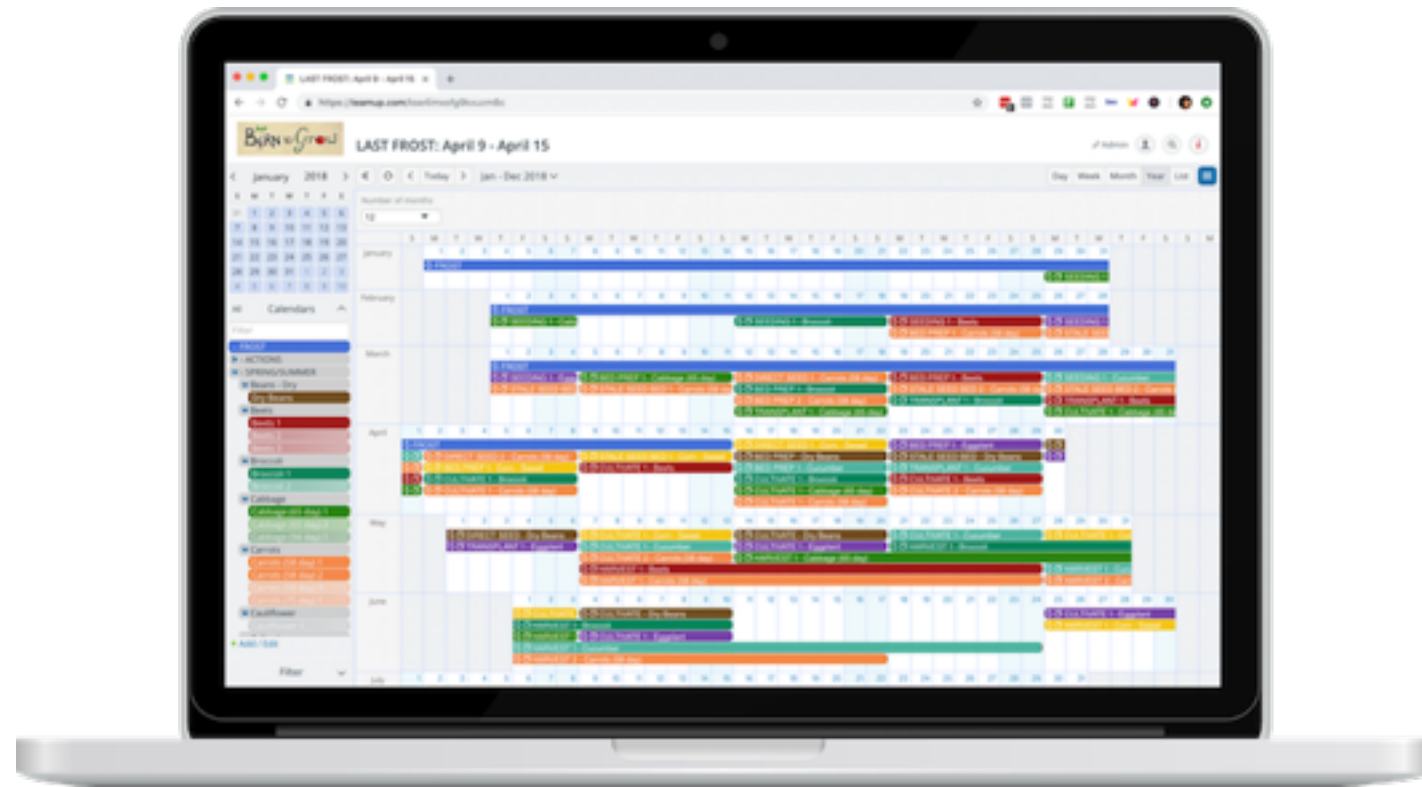




YOUR BEST GARDEN EVER – SESSION 3

How to Use Our 3 Step Garden Planning Formula to Easily Grow Over \$1000 of Food in Your Small Backyard

