Garden Planning Card

Swiss Chard (*Beet Family*)

- Plant: Plant 4 Swiss chard seeds per square. Divide your square into four and plant one seed in the middle of each small square.
- Care: Swiss chard likes lots of water and a little shade.
- Plant near: Peas or beans.
- Harvest: Sow directly in the garden 2 weeks before the last frost, or start seeds indoors 4 weeks before your last frost date and transplant just as the last frost passes. Swiss chard be ready in eight weeks.



Garden Planning Card

Radishes (*Cabbage Family*)

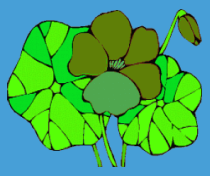
- Plant: 12 radishes per square. Divide your square into twelve small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Plant near: lettuce, melons, peas, nasturtiums, squash, or beans.
- Care: Radishes will grow in sun or some shade. Radishes like lots of water!
- Harvest: Plant seeds in the garden 3 weeks before the last frost. Radishes are ready in about 4 weeks.



Garden Planning Card

Nasturtium

- Plant: 4 nasturtiums per square: Divide your square into four small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Nasturtiums are a pest magnet...they keep harmful bugs away from your vegetables! They also attract helpful pollinators with their bright flowers!
- Yum! Nasturtiums are a peppery treat in any salad!
- Care: Nasturtiums like lots of sun but will still do well in some shade.



Garden Planning Card

Zucchini (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Zucchini needs lots of room! Make a larger square by taping together four large squares and plant your zucchini in the middle.
- Care: Zucchini likes lots of sun and warm weather.
- Plant near: Corn, beans and nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Start zucchini seeds indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June.



Garden Planning Card

Peas (*Bean Family*)

- Plant: Peas are tricky because they climb! Divide your square into 16 small squares and plant 8 pea seeds in the two middle rows.
- Care: Peas like lots of sun in the spring, likes more shade in the summer.
- Plant near: Carrots, radishes, or beans.
- Harvest: Peas like it cool! Start your seeds outside mid-April. They are ready to harvest in ten weeks!



Garden Planning Card

Spinach (*Beet Family*)

- Plant: Plant 9 spinach seeds per square: Divide your square into nine small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Care: Spinach grows best in sun to partial shade.
- Plant near: peas or beans
- Harvest: Spinach is a cold-weather veggie and doesn't like the heat! Plant your seeds outside 4-6 weeks before the last frost, they will be ready for picking in 6 weeks.



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Garden Planning Card

Kale (*Cabbage Family*)

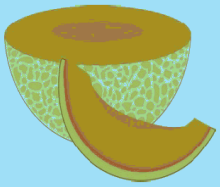
- Plant: Plant 1 kale seed per square.
- Care: If your summers are very hot, plant kale where it will get a bit of shade.
- Plant near: beans, beets, lettuce and nasturtiums
- Harvest: Kale is a cold-loving veggie, it doesn't like the heat! Plant seeds outside 4-6 weeks before the last frost. Kale will be ready 10 weeks from planting, but leave it in the garden until you are ready to use it.



Garden Planning Card

Melon (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Melons need lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your melon right in the middle.
- Care: Give your melons lots of sun!
- Plant near: Nasturtiums
- Harvest: Melons love the warm weather so start your seeds inside 3 or 4 weeks before the last frost and transplant your plants the first week of June. Melons will be ready 10 to 11 weeks from when seeds were started.



Garden Planning Card

Winter Squash (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Squash needs lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your squash seed in the middle.
- Care: Squash does best in sun but will tolerate a bit of shade.
- Plant near: Corn, beans or nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Start squash seeds indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June. Squash will be ready to harvest 14-15 weeks after seeds



Garden Planning Card

Pumpkin (*Melon Family*)

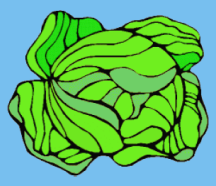
- Plant: Pumpkins need lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your seeds right in the middle.
- Care: Pumpkins do best in sun but will tolerate a bit of shade.
- Plant near: Corn, beans or nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Pumpkins are heat-lovers so start them indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June. Pumpkins will be ready to harvest 15 weeks after seeds were started.



