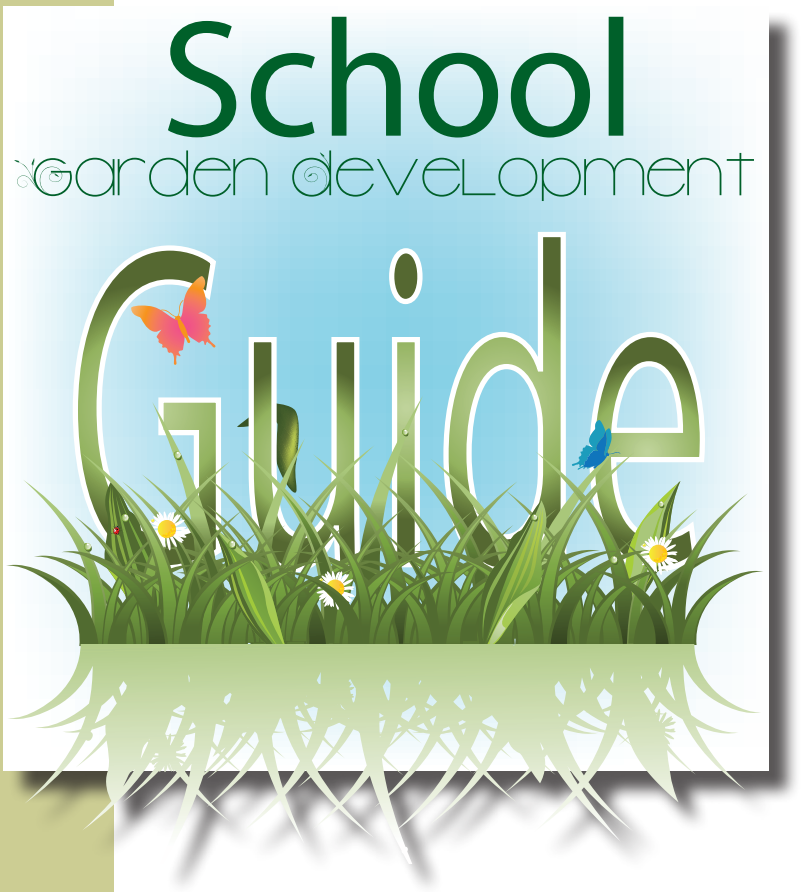
School Garden Development Guide



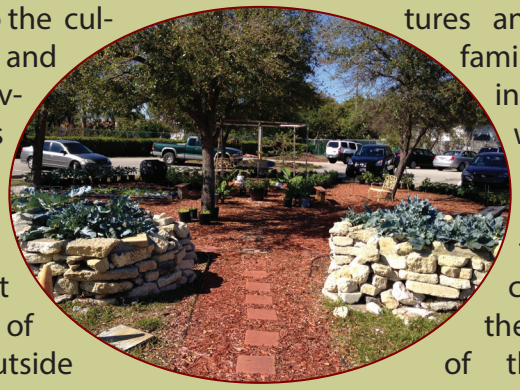
To plant a garden is to believe in tomorrow.

-Audrey Hepburn

table of contents

digging in

Each garden has its own ***personality and growing style***. The vegetables, herbs, and even fruit trees that are selected should be specific to the cultures and tastes of the children and families that they will be serving. Create partnerships with local food pantries and distribution organizations to collect the excess food so that it can improve the health of the community members outside of the schools. Consider working with your gardening or environmental clubs on campus who can be a great asset to the garden project. Always be sure to publicize your success!



benefits of school gardens

- Opportunity for recreation, exercise and education
- Produces nutritious food that can be shared with students to reduce their families' food expenditures
- Encourages self-reliance
- Stimulates social interaction
- Preserves green space
- Beautifies school grounds
- Creates opportunity for charitable contributions to food pantries or others

(Pictured: Student from Berkshire Elementary School investigating a frog found in the garden)

Garden Atmosphere

- **Create a sense of place** – Develop the gardens into spaces that you would like to spend time in and visit.
- **Destinations** – Create paths and diversion, items of interest throughout the garden. Give people a reason to come and stay.
- **Art** – Gardens are a great place to display art work and can serve as an outdoor gallery.
- **Orchard** – Consider fruit trees. Maintenance is generally low when established and they will add variety and interest to your garden.

