

Rotary District 9350 Food Gardens Webinar

Gardening Methods

AGENDA

- 16:58 Video (Training Video)- Edubit
- 17: 01 Introduction (Doug Batchelor)
- 17:04 Food Garden Establishment: - Ben Getz (Urban Harvest Edible Gardens)
- 17:24 Questions
- 17:29 Food Forest Gardens with a Permaculture:- Barry Smorenburg (Living Arts Permaculture)
- 17:39 Questions
- 17:42 Hydroponics/Aquaponics:- Andre Raath (Rotary)
- 17:48 Shadenets/Portable tunnels:- Bevan Thomas (Cape Bisosphere)
- 17:56 Questions
- 18:00 Closure Geraldine

EDUBYTE



Cape Winelands
BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Health and Nutrition

Microbial Mix

Soil nutrient and pest control



URBAN HARVEST
EDIBLE GARDENS

Food Garden Establishment 101:

A presentation for The District Food Garden Committee

Since 2006 we have designed, installed and managed **over 430 Food gardens around Cape Town, and beyond.**

- Community Projects
 - Schools
 - Old Age Homes
 - Creches
 - Hospices
 - CBOs
- Home Gardens
- Hotels/Restaurants
- Corporate Office Gardens



Projects provide:

- Fresh Food
- Jobs
- Green Calm Spaces
- Education / Skills
- Ecological Beauty
- Positive attention
- Community Inspiration
- etc

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Choosing the right position is NB!

1. SUN SUN SUN
2. Access to water
3. Level Site & Beds
4. Shelter from Wind
5. Easy Accessibility
6. Within eye shot
7. Identify potential Issues
8. Animals / People (potential risks?)
9. Established Trees (roots/leaves/shade)
10. Drainage issues/flooding

Design - Key Principles



Design to scale on paper first!

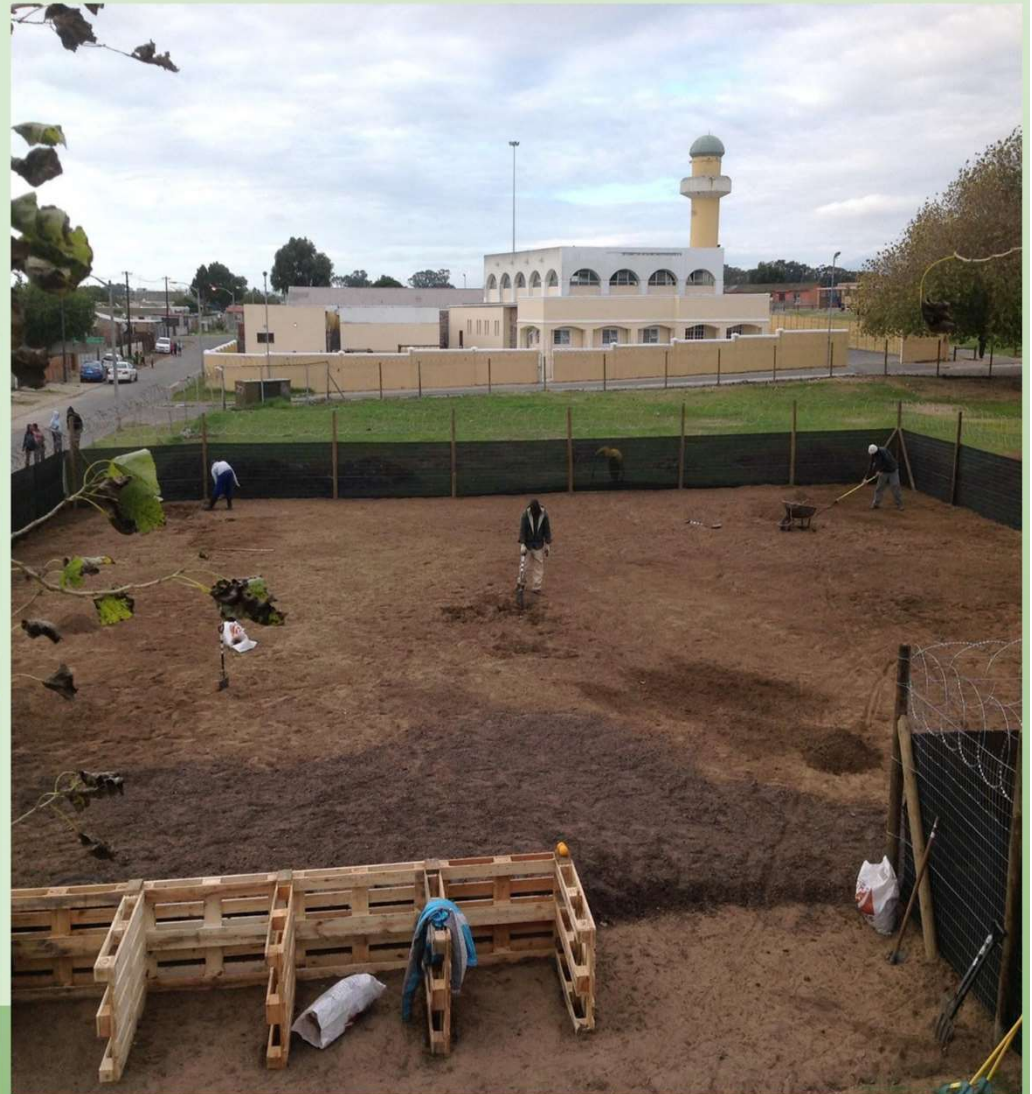


- **Raised Beds** should be 1 - 1.2m wide
- **Pathways** should be 0.5 - 0.7m
- indigenous windbreak **hedges** are important