FREE GIVEAWAY

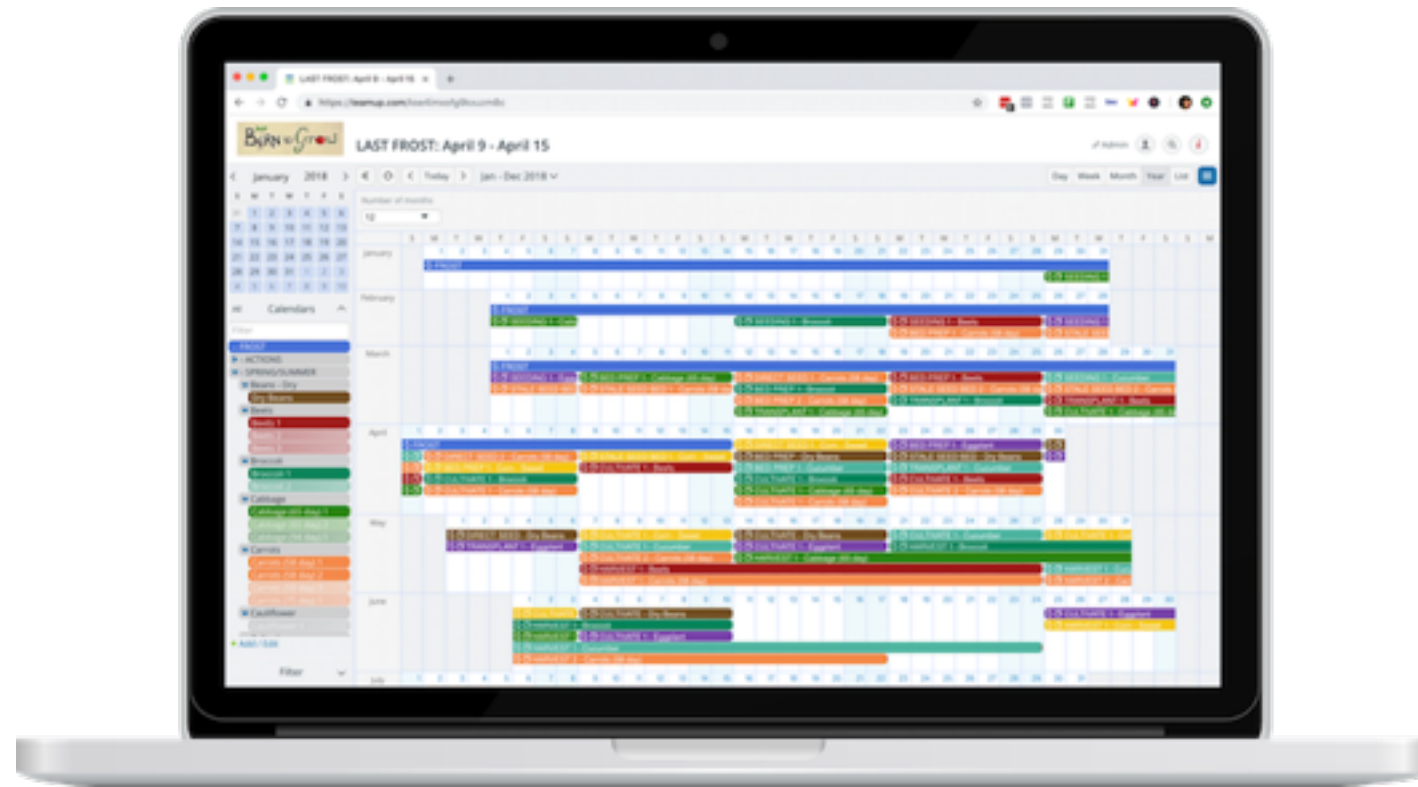


FREE LIFETIME ACCESS

GIVEAWAY AT THE END OF CLASS

FREE GIVEAWAY

LIFETIME ACCESS!



- Your own personal 5 Minute Click 'N Drop Calendar based of your local area
- Gardening Masterclass Video Lessons
- Bonus Membership Coupons

OVERVIEW:

1. Mapping out your garden space
2. Simple crop rotation
3. Choosing where to grow each crop
4. Figuring out how much to grow
5. Ordering your seeds
6. In-depth succession planting



SILENCE DISTRACTIONS

A close-up photograph of a basket filled with fresh vegetables. In the foreground, several bright orange carrots are visible, along with a bunch of purple beets. To the left, there are green leafy vegetables, possibly spinach or kale. The background is softly blurred, showing more greenery and hints of other produce. The overall scene is bright and colorful, suggesting a healthy and fresh harvest.

