

Welcome,

You are joining our ancestors in the ancient African tradition of growing food. These memories pulse through your veins an lives vibrantly in your DNA.

Remember...living in the South we went to our back AND our front yards before stepping into anyone's ole grocery store. Our ancestors have called on you to do the same. You, your family and all of your descendants will forever be changed. The knowledge and culture of agriculture has returned to your family line never again to be tainted by slavery and oppression. Joir us in calling out to our ancestors that contributed to our self-sufficiency throug food.

Fannie Lou Hamer Booker T Washington George Washington Carver Frederick McKinley Jones Robert Lloyd Smith Henry Blair

And all of our grandmamas, their mamas and their mamas too, who aren't mentioned in the history books.

Now we're ready to start growing this food sharing recipes and bartering veggies with our neighbors and family. Ayyyyyyyy!!!

Why A Home Garden?

Because you can grow fresh food to eat.

Because
putting
your hands
in the
earth is
therapeutic

Because you want to cultivate patience.

To control the pesticides that go onto the food you eat.

Because you want to watch something grow.

Because
you want
to be
more in
touch
with
nature.

Because you want to do something different.

always
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be a
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Because you want to honor your ancestors by continuing their work.

Because you want your children to learn how to grow their own food.

Because

you have



Organia Natural, Child & Pet Safe

1 LOVE, SUN & WATER

Your plants & all organisms living in and around your garden will benefit from these three things abundantly. Be sure to apply southern hospitality in your yard - SPEAK when you see them (they'll give you oxygen in return). OFFER a cool drink of WATER in this heat (before the sun rises & after the sun starts going down) & WEED your garden for good vibes!

PEST CONTROL

Crawling pests eating on your plants? SPRINKLE the Diatomaceous Earth (DE) in your garden kit on plants for non-toxic & natural alternative to cancer-causing Sevin Dust and toxic commercial sprays

OR MAKE YOUR OWN toxic free, cheap pesticides at home. (RECIPES ON BACK)

3 SOIL HEALTH

Healthy soil = healthy, plants, deters pests and if you touch it without gloves on, scientists proved this soil manicure produces a relaxing hormone in your body. BE MINDFUL though - do a soil test first. If you have contaminants, WEAR GLOVES & clean that soil ASAP. Plant some sunflowers, mustard greens or Indian Grass to clean toxins from soil (aka Phytoremediation).

ATTRACT POLLINATORS

Plant native flowers and flowering plants that bring the bees, butterflies, and other pollinators! Did you know? 75% of all food crops grown in the USA depend on pollinators (insects, reptiles, birds and some mammals.) Honeysuckle, sunflowers, coneflowers, cosmos/hyssop asters, black-eyed susan, yarrow, milkweed, rosemary and all!

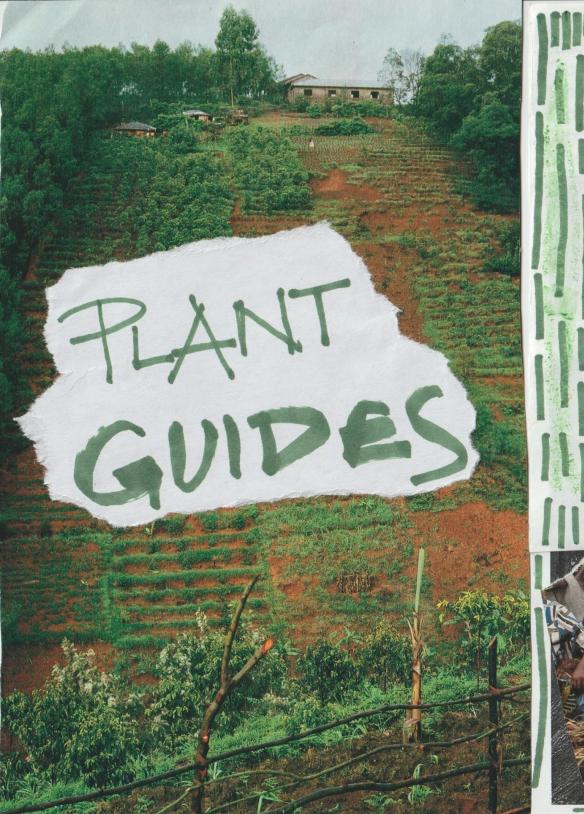
USE WHAT YOU HAVE

Don't trash those water/soda bottles - paint them .cut the belly or top off, punch holes add soil +seeds and run string through them to use as hanging planters! Poke holes in the bottle cap and use as a spray bottle. Use the rocks you find in the soil to create natural harriers for plant sections.

6 PLANT ENOUGH TO SHARE

Sharing is caring. Plant enough to share with nature (birds, squirrels and insects WILL get their share one way or another) AND plant enough to share with family/friends.

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Pole Beans

Pole beans are part of the legume family of plants and grow well in the summer.

Plant or transplant outside

April 12-29 (2 weeks after frost)

Space pole bean seeds 12 inches apart Water: Keep soil well watered

Planting: Pole beans need a pole or trellis Seedlingings emerge in 10-14 days depending on the soil and weather conditions.

