scalding vegetables in boiling water or steam for a short time to kill enzymes before freezing or drying.

Broadcast: To scatter fertilizer or seeds evenly over an area.

Bolting: When a plant produces seeds or flowers prematurely, usually due to heat or stress.

Broad-spectrum pesticide: A substance that kills most insects it comes into contact with, including beneficial insects.

Caterpillar: See Larva.

Compacted soil: Soil that has been flattened and is difficult for roots to grow in.

Compost: The product created by organic material that has been broken down by microorganisms and earthworms. Used to improve the texture and fertility of garden soil.

Cover crop: A crop that is planted in the garden during the off-season and removed or turned under before planting a crop that you will harvest. Prevents erosion and improves the soil.

Crop rotation: Changing the location of plant families from season to season to help prevent nutrient loss, disease, and pest problems.

Curling: A controlled drying process to reduce the chances of spoilage when storing crops like garlic and potatoes.

Cut-and-come-again: A method for harvesting leafy vegetables and herbs such as chard, cilantro, collard greens, kale, lettuce, parsley, and spinach. The older, outer leaves are harvested, and the younger, central leaves are left to grow for harvest later.

Days until harvest: Number of days from planting a seed or a transplant until that crop is ready for harvest.

Decompose: (With reference to organic materials like plant debris.) To break down or decay into compost with the help of organisms in the environment.

Determinate tomato: A tomato plant that is shorter and produces fruit over a four to six week period. Gardeners who want small plants or one large crop of tomatoes for preserving should look for determinate varieties. These work well supported by metal cages.

Erosion: When the soil is worn away by water or wind.

Ecosystem: Short for "ecological system." A community of plants, animals, small organisms, and natural resources (like water and minerals) that interact in the same area or environment.

Fertility: The capacity of the soil to supply the nutrients needed for good plant growth.

Floating row cover: Lightweight fabrics placed directly over seedbeds and transplants to protect plants while they grow.

Footprint: A crop's horizontal space requirements at maturity.

Fungicide: A type of pesticide that kills fungi. Sulfur and copper sulfate are two common fungicides.

Germination: The initial sprouting stage of a seed.

Green manure: See Cover crop.

Hardening off: The process of gradually exposing seedlings started indoors to the outdoors before transplanting.

Indeterminate tomato: tomatoes continue to grow, flower, and produce fruit throughout the season. Gardeners who want to pick a few eating tomatoes throughout the gardening season should choose indeterminate plants. Indeterminate tomato plants grow very tall and will need more support than most metal cages can provide. They also need to be pruned so that stay manageable in size.

Insecticidal soap: A special soap that kills insects but is not harmful to plants or people.

Insecticide: A type of pesticide that kills insects. There are both organic and chemical insecticides.

Integrated pest management (IPM): A holistic approach to garden maintenance that includes prevention and physical, biological, and chemical methods. With IPM, you use the least toxic methods to control pests.

Invasive weed: A plant that is competitive and persistent, and grows where you do not want it.

Larva: The immature form of an insect. Different from the adult in form. Caterpillars, grubs, and maggots are different types of larvae.

Leaching: Movement of water and nutrients down through the soil.

Length of harvest: The number of days a crop will continue to produce food that can be harvested.

Lime: A rock powder used to raise soil pH (decrease acidity).

Loamy soil: The ideal soil for vegetable gardening. It forms into a ball and holds its shape when moist, but crumbles easily when squeezed.

Micronutrients: Nutrients that plants use in small amounts.

Microorganisms: Very small living things, including beneficial bacteria and fungi, that help decompose raw organic material into compost.

Mulch: Any material placed on top of the soil to hold in soil moisture, moderate soil temperature, and control weeds. Includes wood chips, bark chips, shredded leaves, straw, cardboard, and newspaper.

N-P-K: Abbreviation for the three major plant nutrients in fertilizers. N stands for nitrogen, P for phosphorus, and K for potassium.

Nitrogen (N): A primary plant nutrient, especially important for leaf and stem growth.

Nutrient: A substance that nourishes plants.

Organic fertilizer: A natural fertilizer that has undergone little or no processing. Can be made from plants, animals, and/or minerals.

Organic material: Remains of organisms that once lived, such as leaves, plant trimmings, food scraps, dead plant roots, manure, and cover crop residue.

Overwinter: To live through the winter.

Perennial: A plant that lives more than two years and produces new foliage, flowers, and seeds each growing season.

Pesticide: Any synthetic or natural substance (or mixture of substances) used to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any pest.

pH: A scale of acidity or alkalinity from zero to 14. A pH of 6.0 (slightly acidic) to 7.0 (neutral) is good for vegetable crops.