Garden Planning Card

Lettuce (*Lettuce Family*)

- Plant: 4 seeds per square: Divide your square into four small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Plant near: Cucumbers, carrots, radishes, beets
- Don't plant near: Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower
- Care: Lettuce likes shade in the hot summer. Lettuce likes lots of water
- Harvest: Plant seeds in the garden after the last frost. Lettuce will be ready in 4 to 6 weeks



Garden Planning Card

Carrots (*Carrot Family*)

- Plant: Plant 16 per square: Divide your square into 16 squares and plant one seed in the middle of each one.
- Care: Carrots will grow well with lots of sun, or with some shade.
- Plant near: Lettuce, radishes, or peas.
- Harvest: Plant outside in late May or early June. Carrots will be ready in 10 weeks.



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Garden Planning Card

Beans (*Bean Family*)

- Plant: Beans are tricky because they climb! Divide your square into 16 small squares and plant 8 bean seeds in the two middle rows.
- Plant near: Carrots or radishes

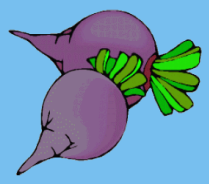
  Don't plant near: Beets
- Care: Beans need a lot of sun and to be watered often
- Harvest: Plant seeds directly in the garden a during the last week of May or first week of June. Beans will be ready in 8 weeks.



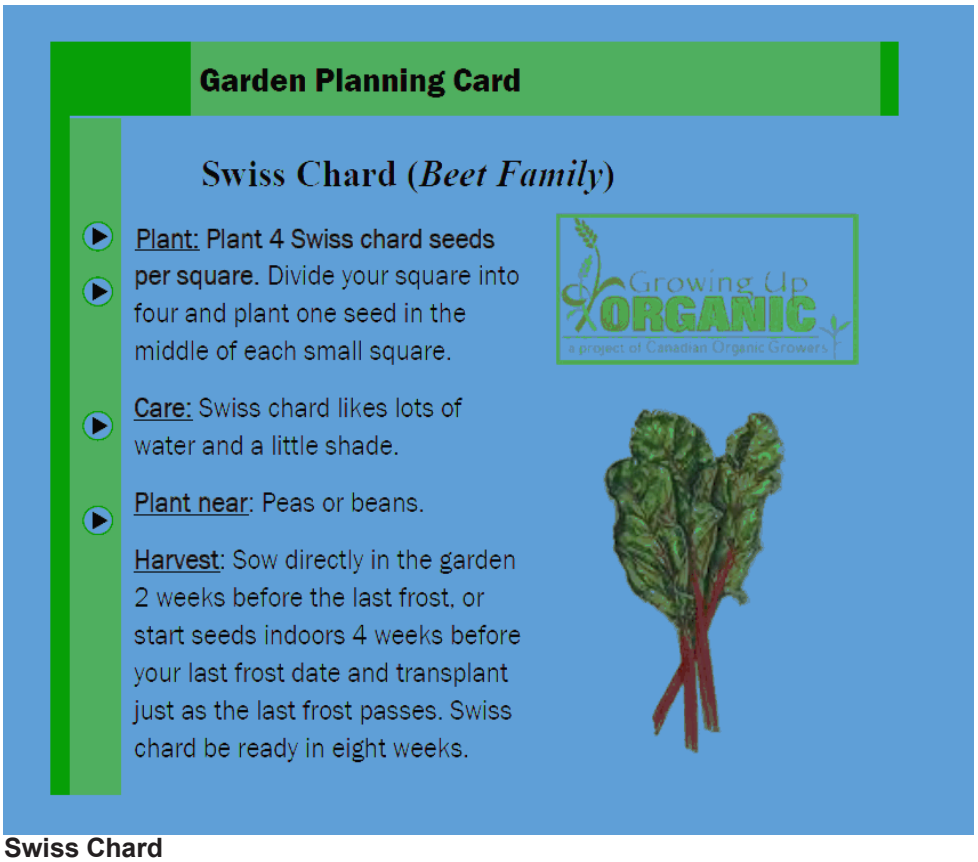
Garden Planning Card

Beets (*Beet Family*)