MAPPING OUT YOUR GARDEN SPACE

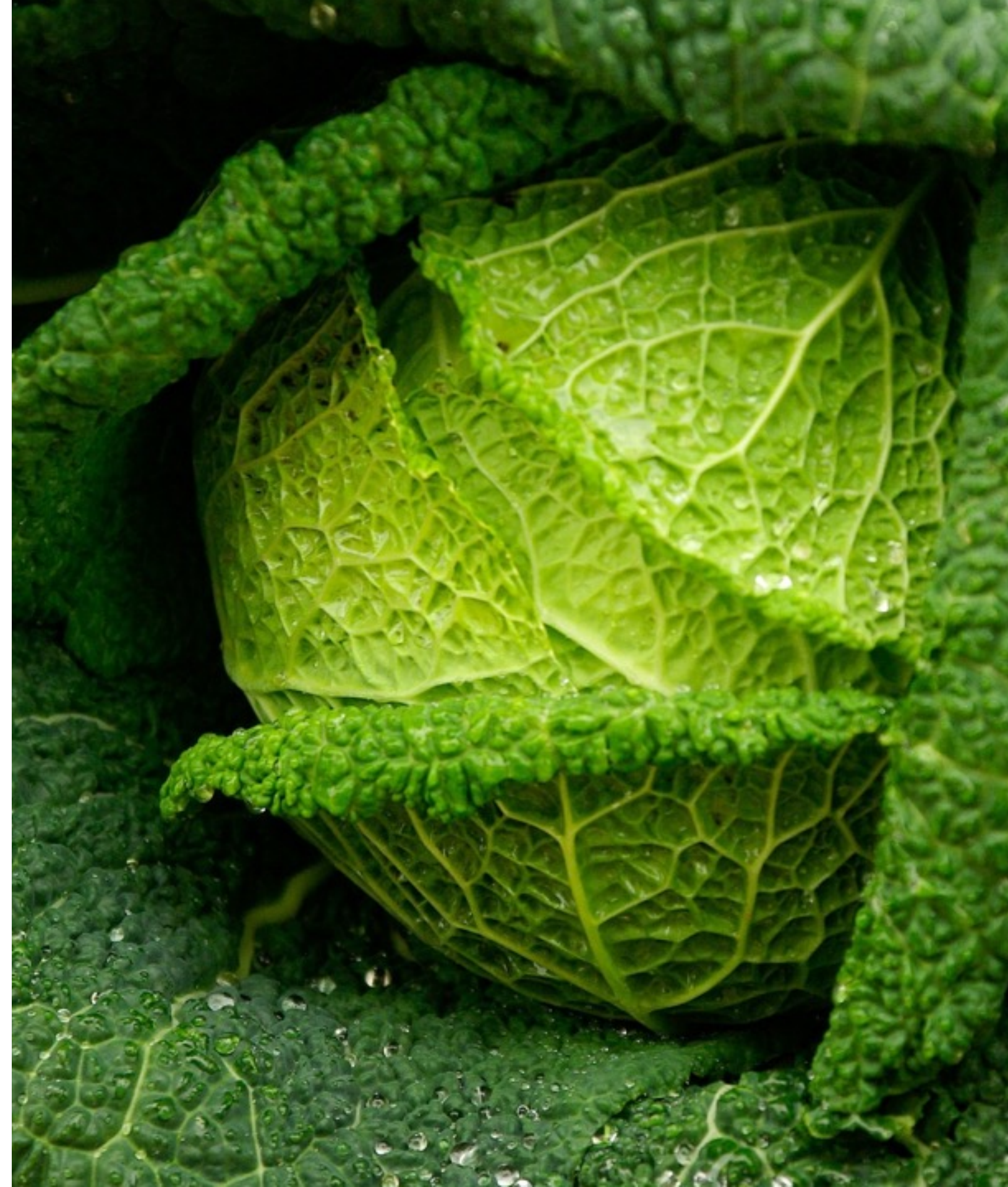
YOUR GARDEN SPACE

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 will stay warmer in the winter
 1. In hot zones like Southern Florida you may want to look for cool microclimates (North facing)



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.

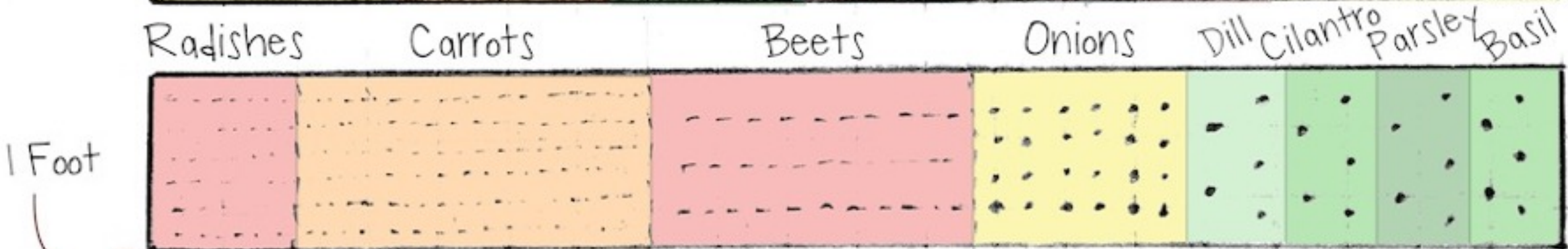
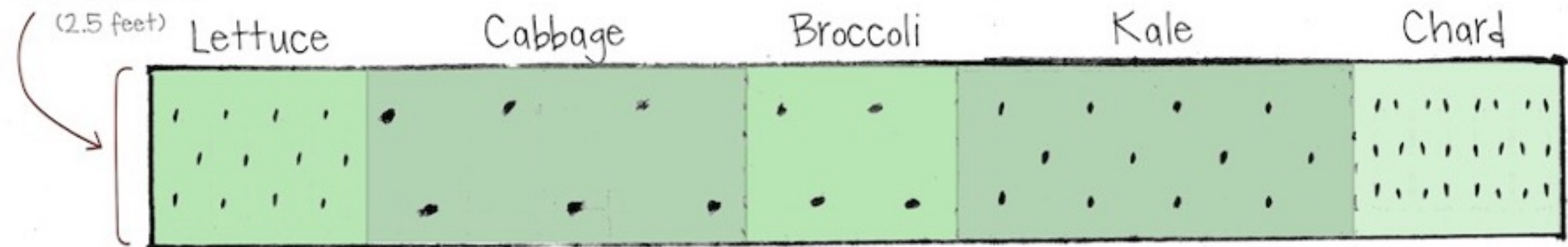


