

Edible Community Garden Guide

Tips for Gardening at your Faith Community







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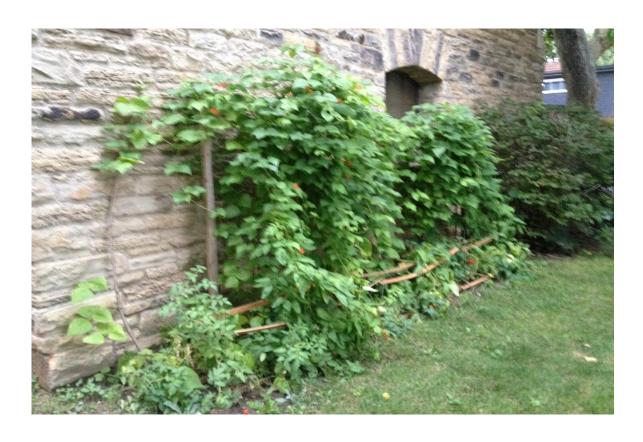


Setting Up a Garden

Good gardens need good bones and can easily be successful by carefully planning what type of garden makes sense; from both a spiritual and practical context

Some criteria are; function, location, soil, budget, time commitment, and size

Take photos of the proposed garden site and map out the garden with a grid drawing



Mapping

Take photos of the proposed garden area, from as many angles as possible

Then begin to sketch the outline of the garden

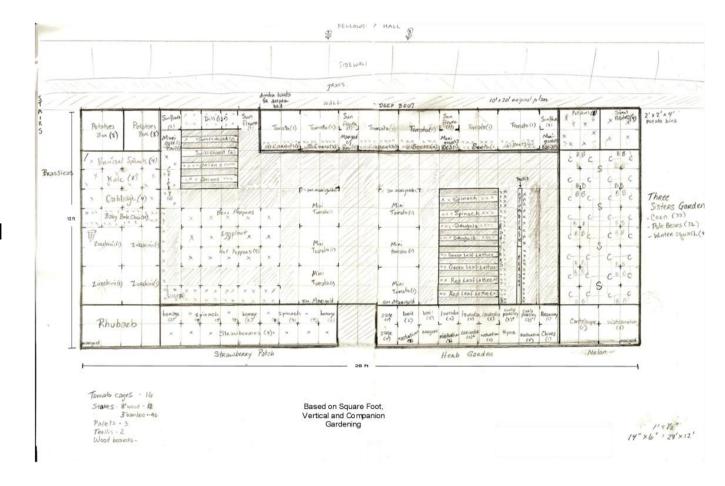


Morningside-High Park Presbyterian Church Garden Grid Sketch

Mapping

After you have done this, draw a plan to scale, using graph paper

Draw in all vertical elements such as fences, buildings, trees; as well as hoses, paving stones and parking access

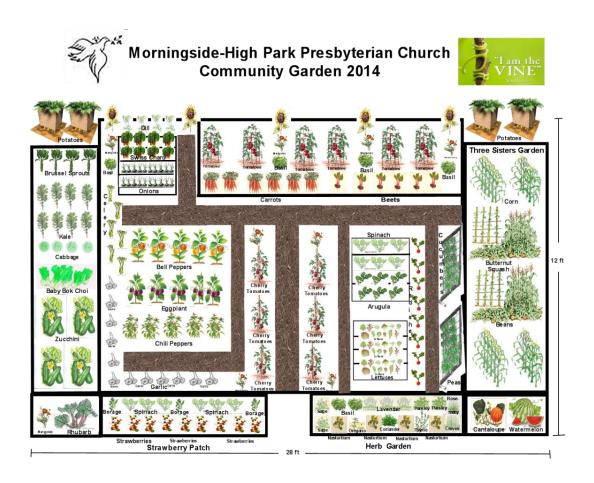


Mapping

Make a list of plants that you would like to grow

Vegetables - Cherry Tomato, Heritage Tomato, Red Pepper, Bright lights Chard, Russian Kale, Pole Beans (3 types), Pole Peas, Zucchini, Cucumber,, Beets, Onions, Chives

Herbs - Genovese Basil, Italian Parsley, Thyme, Mint, Sage, Lemon Verbena, Rosemary



Forming a Volunteer Team

Volunteer Strategy

Start with those who belong to your faith community

Reach out to members, partners, and other groups that lease space

Ask members and community groups to spread the word to other people who may also be interested



Forming a Volunteer Team

- Invite volunteers in person; identify their skill set and tell them why
 you want them on your team
- Invite them to a meeting
- Appoint a project leader to lead the project and a "scribe" to take notes and be in charge of communication
- Show the garden drawing and obtain their feedback; then make revisions to get everyone "on board"



Greening Sacred Spaces community volunteers, in Cambridge, Ontario

Forming a Volunteer Team

Having youth on your team teaches gardening and brings the community together





"The Giving Garden", Islington United, with their youth team at work in their garden July 2014

Planting a Garden



Planting a Garden

Some criteria to consider; depth of planting, drainage, organic matter, brown to green (3- 4 times brown versus green)