Mulch to keep plants weed free, do not handle or work plant when leaves are wet. Beans are companion plants, planting vines like squash can help keep weeds down.

Harvest seeds when pods are firm and crisp with undeveloped or small seeds.





Tomatoes are a summer vegetable, there are different types of tomato plant

Plant or transplant outside

April 12-29 (2 weeks after frost)

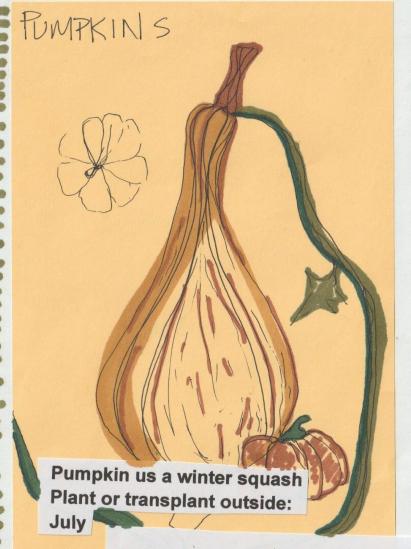
Light: Full Sun

Planting: Plant in Early Spring or Late summer, plant approx 2 to 3 ft apart Tomatoes will need a trellis or cage to support them, no matter what variety you decide to grow. Mix in aged compost or high quality garden soil.

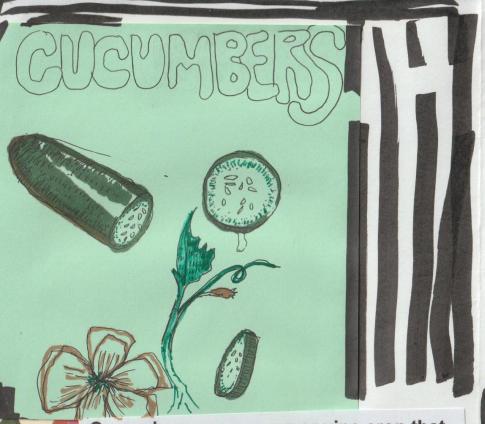
Soil: pH 6.2-6.8 they need a constant supply of plant nutrients, to avoid "blossom end rot", make sure the soil has enough calcium.

Cover ground with light mulch or straw to minimize weeds and pests.





Plant in FULL SUN to light shade
Plant with plenty of space around, about
50 to 100 square feet per hill.
Pumpkins are big and eat quite a lot, they
prefer very rich soil that is well-drained
and not too soggy. Mix lots of compost
and aged manure into the planting site
before you sow seeds or transplant.



Cucumbers are a summer vine crop that are delicious and hydrating.

PLANT: April 12-29 (2 weeks after frost)

Spacing - Cucumbers need to be trellised and can be spaced 4ft-6ft apart.

Sow the seed directly into the soil, 6-8 days to germinate.

Average of 60 days to harvest FULL SUN

Water Daily (till ground is fully soaked)

Soil - Alkaline 6.8 or higher

Food - Cucumbers are heavy feeders (compost/compost tea/full rotted manure)

Basil

Basil is a woody, warm weather herb.

Plant or transplant outside June/July

Transplant (do not grow directly in the ground)

Plant 12-18 inches apart

6-8 Hours of FULL Sun (Afternoon Shade)

Water daily (till ground is fully soaked)

Soil - Alkaline 6-7

Basil grows to be 6-8 inches tall.

Prune the topmost leaves to promote side

shoots and an overall taller plant.



Collard Greens are a Southern Staple and a Cool Weather Vegetable (They can also be grown in the spring as well)

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Planting: Spring 3-4 weeks before the last frost or in late summer, plant 6 to 8 weeks toward before the first frost fall and winter harvest.

Plant: 18-24 inches apart

Light: FULL SUN

Soil: Well drained, with a pH of 6.5 to 6.8 Mulch to keep moisture in and weeds from

growing

To enrich soil by mixing several inches of

compost or rich organic matter

Harvest leaves when they are up to 10 inches long, dark green and still young.