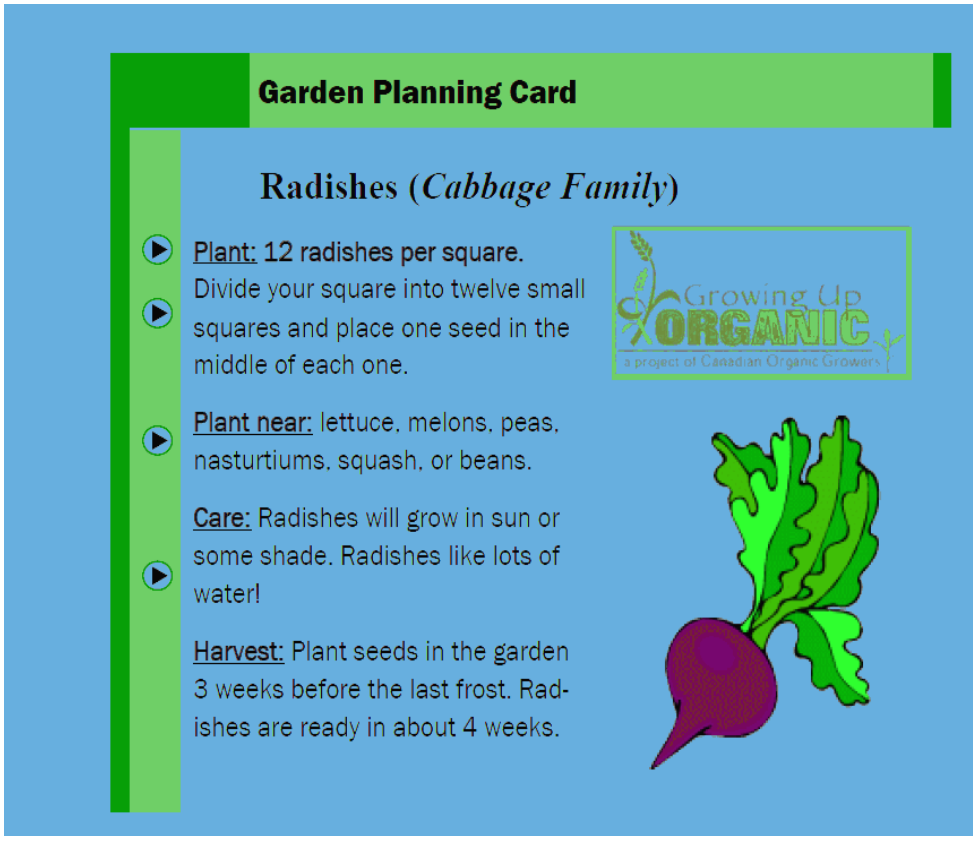
- Plant: 9 beets per square: Divide your square into nine small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Care: Beets like lots of sun, but can grow in some shade as well
- Plant near: Lettuce or Swiss chard
- Harvest: Plant beets as early as the first week of April. Beets will be ready 8 weeks after planting.



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Swiss Chard



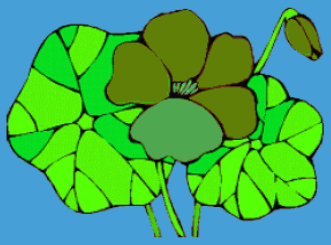
Radishes

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Garden Planning Card

Nasturtium

- Plant: 4 nasturtiums per square: Divide your square into four small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Nasturtiums are a pest magnet...they keep harmful bugs away from your vegetables! They also attract helpful pollinators with their bright flowers!
- Yum! Nasturtiums are a peppery treat in any salad!
- Care: Nasturtiums like lots of sun but will still do well in some shade.

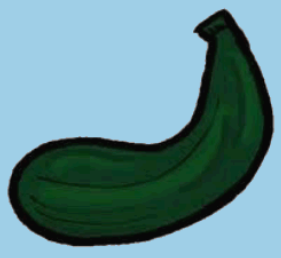


Nasturtium

Garden Planning Card

Zucchini (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Zucchini needs lots of room! Make a larger square by taping together four large squares and plant your zucchini in the middle.
- Care: Zucchini likes lots of sun and warm weather.
- Plant near: Corn, beans and nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Start zucchini seeds indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June.



Zucchini

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Garden Planning Card

Peas (*Bean Family*)

- Plant: Peas are tricky because they climb! Divide your square into 16 small squares and plant 8 pea seeds in the two middle rows.
- Care: Peas like lots of sun in the spring, likes more shade in the summer.
- Plant near: Carrots, radishes, or beans.
- Harvest: Peas like it cool! Start your seeds outside mid-April. They are ready to harvest in ten weeks!



Peas

Garden Planning Card

Spinach (*Beet Family*)

- Plant: Plant 9 spinach seeds per square: Divide your square into nine small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- Care: Spinach grows best in sun to partial shade.
- Plant near: peas or beans
- Harvest: Spinach is a cold-weather veggie and doesn't like the heat! Plant your seeds outside 4-6 weeks before the last frost, they will be ready for picking in 6 weeks.