Phosphorus (P): A primary plant nutrient, especially important for making flowers.

Plant family: A scientific grouping of plants that share similar characteristics or traits.

Planting window: The time period when the conditions are good for planting or seeding.

Pollination: The transfer of pollen from the male to the female part of the plant, necessary for fruits to grow.

Pore space: Empty space between soil particles that can hold air and water.

Potassium (K): A primary plant nutrient, especially important for developing strong roots and stems.

Pre-sprout: To cause seeds to germinate before planting them in the garden.

Primary nutrient: A nutrient required by plants in a large amount (nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium).

Prune: To remove branches or leaves of plants.

Raised bed: Any garden bed raised above the ground.

Resistant: A plant having qualities that help it fight off a disease or insect.

Root ball: The mass of roots and the soil clinging to it when a plant is dug up or removed from a container.

Root-bound: When a plant's roots have completely filled its container. Typically, the roots begin to circle around the pot's outer edge.

Row cover: A sheet of synthetic material used to cover plants to protect them from cold and to keep out insect pests. Can also be used over bare soil to warm it before early planting.

Sheet mulching: A no-dig gardening method for improving the soil. It produces loamy soil good for planting.

Short-season crops: Crops that grow quickly from seed to harvest. Examples are lettuce, beets, and carrots.

Side-dress: To apply fertilizer to the soil around a growing plant.

Sow: To put seeds in the soil for the purpose of growing plants.

Succession planting:

1. Planting the same crop every two weeks so you can harvest over a long time.
2. Growing a short-season crop and replacing it with another crop after harvest in the same growing season. For example, growing and harvesting peas in spring, then planting kale in summer.

Taproot: The large, single, downward-growing root of plants such as carrots, beets, or dandelions.

Thin: To remove plants that are growing too close together so the remaining plants can continue to grow well.

Till: To turn over the soil using a shovel or a mechanical tiller to loosen the soil.

Tilth: The physical condition of the soil and how well a plant can grow in it. For example, loamy soils have good tilth.

Transplant: To move a plant from one place to another. Examples are taking plants out of pots to plant in the garden or digging up a plant from the garden and replanting it in another area.

True leaves: All the leaves that appear after the seed leaves (cotyledons).

Wilting: The drooping of leaves from lack of water.

Windbreak: A physical barrier that protects crops from the wind, such as a line of tall bushes, low trees or a fence.

Appendix

Oregon Master Gardener hotlines

Baker County

541-523-6418

Benton County

541-766-6750

bentonmg@oregonstate.edu

Clackamas County

503-655-8631

clackmg@oregonstate.edu

Clatsop County

503-325-8573

Columbia County

503-397-3462

Coos County

541-572-5263 x295

Crook County

541-447-6228

Curry County

541-247-6672

Deschutes County

541-548-6088 x 7963

Douglas County

541-672-4461

Harney County

541-573-2506

Hood River County

541-386-3343

Jackson County

541-776-7371

jcmga.sorec@oregonstate.edu

Jefferson County

541-475-3808

Josephine County

541-476-6613

josephinemg@oregonstate.edu

Klamath County

541-883-7131

Lane County

541-344-0265

Lincoln County

541-574-6534 Ext 14

Linn County

541-967-3871

Marion County

503-373-3770

marionmg@oregonstate.edu

Multnomah County

503-445-4608

mcmastergardeners@yahoo.com

Polk County

503-623-8395

Tillamook County

503-842-3433

Umatilla County

541-278-5403

Union County

541-963-1010

Wasco County

541-296-5494

Washington County

503-821-1150

mastergardener.wc@oregonstate.edu

Yamhill County

503-434-8910



The Master Gardener™ program is a volunteer organization that assists the Oregon State University Extension Service. They provide free, relevant, research-based education and outreach to the public about gardening and household pests, and can quickly find answers to many of your gardening questions. This information promotes sustainable practices that minimize risks to human health and the environment.

