

# PBPS School Garden Magazine



Fall Season

- Insights Gained From the Garden
- Garden Spotlight
- Monthly gardening Tips
- Seasonal Planting Guides
- Recipe Corner
- Gardening For Wildlife
- Garden Science
- Sustainability and Eco-friendly Tips

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What makes school gardens important?

## Elementary School Gardens

School gardens provide an excellent opportunity for young students and their teachers around the world bring lessons outside of the classroom to reinforce concepts about nutrient cycles, food production, decomposition, water conservation and more.



## High school and middle school gardens



School gardens help teens develop responsibility, and build concentration and focus. Gardens also get teens out of the classroom giving them fresh air and exercise.

# College gardens

School gardens give young adults the opportunity to communicate about healthy eating habits.



## What's growing in our garden currently?

Bush Beans!

This month our first crop in September is bush beans.

We will be planting the seeds 2-3 inches apart and the rows will be 14 inches apart. Harvest is in 45-60 days.

Just in time for Thanksgiving!



## **We are also planting flowers!**

### **Pro cut orange Hybrid Sunflower**

They are 3-4 inch pollenless flowers and have golden orange petals with dark brown disks.

They grow 5-6ft tall and have a perfect stem for cut flowers.



### **Starburst Panache Hybrid Sunflower**

Pollenless, 3-4 inches flowers, which are good for cutting. They grow 5-6 feet tall.

Deer tend to avoid these.



**Fun  
Facts:**

Each sunflower can contain as many as 1,000 to 2,000 seeds.



There are about 70 species of sunflowers.

A sunflower can live up to 110 to 150 days.

# Dandelions



Dandelions are a type of weed that has a yellow flower with a deep thick tap root and can grow up to 6 - 12 inches long and wide.

There are over 250 different species of dandelions in the world.



Crop	Variety	pH Level	When I'm Planting	Planting	Days to Harvest	Transplant Ability
Brussels Sprouts	Jade Cross, Long Island Improved	6.0-6.5	Indoor July	Sept-Feb	90-120 (70-90)	I
Eggplant	Black Beauty, Dusky, Long, Ichiban, Cloud Nine (white)	5.5-6.0	Indoor July	Jan-Feb Aug-Sept	90-115 (70-90)	I
Peppers	Sweet: California Wonder, Red Knight, Big Bertha, Sweet Banana, Giant Marconi, Cubanelle Hot: Early Jalapeno, Jalapeno M; Cherry Bomb, Hungarian Hot Wax, Big Chile II, Mariachi, Numex, Ancho, Thai, Anaheim Chile, Long Cayenne, Habanero, Caribbean Red Habanero	5.5-6.0	Indoor July	Jan-Mar Aug-Sept	90-100 (65-75)	I
Pumpkin	Howden, Big Max, Connecticut Field, Prizewinner, Jack Be Little, Jack O Lantern, calabaza	6.0-7.0	July	Mid July	80-100 (70-90)	III
Tomatoes	Heirloom: Green Zebra, Cherokee Purple, Eva Purple Ball, Brandywine, Mortgage Lifter, Delicious	6.0-6.8	Indoor July	Jan-Feb Aug-Sept	90-110 (70-90)	I
Beans	Snap: Bush Blue Lake, Contender, Roma II, Provider, Cherokee Wax	6.0-6.8	August	Feb-Apr Aug-Sept	45-60	III
Beets	Tall Top, Early Wonder, Detroit Dark Red, Cylindra, Red Ace, Yellow Detroit	6.0-6.8	Indoor August	Sept-Feb	50-70	I
Broccoli	Early Green, Early Dividend, Green Sprouting/Calabrese, Waltham, Packman, De Cicco, Broccoli Raab (Rapini)	6.0-6.5	Indoor August	Sept-Feb	75-90 (50-70)	I
Cabbage	Rio Verde, Flat Dutch, Round Dutch, Wakefield types, Copenhagen Market, Savoy, Red Acre	6.0 - 7.5	Indoor August	Sept-Feb	85-110 (70-90)	I
Carrots	Imperator, Nantes, Danvers, Chantenay	5.5-7.0	August	Aug-Mar	70-120	II
Cauliflower	Snowball Strains, Snow Crown, Brocoverde	5.5-7.5	Indoor August	Sept-Feb	75-90 (50-70)	I
Celery	Utah strains	6.0-7.0	Indoor August	Sept-Mar	75-90	II
Chinese cabbage	Michihili, bok choy, Napa, baby bok choy, pak-choi, joi choi	6.0-7.5	Indoor August	Sept-Apr	70-90 (60-70)	I
Lettuce	Butterhead: Ermosa, Bibb, Tom Thumb, Buttercrunch Loose Leaf: Simpson types, Salad Bowl, Red Sails, New Red Fire, Oak Leaf, Salad Bowl, Royal Oak	6.0-7.5	Indoor August	Sept-Feb	60-80	I
Onions, Bunching	Evergreen Bunching, White Lisbon Bunching, Shallots	6-6.5	August	Aug-Mar	50-75 (green) 75-100 (shallots)	III
Squash, Summer	Summer: Early Prolific Straightneck, Summer Crookneck, Early White Scallop, chayote, Zucchini: Cocozelle, Spineless Beauty, Black Beauty, Chayote, Calabaza	5.5-6.8	August	Jan-Apr Aug-Sept	40-50	III
Squash, Winter	Spaghetti, Table King, Table Queen & Table Ace (Acorn), Waltham, Early Butternut (butternut)	5.5-6.8	August	Jan-Apr Aug-Sept	85-120	III
Swiss Chard	Bright Lights, Bright Yellow, Fordhook Giant, Lucullus, Red Ruby	6.0-7.0	Indoor August	Sept-May	45-60	I
Cucumbers	Slicers: Sweet Success, Poinsett, Ashley, MarketMore 76, Straight Eight, Space Master Picklers: Eureka, Boston Pickling	5.5-7.5	September	Jan-Mar Sept	40-65	III
Kale	Vates Dwarf Blue Curled, Tuscan (lacinato), Winterbor, Redbor	6.0-7.5	September	Sept-Feb	50-70	I
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna, Purple Vienna	6.0-7.5	Indoor September	Oct-Mar	70-80 (50-55)	I
Mustard	Southern Giant Curled, Florida Broad Leaf, Tendergreen, Giant Red, Green Wave, Mizuna	6.0-7.5	September	Sept-Feb	40-50	II
Radish	Cherry Belle, White Icicle, Sparkler, Champion, Daikon	6.0-7.0	September	Sept-Mar	20-30	III
Spinach	Melody 3, Bloomsdale Longstanding, Tye, Space	6.0-7.5	September	Sept-Mar	45-60	II
Turnips	Purple Top White Globe	5.5-7.0	September	Sept-Feb	40-60	III
Onions, Bulbing	Granex (yellow)	6-6.5	October	Oct	100-130	III
Peas, Snow or English	Wando, Green Arrow, Sugar Snap, Oregon Sugarpod II	6.0-7.5	November	Nov-Feb	60-80	III
Potatoes, Irish	Red Pontiac, Yukon Gold, Gold Rush	4.5-6.0	November	Nov-Feb	85-110	II