Spinach

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Garden Planning Card

Kale (*Cabbage Family*)

- Plant: Plant 1 kale seed per square.
- Care: If your summers are very hot, plant kale where it will get a bit of shade.
- Plant near: beans, beets, lettuce and nasturtiums
- Harvest: Kale is a cold-loving veggie, it doesn't like the heat! Plant seeds outside 4-6 weeks before the last frost. Kale will be ready 10 weeks from planting, but leave it in the garden until you are ready to use it.

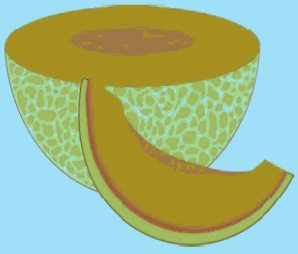


Kale

Garden Planning Card

Melon (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Melons need lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your melon right in the middle.
- Care: Give your melons lots of sun!
- Plant near: Nasturtiums
- Harvest: Melons love the warm weather so start your seeds inside 3 or 4 weeks before the last frost and transplant your plants the first week of June. Melons will be ready 10 to 11 weeks from when seeds were started.



Melon

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Garden Planning Card

Winter Squash (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Squash needs lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your squash seed in the middle.
- Care: Squash does best in sun but will tolerate a bit of shade.
- Plant near: Corn, beans or nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Start squash seeds indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June. Squash will be ready to harvest 14-15 weeks after seeds

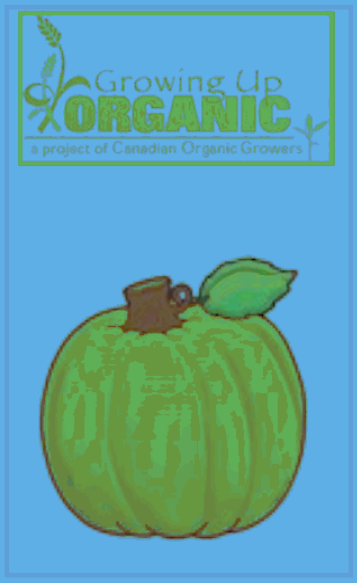


Winter Squash

Garden Planning Card

Pumpkin (*Melon Family*)

- Plant: Pumpkins need lots of room! Put two large squares together and plant your seeds right in the middle.
- Care: Pumpkins do best in sun but will tolerate a bit of shade.
- Plant near: Corn, beans or nasturtiums.
- Harvest: Pumpkins are heat-lovers so start them indoors 3-4 weeks before the last frost then transplant them outside the first week of June. Pumpkins will be ready to harvest 15 weeks after seeds were started.



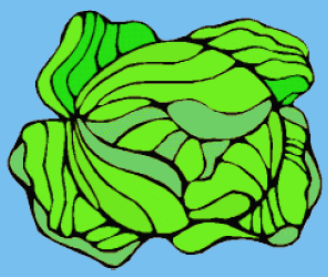
Pumpkin

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Garden Planning Card

Lettuce (*Lettuce Family*)

- **Plant: 4 seeds per square:** Divide your square into four small squares and place one seed in the middle of each one.
- **Plant near:** Cucumbers, carrots, radishes, beets
- **Don't plant near**: Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower
- **Care:** Lettuce likes shade in the hot summer. Lettuce likes lots of water
- **Harvest:** Plant seeds in the garden after the last frost. Lettuce will be ready in 4 to 6 weeks



Lettuce

Garden Planning Card

Carrots (*Carrot Family*)

- **Plant:** Plant 16 per square: Divide your square into 16 squares and plant one seed in the middle of each one.
- **Care:** Carrots will grow well with lots of sun, or with some shade.
- **Plant near**: Lettuce, radishes, or peas.
- **Harvest**: Plant outside in late May or early June. Carrots will be ready in 10 weeks.



Carrots

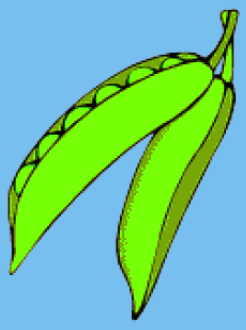
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Garden Planning Card

Beans (*Bean Family*)

- **Plant:** Beans are tricky because they climb! Divide your square into 16 small squares and plant 8 bean seeds in the two middle rows.
- **Plant near:** Carrots or radishes

  Don't plant near: Beets
- **Care:** Beans need a lot of sun and to be watered often
- **Harvest:** Plant seeds directly in the garden a during the last week of May or first week of June. Beans will be ready in 8 weeks.