- **Vegetables** – Vegetable gardens should be planned based on the season and what grows well in your area. In this guide we have a list of recommended vegetables.
- **Herbs** – Herb gardens are a great compliment to a culinary programs and can give a variety of smells and interest to the space.
- **Butterflies** – Butterfly gardens can create interest, give color and attract pollinators to the garden.

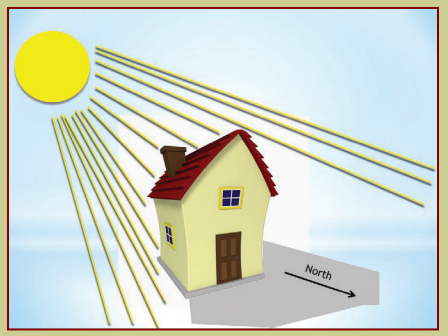
Garden Planning

Where you put your garden is very important.

- The area must receive at least 10 hours of direct sunlight every day. Keep in mind the location of the sun and the time of year. An appropriate place to garden in the summer may have too much shade in the winter to grow vegetables.

- Consider your water source and the way you would like to water your plants. If there are only sprinklers available, this means you will not be able to hand water. If you plan on using rain barrels, you will need a roof off of which to collect the water and an appropriately sized downspout for the size of your container.

- Inspect the soil. Many school sites have been used multiple times and excess construction debris is often left on the open area and grassed over. It is almost impossible to dig in these areas. If you are able to dig, many eastern properties are largely composed of sandy soil. Sandy soil will have a high Ph. This can be remedied by adding sulfur or using fertilizer with ammonium sulfate in it. Please call your University of Florida/ IFAS Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service office for further assistance at (561) 233-1750.



Sand is an appropriate location to grow some of our tropical/native plants, but does not support vegetables very well. In either of these cases, you may want to consider bringing the planting location above ground or mixing in some rich soil. Contact your local Cooperative Extension Service office to obtain a soil sample kit. The faculty there will be able to give you a full fertilizer recom*mendation based on the results.*

requirements

Successful gardens have four key ingredients:

1. **Sun** – maximum available sunlight to ensure proper plant and fruit development
2. **Water** – an automated irrigation system that can be set to run daily is the best, but watering manually is one way to keep students engaged
3. **Fence** – if the garden is on the main school property, it will be protected to some degree from theft and vandalism
4. **Volunteers** – enlist enough volunteers to ensure that the garden thrives. (e.g. business partners, afterschool staff, classes and/or garden club)

types of gardens

in ground garden

- Very affordable
- No barrier to pests
- Soil may need significant nutrients

hydroponic stackers

- Effective at reducing pest infestation
- High level of production
- Very costly start up
- High level of maintenance required

pot or bag garden

- Fairly affordable and provides some protection from pests
- Pots must be big enough for the root system of the plant
- Bags are not reuseable and must be frequently watered

key hole garden

- Traditional gardening method used all over the world
- Very affordable and fuctional
- Retains moisture well
- Created from repurposed materials

raised bed

(At Least 18" Tall)

- Popular for visual appeal
- Can be costly to create
- Roots may become entangled so that dead plants cannot be removed

hydroponic beds

- Extremely affordable
- Highly productive hydroponic method

Full details at:
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/hs184

Fruit and Vegetable Selection

Just as each school is different, so is the garden that will work best for its population. Choose vegetables and fruits based on the tastes, culture, and desires of the students, staff, and community that the school serves. Choose the right plant for the right place. Be sure to understand the sunlight and water needs of each plant to ensure viability.

(Shown above: Peaches growing at Pine Jog Elementary School)

Pest Management Options

Only certified School District pest control operators are permitted to apply pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides. Only minimal amounts of pest treatment solutions should be stored at School District facilities. All solutions must be secured from unauthorized use and student access. Students are not permitted to handle or apply pest treatment solutions under any circumstances. Non-toxic insecticidal soaps may be used to treat pests. Pest treatments such as visual inspections and physical removal of pests are encouraged. (*Shown right: Berkshire Elementary student inspecting for pests)*

Questions on approval for specific chemicals and their proper storage and use should be directed to the Environmental & Conservation Services (ECS) Department staff at (561) 684-5154 or PX: 4-5154. ECS staff will consult with Maintenance & Plant Operations (M&PO) – Certified Pest Control Operators to ensure effective pest control chemicals with the least environmental impact are approved. Contact them at (561) 687-7089 (PX: 2-7089) or (561) 688-7680 (PX: 2-7680).

