



WINTER GARDENING CHALLENGE – DAY 2

Choosing Where to Grow Your Winter Garden

**FREE
GIVEAWAYS**



FREE GIVEAWAYS

WIN FREE PRIZES!

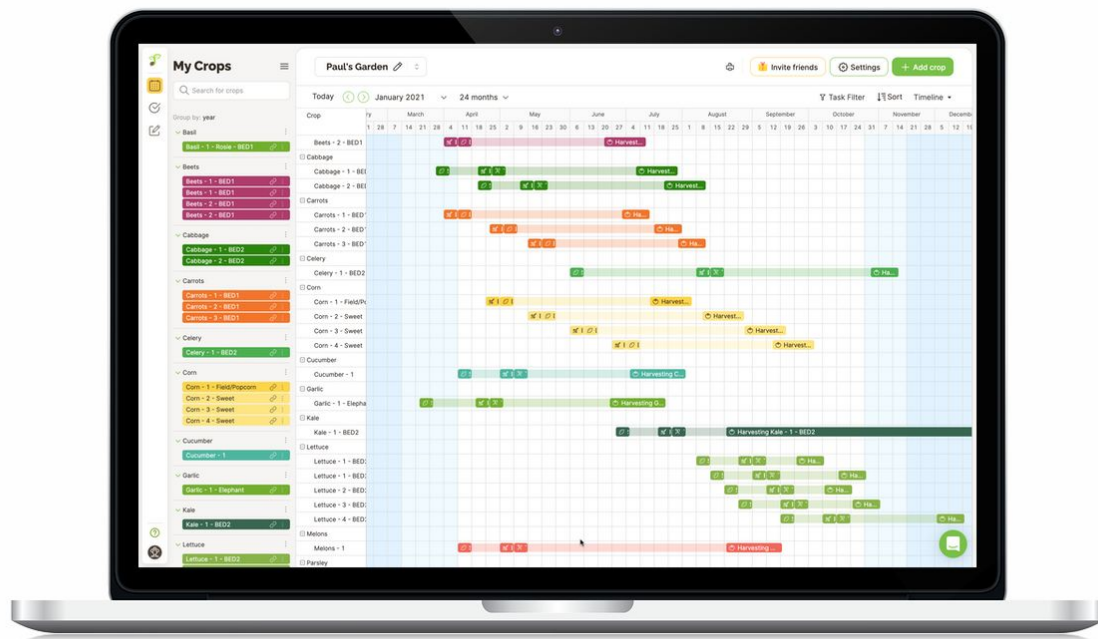
FREE DRAWINGS

AT THE END OF EACH CLASS



FREE GIVEAWAYS

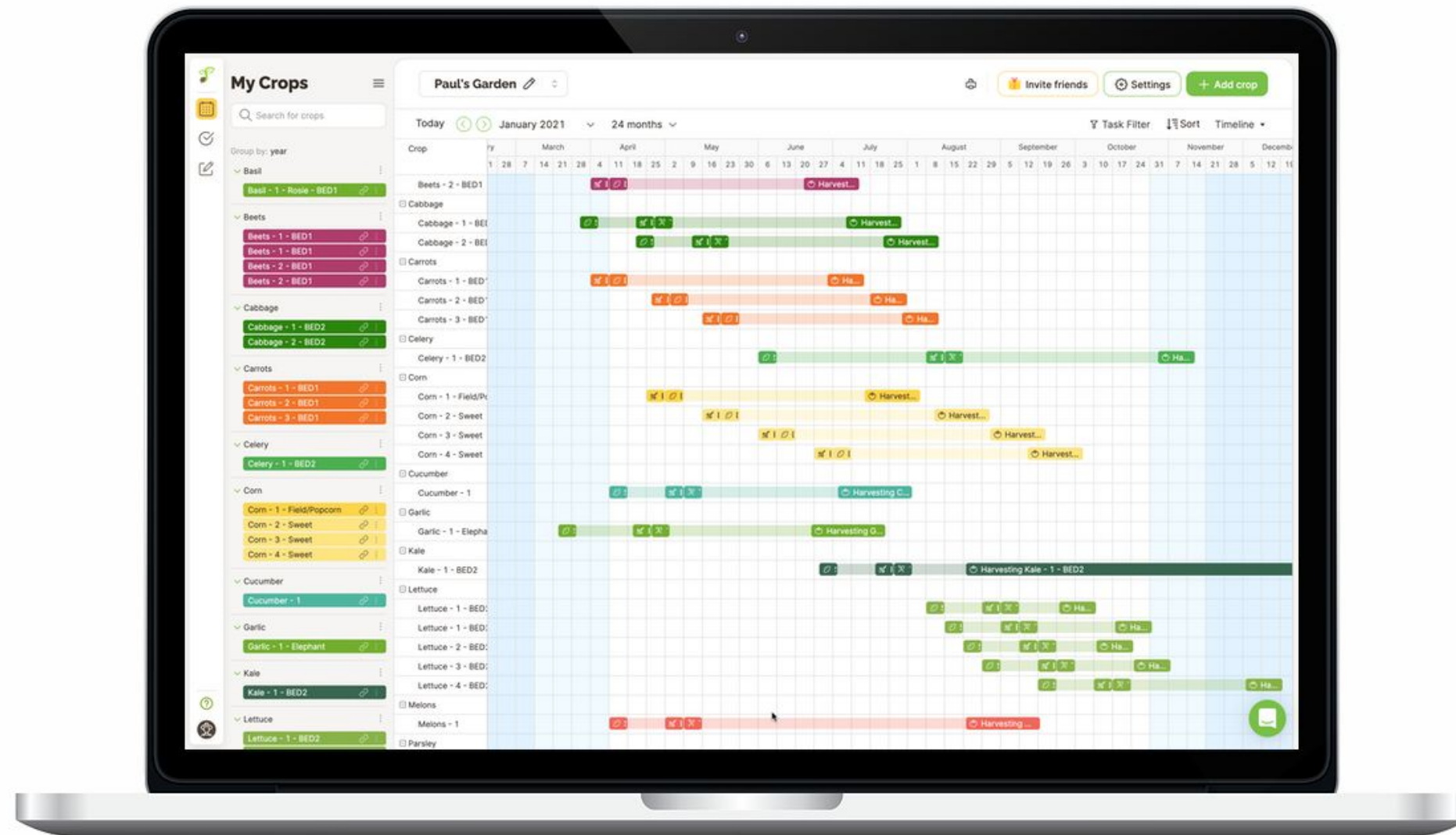
WIN LIFETIME ACCESS



- Lifetime Unlimited level access to Seedtime
- Unlimited calendars, crop categories, task list, journal, and more...
- 20% OFF all seed packet orders
- Unlimited access to future releases of layout, weather and more

GET ACCESS TO SEEDTIME

TUESDAY!



FREE GIVEAWAY TODAY



FREE!

**GIVEAWAY AT
THE END OF CLASS**

FREE GIVEAWAY TODAY



- Quick easy look-up guide for over 32 garden insect and bug pests
- Organic pest control toolkit so you know what to keep on hand for any emergency
- Photo by photo directory to quickly identify your garden invaders
- Insect/bug characteristics, what they do, and how to deal with them naturally

DOWNLOADS



RESOURCE CENTER

- In the FB group make sure to see the UNITS for each day
- All resources for each class session will be posted in the unit for that class and also will be sent by email



Get 20% Off All Seeds During the Challenge

Shop 100% non-GMO quality seeds, natural fertilizers to boost your garden health, organic pest and disease control solutions, and more... Use coupon code **WINTER** to claim your seed discount.

[Shop This Discount](#)

OVERVIEW:

1. **DAY 1:** Choosing what to grow and starting your fall crops
2. **DAY 2:** Choosing where to grow your winter garden
3. **DAY 3:** Timing your winter garden - creating your planting calendar
4. **DAY 4:** Succession planting for a continual harvest
5. **DAY 5:** Protecting your winter garden & Q+A wrap-up



SILENCE DISTRACTIONS



MAPPING OUT YOUR GARDEN SPACE

YOUR WINTER GARDEN SPACE

1. Look for areas that get the most sun
2. Most crops do best with 6-8 hours of full sun
3. South facing slopes / walls will stay warmer in the winter
 1. In hot zones like Southern Florida you may want to look for cool microclimates (North facing)