For more information, hotline hours, and office locations, visit:
extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/local-osu-master-gardener-programs

Contact Information

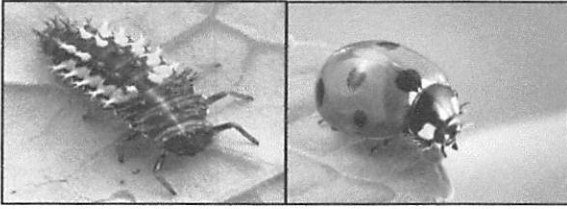
Ask your facilitator and fellow participants if they would like to keep in touch after the course is over and record their information here:

Good Bugs

How to attract them

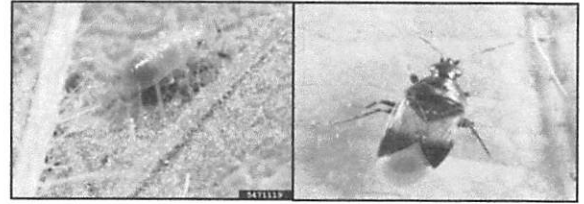
Photos below show larvae stage on the left and adult stage on the right.

Ladybugs



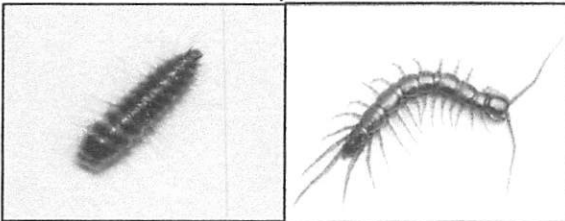
Plant flowers that produce pollen and nectar. Spray a combination of whey and yeast on plants.

Minute Pirate Bugs



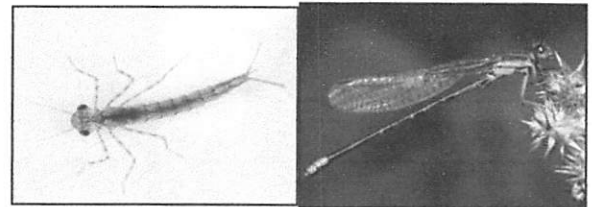
Plant flowers that produce pollen and nectar.

Centipedes



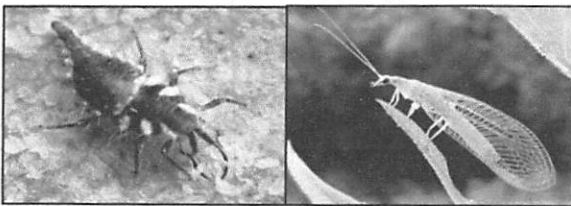
Keep a compost pile. They like organic matter. Practice low-till gardening.

Damselflies



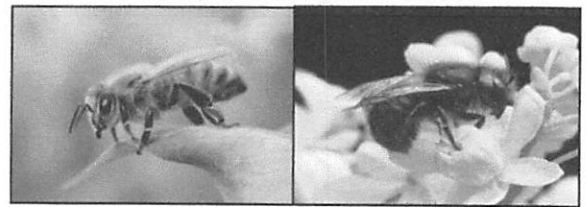
Protect wetlands in your area or dig your own pond.

Green Lacewings



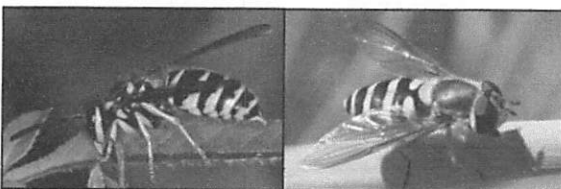
Plant flowers that produce pollen and nectar.

Honey Bees/Mason Bees



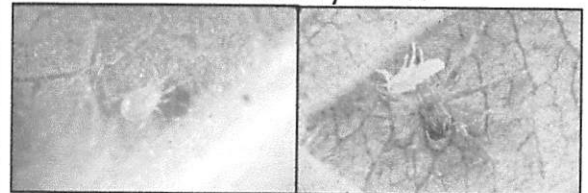
Grow flowering plants to promote pollination. Mason bees are native to the Pacific Northwest, and look similar to a house fly.

Yellow Jackets/Hover Flies



Leave nests alone unless they are interfering with the lives of people. Plant flowers to attract these pollinators.

Predatory Mites



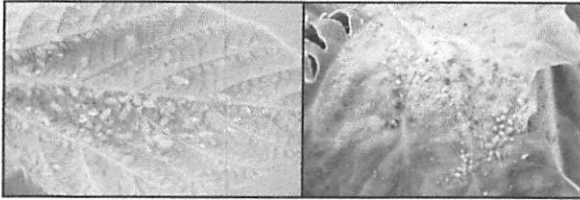
You probably already have some; don't discourage them with pesticides.

Bad Bugs

How to get rid of them

Photos below show larvae stage on the left and adult stage on the right.