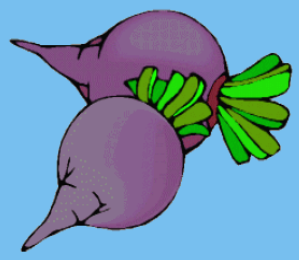


Beans

Garden Planning Card

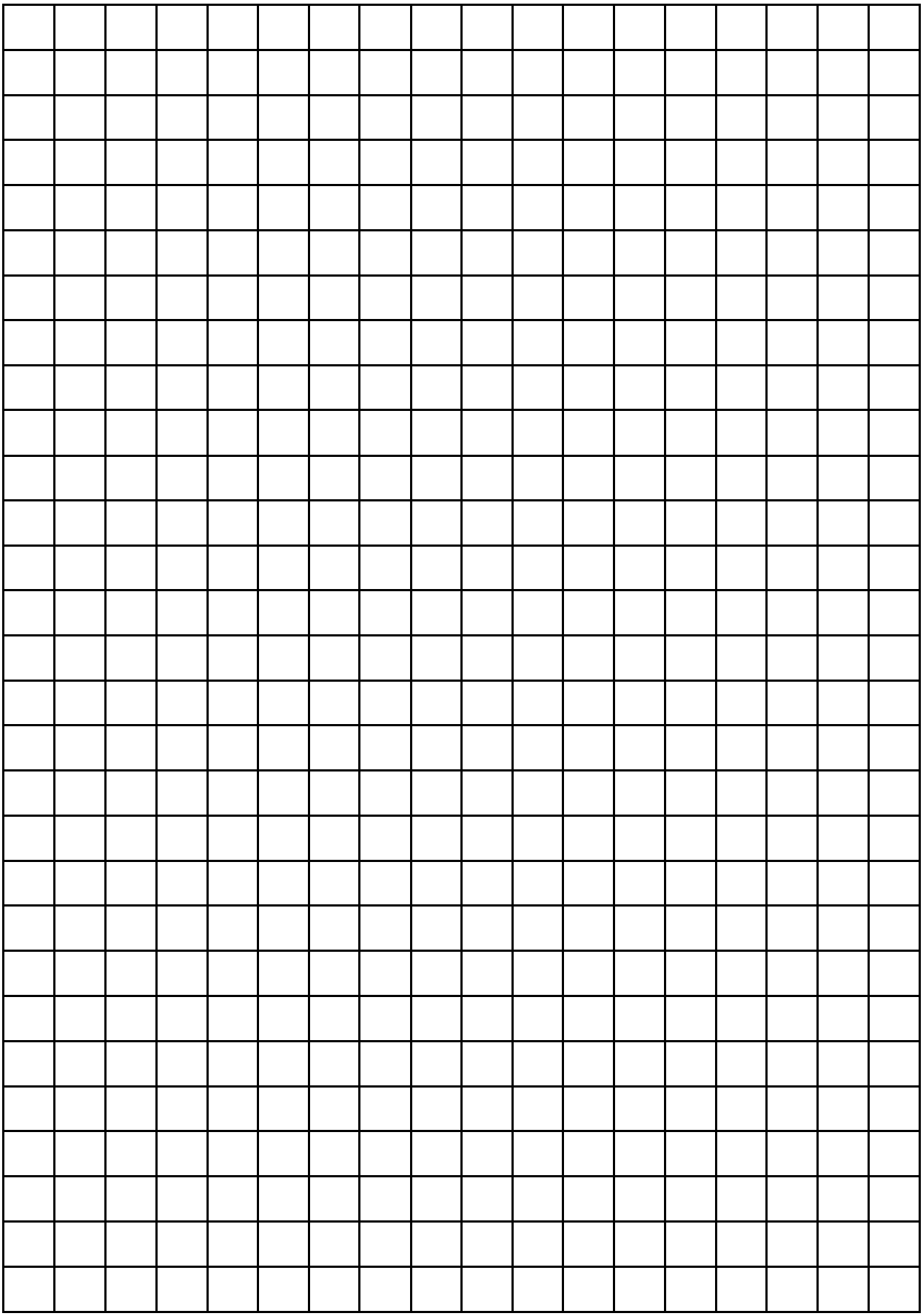
Beets (*Beet Family*)

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- **Care:** Beets like lots of sun, but can grow in some shade as well
- **Plant near**: Lettuce or Swiss chard
- **Harvest**: Plant beets as early as the first week of April. Beets will be ready 8 weeks after planting.