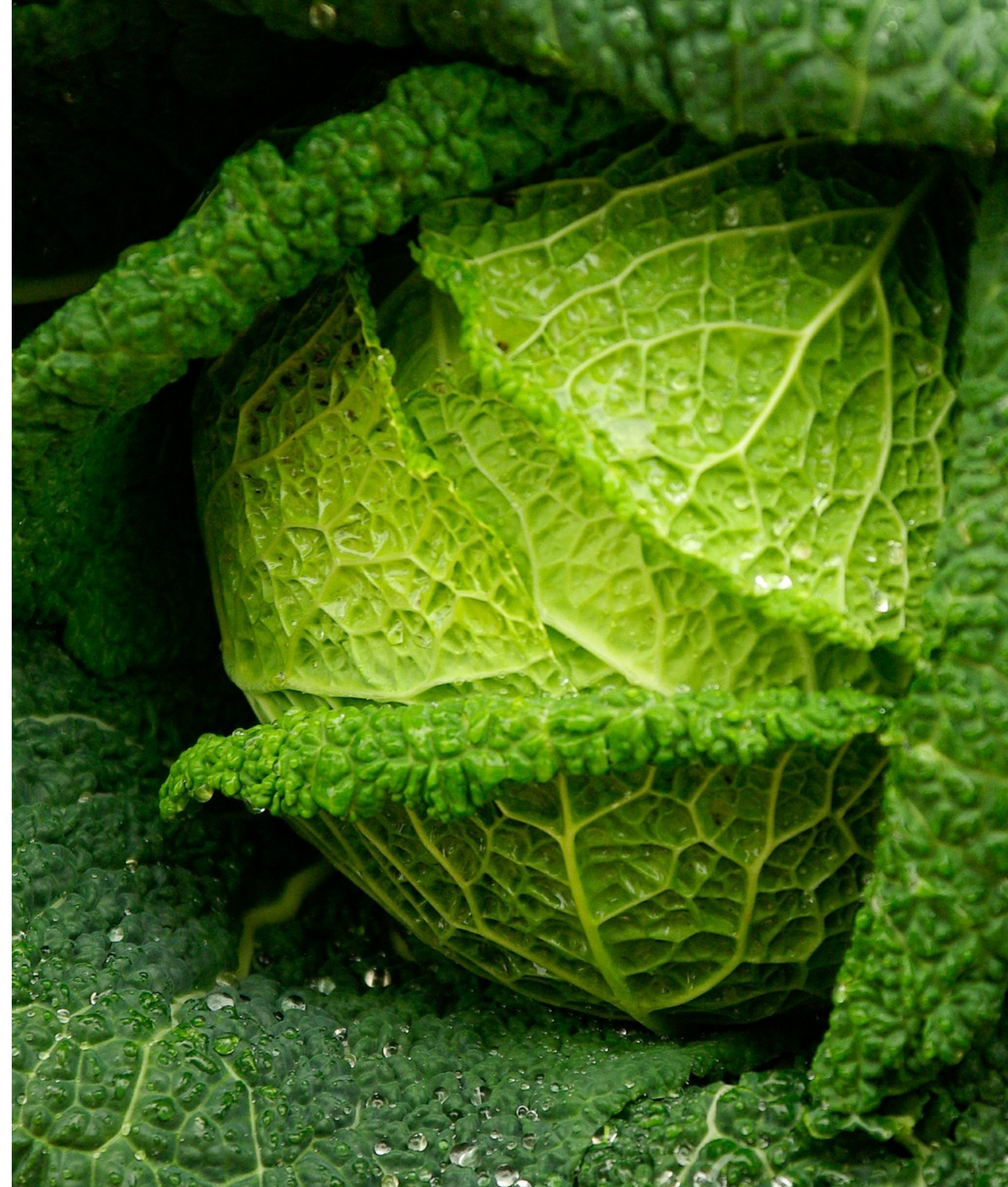
YOUR WINTER GARDEN SPACE

1. Consider protection from the wind
2. Understand microclimates
 1. Wind protection
 2. Frost pockets
 3. Orientation
 4. Creating your own



CROPS FOR THE SHADE

1. Veggies grown for their leaves or roots do best in the shade
2. Beets, carrots, garlic, potatoes, radishes, onions
3. Asian greens, broccoli, cabbage, collards, kale, lettuce, spinach, Swiss chard etc.