Aphids



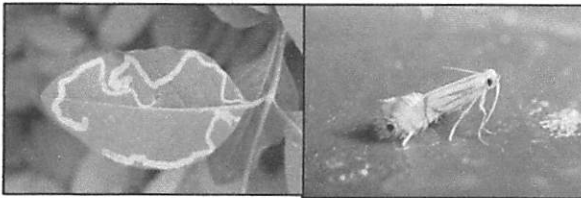
Grow healthy, strong plants. Encourage ladybugs and green lacewings. Spray with insecticidal soap.

Cabbage Worms



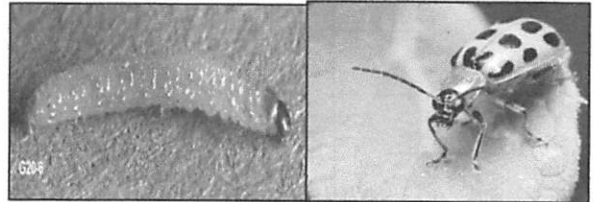
Remove plant debris in the fall. Use row covers on young plants. Pick off by hand.

Leafminers



Use row cover on young beets, chard, and spinach. Cut off damaged leaves.

Cucumber Beetles



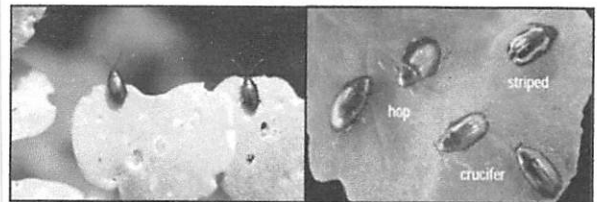
Use row cover on young squashes. Grow plants vertically. Hand pick and squish.

Cabbage Maggots



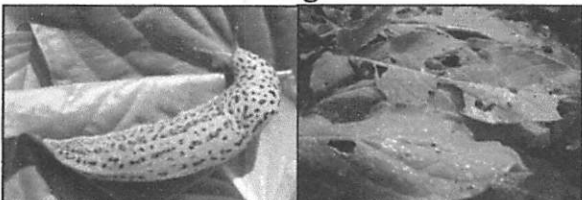
Remove plant debris in the fall. Use row cover on young cabbage family crops.

Flea Beetles



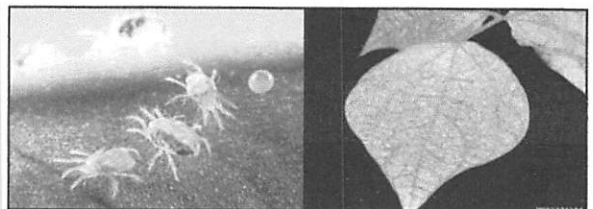
Plant healthy transplants. Use row cover on young plants.

Slugs



Use trap boards, beer traps, trap crops, and bait.

Spider Mites



Spray with a forceful jet of water or insecticidal soap. Predators include ladybugs.

Resources for gardening on a budget

Ideas for creative, low-cost sourcing of garden materials

CONTAINERS/MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

- **Home:** Repurpose plastic containers you might otherwise throw away, like yogurt containers, milk jugs, and tin cans.
- **Nurseries:** In the springtime, home growers and nurseries have an abundance of cheap plastic pots that shrubs and trees come in.
- **Restaurants/grocery stores:** Five-gallon buckets are plentiful at restaurants and grocery stores: ask around. This is a good-sized container for the larger veggies like tomatoes and broccoli.
- **Thrift stores:** Look for used containers, gardening supplies, and creative containers like bowls, kitchen supplies, and plastic totes.
- **Online:** Visit www.freecycle.org or the “free” listings on www.craigslist.org.
- **Stores:** Big box stores offer deals, especially late in the garden season. Look for sales in the garden section and check the clearance racks.

GARDEN SPACE

- **Community garden space:** City governments, churches, schools, and other programs offer garden space. Some community gardens have long waiting lists, but others are looking for new gardeners. Call the community garden operator in your area—and be sure to ask about scholarships!

MULCH

- **Fallen leaves:** Instead of raking your leaves to the curb in the fall, use them to mulch your paths and protect your garden beds in winter.
- **Wood chips from landscapers and tree companies:** Local tree companies and landscape companies need to pay to get rid of the wood chips they grind up when they cut down trees. Look up companies in the Yellow Pages or online and ask if they will dump the wood chips in your garden instead of hauling them to the landfill.