Beets

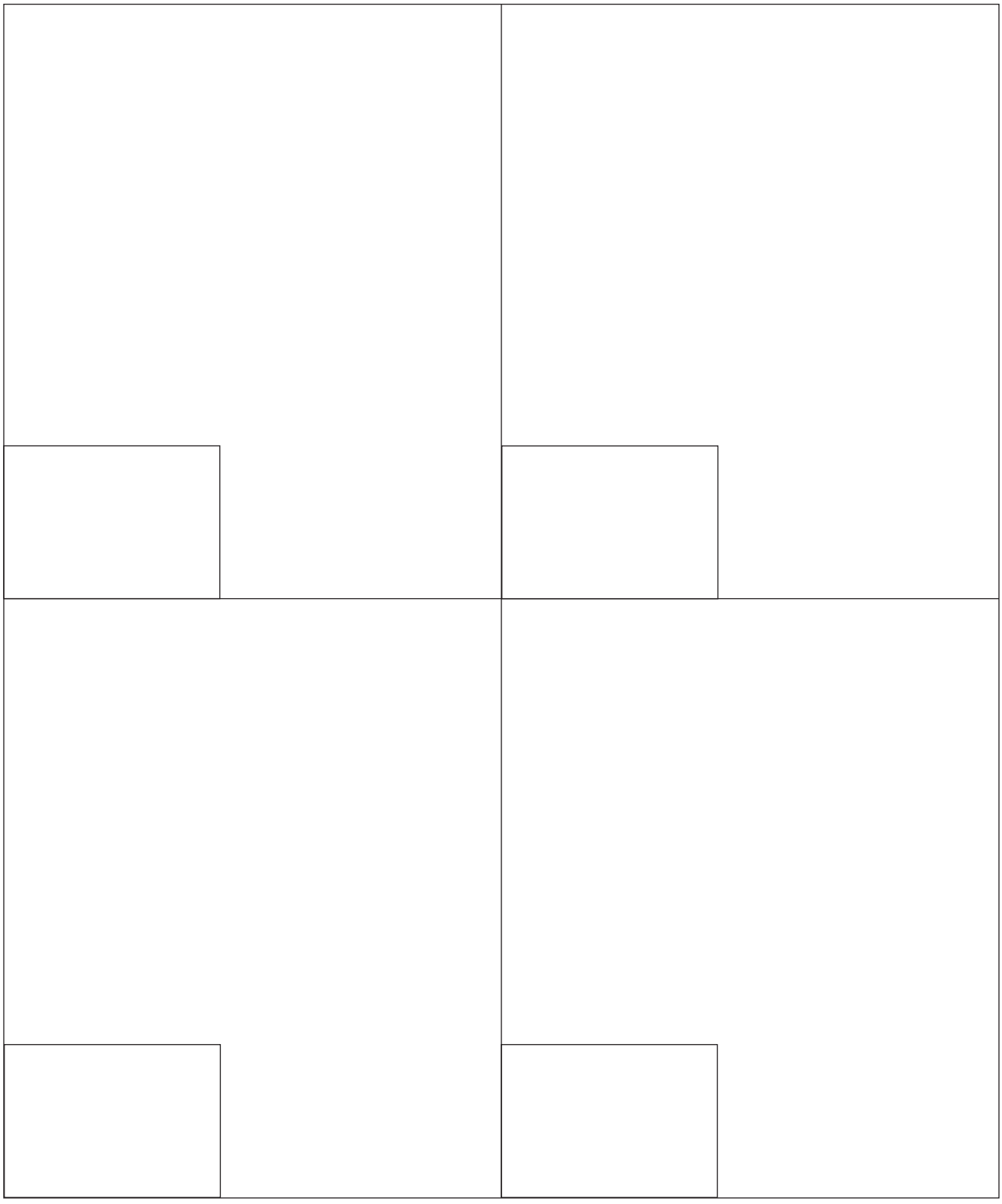
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My Observations

Name: _____



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ReadWorks

Decomposers: Earthworms Do Good Work



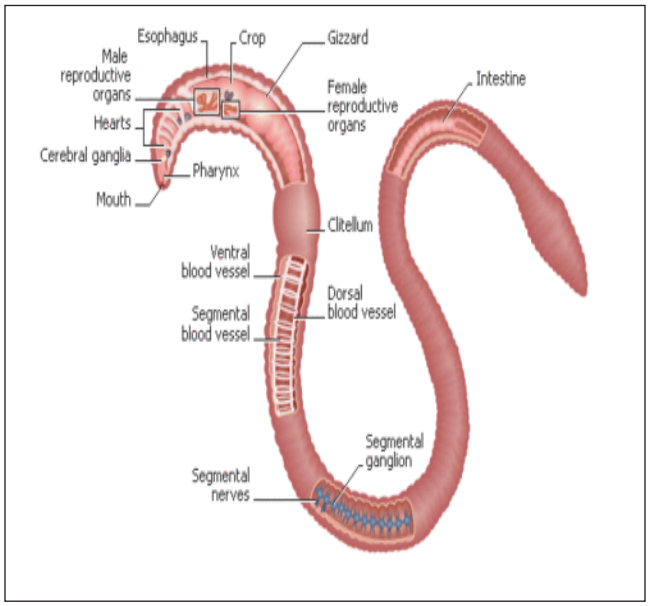
Earthworms live underground. Do you know how wiggly worms help plants?

