





February-March Action List:

Garden Tasks:

- Winter cleanout of beds
- Pruning fruit trees
- · Soil tests / amendments
- Infrastructure repair
- Tools care
- Starting seeds

Garden Committee Tasks:

- Form Committee
- School Staff engagement
 PTA presentation for volunteers
- Determine budget
- Setting goals
- Community workdayFundraiser planning



Milestones for the year ahead



Getting Started

- PTA presentation
- Staff engagement
- Team building
- Workdays
- Soil test / Fertility
- Spring Planting
- First Harvest

Building Community

- Regular workdays
- Harvest donations
- Classroom activities
- Garden visits
- Summer planting
- End of school year

Keeping It Going

- Summer workdays
- Watering schedule
- Harvest donations
- Community visits
- Summer Camps
- Team planning
- Fall planting

Back to School

- PTA Presentations
- Garden Coordinator
 Recruitment
- School Projects
- Fall Harvest Festival
- Urban Ag Month
- New infrastructure

On the Web: http://www.mgnv.org

Annual Vegetable Gardening Calendar Arlington County

Activity Month ->	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Order seed catalogues / decide what to grow													
Map the garden: crops, companions, succession, rotation													
Build a planning calendar (See Reverse)													
Check viability and test germination of seeds on hand													
Order / buy seeds													
Till or pull cover crops 2 weeks before planting next crop				Х	Х	Х							
Start hardy vegetables indoors													
Transplant into the garden													
Start tender summer annuals indoors													
Plant (direct sow or transplant) tender summer annuals													
Plant summer catch crop (e.g. buckwheat) as needed					4								
Plant (direct sow or transplant) fall vegetables													
Plant winter cover crops (e.g., rye, wheat, hairy vetch, fava													
beans, Austrian winter peas)													
Extend seasons: floating row covers, cold frames, cloches													
Save seeds from open-pollinated annuals at harvest													
Plant garlic for harvest the following June													
Harvest all tender annuals before first frost													
Compost, incorporate, till or remove residue													
Remove and discard any diseased material													
Mulch (8") overwintering vegetables (e.g., carrot, parsnip)													
All beds should be planted, composted or mulched													
Cleanup, maintain and store garden tools and equipment													
Rest, write your wish list for garden gifts													

Notes on starting plants indoors

See individual instructions with seeds
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli
Start in flats 4 to 6 weeks before planting out
Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper
Start in flats 6 to 8 weeks before planting out and transplant into deeper flats (6 in) or pots midway

Many other plants can be started in flats to save space in the garden, such as corn, wheat, melon, herbs, etc.

Recommended Sustainable Gardening Practices

- Periodically test and amend the soil with minerals, nutrients
- Build & maintain soil organic matter with compost and cover crops. 200 lbs/100sq ft for development -- 50 -100 lbs/sq ft to maintain
- Use French intensive method deeply dig with hand tools (24 in)
- Rotate crops; companion plant; interplant; "right plant, right place"
- Irrigate as needed to maintain moisture
- Keep the garden covered: succession, mulches, cover crops
- Till and aerate properly; use permanent paths; avoid compression

USDA Hardiness Zone 7b Avg last killing frost: 4/1-4/10 Avg first killing frost: 11/1-11/10 Horticulture Help Desk: 703 228 6414 mgarlalex@gmail.com