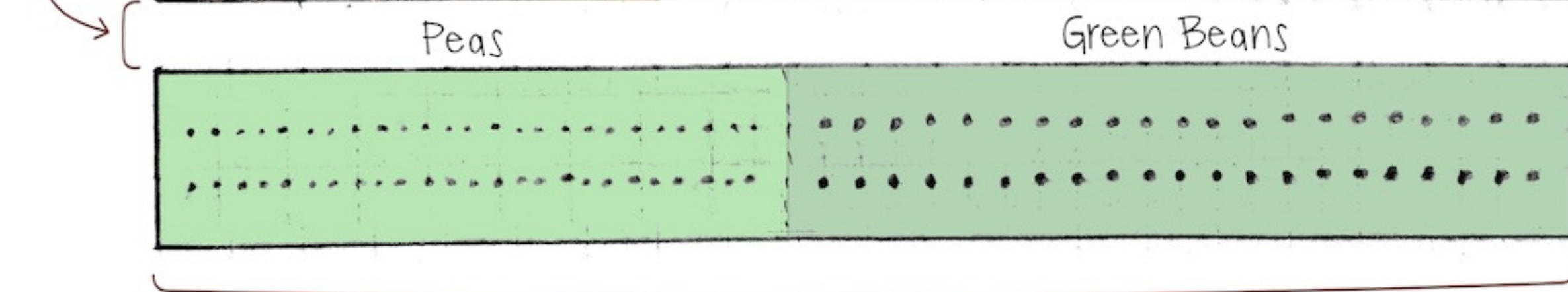
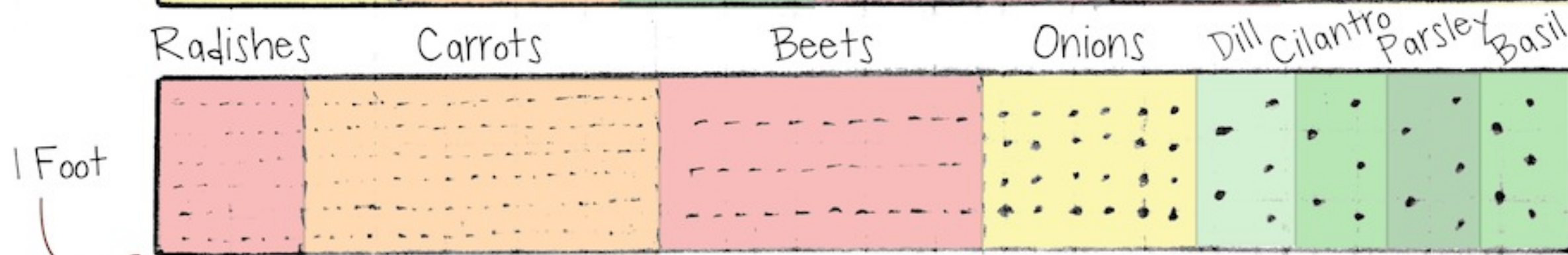
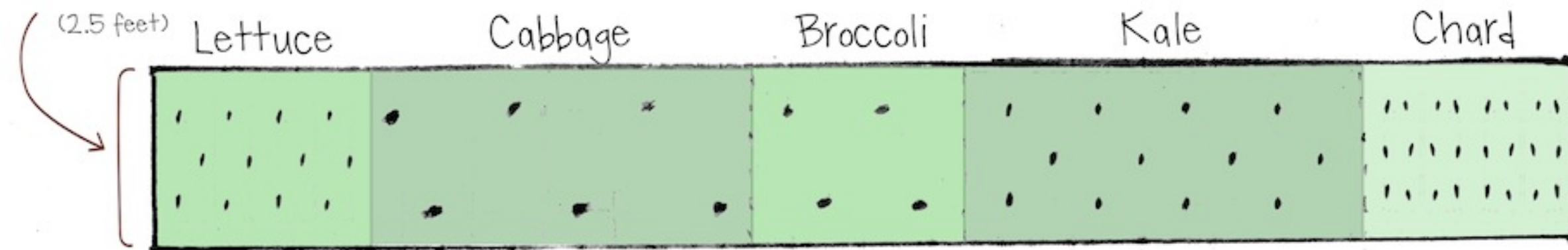
MAP OUT YOUR SPACE

1. Map out your garden space with a pen and paper
2. Lay out your garden beds
3. We suggest 30" wide beds
 1. Easy to step or reach across
 2. Tools made for them
 3. 12-18 inch aisles



30 Inches

(2.5 feet)



20 Feet

A top-down view of numerous small, round, black plastic pots arranged in a grid. Each pot contains dark brown soil and a small, young green plant seedling with several leaves. The plants are in various stages of growth, with some showing more developed leaves than others. The lighting is soft, highlighting the vibrant green of the foliage against the dark soil and pots.