All pest control measures must comply with The School District of Palm Beach County – Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM). The District's IPM Program is available for review on the ECS website: **http://www.palmbeachschools.org/ecs/**

Recommended pest control chemicals include:

- **NEEM Oil** - a non-toxic substitute for many pesticides. Can be applied with a standard spray-bottle.
- **Soapy water** - can be sprayed directly on plant surfaces for effective, environmentally-friendly pest treatment.

Fertilizer Options

The School District permits the judicious use of synthetic and natural fertilizers. It is not permitted to use fresh manure.

It is recommended that synthetic fertilizers be applied based on specific crop requirements. Follow all measurement instructions on packaging to avoid "burning" plants. Do not over fertilize as the extra fertilizer can run off into storm-water collection systems and nearby waterways resulting in negative environmental impact. Thoroughly wash hands after applying fertilizer. For more information on fertilizer please visit:
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cv101

Mulching

Mulching of garden beds is acceptable; however, only district approved mulch suppliers should be allowed. Free mulch, including vegetative products provided by the Palm Beach County Solid Waste Authority (SWA), often contains unwanted debris, trash, and non-native landscape material with seeds. Please select an environmentally-friendly, non-dyed mulch for school gardens.

Irrigation Options

- **Drip irrigation** – This method keeps water usage to a minimum; however, maintenance may be high.
- **Sprinklers** – A great options because they generally exist on school campuses already; however, it may be difficult to increase watering to only the garden areas.
- **Hand watering** – This is the best for keeping an eye on plants and ensuring adequate watering; however, it can be labor intensive.
- **Rain barrels** – This is a great way to capture rainwater and ensure utilization, but may not be consistently available. Water plants in the morning so that they are not wet overnight. This can increase the spread of disease.

Harvesting

STOP ALL FERTILIZING, INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS 10 DAYS PRIOR TO HARVESTING

Harvest your vegetables and fruit early in the morning. Cool immediately by dipping in ice water to remove the heat. Wash hands thoroughly after handling soil and plants. Rinse produce with water before consuming.

Soil

The ideal soil in which to grow vegetables has a high nutrient content and good drainage. This means that you should have dark soil, but light enough that when it is watered it does not compact down. Roots need to have water pass over them but cannot tolerate flooded soil and will not grow well if the ground is too hard. If you are interested in knowing the nutrient content of your soil you can send a sample off to the University of Florida soil testing lab for analysis. Soil should be at a minimum 10 inches deep for root growth.

Compost

Composting is a great option for reducing your yard and kitchen waste while creating a beneficial product for the garden. Two materials are needed for successful composting. "Brown" materials including small twigs, dried leaves, shredded newspaper, cardboard, paper towels, and napkins. "Green" materials including kitchen scraps, grass clippings, and yard clippings. Be sure to keep products that have a lot of seeds, invasive weeds, or that are diseased out of your compost pile. Your compost pile should be approximately 50% green and 50% brown.
For more information visit: **http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep323**

Butter y Gardens

Benefits

- Excellent pollinators (like bees!)
- Important to the food chain
- Opportunity for recreation, exercise, and education
- Encourages self-reliance
- Stimulates social interaction
- Preserves green space
- Beautifies school grounds

Ensure a good mix of "Host" and "Nectar" plants. More information on creating a great butterfly garden can be found at: **http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw057**

School District Facility Requirements

ADA Accessibility (Disability Accommodations)
The School District of Palm Beach County requires that all gardens have areas available to disabled children and adults, allowing them to participate. One example is to plant an orchard of trees with at least one tree situated next to an ADA accessible path. Raised beds must be between 18 - 30 inches above ground level. The District's Program Management Department is responsible for ADA facility modifications.

Prohibited Plant List
The Maintenance & Plant Operations Department maintains a list of prohibited plants. It is recommended that before planting, school personnel review the list to ensure that no prohibited plants have been selected for the garden project. Refer to pages 20-27 of this guide for the 2009 edition of the "Prohibited Plant List."

(Pictured: Oleander, a plant on the Prohibited Plant List)

Recommended Fruit Trees

- Many schools are interested in expanding their gardens to include fruit trees. Included in this guide is a list of fruit trees that are acceptable for use on school campuses and are known to grow well in South Florida.