Month		Ма	rch		April			May			June			July			August			September			October		
Date	1	11	21	31	10	20	30	10	20	30	9	19	29	9	19	29	8	18	28	7	17	27	7	17	27
Crop																									
Collards	Р								Н								Р							Н	→
Onion, set	Р				P&H					Н															→
Peas, garden	Р						Н																		
Radish	Р		P&H				Н										Р		P&H						→
Spinach	Р				Н															Р				Н	→
Turnips	Р				Н												Р		Ų Į		P&H		Н		→
Potatoes		Р									Н														
Beets			Р						Н						,			Р						Н	→
Cabbage*			Р						Н							Р						Н			→
Carrots			Р						Н				P&H			Р			Н						→
Lettuce, bibb			Р							I						Р					Н				+
Lettuce, leaf			Р					Н								Р				Н					→
Broccoli*				Р							Н				Ī	P&H	Р						Η		→
Brussels sprouts*				Р								Н				Р							Н		→
Cauliflower*				Р					Η							Р					H				→
Beans, bush						Р	Ш				P&H						Τ								
Beans, pole	3					Р								P&H		Н									
Corn, sweet						Р						10	P&H				Τ								
Cucumbers			, ,				Р					P&H								Н					
Eggplant*							Р								Η										
Muskmelons							Р							Н											
Cantaloupe							Р							Н											
Peppers*							Р							P&H	Н										
Pumpkins							Р						L		Н										
Squash, summer							Р				P&H						a.		Н						
Squash, winter							Р									Н									
Sweet Potato							Р									Н									
Tomatoes*							Р						P&H		Н										
Watermelon							Р								Н										
Key																									
Plant				g .			6																		
Plant & Harvest																								\square	
Harvest																									
* Transplants - See	e note	es on	rever	se		Start																			

Planning: Disease Prevention

- Know your plants. Learn which diseases are common.
- Improve cultural conditions- to reduce plant disease.
- Remove diseased or dying fruit, leaves, stems.
- Reduce evening leaf wetness.
- Discourage excessive Nitrogen use
- Reduce crowding- encourage air and light circulation.
- Maintain healthier plants- meet pH and watering needs.
- Monitor plants in the garden regularly.
- Select resistant cultivars of local plants and seeds.



Trellising the peas.... And the tomatoes, the beans, the melons, cucumbers, and squash and more.

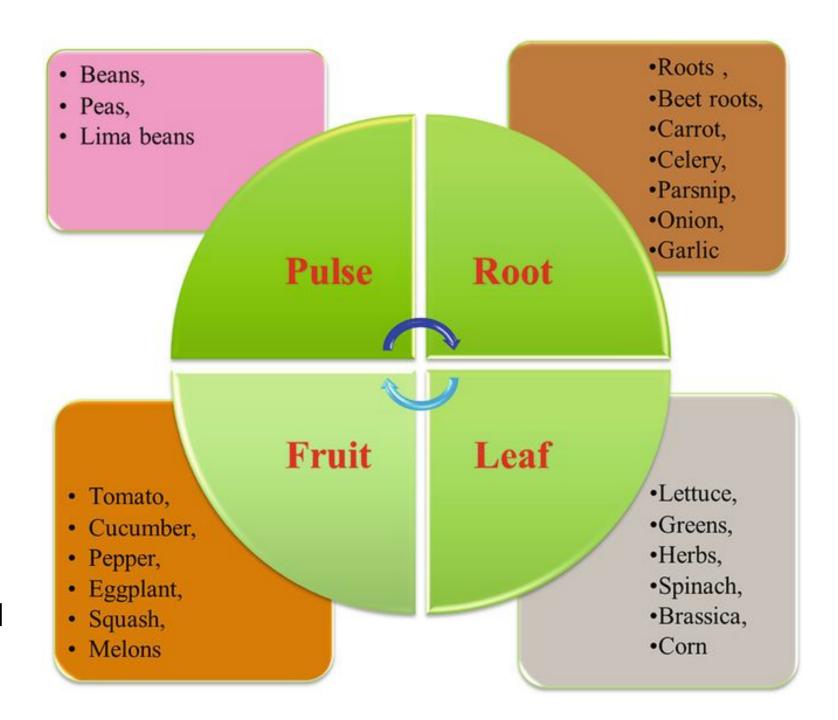
Planning: Insect Prevention

- Maintain healthier plants!
- Learn crop specific pests that attack your farm/garden's plants.
- Utilize companion planting/intercropping to attract beneficial insects and to take advantage of symbiotic biochemical and cultural benefits.
- Do regular scouting
- Time your plantings
- Row covers
- Till the soil
- Reduce excessive N fertilizer
- Encourage bird and reptile presence
- Plant trap crops