Garden
Installation:
Step By Step



1 - Clear & Level Site



2 - Outline / Mark-Out Design:



3 - Build, Place & Level Beds



4 - Install Irrigation:



5 - Fill Beds:

Potting Soil

+

Compost

+

Soil Conditioners:

- E.g bonemeal
- Chicken manure



6 - MULCHING Beds and Pathways



7 Making Nests & Planting

PLANTING

Requires Careful
Planning



COMMUNITY PREFERENCE - COMPILE
A LIST OF WHAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO PLANT

SEASONALITY - IDENTIFY WHAT IS
SEASONALLY APPROPRIATE - BASED ON YOUR
SPECIFIC LOCATION

COMPANION PLANTING

GROW A MIX OF CROPS IN EACH BED AND
THROUGHOUT THE GARDEN:





HARVEST

Of











FOR BEST RESULTS - REGULAR MAINTENANCE REQUIRED

- GARDEN CHAMPION!!!!
- WATERING
- REDEFINING MULCH NESTS
- FEEDING - LIQUID MANURE
- WEEDING
- PEST MANAGEMENT
- PRUNING
- HARVESTING



THANK YOU
&
HAPPY GARDENING



URBAN HARVEST
EDIBLE GARDENS

Questions



Regenerative landscape and habitat by design

Food Forest in the Dry Mediterranean

3-4 Year implementation. Low infrastructure cost. School food and ecology project spread over 4 years



BARRY SMORENBURG



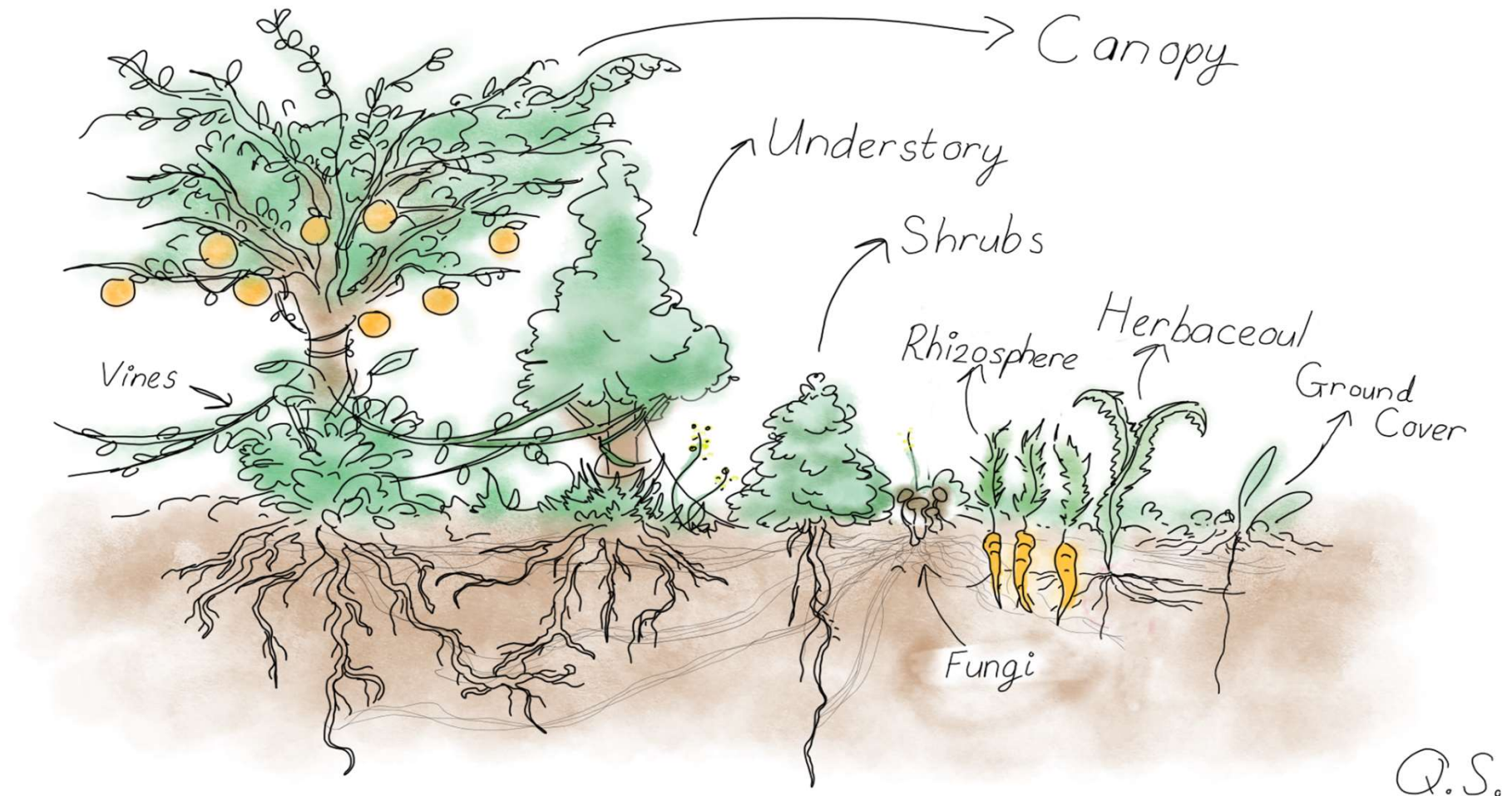
A food forest is a forest of food.