SIMPLE CROP ROTATION

WHY ROTATE YOUR CROPS?

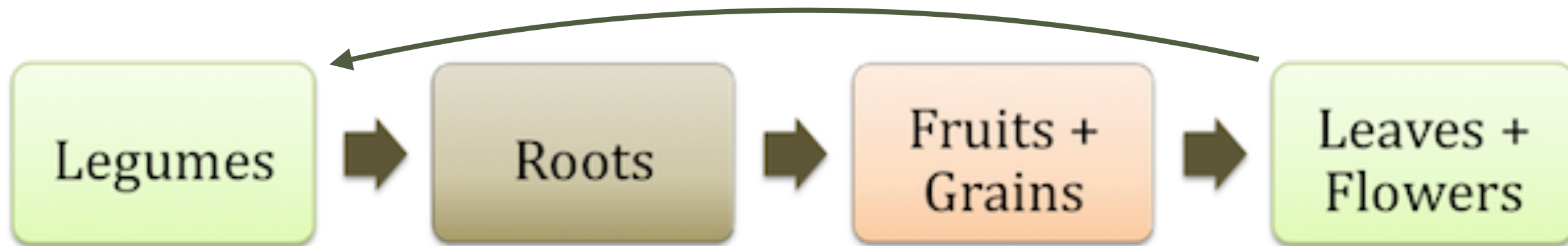
1. Plants give and take from the soil in different ways
2. Some are heavy feeders and some are light feeders
3. Insect and disease control
4. Crops can affect the next crop grown
5. Legumes leave nitrogen in the soil





SIMPLE CROP ROTATION PLAN

Four-Year Basic Crop Rotation



Vegetables:

Beans
Green Beans
Peas
Peanuts
Cover Crop

Families:

Legumes

Vegetables:

Carrots
Turnips
Onions
Radishes
Beets
Dill, Cilantro
Parsley

Families:

Carrot
Onion
Cole (Brassicas)
Goosefoot

Vegetables:

Tomatoes
Peppers
Eggplant
Cucumbers
Squash
Corn
Potatoes

Families:

Nightshades
Melons + Squash
Grasses

Vegetables:

Salad Greens
Lettuce
Spinach
Cabbage
Kale
Broccoli
Cauliflower

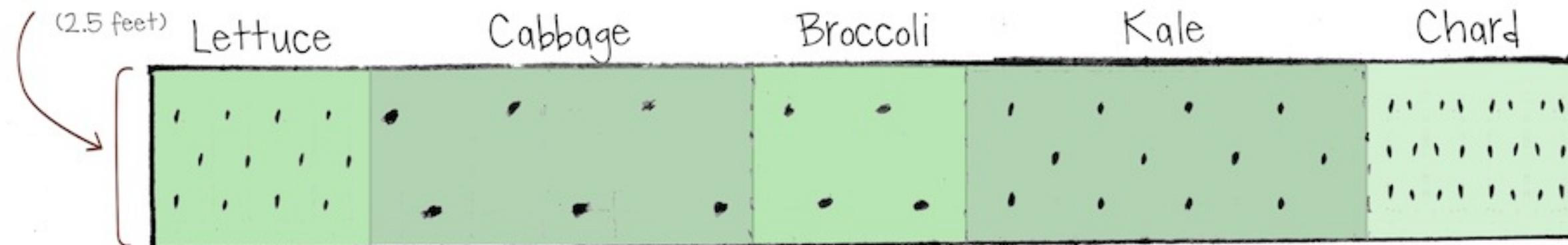
Families:

Sunflower
Cole (Brassicas)
Goosefoot

Leaves +
Flowers

30 Inches

(2.5 feet)