Planning: 'Crop' Rotation

- *Insect mgt.
- *Weed mgt.
- *Disease mgt.
- *Soil nutrients
- *Improved soil
- *Nitrogen fixing
- *Microbe action improved



Planning: Intercropping Companions

Crops Companion Plants

Beans Cucumbers, cauliflower, cabbage

Egg Plant Beans

Celery Tomato, cauliflower, cabbage

Corn Peas, beans, cucumber, squash

Cucumbers Beans, corn, peas

Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli Celery, dill, rosemary, beet

Lettuce Radish, cucumber

Peas Radish, cucumber, corn, beans



Figure 1. A mixed intercropping of peanuts, watermelons, and okra.



HERB COMPANIONS

Herb	Companions	Pests Repelled
Angelica	Avoid Dill	
Basil	Tomatoes Distikes Rue	Flies, Mosquitoes
Borage	Tomatoes, Squash, Strawberries	Tomato Worm
Caraway	Plant throughout the garden to loosen the soil. Avoid Dill	
Catnip	Eggplant	Flea Beetle, Ants
Chamomile	Cabbage, Onion	
Coriander		Aphids
Chervil	Radish	
Chives	Carrots	
Dead Nettle	Potatoes	Potato Bug
DIII	Cabbage Distikes Carrots and Caraway	
Fennel	Most plants dislike this herb	
Feverfew	roses	attracts aphids away from roses
Flax	Carrots, Potatoes	Potato Bug
Garlic	Roses, Raspberries	Japanese Beetle, Aphids
Horseradish	Potatoes	Potato Bug
Henbit		General Insect Repellent
Hyssop	Cabbage, Grapes Distikes Radishes	Cabbage Moth
Lavender		Moths combine with southernwood, wormwood and rosemary in an anti-moth sachet
Marigolds	Plant throughout the garden	Mexican Bean Beetles, Nematodes, others
Mint	Cabbage, Tomatoes	White Cabbage Moth, aphids, flea beetles

https://www.slideshare.net/Farida43h/herb-companion-planting-chart-herbal-gardens

Planning: Other Considerations

Row vs Broadcast

Avoid bare ground

Consider a spring and fall garden plus a summer cover crop

Locations of trellising and tall plants

Watering and cultivation schedule

Work day labor sources

Soil testing and nutrient sources

Whose garden is it and is everyone's voice heard?



Square foot garden at Organic Veg Demo Garden



How to Start a School Garden

School gardens help children to:

- learn about the environment
- connect with nature
- be a part of community
- stay active
- develop healthy eating habits





5 key steps for school gardens:

- 1. Form a Garden Committee
- 2. Determine Goals for Your Garden
- 3. Find Your Site
- 4. Plan and Design Your Site
- 5. Consider Materials

What are your key steps?

Need to get up to speed quickly?

Visit https://mgnv.org/mg-virtual-classroom/ for information on composting, seed starting, winter vegetable gardening, edible landscaping, fruit trees in urban environments, and everything in between!



More VCE Resources for Gardeners

Call or email the Extension Help Desk at 703 228 6414 or mgarlalex@gmail.com

Found at Master Gardeners of Northern Virginia http://mgnv.org

Virtual Classroom- Recorded public education presentations

Between the Rows Monthly; Pest of the month and Things to do

Soil Test Kit Locations



Home Grounds and Animals

Plot Against Hunger's 2022 Spring Garden Kickoff

Growing Together: Let's Dig In!



Indoor & outdoor activities! Free veggie seeds, tool clinic, native plants tour, expert panel on growing in climate change, & more

Saturday, March 12, 10 am - 2 pm Arlington Central Library 1015 N. Quincy Street

Visit www.arlingtonurbanag.org for schedule & registration information.

Presented by:











Local food pantries & your gardening neighbors