The aim of this gardening and land management system is to mimic a forest ecosystem with companion planting of edible trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals grown in a succession of layers.

Larger fruit, nut and support trees are usually the canopy, while below is the understory of fruit trees, shrubs and edible ground plantings.

Beneficial plants, are included to attract insects for natural pest management and pollination, as soil amenders providing nitrogen and mulch. Working together, the plants form a forest garden ecosystem that functions long-term to increase water retention and infiltration, protect the soils, establish windbreaks, increase soil fertility, expand wildlife habitat, and provide food, building and craft materials, and medicines.

The layers of a forest.



Food forest design

Forests grow on fallen forests

Soil is an animal which is all mouth

Fungi are the teeth that eat the wood to feed the soil

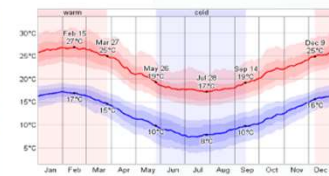
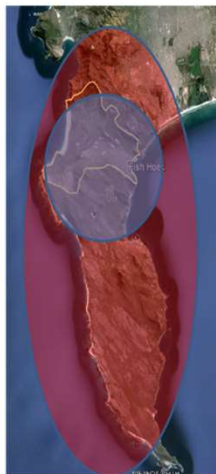
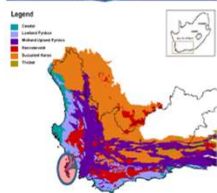
Geoff Lawton

Climate and micro-climate : Where you are informs what you can do.

Living Art Farm, Forest Avenue, Grabouw

Sector Diagram

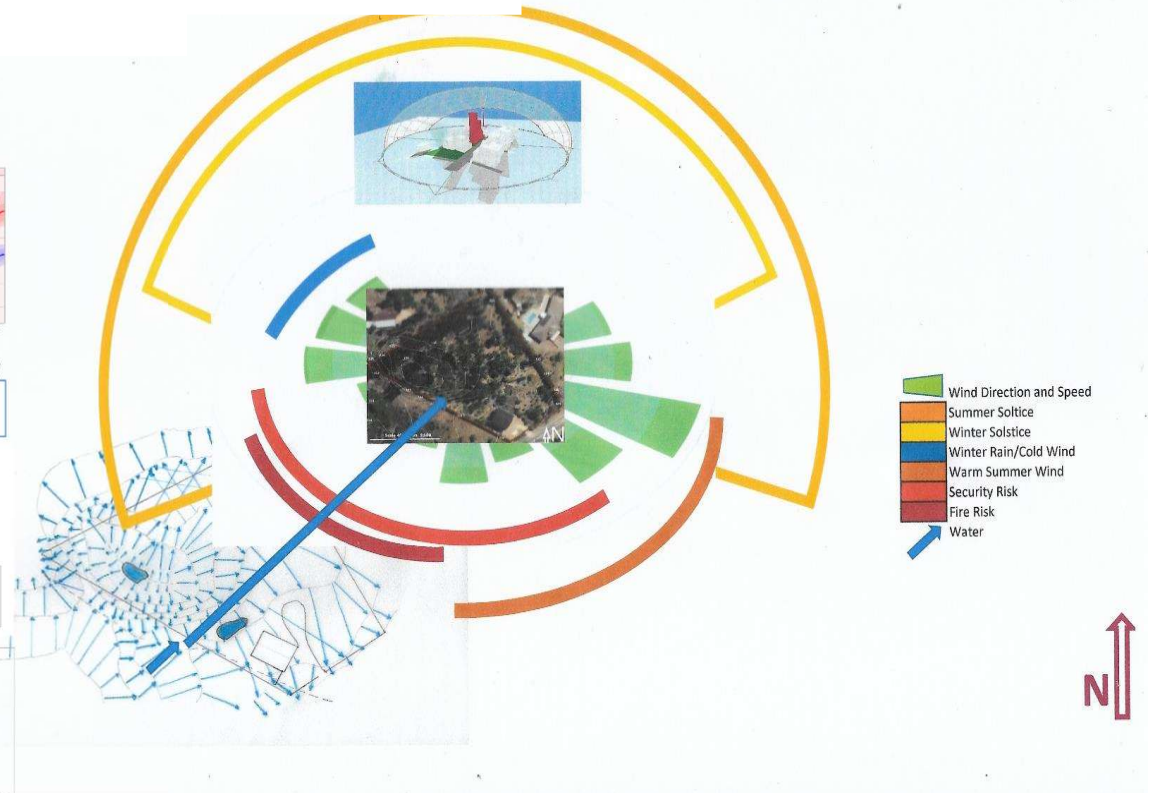
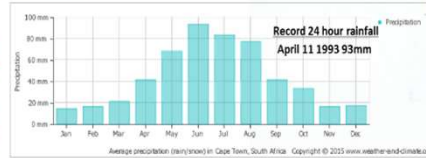
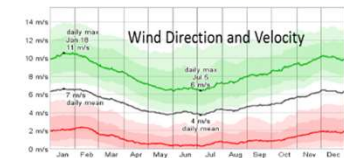
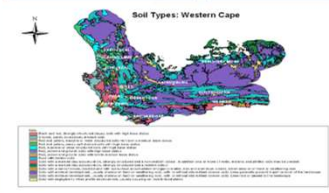
Bio region: Noordhoek Valley