Now is the time to start planting and planning here in Florida for the Fall season. Here's a Fall Vegetable Planting Guide for Central Florida.

# Greek Green Bean Salad

## INGREDIENTS:

6 oz fresh green beans  
(trimmed + halved)

1/4-1/3 cup chopped red bell  
pepper

1/4 cup chopped tomato  
(optional)

3-4 TBSP crumbled feta fresh  
chopped parsley  
(optional garnish)



## GREEK DRESSING:

3 TBSP extra virgin olive oil  
1 TBSP white wine vinegar or  
champagne vinegar

1 clove garlic, smashed + minced 1/2  
tsp fresh or dried parsley 1/4 tsp dried  
oregano

1/4 tsp dijon mustard  
a pinch of salt and pepper.

# Gardening for wildlife is important because...

Creating habitats for birds are good. Because it gives them a shelter and food to eat. and also. Some bird like plants like Mulberry tree. Habitat Next you need bird feeders to attract birds. Mealworms can also attract birds. Nesting boxes so giving birds nests and food and water attracts birds and plants for birds. Birds are good for controlling Pests



<http://www.floridiannature.com/songbirds.htm>



Images from Northforklight



<https://www.lawnmoregainesville.com/blog/backyard-birds-florida>

# How to attract birds

<https://www.flawildflowers.org/flower-friday-lyonicera-sempervirens/>

Plants for hummingbirds:

Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)



Wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

Firebush (*Hamelia patens*)



Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)

Plants For Other Birds:

Mulberry Trees



American Beautyberry Bush



# Seed Germination:

## Seed Germination Process :

The seed coat splits.

A tiny root grows downwards and a shoot grows upwards

This produces a seedling of a plant, which ultimately grows into a new plant.

After some time, the plant bears flowers. The flowers produce fruits and the fruits have seeds in them.

All seeds can germinate when sown in moist soil under suitable conditions to produce new plants.

By natural or man-made processes, these seeds are sown into the ground again and that is how new plants are born.

How a plant grows from a seed



## Gardening experiment

Why is gardening important? It helps feed the world! Kids can do this experiment in their garden(s) at home or at school. You can take different types of soil (sandy soil, potting soil, clay, fertilizer, etc.) and put the soil into cups. Then put seeds of the same plant into each cup. Water the cups three times a week. And see which plant does better in which soil. The plant that does better, the soil it was in, is better for that plant. Then you can use that soil for your garden!



For more tips, go to . . .

<https://www.bhg.com/gardening/yard/garden-care/gardening-tips-for-every-gardener/>

# Drip line and water timers

In our garden we use drip lines and water timers. Using drip line and water timers can help you save water for your garden. These things can help you save time, money and water. It decreases labor and reduces leaching of water and nutrients below the root zone. The disadvantage of the drip line and water timers. The sun heat can affect the tubes and can get broken if excessive heat production.



# Repurposed materials for the garden

- Plastic barrels for rain catch.
- Plastic coffee container for watering cans.
- IBC totes for aquaponic fish and grow tanks.
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