Fruits +
Grains

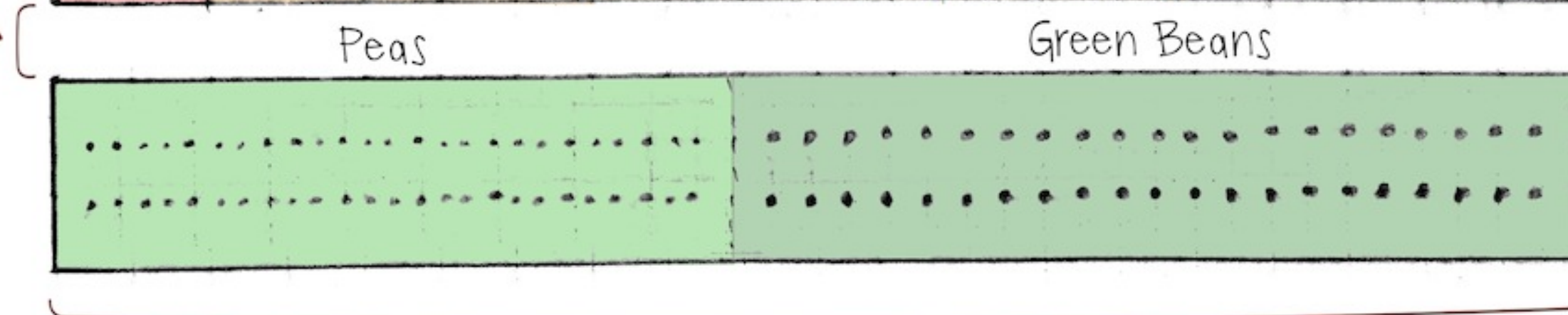


Roots

1 Foot



Legumes



20 Feet

A close-up photograph of several green leaves, likely from a plant like basil, showing detailed vein patterns. The leaves are vibrant green and slightly overlapping. A semi-transparent black rectangular box is positioned horizontally across the lower third of the image, containing white text.

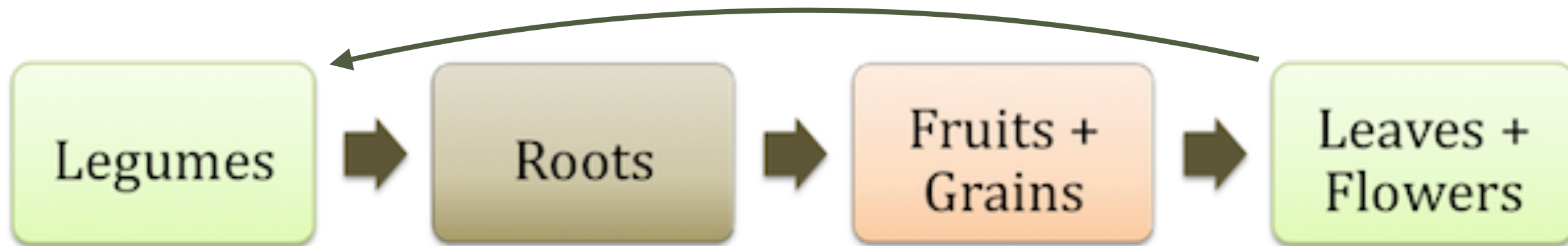
CHOOSING WHERE TO GROW EACH CROP

WHERE TO GROW

1. Divide your garden into four equal sections
2. Plan your crops based on the four kinds in the crop rotation plan
3. What if they don't fit?
 1. Example with fruits and grains
 2. Double it and split by family



Four-Year Basic Crop Rotation



Vegetables:

Beans
Green Beans
Peas
Peanuts
Cover Crop

Families:

Legumes

Vegetables:

Carrots
Turnips
Onions
Radishes
Beets
Dill, Cilantro
Parsley

Families:

Carrot
Onion
Cole (Brassicas)
Goosefoot

Vegetables:

Tomatoes
Peppers
Eggplant
Cucumbers
Squash
Corn
Potatoes

Families:

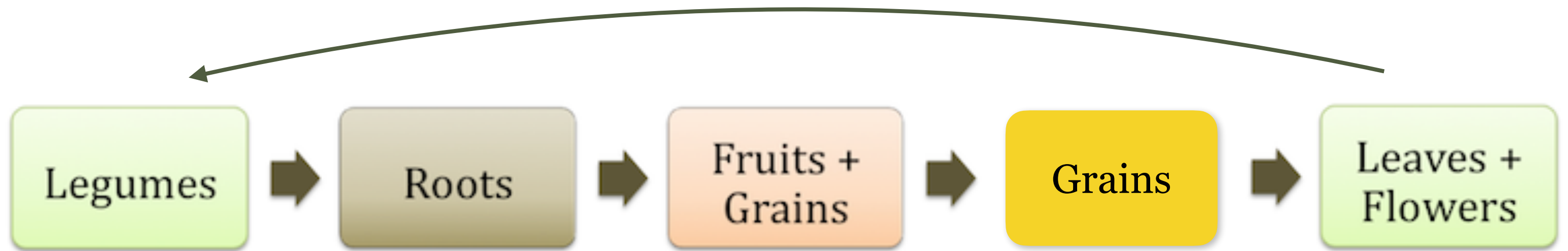
Nightshades
Melons + Squash
Grasses

Vegetables:

Salad Greens
Lettuce
Spinach
Cabbage
Kale
Broccoli
Cauliflower

Families:

Sunflower
Cole (Brassicas)
Goosefoot



Vegetables:

Beans
Green Beans
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Peanuts
Cover Crop

Families:

Legumes

Vegetables:

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Families:

Carrot
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Vegetables:

Tomatoes
Peppers
Eggplant
Cucumbers
Squash
Corn
Potatoes

Families:

Nightshades
Melons + Squash
Grasses

Vegetables:

Corn

Families:

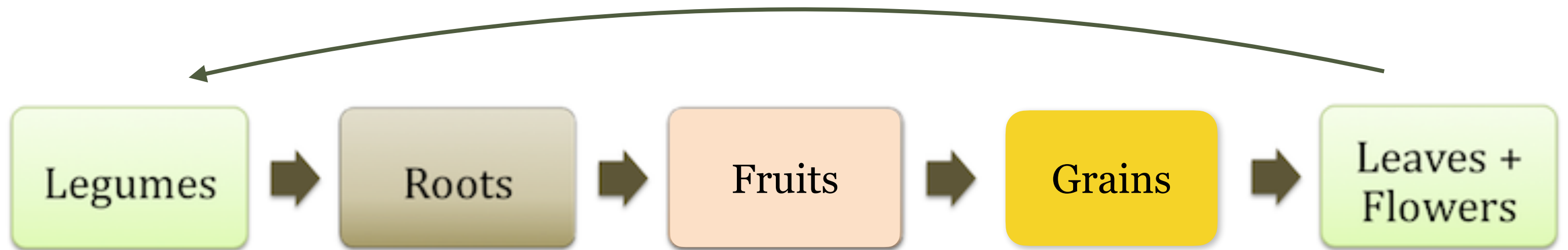
Grasses

Vegetables:

Salad Greens
Lettuce
Spinach
Cabbage
Kale
Broccoli
Cauliflower

Families:

Sunflower
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Goosefoot



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Vegetables:

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FIGURING OUT HOW MUCH TO GROW

HOW MUCH TO GROW

1. Two ways to view it
 1. Look at available space and fill it up
 2. Look at the amount you want to eat each week and multiply it by the harvest window (in weeks)
 3. Calculate row space to produce desired harvest
2. See resources to calculate



HOW MUCH TO GROW

1. Example with Green Beans

- Desire 2 lbs/week
- Three week window
- $2 \text{ lbs} \times 3 \text{ weeks} = 6 \text{ lbs}$
- $6 \text{ lbs} \times 100 \text{ ft} / 60 \text{ lbs} = 10 \text{ feet}$