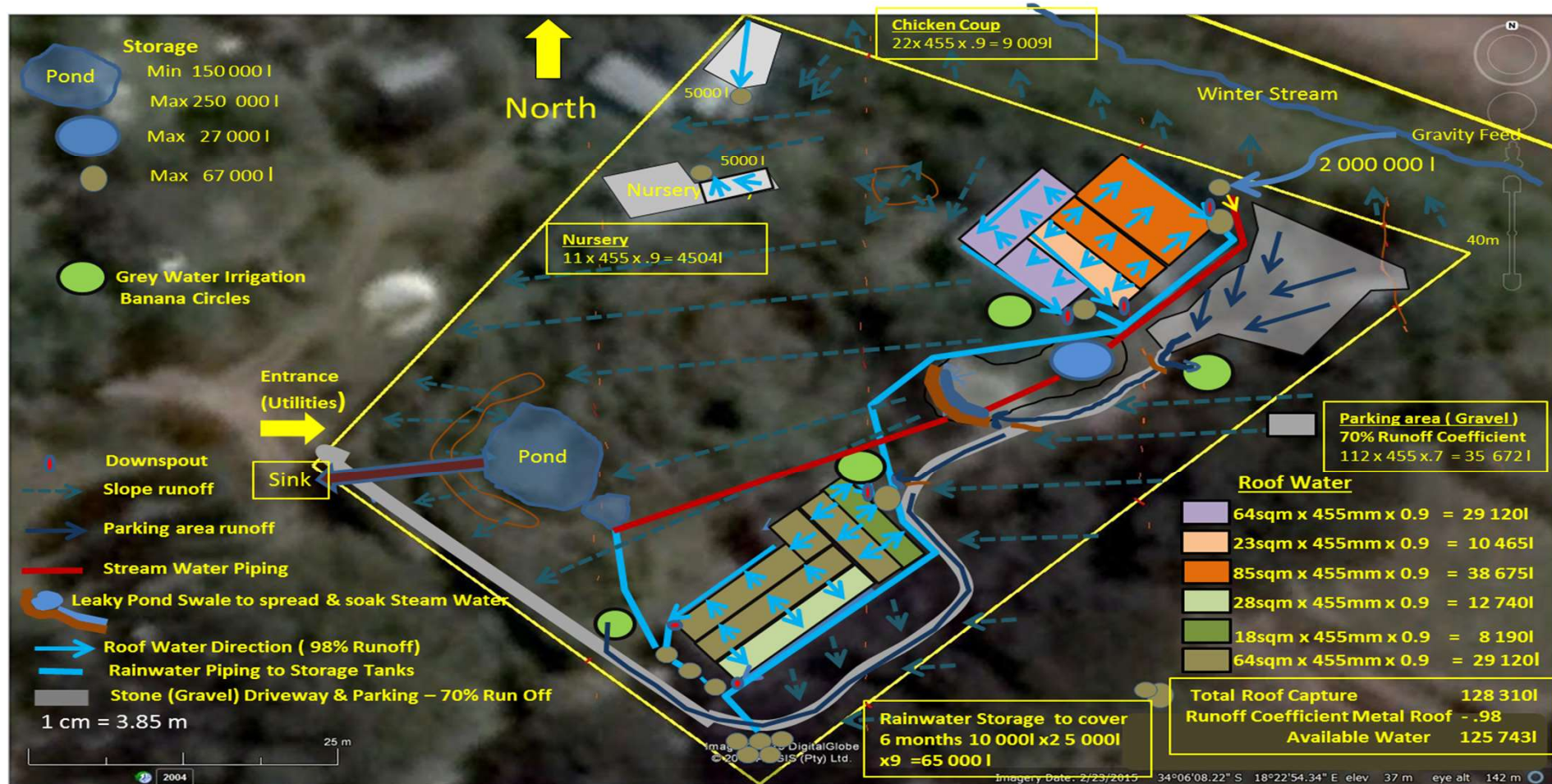
First and Last Frost Date 30 June 30 July