MAP OUT YOUR SPACE

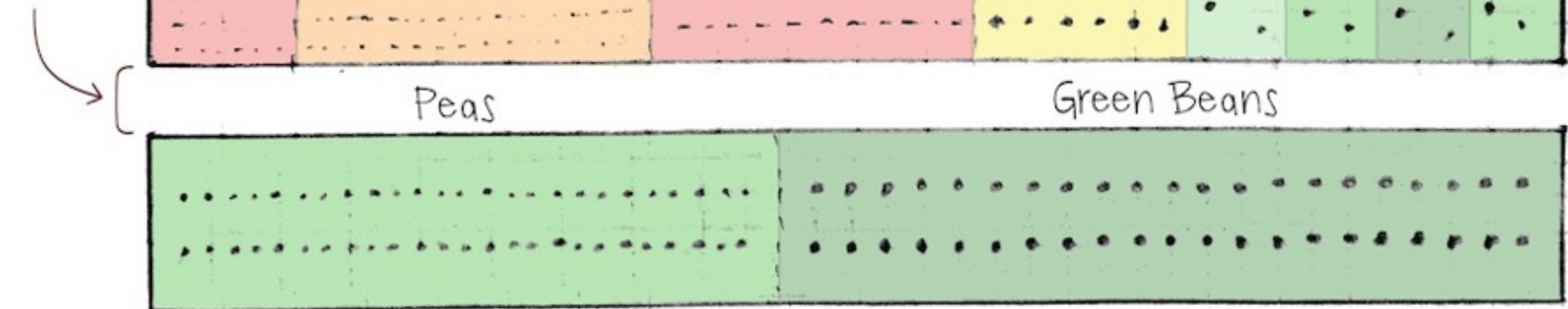
1. Map out your garden space with a pen and paper
2. Lay out your garden beds
3. We suggest 30" wide beds
 1. Easy to step or reach across
 2. Tools made for them
 3. 12-18 inch aisles



30 Inches
(2.5 feet)



1 Foot



20 Feet



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

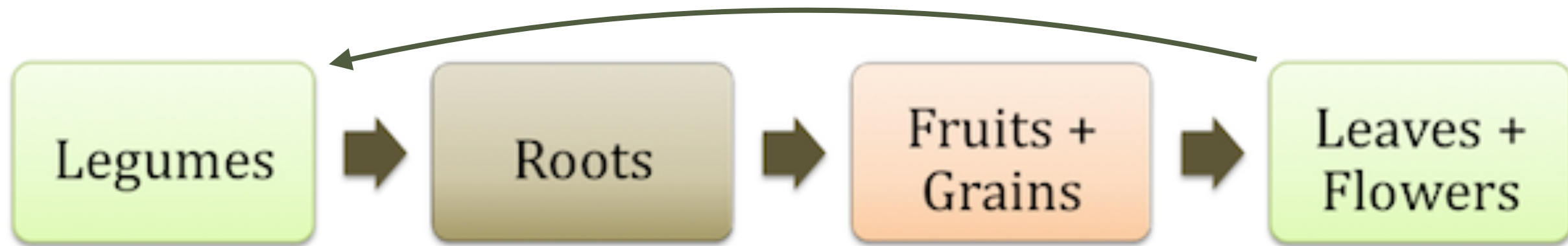




SIMPLE CROP ROTATION PLAN



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:

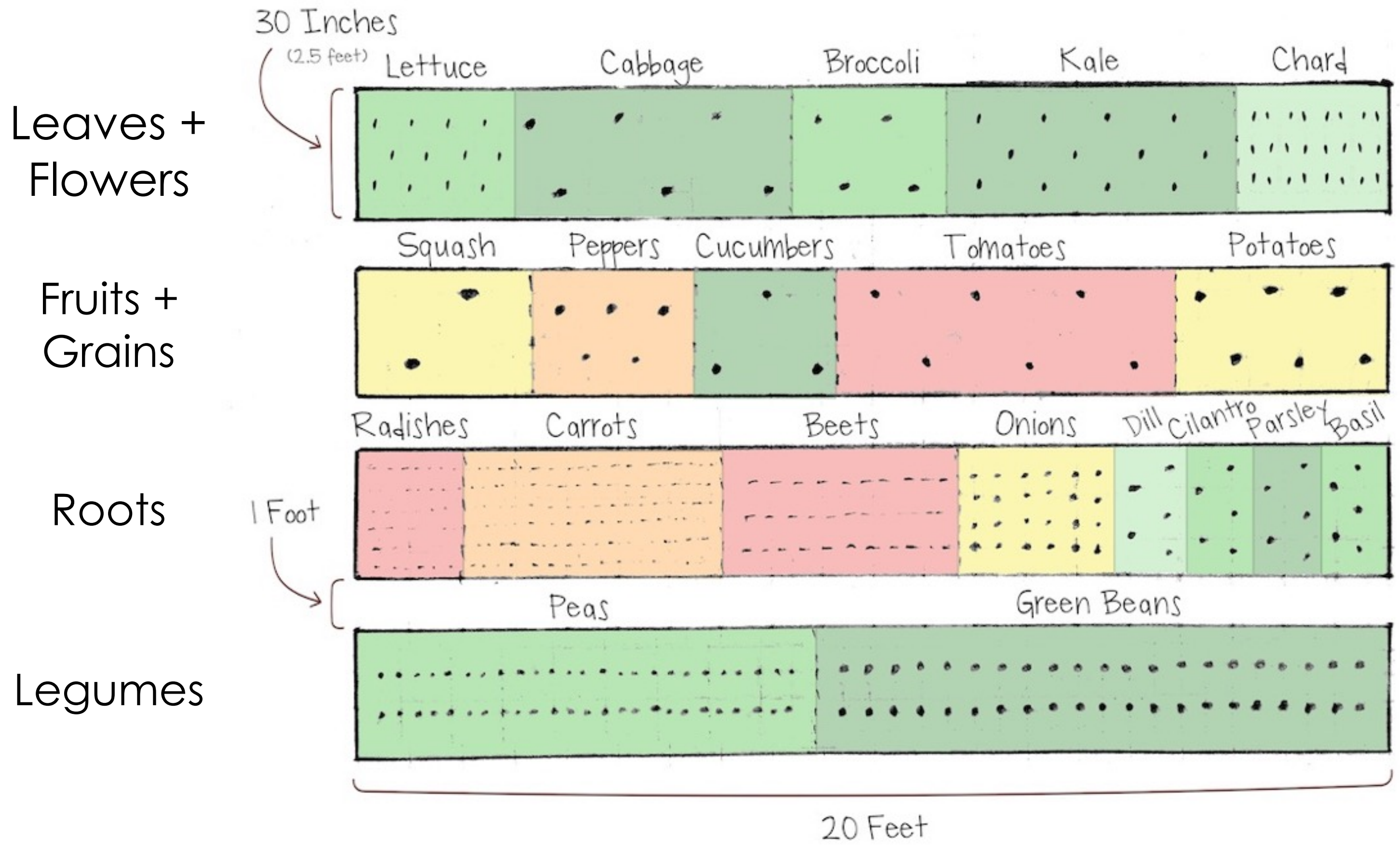
Nightshades
Melons + Squash
Grasses

Vegetables:

Salad Greens
Lettuce
Spinach
Cabbage
Kale
Broccoli
Cauliflower

Families:

Sunflower
Cole (Brassicas)
Goosefoot

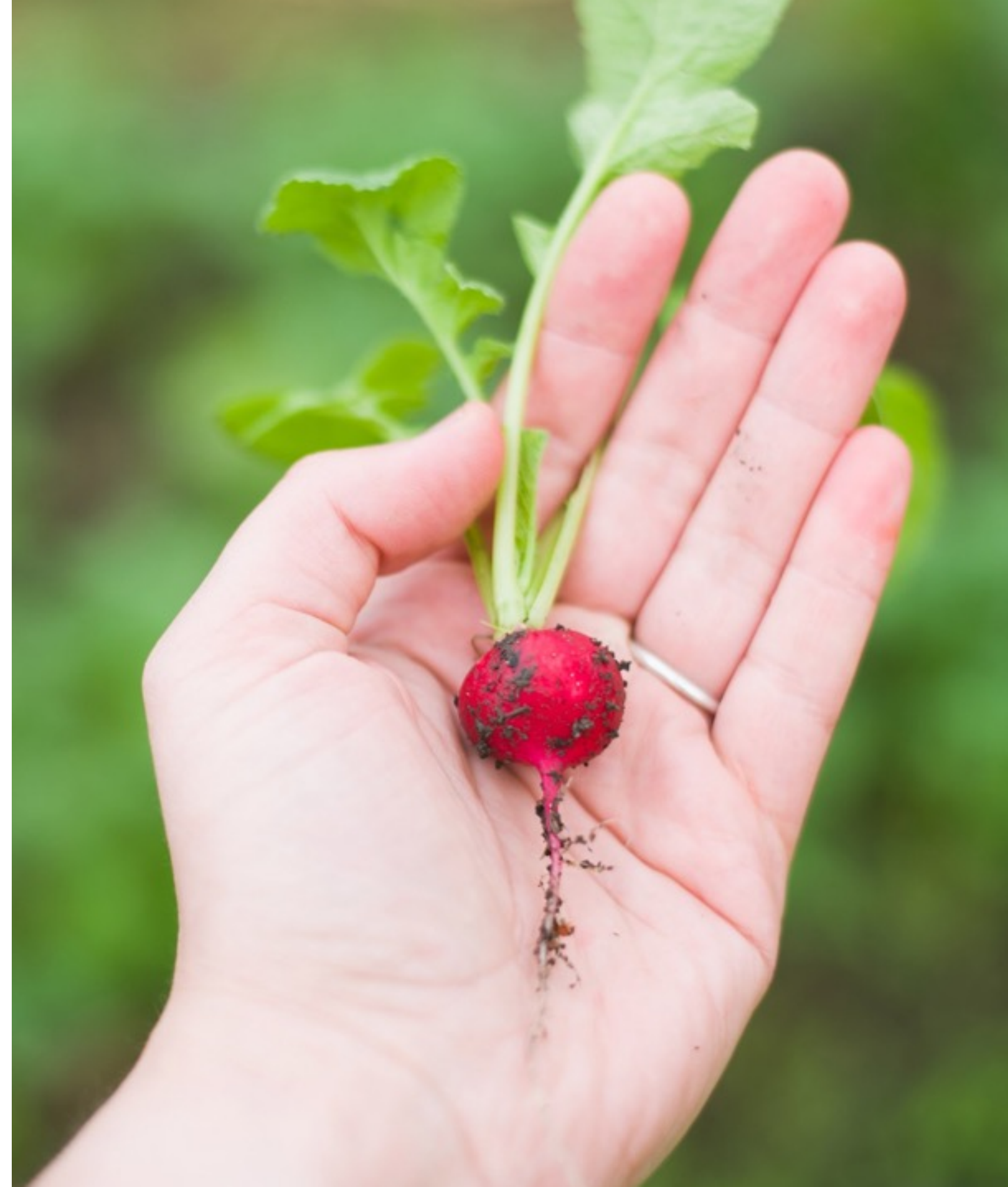


A close-up photograph of several green leaves with prominent veins, set against a dark green background. The leaves are slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth. A dark green horizontal bar is positioned at the bottom of the image, containing white text.

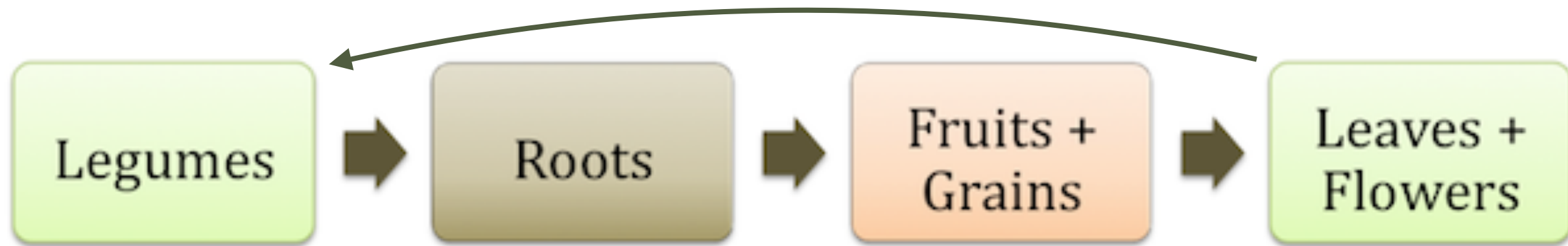
CHOOSING WHERE TO GROW EACH CROP

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
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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



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
- $2 \text{ lbs} \times 100\text{ft} / 60 \text{ lbs} = 3.33 \text{ feet}$

2. Example with Broccoli

- Desire 2 heads/week
- Four week window
- $2 \text{ heads} \times 4 \text{ weeks} = 8 \text{ heads}$
- $8 \text{ hds} \times 100\text{ft} / 120 \text{ hds} = 6.66 \text{ feet}$





ORDERING YOUR SEEDS

ORDERING YOUR SEEDS

1. Go through your crop list and make a seed order for the varieties you picked
2. Order the amount of seed based on how much you want to grow
3. Seed is cheap, it is always better to have extra than to run out