PORTLAND AREA RESOURCES AND GARDEN EDUCATION

- **Portland's tool lending libraries:** Portland has four tool libraries where you can borrow shovels and other tools you need in the garden. Search online for “tool library Portland” to find the one closest to you.
- **Community gardens in Portland:**
 - ◆ Call Portland Parks and Recreation Community Gardens Program at 503-823-1612 or visit <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/Parks/39846>
 - ◆ Check www.pdx.edu/ims/portland-region-community-gardens for a list of additional community gardens in the Portland Metropolitan Area.
- **Oregon Food Bank's Learning Gardens program:** Classes and chances to volunteer at two on-site gardens in NE Portland and Beaverton. Visit www.oregonfoodbank.org/our-work/programs/education/gardening
- **Master Gardener™ Demonstration Gardens:** A great place to learn and get ideas. See the page 145 to find the Master Gardener program in your area.
- **Growing Gardens:** Mentorship programs, workshops, and home garden installations to low-income, beginning gardeners on Portland's east side. Visit www.growinggardens.org.
- **Metro In Portland:** Gardening guides, videos, classes, and more. Visit <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-living/yard-and-garden/garden-basics>
- **The Learning Gardens Laboratory:** Another great place to volunteer and learn. Visit <https://www.pdx.edu/elb/learning-gardens-laboratory>
- **Portland Nursery:** Free gardening classes for the public. For a schedule, go to www.portlandnursery.com/events.
- **Portland Fruit Tree Project:** Free and low-cost opportunities to learn about fruit tree care. Visit www.portlandfruit.org.
- **Zenger Farm:** Workshops about urban farming. For information, see www.zengerfarm.org.

Resources for gardening on a budget

Ideas for creative, low-cost sourcing of garden materials

SEEDS & STARTS

- **SNAP program:** Use food stamp (SNAP) benefits to buy plant seeds and starts. For information, visit www.snappgardens.org.
- **Stores:** Look for seed sales at big box stores every winter (usually around February). Ask about coupons.
- **Online seed companies:** Many offer online specials or sales.
- **Urban Farmer:** Look for "cheap seeds" on www.ufseeds.com.
- **Nurseries:** Look for plant starts on sale at local nurseries in summer.
- **Oregon Food Bank or your local food bank:** Ask about free seeds or starts.

SOIL & COMPOST

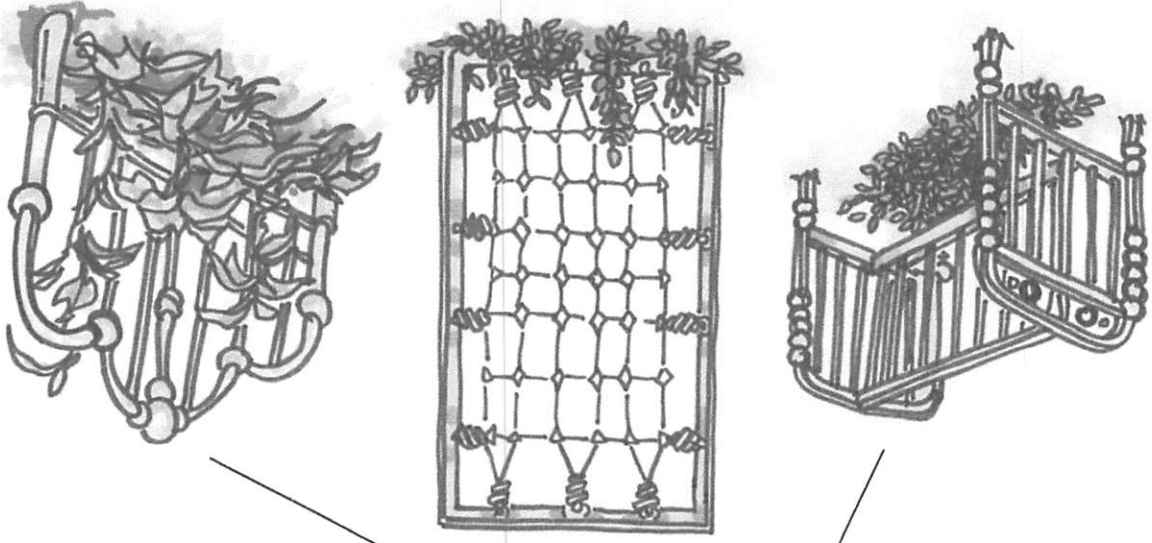
- **Big-box stores and nurseries:** Check the clearance rack for torn bags at nurseries and big box stores. Also ask about coupons.
- **Bulk soil suppliers:** Buying soil or compost in bulk is less expensive than buying it in bags. You can usually pick it up or arrange for delivery. Check with your local waste disposal company or a bulk soil supplier to learn about bulk soil delivery. In Portland, the Metro Recycling Information hotline can help you find a soil supplier close to your home. Call 503-234-3000.
- **Craigslist:** Search the "free" listings at www.craigslist.org for compost, fill dirt, and other soil resources. (You may also find free plants.)
- **Google:** Type in "free dirt," "free soil," "dirt fill exchange," or "free compost" and the name of your town. Follow the links to see what you can find!
- **Local landscaping companies:** Companies are sometimes willing to deliver extra soil left over from projects. Search for companies online or in the Yellow Pages. Be sure to ask where the soil came from, and whether it might be contaminated with lead or anything else harmful.
- **Tons of Dirt and Free Dirt:** www.tonsofdirt.com and www.freedirt.com are websites that help you find free or low-cost fill dirt, manure, mulch, and rock.