Record High
3 March 2015 42.2 Deg C

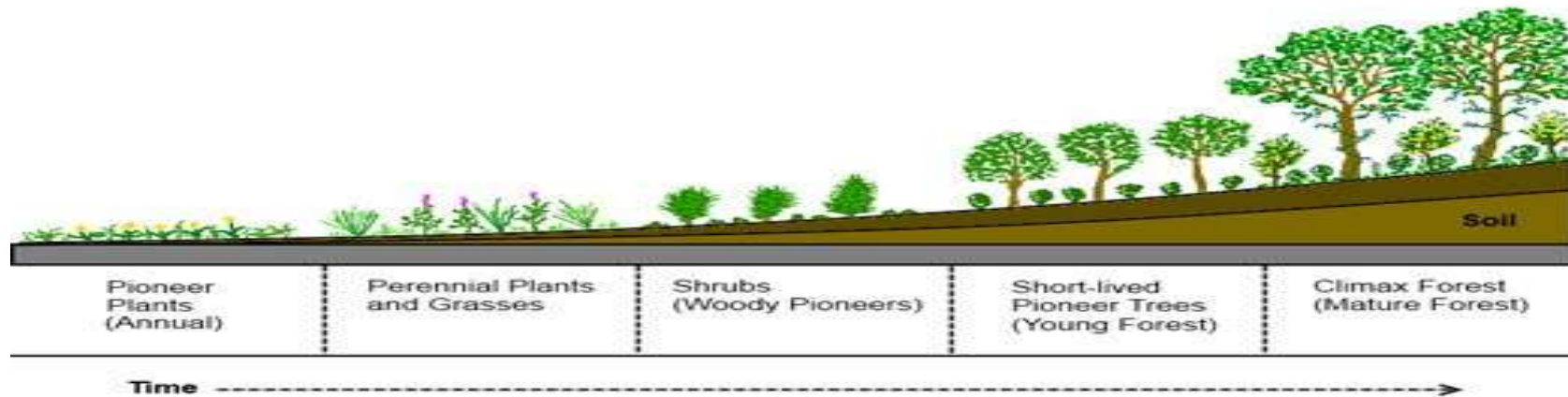
Record Low
-2.2 Deg C



Water, access, structures - The lay of the land.



Stages of forest succession



Accelerating forest succession

Stacking event in space and time to speed up succession

Forest Mass at Initiation (0-1 years):

- 90% Support Species
- 10% Productive Species

35
0

Ideal Number of Support Species per 1000 m2:

- Ground Cover
- Short Term
- Medium Term
- Long Term

Broadcast seed and seedlings

1000

100

Forest Mass at Climax (10+ years):

- 10% Support Species
- 90% Productive Species

35
0

Final number of Support Species per 1000 m2:

- Ground Cover
- Short Term
- Medium Term (75% productive)
- Long Term

100

10

Ground preparation and raising levels of organic matter

Compacted soil

Light disturbance would be beneficial. Keyline plowing on contour or broad fork loosening followed by a sowing of deep-rooted cover crop. Daikon radish.

Incorporate any available organic matter to the site

Logs, branches, wood chippings, straw, seaweed, leaf litter, manure.

Rough compost

Berkley method (18 Days)

Worm castings and aerated tea



Beneficial Fungi

Inoculate logs with Mycorrhizae Fungi

Rhizobia Inoculants

Inoculate legume ground cover seeds with appropriate Rhizobia bacteria



Chop and drop

When rainfall exceeds evaporation. Prune, coppice and pollard support nitrogen fixers. These cuttings remain on the ground as mulch.



Support species

- Grow vigorously
- Withstand the elements
- Grow in degraded soils
- Generate soil fertility
- Stabilize soil erosion
- Coppice/Pollard when pruned
- Accumulate biomass and mulch
- Retain moisture in the soil
- Roots help in de-compact soil
- Regulate sun and wind exposure
- Harvest nutrients from the air (Nitrogen Fixation)
- Mine nutrients from deep under the ground
- Attract and feed beneficial insect pollinators

Ground cover species

Annuals. Inoculated seeds are heavily sown at the start of rainfall to carpet the ground as living mulch.

Beans, Peas, Cowpeas, Sorghum, Vetch, Clover, Comfrey, Lupin, Fenugreek

Short and medium term species

Trees you organized into short and medium-term groups are mostly sacrificial, intended to serve their purpose and then become mulch for the surrounding trees.

Acacia, Crotalaria, Sutherlandia, Keurboom, Honey Bush, Rooibos, Sand Olive

Long term species

Long term species are support trees that are planted with the intention of living indefinitely with the forest due to their beneficial functions, products and yields.

Monkey Thorn, African Black Wattle, Boer Bean, Sea Buckthorn, Carob



Production Species : Food forest covers 70% of the total area (1500 trees)

Final Drawing

Indigenous forest

Wind break and bird sanctuary. Net & pan linked trees: Stone Pine, Keurboom, Acacia, Cape Ash, White Stink Wood, Assegai Trees, Disa Flowers, Fynbos, Proteas

Pollarded and coppiced trees

Material & seasonal wind break: Black Wattle.

Fire Break.