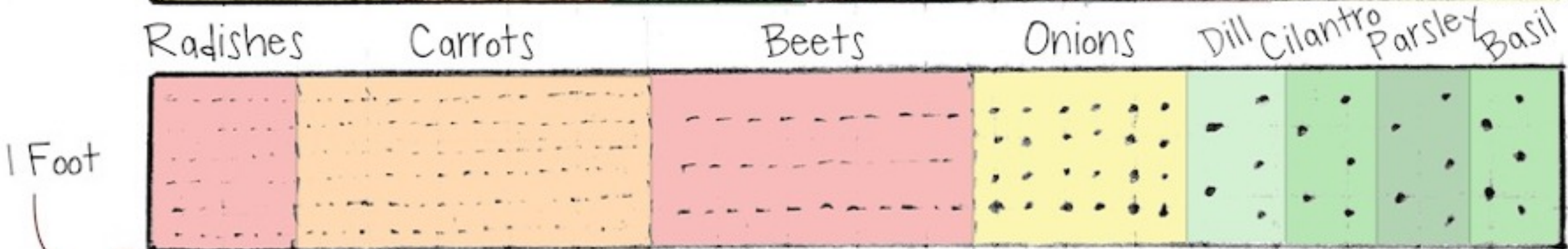
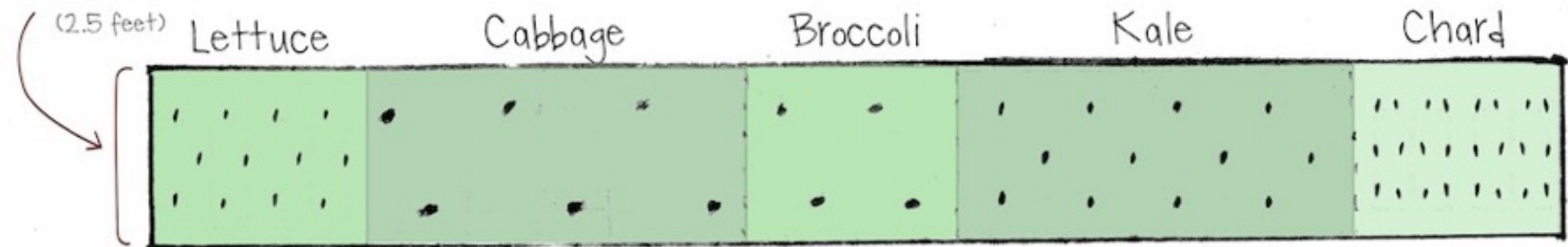




IN-DEPTH SUCCESSION PLANTING

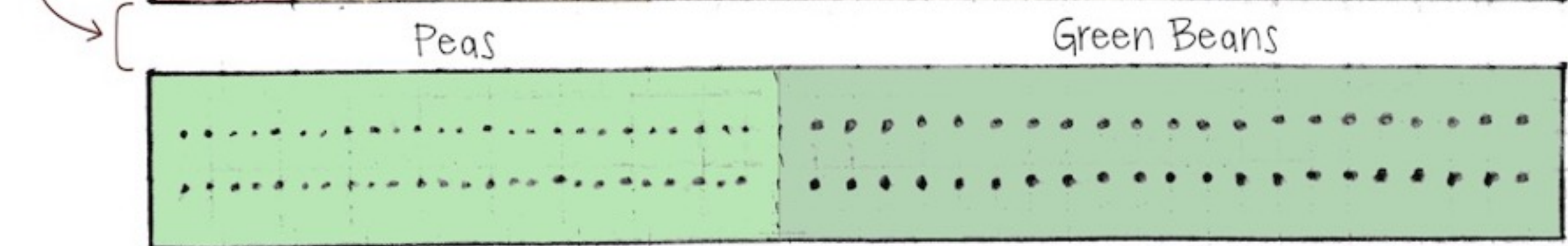
30 Inches

(2.5 feet)



1 Foot

(12 inches)



