

Space Saving

Dennis Bowen, St Joseph Ca 4-H and Agric. Prog. Asst. and J. Lee Toylor, Dept of Harriculture



NO EXCUSES, PLEASE!

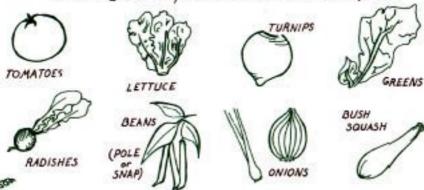
Just because you don't have lots of space is no reason not to have a garden Many great gardens are grown in small spaces.

Use containers on a balcony, or combine vegetables with flowers. Vegetables look good, so enjoy them where-ever you can find room.

FOR LIMITED SPACE

WHAT TO GROW -

These vegetables produce a lot in a small space:



AND WHAT NOT TO GROW-

Some vegetables need a very large space to produce much, such as peas, melons, potatoes, corn, vine squash. (Vine crops like melons and squash can be grown in a small place if they are trained on a trellis or pole.)

LET THEM CLIMB

SUCCESSIVE CROPPING means growing two or more crops in the same space ONE AFTER ANOTHER. For example, after an early crop of lettuce is harvested, a late maturing crop like beets can be



of plants in the same space AT THE SAME TIME. Use a short-season and a long-season crop like radishes and carrots. Radishes grow quickly, and are harvested before they compete with the carrots. Dig radishes carefully to avoid hurting the carrots. Or plant lettuce between late-maturing crops like cabbage or broccoli.

viny plants take less
space grown in a cage
or on a pole or
tence than
when grown
on the ground.
Pole beans,
tomatoes and
vine crops
like cucumbers
and squash
can be
trained like this.

TRY CONTAINER GARDENING

An easy way to garden in little space - just plant your favorite vegetables in containers!

INSIDE AND OUT

With container gardening, plants can be started earlier for an early harvest. Most containers can be moved outside in the spring on warm days and brought indoors at night or when the weather is bad. This can be done in fall, too, so plants aren't killed by early trost.

ANYTHING WILL DO

The best containers may be lying around the home or garage. Dented pails, tubs, barrels and plastic wastebaskets are fine for container gardening.

SIZE IS IMPORTANT

The right container size depends on the size of the vegetable. Six-inch pots are fine for small plants like chives. A tomato plant needs at least a five gallon container or the soil will dry out too fast.

DON'T FORGET DRAINAGE

All containers should have a few inch drainage holes drilled along the side near the bottom.



START WITH SOIL

It should be light and sterile. Buy a soil mix containing fertilizer at a nursery or garden center.

save money and mix your own.

For two bushels of soil, combine:

1 bu. peat moss 1 bu. vermiculite

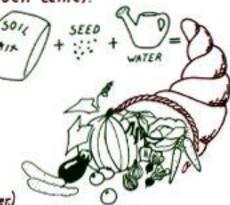
14 cups ground limestone

12 cup 20% superphosphate

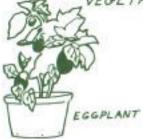
1 cup 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 fertilizer

1/2 tsp chelated iron. a pinch of borax

(all available at nursery or garden center.)



IFGETABLES FOR CONTAINERS:



eggplant lettuce onions most herbs

peppers Swiss chard tomatoes

TAKE THEM ANYWHERE

Put plants where they can be seen and enjoyed. They need lots of sun. Containers can be moved easily on a wagon.



TO KEEP THEM GROWING -

Plants in containers need to be fertilized often. Use a concentrated fertilizer that you mix with water, following directions on label OB apply I level tsp. of 5-10-5 dry fertilizer per square foot of soil every three weeks, starting three weeks after transplanting. Mix the dry fertilizer into the top 1/2 inch of soil and water well. -AND WATER

Water plants when the top 1/2 inch of soil dries out. Apply enough so that some drains out the bottom.

Do not overwater, especially if metal or plastic containers are used. Don't wet the leaves — this may

cause disease.

On very hot days, you may have to water mature plants more than once.



KE YS

Choose vegetables carefully

Have a plan

SUCCESS

Don't overlook possible space

Other hulletins in this series provide additional information on vegetable gardening

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Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8, and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Gordon E. Guver, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. Price 5 cents, Single Copy Free, 1P-2-77-40M-UP