Cleared. Fire resistant vygie ground cover.
Border: Dense, very thorny Kei Apple hedge for security

Over winter long crop vegetable garden 9

Dwarf mixed deciduous fruit trees. Southern edge planted with willows shading pond. 8

Chicken coup, run, compost worm bins, compost bins

Zone 1

Water tanks, grey water filtering and irrigation.
Plant and seedling glass house shaded on the western side with fig tree and grape vine.
Intensive kitchen greens, herb and medicinal plant garden

Keyline legume and wild flower field 10

Forage and mulching material. Clover, Vetch, Alfalfa, peas
Edge to indigenous forest. Blackberry and Cape Gooseberry

Dry Orchard 1

Olive, Pomegranate, Quince, Persimmon, Carob.
Acacia to serve as mulch

Deciduous Orchard 2

Mixed Apple, Pear and Plum. Wild Strawberry and Clover ground cover, Wild Garlic.

Fenced chicken tractor field 3

Forage and compost material. Oat Hay, Sorghum, Buchwheat and Black Oats.

Duck pond 4

Access to main vegetable garden
Surrounded by reeds

Wind break- Exit pond

Cape Ash, Keurboom, Oak, Elderberry, Waterberry, Water Pear.

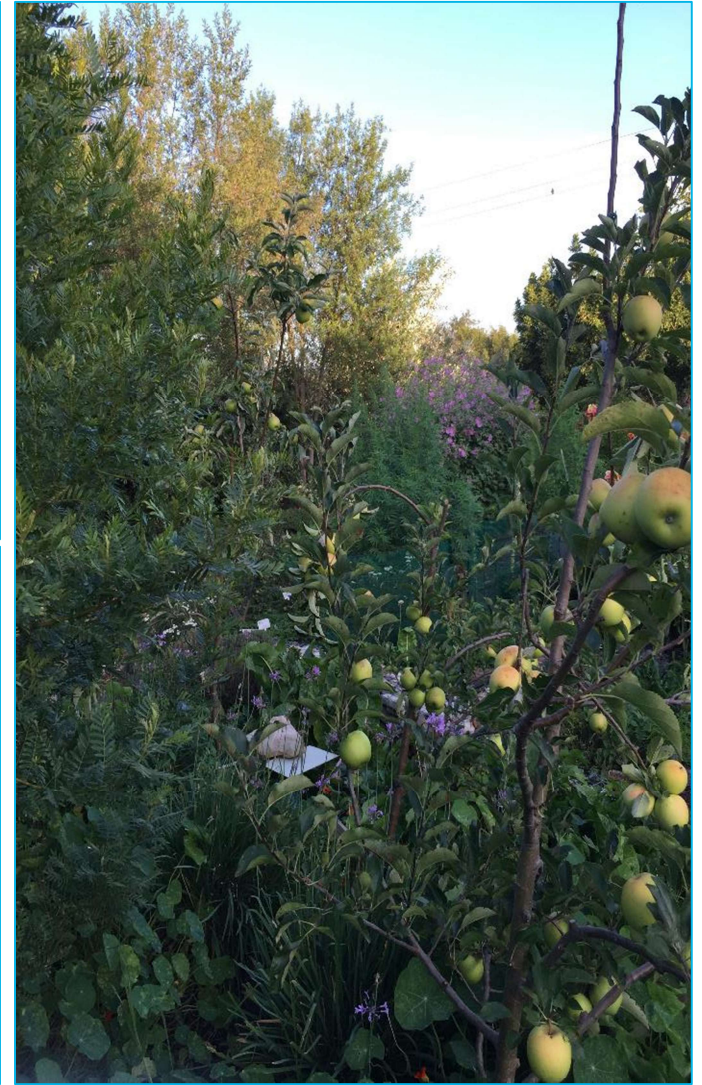
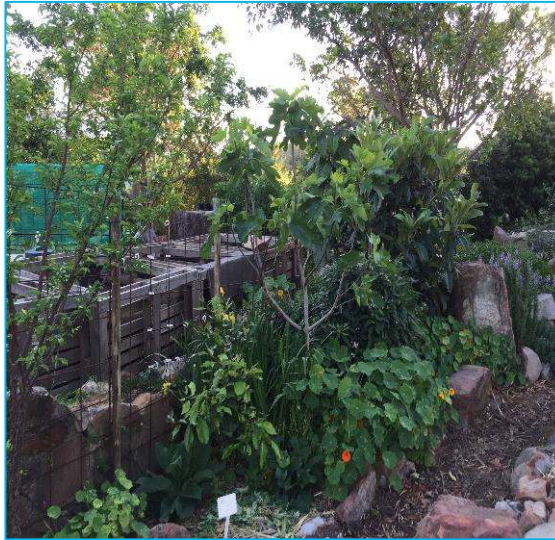
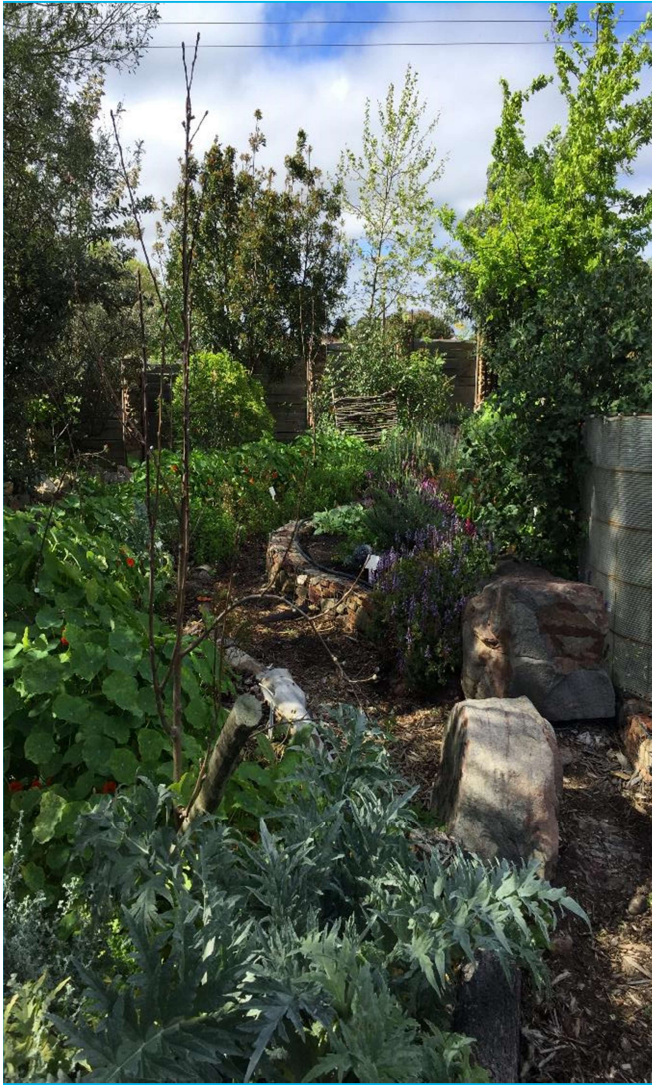
Main Seasonal Vegetable Garden 5