Identify plants with markers

Put a sign up with the garden's name on it



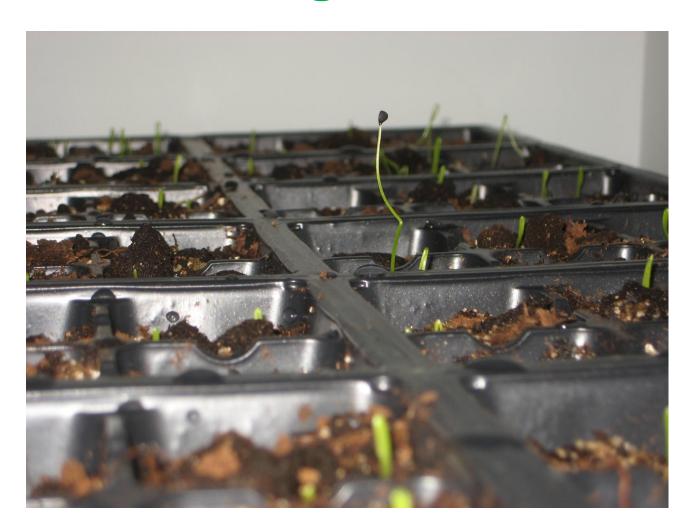
Leave a garden map in a plastic cover at garden entrance



Planting a Garden

Islington
United
Community
Garden

8 day old
Cipollini Red,
Cipollini Yellow
& Walla Walla
Onion
seedlings
planted in
reusable
containers,
by
Islington
United
Green
Team



A successful garden is the result of a dedicated team of community volunteers

Decide who will do the tasks; weeding, watering, harvesting, and pest control

Publish the work plan; put it in a google doc and distribute to the team, also place it at garden

Develop a contingency plan for those who are on vacation

Send out email update every week

2014 Shalom Garden Volunteer Schedule

Name		Day	Phone	Email Info
Meg	W	Tue	416-488-	mwalker@hotmail.com
•			2354	
Saeed	Wa	Thu	647-934-	skanji@sympatico.ca
			0606	
Molly	We	Tue	416-485-	molly@yahoo.ca
			8723	
Sigh	Wa	Thu	647-916-	slipman@gmail.com
			3323	
Marg	Harv	Tue	647-934-	mmctee@rogers.com
			9042	
Ron	Harv	Thu	647-934-	ronmctee@rogers.com
ļ			9042	
Tom	Pest	Tue	416-322-	tgreen@hotmail.com
			4455	
Denise	Proj	Tue	416-889-	denise@dhebert.com
	Lead	Thu	9925	
Haania	Scribe	Tue	416-322-	haania@hotmail.com
			2451	

Water and sunshine = magic ingredients

Besides water and sun, weeding must done on a regular basis and garden pests must be kept at bay

Proper garden tools such as a hoe and garden claw, will help dispose of weeds on weekly basis



Poles and fences
Provide climbing
aids for beans and
peas

Corn provides natural support for beans and squash "3 sisters planting"



Be creative; recycle items around the home; branches, hockey sticks and nylon stockings, which when cut into strips, make great plant ties



Enjoy the abundance of nature's gift

There is a tremendous sense of pride in growing one's own food

A sense of being self sufficient and living off the land



Allow volunteers to take home the harvest

The best part is picking the vegetables and bringing them home to eat

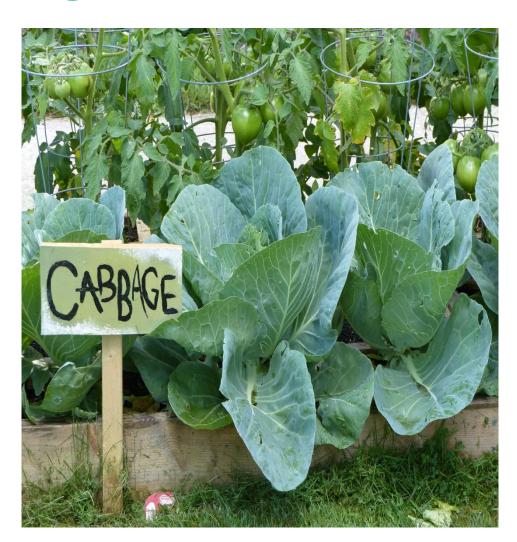
And there is the benefit of having Fresh vegetables; that are full of vitamins, minerals, calcium, iron and carbohydrates



It is important to measure the outcome of the harvest.

A weekly journal will chronicle the successes and failures

Comments and reasons for success or failure, will help the team to grow an even better garden the next year



Freezing: The most common method of preserving vegetables is freezing. All vegetables can be frozen, but root crops are better stored, as they keep better

Storing: Root crops, which include beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and potatoes, can be kept in the garden until mid-November, after the frost. They can be stored on a shelf in a cool basement.

Fermenting: Peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, onions, cabbage and cucumbers are the most common vegetables that can be preserved by fermenting.







Local Gardening Resources

- TD Friend of the Environment Foundation "Taking Root" quarterly newsletter https://secure-fef.td.com/taking-root
- Live Green Toronto http://www.toronto.ca/livegreen/greenlife_getgrowing.htm
- Evergreen Community Greening www.evergreen.ca/en/resources/community-greening/
- TRCA Pollinator Guide and Tree Planting <u>www.trca.on.ca</u>
- Container Gardening <u>www.container-gardening-for-food.com/</u>
- Rooftop Gardening <u>www.greenroofs.com</u>
- Rainbarrel www.rainbarrel.ca
- Urban Harvest <u>www.uharvest.ca</u>
- Seeds of Diversity <u>www.seeds.ca/ev/events.php</u>
- Veseys Seeds <u>www.veseys.com</u>
- Stokes Seeds <u>www.stokeseeds.com</u>



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