TOOLS

- **Neighborhood tool share programs:** Tool share programs allow neighbors to save space and money by lending each other tools for the garden or home. Some neighborhood associations, libraries, and community centers in your area may have existing tool share programs. If there is no tool share program in your area, you can start your own: search "start a tool share program" online for tips.
- **Garage sales, thrift stores, and Craigslist** often have inexpensive used tools.

TRELLIS MATERIALS

- **See "Trellises and vertical gardening"** on pages 152-153 for examples of plant supports you can make from household items.
- **Use dry bamboo or old tree branches** from the backyard to build your own.
- **Grow vining plants along an existing fence** to avoid having to build a trellis.
- **Use old twine or grocery twist-ties** to tie up vines. Use old cloth or nylons to support heavy items like melons.
- **Re-use old pieces of PVC, wood, or chicken wire** to build your own trellises.
- **Check out the DIY network** for trellises that you can build yourself: <http://www.diynetwork.com/how-to/topics/trellises>



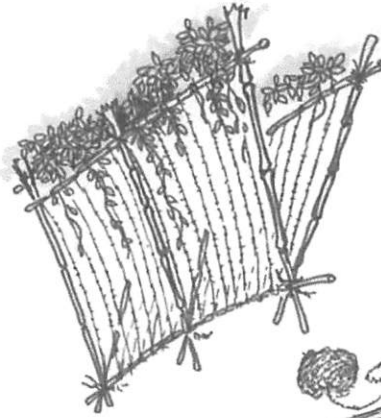
Old cribs, bed springs, and headboards re-purposed as trellises



Chicken wire or hardware cloth supported by rebar



Old bicycle wheels and twine supported by rebar or wood 2x4s



Basic teepee and A-frame trellises built with bamboo and twine



Trellises and vertical gardening Do-it-yourself trellises using common household items

Trellises and vertical gardening

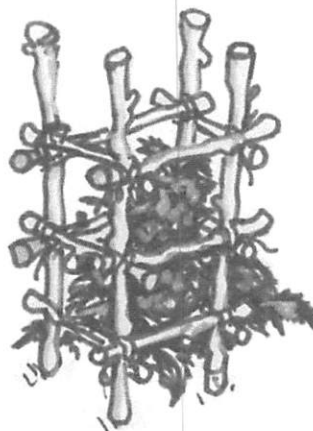
Do-it-yourself trellises using common household items

Supporting tomatoes

Rebar and chicken wire or hardware cloth



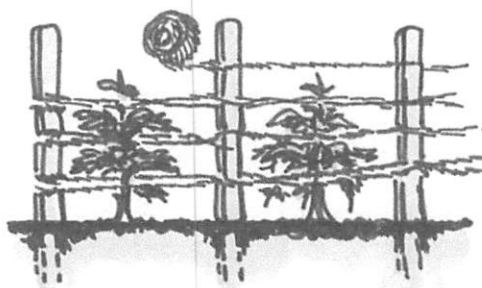
Chicken wire or hardware cloth in a circle around rebar



Cage made of bamboo or sticks held together with twine



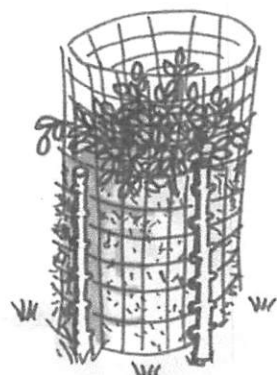
Tomato tied to a single stake



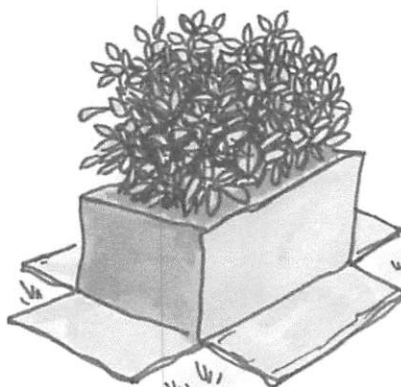
"Stake and twine": Continue adding levels of twine as tomatoes grow