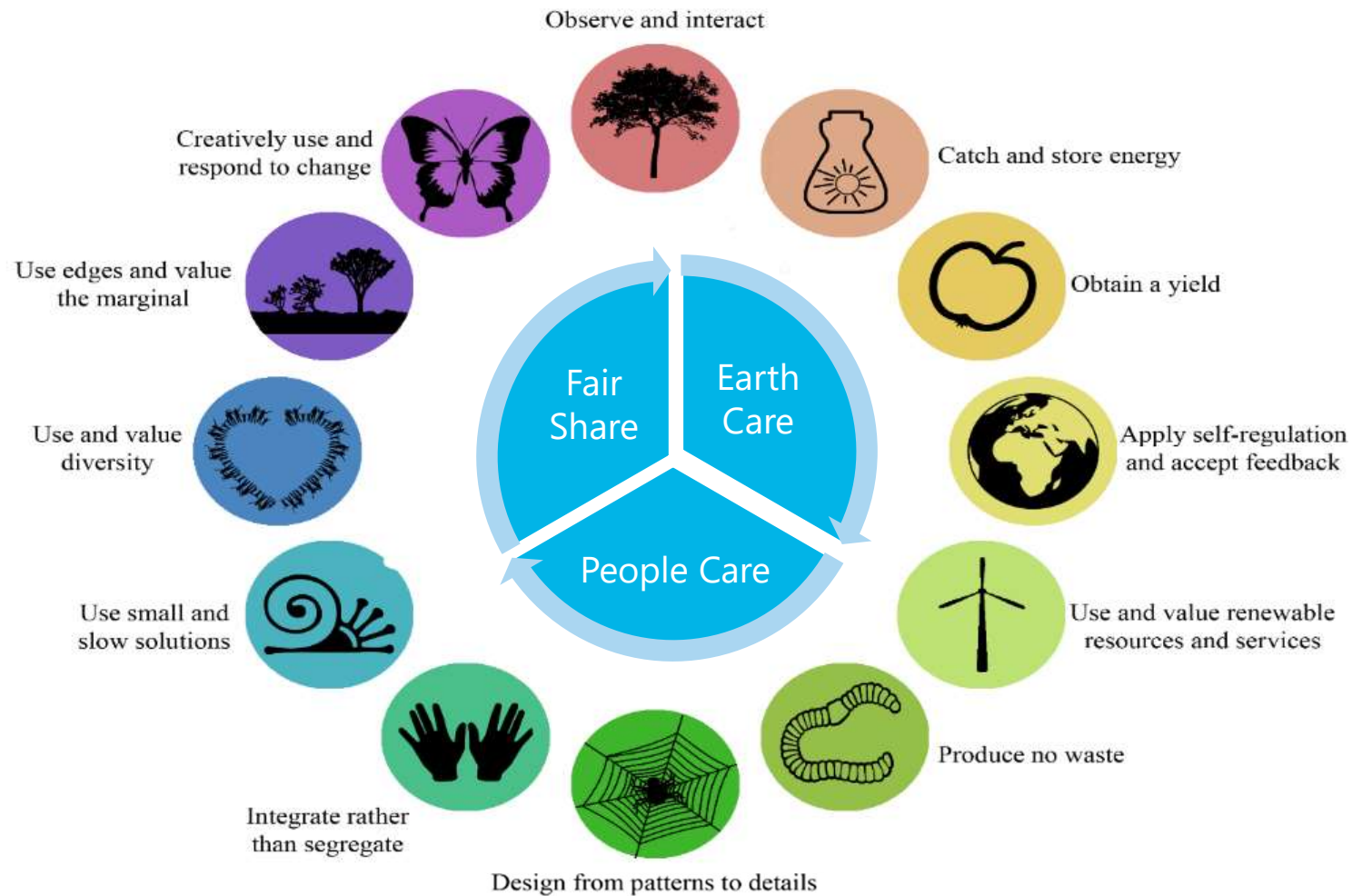
Dwarf Apple trees 6

Lavender border on northern side

Citrus Trees 7









Hydroponics vs. Aquaponics: The Pros And Cons of Two Soil less Farming Methods

Hydroponics

The plants are grown directly in a water-based solution containing all the essential nutrients required by them.

Labor and the use of use of herbicides, reduced.

Controlled environment that protects from most of the air-borne pests.

Uses only 20 percent of the water required for traditional cultivation.

Can use artificial lighting indoors

Not suitable for root vegetables like potatoes, onions etc.



Aquaponics

Aquaponics evolved as an effective solution for the recycling of the waste generated in aquaculture.

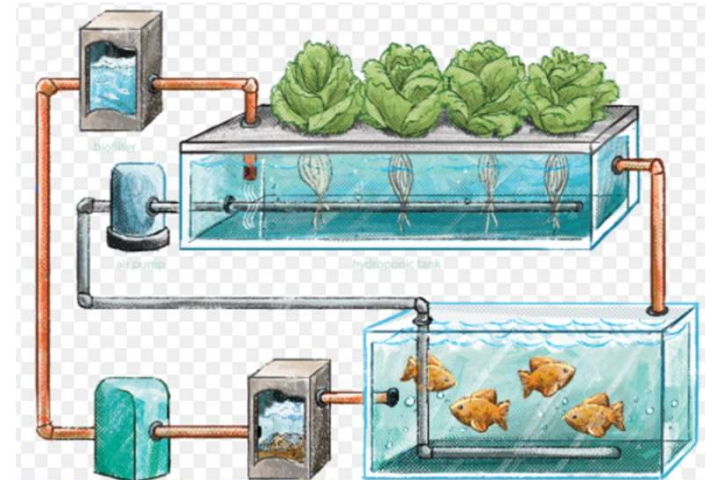
Based on the wetland ecosystem in which plants and animals support each other

Waste produced in the aquaculture of fish, prawns or clams is used as fertilizer for plants grown hydroponically.

The resulting clean water is then recirculated into the aquaculture tank.

Main input is fish food and electricity

The water requirement of aquaponics is about 2 percent of that of traditional cultivation.



Hydroponics vs Aquaponics

- Advantages and disadvantages:
 - Both methods maximize space and reduce water consumption.
 - Risk of loss in case of mechanical/electrical failure of pumps
 - Not suitable for root vegetables
- Hydroponics:
 - Hydroponic solutions causes large amounts of waste water. Promotes algal growth in streams.
 - No solid growing media needed for hydroponics.
 - Hydroponic units can be set up quickly and start running without any gestation period.
 - An outbreak of pests or infections in hydroponically grown crops can be quickly controlled by spraying the crops with appropriate pesticides or fungicides.
 - Any nutritional deficiencies spotted in a crop can be rectified by adding the required fertilizer into the growing media.
