## Square Foot Gardening at School

Pablo Vimos - Organic Master Gardener

## Overview



> Growing food at school using a simple gardening method while optimizing available space.

## Take Away

Create a Diverse \& Dynamic Garden

Cultivate Year Round
Garden as Classroom

Curriculum Integration


## Pablo

Agronomy \&
Landscape Ecology
Weekly Garden Workshop

- 2 schools Vancouver
- 1 school Burnaby

Master Gardener

- Embark Learning Garden - SFU



## Garden Beds



## Growing Food on Small Spaces

## Soil



## Wood



Vancouver School District

## Metal



Burnaby School District

## Plastic



Surrey School District

## Selfwatering



Life Space Gardens

## Planting Approach

## Make a Row (drill)

Drop seeds into row

- $\quad 1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ small crops
- $\quad 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ large crops

Row Spacing - 30 cm
Thinning to right distance


Single Row \& Double Row

## SFG

OVER 2 MILLION SOLD


Therevolutionary way to Grour Nore in Less Sipace




## SFG Basics - Garden Bed

- Build a garden bed using wooden boards.
- Fill with garden soil which is weed free and free of stones.
- Divide garden bed into 1 ft by 1 ft squares (or 30 cm by 30 cm ).
- Add a Grid by nailing string across the box.
- Plant each square with a different crop, using close spacing.
- As soon you harvest a square, plant it with a different one.



## SFG Basics - Planting Space

| SMALL PLANT (S) |  | MEDIUM PLANT (M) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arugula <br> Beet (small) <br> Carrot <br> Onion Set <br> Mesclun <br> Parsnip <br> Radish <br> Scallion <br> Turnip (small) | $16$ | Beet (large) <br> Mustard <br> Onion Bulb <br> Pak Choi <br> Pea <br> Spinach <br> Turnip (large) | 9 <br> $\bullet$. <br> . |
| LARGE PLANT (L) |  | EXTRA LARGE PLANT (XL) |  |
| Fava Bean <br> Garlic <br> Kohlrabi * <br> Lettuce <br> Shallots <br> Swiss Chard | $4$ $\square$ | Broccoli * <br> Brussels Sprouts * <br> Cabbage * <br> Cauliflower * <br> Collard * <br> Kale * <br> * seedling |  |



| Vegetable | Good Companion | Bad Companion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bean | Carrots, Corn, Cucumber, <br> Cauliflower, Cabbage, Eggplant, <br> Peas, Potato, Swiss Chard, <br> Marigold, Nasturtium, Oregano | Chive, Onion, Garlic, Leek, <br> Shallots |
| Carrots | Beans, Peas, Leaf Lettuce, <br> Chives, Onions, Leeks, <br> Rosemary, Sage, Tomato, <br> Peppers, Thyme | Dill |
| Peas | Carrots, Turnips, Radishes, <br> Cucumbers, Corn, Beans, Most <br> Vegetables \& Herbs | Onions, Garlic, Shallots, Leeks, <br> Tomato, Potato, Squash |



## SFG Basics - Crop Rotation




## SFG Basics - Station Sowing

- Make shallow holes for seeds, no deeper than a fingernail.
- Drop seeds in holes and cover with soil. For most crops 1-2 seeds are enough, but for carrots and parsnips use 4-5 seeds.
- For very small seeds use a pinch of seeds (mustard).
- Split seedlings when transplanting (onions, beets, peas, corn).
- Water the soil, no the plant.

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## SFG @ SCHOOLS

## Adjustments

- No Grid.
- Use Square Seeding.
- Plant 2-3 sq with same crop.



## Think Squares, No Rows



## Hoop houses

- Excessive Rain /Snow
- Cold Air (night frost)
- Wind


## Garden Year Round



## Curriculum Links



## Curricular Ideas



## Curricular Ideas



- Mathematics - Array, Calculate number of seeds per square and deduce number of seeds for all squares to plant.
- Cycle - Plant life cycle, Water cycle in the soil, CO2 cycle and photosynthesis.
- System - Effects of energy transfer on food production. Greenhouse effect.
- Science - Pollinators, Pollination and seed production, Asexual reproduction.


## Than You!



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