Growing potatoes vertically

Potatoes grown in a burlap sack



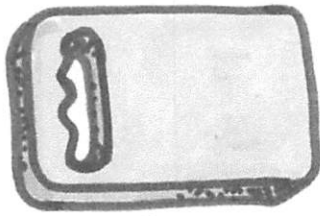
"Potato tower" made of rebar and chicken wire



Potatoes grown in a large cardboard box with open bottom

Leave bottom open and plant potatoes at soil level. As leaves grow, continue to cover with straw or soil. Potatoes will form as stem grow upward. Be careful to keep potatoes tubers out of direct sunlight as they grow.

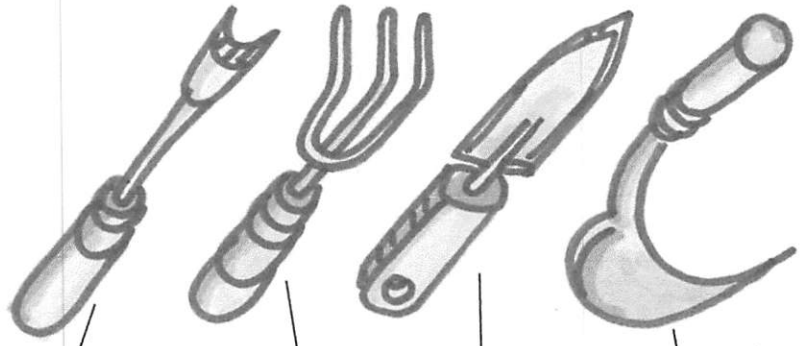
Common garden tools



Kneeling pad



Gardening gloves



Dandelion digger

Hand cultivator

Hand trowel

Korean hand plow

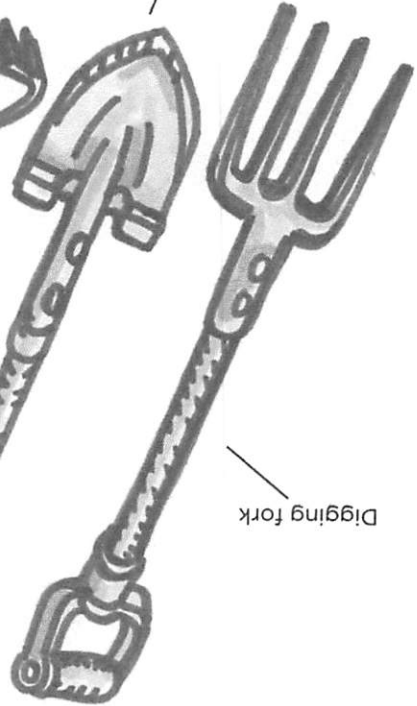
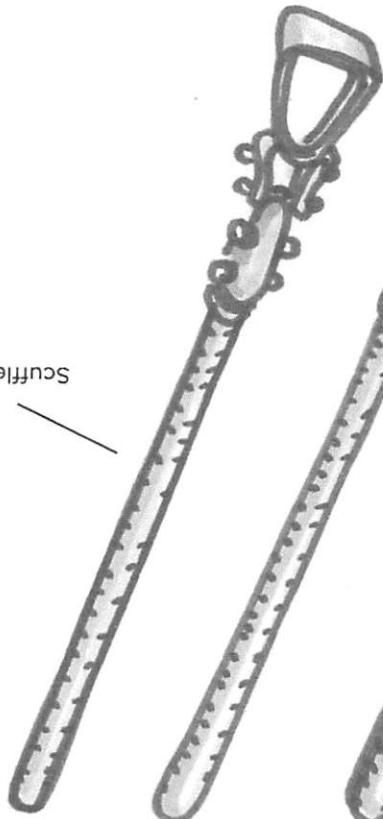
Scuffle hoe

Field hoe

Garden rake

Shovel

Digging fork



Additional gardening information

Composting

It's Easy to Make Your Own Compost

Available from Oregon Metro:

http://library.oregonmetro.gov/files//09122w_home_composting_booklet-cth0521_5jan2010.pdf

Composting with Worms (EM 9034)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/23949/em9034.pdf>

Container gardening (look for these at your local library)

The Bountiful Container by McGee and Stuckey.

Great resource for edible container plants, extended info about each plant you can grow.

The Edible Container Garden by Michael Guerra.

