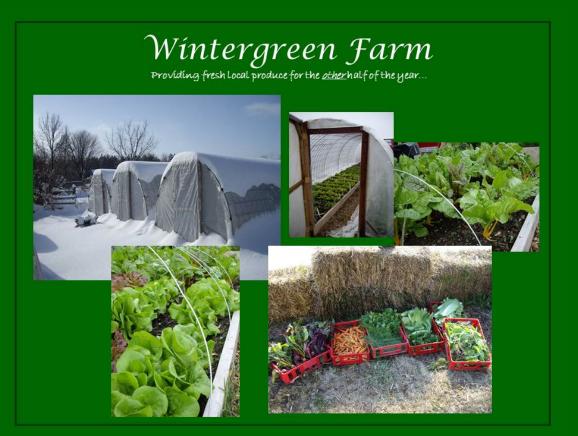
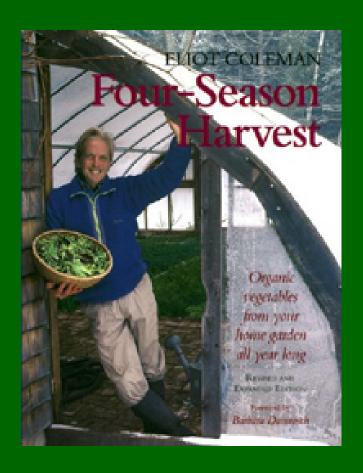
Growing Through the Winter for School, Community, and Home Gardens

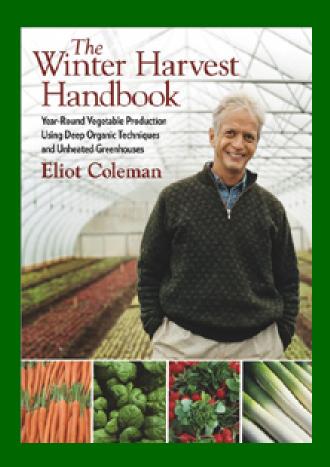
Jennifer Grabner Ashland, Missouri











Excellent web site: Eliot Coleman & Barbara Damrosch <u>www.fourseasonfarm.com</u>



We applied for and received a NCR-SARE 2007 farmer/rancher grant: project # FNC07-668

"Growing & Marketing for a Winter CSA in Central Missouri"

There seems to be no difference in winter crop growth, survival, or productivity between the 4 types of greenhouses & cold frames we are using.







Modified 'low tunnels' over garden beds





Cold Frames







Cattle Panel Hoop Houses: A simple, low-cost method for year-round production







Floating Row Cover



So what are we growing?

Everything we can, which is a lot ('cole' or 'cool season' crops; most crops that don't need to flower or fruit for us to eat...)

Root Crops:

carrots, beets, turnips, radishes, green onions, leeks, lettuce, spinach, chard, arugula, mesclun, collards, mustards, turnip, Asian greens (mizuna, komatsuna, tatoi), kale

Cabbages:

bok choy, pac choy, joi choy, red cabbage, Napa-type cabbages

Herbs:

parsley, cilantro, chives, fennel, dill

<u>Storage Crops:</u>

sweet potatoes, winter squashes, onions

Other:

celery, kohlrabi, broccoli raab





Succession
Plantings...
Every 2-3 weeks,
July through
September
For most crops.
Through October for some.







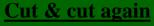
Other helpful winter growing tips...

Closely spaced plantings work well in winter



Young plants survive the cold better. Plan your successions for this.





- --Asian cabbages
- --Greens
- --Herbs
- --Green onions







Late October, early November... the plastic goes on.

-stays on until night temps above 32 F (mid to late March)





Mid to late November...the <u>ends go on</u>. -stay on until night temps above 30 F (mid-March)

Late November, early December... the <u>row covers go on</u>.

-stay on until night temps above 25 F (late Feb.)

-off on sunny days, back on before dusk



Successes & Challenges

Successes

- People LOVE winter veggies (esp. carrots & spinach)
- These plants are amazingly hardy
- Demand is much greater than our ability to supply right now

Challenges

- Time
- Money
- Timing and amounts of succession plantings
 - Learning germination and growth rates for Sept., Oct. Nov.
 - Ventilation

Cattle panels are the DUCT TAPE of the farm and garden world...1001 uses!

- 16 feet long
- 52 inches tall
- 4 gauge galvanized steel





Garden trellises, cages, protective barriers, etc:

Animal shelters:





And, of course, hoop houses:



Cattle Panel Hoop Houses:

A simple, low-cost method for year-round production

Primary Materials:

- -cattle panels
- -2"x6" lumber for sides & ends
- -2"x4" lumber for doorways & ends
- -greenhouse plastic (6 mil, 4 yr film)

Miscellaneous Hardware:

- -fencing staples, $\frac{1}{4}$ " conduit clamps, or pipe-strapping
- -hog rings, zip-ties, or insulated electric wire
- -hinges & latches for doors
- -spliced garden hose or pipe insulation
- -1" pvc (2 x length of hoop house)
- -1" conduit clamps or drywall screw w/washers
- -battening, greenhouse tape, binder clips, or some other way to secure plastic on ends