hollow when you knock on them



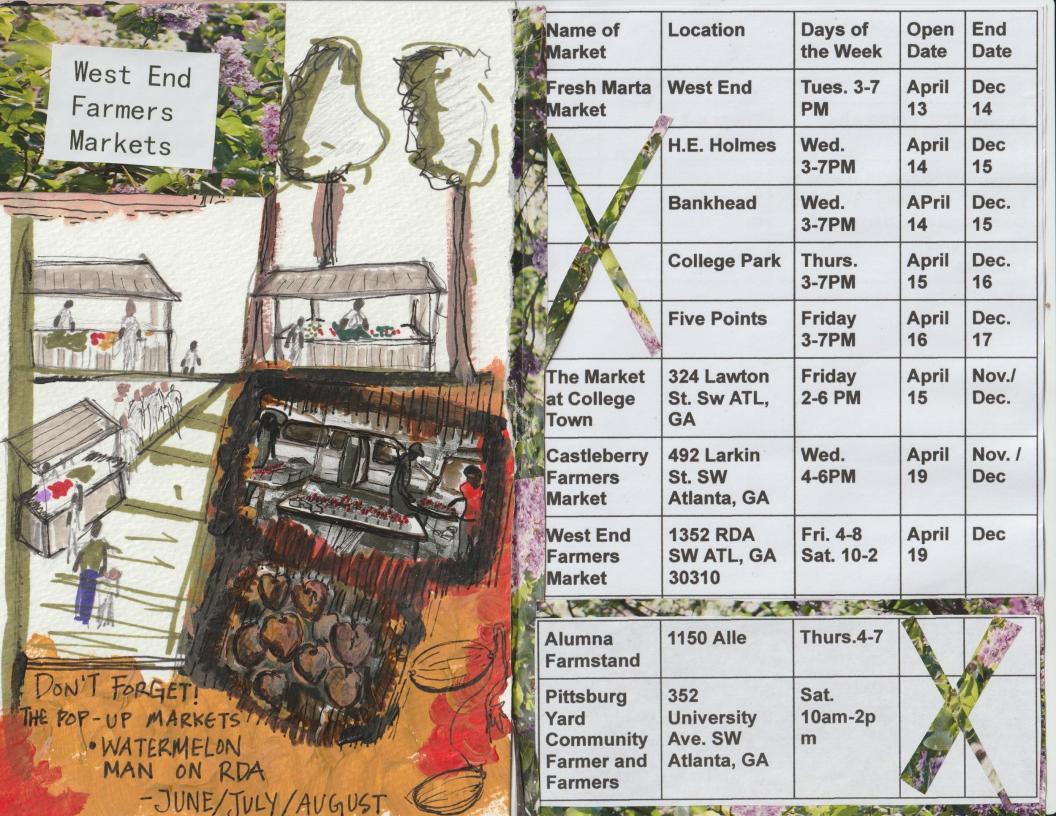










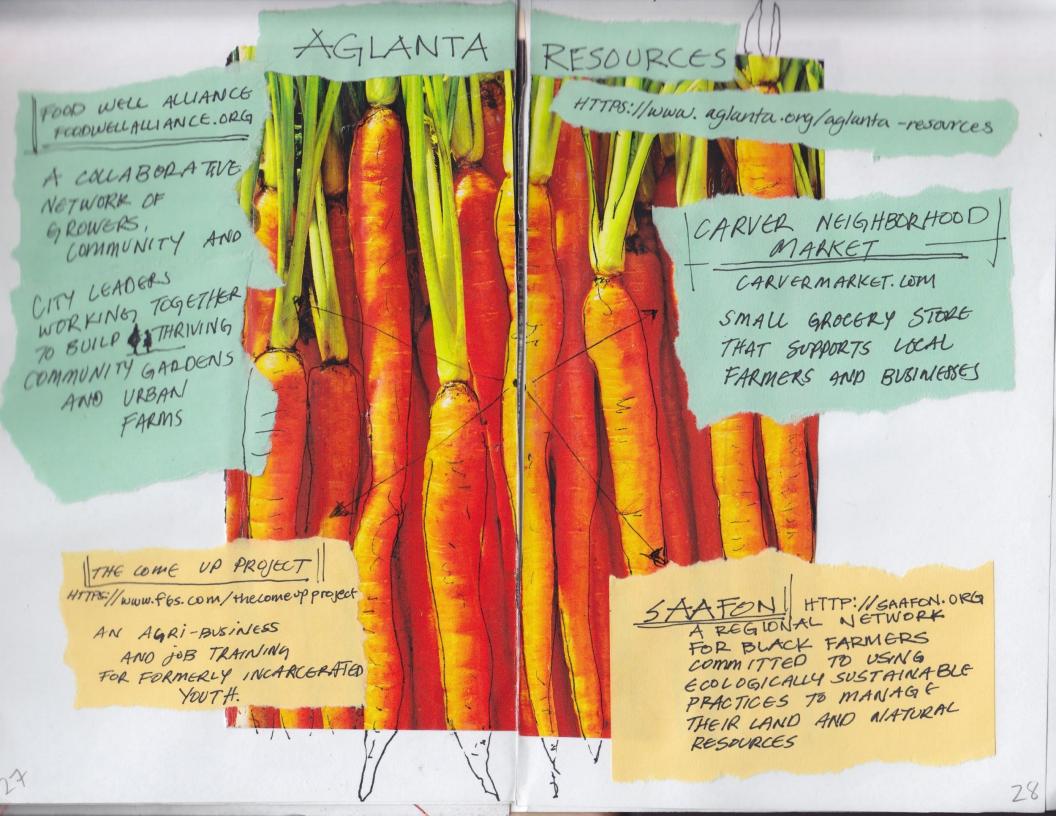




The AgLanta website is your digital food hub for all things urban agriculture from the City of Atlanta's One Atlanta Office and Department of City Planning. AgLanta.org serves as a portal to learn, share, and celebrate ways we can collectively cultivate the urban ag community in Atlanta. Keep going and growing! #AgLanta

https://www.aglanta.org/aglanta-resources





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URBAN FARM
IN COLLEGE PARK

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ATLANTA
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EVERYONE
DESERVES
ACCESS TO AIGH
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QUALITY PRODUCE.

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