Earthworms dig tunnels in the dirt. The tunnels help bring air and water into the dirt. That keeps the dirt wet and healthy.

Earthworms eat dirt and leaves as they make tunnels. They leave their droppings in the soil. Those droppings help the soil stay healthy. Plants grow well in healthy soil.

Some people buy earthworms to put in their gardens. Those people want to keep the soil in their gardens healthy!

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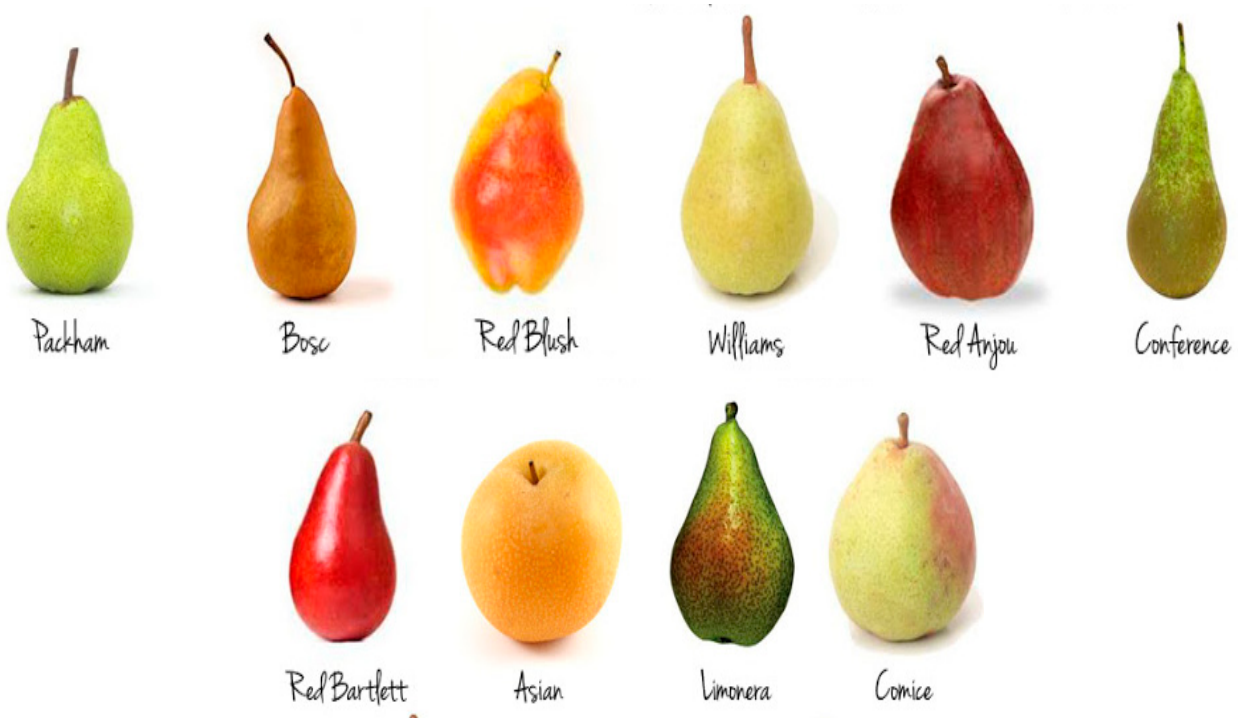


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Pears

Different Types of Pears

- Comice—Many consider this the best eating pear with a smooth and sweet flesh.
- Bartlett—The most common pear, this is a sweet and juicy fruit with a green skin that ripes to yellow, sometimes with a blush of red. Best for eating (this is the pear that's used for canned pears).
- Anjou—Sweet and juicy, these don't change color when they ripen and are good for both cooking and eating.
- Bosc—A winter pear with a yellow-brown matte skin and creamy white flesh that's ideal for cooking and baking.