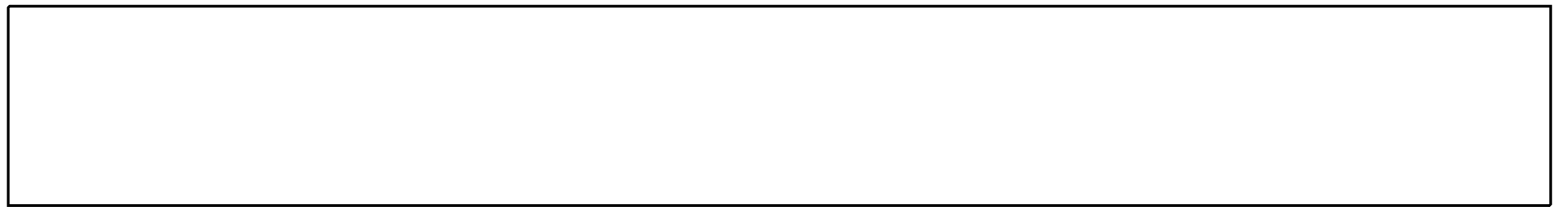
20 Feet

30 Inches
(2.5 feet)

Leaves +
Flowers

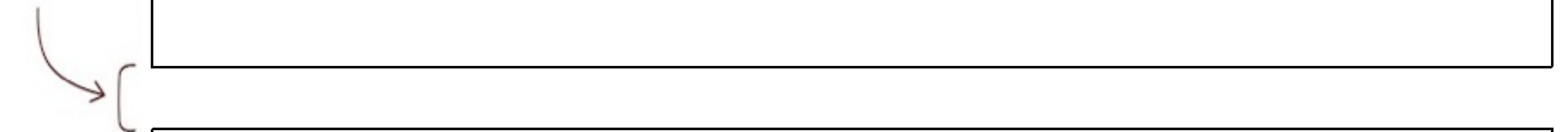


Fruits +
Grains



Roots

1 Foot



Legumes



20 Feet



A close-up photograph of several green leafy vegetables, possibly chard or spinach, with prominent veins and some water droplets on the leaves. A solid black rectangular box is overlaid horizontally across the lower portion of the image, containing the word "HOMEWORK" in white, bold, uppercase letters.

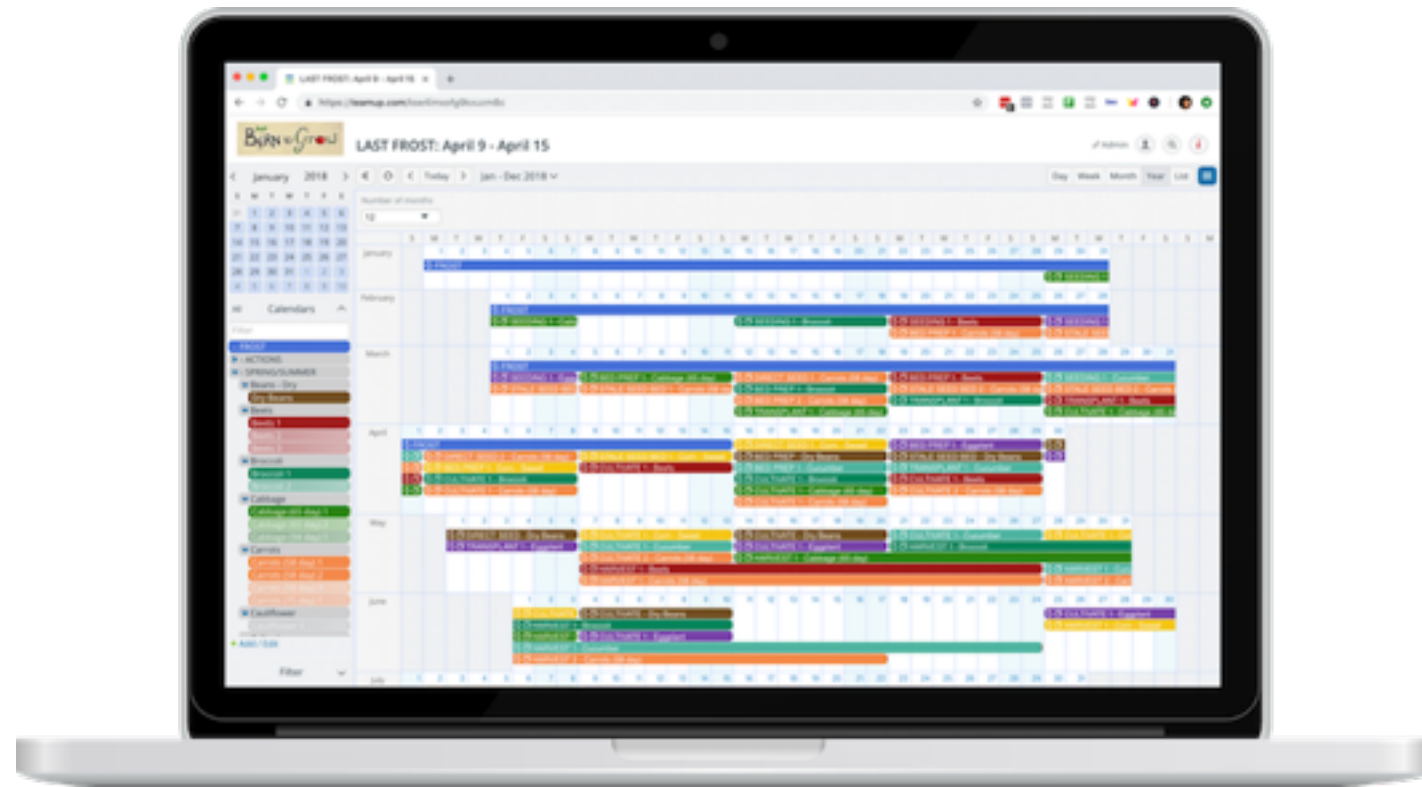
HOMEWORK

HOMWORK

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. Create your succession plantings (advanced)



FREE GIVEAWAY



FREE LIFETIME ACCESS

GIVEAWAY AT THE END OF CLASS

HOME GARDENING COURSE



50% OFF

**SPECIAL
WORKSHOP SALE**