An excellent resource, all geared toward growing vegetables as opposed to decorative floral displays. Good resources in the back for what to plant, and what size containers to use.

The Apartment Farmer by Duane Newcomb.

This one might be difficult to find. Includes good charts of how many plants will fit in a container and what plants give the most yield.

The Container Gardening Encyclopedia compiled by Sue Phillips.

Mostly flowers. Some info about making garden boxes from scratch. A small fruits/veggies section.

The Container Garden Month by Month by Jackie Bennett.

Mainly flowers, but they do have an appendix in the back about veggies.

Cover crops

Cover Crops for Home Gardens (FS 304)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/17462/fs304-e.pdf>

Food preservation and storage

Canning Tomatoes and Tomato Products (PNW 300)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/13728/pnw300.pdf?sequence=1>

Freezing Fruits and Vegetables (PNW 214)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20668/pnw214.pdf>

Options for Storing Potatoes at Home (CIS 1153)

Available from University of Idaho Extension:

<http://www.cals.uidaho.edu/edcomm/pdf/CIS/CIS1153.pdf>

Pickling Vegetables (PNW 355)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20674/pnw355.pdf>

Additional gardening information

Food preservation and storage (continued)

Storing Pumpkin and Winter Squash at Home (EC 1632)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/12889/ec1632.pdf?sequence=1>

Herbs

Herbs: Preserving and Using

Available from Colorado State Cooperative Extension:

<http://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/nutrition-food-safety-health/herbs-preserving-and-using-9-335/>

Harvesting and Drying Herbs

Available from Illinois Cooperative Extension:

http://web.extension.illinois.edu/hort_factsheets/dryingherbs.cfm

How to Grow Flavor-Packed Herbs

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/how-grow-flavor-packed-herbs>

Insect Identification

A Pocket Guide to Common Natural Enemies of Crop and Garden Pests in the Pacific Northwest (EC 1613-E)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

http://ipmnet.org/pocket_guide_of_natural_enemies.pdf

Mulches

Gardening with Composts, Mulches, and Row Covers (EC 1247)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/18913/ec1247.pdf>

Plant spacing

Growing Your Own (EM 9027, p. 7)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog>

Planting and harvest calendars (Oregon Tilth/OSU)

Growing Your Own (EM 9027, p. 7)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog>

Planting and Harvest Calendar

Available from Oregon Tilth:

https://tilth.org/app/uploads/2015/02/OT_PHCalendar_Archive.pdf

Additional gardening information

Raised beds

Raised Bed Gardening (FS 270)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/17463/fs270.pdf>

Recommended vegetable varieties

OSU Extension Recommended Vegetable Varieties

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/node/1040>

Row covers

Gardening with Composts, Mulches, and Row Covers (EC 1247)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/18913/ec1247.pdf>

How to Build Your Own Raised-Bed Cloche (EC 1627-E)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/19908/ec1627-e.pdf>

Row Covers

Available from Washington State Extension Service: <http://extension.wsu.edu/spokane/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2017/07/C187-Row-Covers-09.pdf>

Saving seeds

Collecting and Storing Seeds from Your Garden (FS 220)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lane/sites/default/files/collecting_and_storing_seeds.pdf

Soil

A Guide to Collecting Soil Samples for Farms and Gardens (EC 628-E)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/42799/ec628.pdf>

Soil Testing Laboratories Serving Oregon

Call your local Master Gardener office for a current list (see p. 146).

Evaluating and Reducing Lead Hazard In Gardens and Landscapes (EC 1616-E)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/19844/ec1616-e.pdf>

Succession planting

Fall and Winter Vegetable Gardening In the Pacific Northwest (PNW 548)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20754/PNW548.pdf>

Additional gardening information

Tilling

Growing Healthy Kids Resource Guide (p. 8)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

http://extension.oregonstate.edu/nep/file_download/1098

Vegetable growing

Grow Your Own Peppers (EC 1227)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/14128/ec1227.pdf>

Growing Your Own Tomatoes (E 1333-E)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/14210/ec1333.pdf>

Propagating Plants from Seed (PNW 0170)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/pnw0170/pnw0170.pdf>

Tomato Problem Solver

Available from Texas A&M Extension Service:

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/vegetable/tomato-problem-solver/>

Vegetable Gardening in Oregon (EC 871)

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/18635/ec871.pdf>

Winter gardening

Lengthen Growing Season by Building a Coldframe or Cloche

Available from Oregon State University Extension Service:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/lengthen-growing-season-building-coldframe-or-cloche>

**To search for more information in the
Oregon State University Extension Service catalog, visit:**

<http://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu>

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