HOW MUCH TO GROW

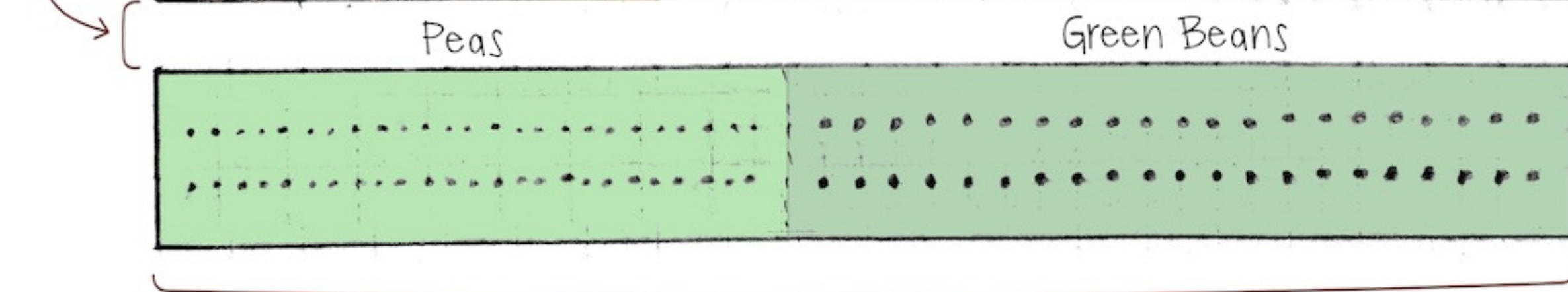
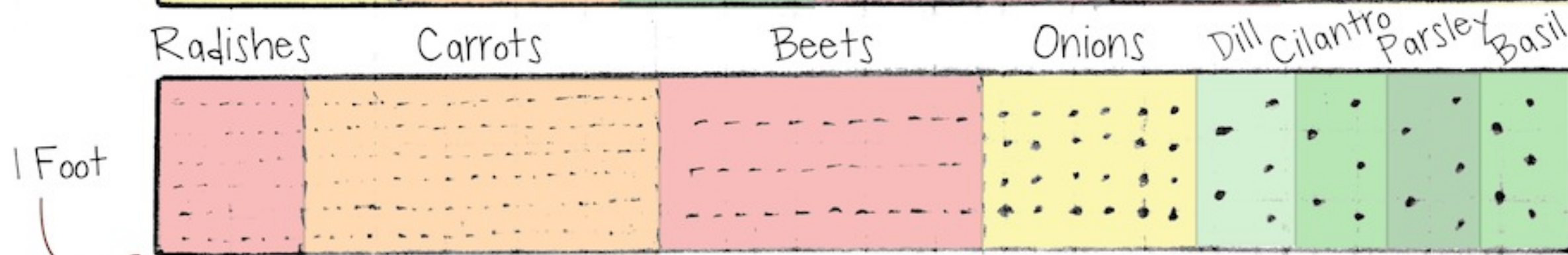
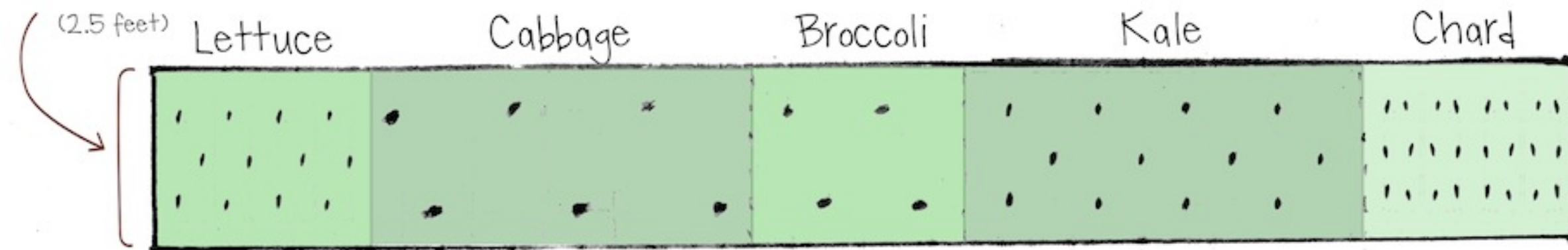
1. Example with Broccoli

- Desire 2 heads/week
- Four week window
- $2 \text{ heads} \times 4 \text{ weeks} = 8 \text{ heads}$
- $8 \text{ hds} \times 100\text{ft} / 70 \text{ hds} = 11.5 \text{ feet}$



30 Inches

(2.5 feet)



20 Feet

A close-up photograph of several green leaves, likely from a plant like kale or collard greens. The leaves are covered in numerous small, clear water droplets, suggesting they have been recently washed or are dew-covered. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the leaves and the glistening droplets. A dark, semi-transparent horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the word "HOMEWORK" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

HOMEWORK

HOMEWORK

1. **Map your garden** area out
2. **Divide your crops** into the sections for your crop rotation plan
3. **Choose where each one will grow** and how much to grow
4. **Go LIVE or post** in the FB group and share your #1 takeaway from today's training



FREE GIVEAWAY TODAY



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- Organic pest control toolkit so you know what to keep on hand for any emergency
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