

Schedule and To Do

WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Day	To Do:
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday/Sunday	

This week:

Preparation

- Continue working on your project. Continue community engagement. Maintain garden to as premium condition as possible.

Maintenance

- Weeding bed #2 and food bank/dye beds
- Fertilize nightshades (tomatoes, eggplant, peppers) and brassicas
- Mowing outside of beds - do not let any grasses go to seed next to the garden!
- Pruning - tomatoes
- Sow a fall crop of beets in an area that's finished
- Harvesting - brassicas, beans tomatoes, peppers, cucurbits, berries, herbs.



Intern Syllabus: Week 11

What's cultivating?

- Harvesting
- Weeding, maintenance, and preparing
- Community Engagement Coordination

In the Community

Community Action Mentorship

Public Media

- Write a facebook post on COFGA's facebook about your progress thus far!

Community Action

- Food bank and gleaning:
 - Stop by the farmer's market at 5:30 before closing and glean, then bring to food bank.
- Visit a final farm if you haven't already!

Mentorship

Check in with the following advisors:

- Set up a time to meet Alice Eliot (master gardener): aelliott@colby.edu - invite her to the garden
- Check in with Joe Jacques: jjacques@colby.edu - invite him to meet you at the garden



In the Spotlight

Planting and Thinning Beets

Beet Spacing and Germination:

Beets should be planted in the spacing as directed on packet; usually an inch or two apart. Beet seeds are not a circle: they have many pointy edges that make it circular, but pointy. Each of these points are an individual “germ” it is a poly-germ seed. That means, within one seed, there are several plants that will grow. Therefore, it is necessary to return to many plants, especially beets, to thin what you sow. Traditional beets usually produce about 8 seedlings for every seed. There are certain varieties that are mono-germ(one seedling per seed), but these are genetically modified and don't have the same resistance to diseases and flexibility to growing conditions that traditional varieties of beets have. Few other plants are poly-germ, but they may still need thinning depending on your spacing of planting. For example, plants like carrots or other root crops can be planted closely, but thinned to a proper distance later.

Tips for Thinning Beets:

As you're thinning the seedlings in the ground, try to leave the largest ones. In addition, it may be compelling to try to take one seedling from a dense area and “transplant” it to another less dense area. With root crops like beets or carrots, this has little chance of working. Try just planting a few more seeds in that particular area. With lettuces or other crops, it has a higher chance of working, so feel free to try it!