Ground Preparation

- -weed barrier (old newspaper is great)
- -mulch (free wood chips from electric co-op)
- -soil/compost mix





Getting the main frame up:

- 1. Install side boards.
 - -if boards are 7.5' apart, arch will be \sim 6' tall at peak
 - -We use 2"x6" untreated fir & oak boards
 - -2.5' stakes to anchor into ground.
 - -Side boards should extend ~ 2" past panels on each end.
- 2. Place end of panel <u>against inside of board</u> and bow into arch. Then set other end of arched panel against inside of other side board.
 - -Be careful...panels are springy! It helps to have 2 people for this.
- 3. Align panels with each other.
 - -Make sure the tunnel is <u>tall enough</u>. It hurts to get your hair caught in a panel!
 - -You don't want gaps or uneven spots creates wind pockets in the plastic.
- 4. Attach panels to insides of side boards.
 - -Large fencing staples, $\frac{1}{2}$ " conduit clamps, or pipe strap all work well.
- Attach panels to each other.
 - -Hog rings, zip-ties, or insulated electric wire work well.





Constructing the ends:

- 1. 2x6 footer across entire span works best
- 2. 2x4 to frame doorways on each end; attach tops to panel
- 3. 2x4 cross-braces for stability & as places to secure plastic





Putting the "skin" on:

1. Cover ends of panels to protect plastic. Spliced garden hose or pipe insulation work well.





Putting the "skin" on:

2. Attach the sides of the plastic to the side boards



or



'wiggle' wire



Putting the "skin" on:

3. Attach/secure plastic on ends & doors.
-battening, stapling, clamping, taping... Do what works!









Things to keep in mind:
-ventilation
-wind
-ease of access





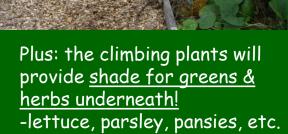






- -pole & yard-long beans
- -peas
- -gourds
- -cantaloupe
- -cucumbers

-morning glories















Costs for cattle panels (4 gauge):

Orscheln - \$19.99 ea Tractor Supply - \$ 21.99 MFA - \$22.60

Costs for greenhouse plastic (6 mil, 4yr film):

Morgan County Seed - 20'x100' roll \$168 Hummert Intl - 20'x100' roll \$267

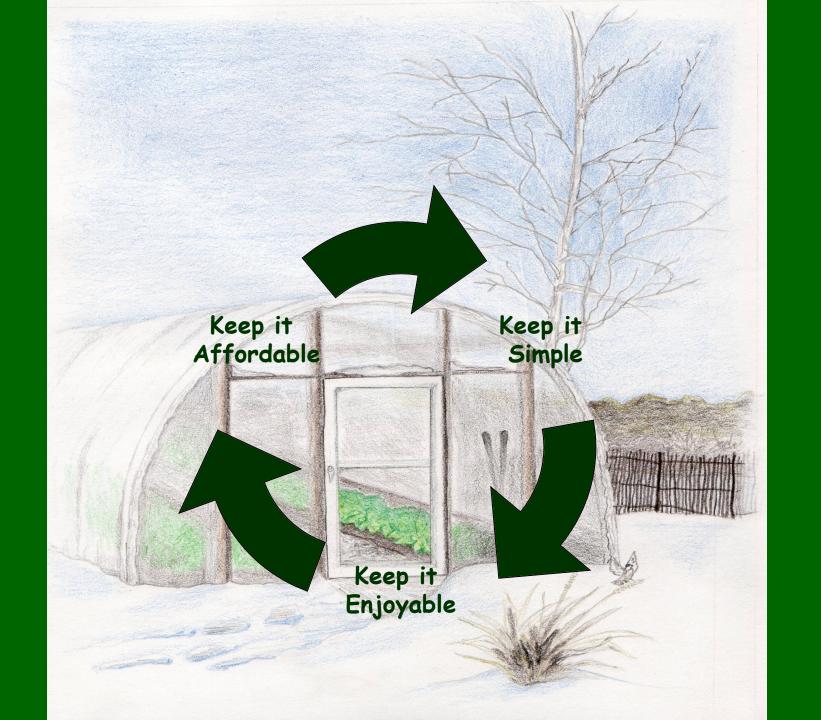
Charley's Greenhouse & Garden - 15.5'x25' roll \$79



Costs for small pre-fab greenhouses or cold frames:

8'x6' starter houses - \$750 and up 8'x20' EZ-Build & Gro Cold Frame (Farmtek) - \$485 12'x20' greenhouses - \$1,000 and up

*Even if you had to buy all supplies new, you should be able to build a 7.5'x22' cattle panel hoop house (5 panels long, 6' tall at peak) for less than \$350.





"The winter was not given to us for no purpose. We must thaw its cold with our genialness. We are asked to find out and appropriate all the nutrients it yields. If it is a cold and hard season, its fruit, no doubt, is the more concentrated and nutty."— Henry David Thoreau