Pear Nutritional Facts

- Pears are a good source of dietary fiber. 100 g fruit provides 3.1 g or 8% of fiber per 100g. Regular eating of this fruit may offer protection against cancer. Additionally, its gritty fiber content binds to cancer-causing toxins and chemicals.
- They contain good quantities of *vitamin C.* Fresh fruits provide about 7% of RDA per 100 g.
- They are moderate sources of antioxidants. These compounds, along with vitamin C and A, help the body protected from harmful free radicals.
- Pears are a good source of minerals such as copper, iron, potassium, manganese and magnesium as well as B-complex vitamins such as folates, riboflavin and pyridoxine (vitamin B-6).

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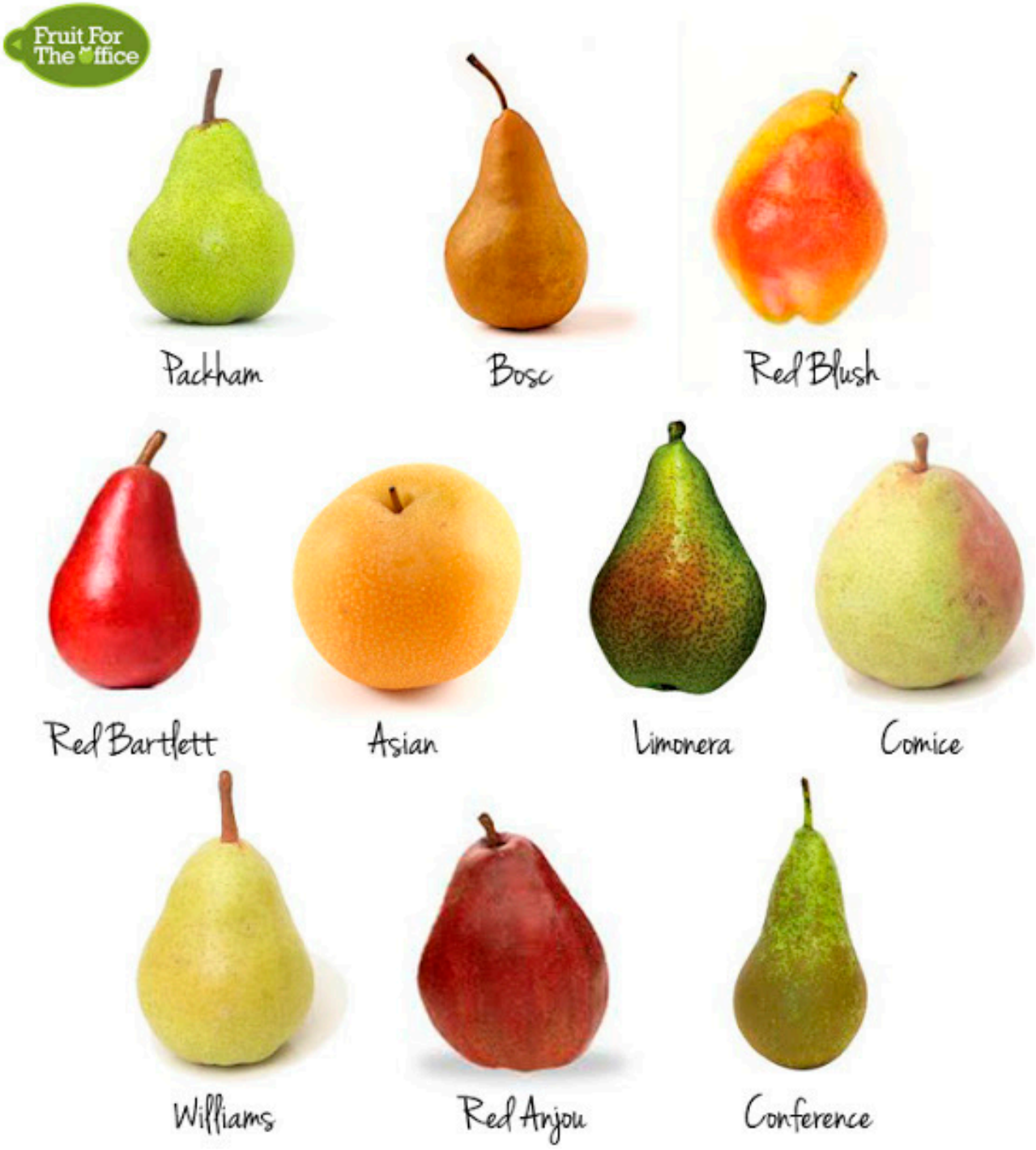


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Pears



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