- Aquaponics:
 - Aquaponic systems require a maturation period to become functional. The establishment of bacterial colonies for the effective breakdown of the fish waste is an indispensable part of aquaponics. It can take 3-6 months.
 - Aquaponic systems are more fragile. Many interdependent systems make pest control more complicated
 - Aquaponics is a closed system. Solid waste is recycled with worm farms and compost heaps.

Shadecloth, Moveable frames, what is it and why use it?

In combination with a Plastic Greenhouse Tunnel what can be
Achieved

Nylon Netting

Was mainly used in the nursery industry. Creating conditions for more uniformed production and hardening off plants before going out to the retail market.

Today, our landscapes are being netted to supply perfect produce to the export market.

For it protects against loss from

- Sunburn
- Wind
- Frost
- Hail
- Birds

What is out there

Different types, 20 %,30, 40, 60, 80. Which indicates how much shade it will create.

Available in different lengths depending on needs.

Commonly available in 50m rolls.

Various colours, mostly no difference in function. Specialized shade cloth is available for specific plants.

In the Western Cape conditions are near perfect for all round for vegetable production, however just that little extra shelter improves crop yield.

Improves
immediate
micro climate
&
environmental
conditions.

Reducing temperatures

Sunlight intensity on plants.

Reducing water evaporation.

Allows airflow.

Can improve pest and weed control.

Windbreaks

Reducing stress on plants

All sorts of
structures
can be built

- Easy to manipulate
- Does not damage easily when handling
- Easy to repair
- Caution taken in design where heavy snow and hail. Can collapse structure.



Questions

D9350 Website

[Home Page | Rotary District 9350 \(rotary9350.co.za\)](http://rotary9350.co.za)

Closure

Geraldine Nicol