Plant Feasibility

Courtesy of UF/IFAS Cooperative Extension Service
(Items in **RED** and **BOLD** are not recommended for South Florida)

Tomato	Kohlrabi	Carrots
Pepper	Microgreens	Fennel
Eggplant	Peas	**Celery**
Spinach	**Zucchini**	Bok Choy
Cabbage	Dill	Mint
Broccoli	Tarragon	Greens
Lettuce	Cilantro	Chives
Beans	Oregano	Basil
Cucumber	Arugula	Radish
Corn	Parsley	Pok Choy
Swiss Chard	Sage	Watermelon
Squash	Rosemary	Collards

recommended and prohibited plant selection

(Pictured: Teacher at Diamond View Elementary School works to plant a Papaya Tree for the school's orchard)

Recommended Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum
Beauty Berry	Callicarpa americana
Black Ironwood	N/A
Blolly	Guapira discolor
Boston Ferns	Nephrolepis exaltata
Coco Plum	Chrysobalanus icaco
Crabwood	Gymnanthes lucida
Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica
Dahoon Holly	Ilex cassine
Dwarf Schefflera	Schefflera arboricola
Fakahatchee Grass	Tripsacum dactyloides
Fiddlewood	Citharexylum fruticosum
Florida Strangler Fig	Ficus aurea
Florida Privet	Forestiera segregata
Green Button Wood	Conocarpus erectus
Green Island Ficus or Fig	Ficus microcarpa or macrocarpa
Jamaican Caper	Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaican Dogwood	Piscidia piscidia
Juniper	Juniperus
Lancewood	Nectandra coriacea
Liriope	Liriope muscari
Laurel Oak	Quercus laurifolia
Live Oak	Quercus virginiana
Loblolly Bay	Gordonia lasianthus
Mahogany	Swietenia mahogani
Marlberry	Ardisia esacallonoides
Mastic	Pistacialentiscus
Myrsine	Rapaneaguianensis
Myrtle of the River	Calyptranthes zuzygium

Recommended Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Necklace Pod	Sophora tomentosa
Palmetto Palm	Serennoa repens
Paradise Tree	Simarouba glauca
Paurotis Palm	Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
Philodendron	Philodendron
Pigeon Plum	Coccoloba diversifolia
Pond Apple	Annona glabra
Pond Cypress	Taxodium ascendens
Pop Ash	Fraxinus caroloniana
Randia	Hillebrandia
Red Bay	Persea borbonia
Red Maple	Acer rubrum
Red Mulberry	Morus rubra
Red Stopper	Eugenia rhombea
Royal Palm	Roystonea elata
Sabal Palm	Sabal palmetto
Sand Pine	Pinus clausa
Satin Leaf	Chrysophyllum oliviforme
Saw Palmetto	Serenoa repens
Scarlet bush	Hamelia patens
Sea Grape	Coccoloba uvifera
Shumard Oak	Quercus shumardii buckl var. shumardii
Silver Button Wood	Conocarpus erectus var sericeus
Simpson Stoppers	Myrcianthes fragrans
Slash Pine	Pinus elliottii
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Southern Red Cedar	Juniperus siliciola
Spanish Stopper	Foetida
Spicewood	Calyptranthus pallens

Recommended Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sugarberry	Celtislaevigata
Swamp Bay	Persea palustris
Sweet Bay	Laurus nobilis
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar sttyraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus
Thatch Palm	Thrinax sw
Varnish Leaf	Dodonaea visosa
Washington Fan Palm	Washingtonia robusta
Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera
White Stopper	Eugenia axillaris
Wild Coffee	Psychotria
Willow Bustic	N/A
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria

(Pictured: Volunteers at the Gray Mockingbird Planting Day help to put in a tree)

Recommended Fruit Trees:

Fruit Tree	Size	Notes on tree/fruit
Annona/Sugar Apple	15'-20'	
Atemoya/Custard Apple	No bigger than 20' well suited to small areas	
Avocado	40' – 60'	Better fruit production with two trees but not needed. Must be planted in well drained site.
Banana	5-20' May spread widely from underground rhizome. Each stalk die's once it produces fruit.	Like full sun, moist well drained soil. Needs to be watered regularly.
Barbados Cherry/Acerola	Shrub	Very high Vitamin C content.
Caimito	25'-100'	Needs well drained soil and sunny location.
Carambola/Star Fruit	Small to medium 35' Max	High water needs.
Dragon Fruit/Pitaya		Hand pollination can help ensure fruit-night blooming.
Fig	In South Florida only grows to be multi-branched shrubs.	Needs water to produce fruit. Not drought tolerant.
Guava*	Seldom exceed 20'	
Jaboticaba	Small, very slow growing, rarely gets to 20'	Fruits multiple times a year. Does not tolerate drought. Sunny location.
Jakfruit	40-50'	HUGE sticky fruit, needs well drained soil.
Jujube	15-35'	Fruit litter can be a problem.
Longan	30'-40'	Plant in sunny well drained sites.
Loquat	Frequently 15', Max 30-35'	Easy to grow. Tolerates drought once established.
Lychee	40'	Sunny, well-drained soil, with some wind protection.
Mamey Sapote	40'	Well-drained soil, high water needs.
Miracle fruit	Very small tree/shrub	Cut a lemon. Eat the miracle tree fruit. Bite the lemon. It will taste so sweet. That is the miracle!
Mulberry Tree	15'-70'. Ever bearing variety is much smaller.	Produces lots of tiny fruit. Very popular with children and birds. Fruit will stain!
Papaya	10-15'	More than one flower that sticks way out it is a male and it won't bear fruit. When in doubt get 2 trees. Tree only lives 1-3 years. Full sun, excellent draining. Can be started from seed.
Passion Fruit	Vine	White flower gives lots of fruit, full sun, next to a trellise. High water needs.
Peach	15'-25'	UF Sun variety grows best in South Florida. Water regularly to ensure fruit production. Not the easiest tree to grow.
Sapodilla*	45'	Tolerant. Enjoys full sun.
Tamarind	Slow growing up to 80'	Tolerant. Enjoys full sun.
*Identified as Invasive by IFAS – take care to not allow spreading		

Prohibited Plant List:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Dermatological Issues	Gastrointestinal Issues	Respiratory Issues	Can Cause Death	County Prohibited
Agave	Agave	Yes				
Air Potato Vine	Dioscorea Bublifera					Yes
Akee	Blighia sapida					
Allamanda	Allamanda	Yes	Yes			
Anemone	Anemone	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Australian Pine	Casuarina-equiset-ifolia					Yes
Azalea	Rhododendron				Yes	
Balsam Apple	Echinopepon					
Barbados Nut	Jatropha curcas				Yes	
Belladonna	Atropa				Yes	
Blackeyed Susan or Coneflower	Rudbeckia	Yes				
Boatlily	Rhoeo	Yes				
Brazilian Pepper	Schinus teribinthi-folius	Yes		Yes		
Buttercup	Ranunculus	Yes		Yes		
Caladium	Caladium	Yes	Yes			
Camphor	Dryobalanops gaertner		Yes			
Carolina Jasmine		Yes			Yes	Yes
Carrotwood	Cupaniopsis anacar-diodes					Yes
CastorBean	Ricinus communis	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Cat claw Mimosa	Mimosa pigra					Yes
Chinaberry	Melia azedarach				Yes	
Chinese Tallow	Sapium sebiferum		Yes			Yes
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum coronarium	Yes				
Citrus	Citrus	Yes				

Prohibited Plant List:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Dermatological Issues	Gastrointestinal Issues	Respiratory Issues	Can Cause Death	County Prohibited
Coontie	Zamia pumila					
Coral Bean	Erythrina flabelliformis					
Croton	Croton	Yes				
Crown of Thorns	Koeberlinia spinosa	Yes				
Datura	Datura			Yes	Yes	
Dieffenbachia	Dieffenbachia		Yes			
Dog Fennel	Chamaemelum P, Dysodiopsis or Eupatorium capillifolium	Yes				
Earleaf	Acacia auriculifor-mis					Yes
Elderberry	Sambucus		Yes			
Elephant Ear, Dumbcane	Alocasia / Colocasia		Yes			
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ficus (all members except Green Island Ficus or Fig)	Ficus	Yes				
Firethorn	Pyracantha		Yes			
Fishtail Palm	Caryota					
Flame Lily	Gloriosa		Yes			
Florida Holly	Schinus Terebinthifolius			Yes		
Gaillardia	Gaillardia Aristata	Yes				
Ginkgo	Ginkgo	Yes				
Gladiolus	Gladiolus		Yes			
Holly	Ilex		Yes			

Prohibited Plant List:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Dermatological Issues	Gastrointestinal Issues	Respiratory Issues	Can Cause Death	County Prohibited
Honeysuckle	Lonicera				Yes	
Hydrangea	Hydrangea		Yes			
Ivy	Hedera		Yes			
Juniper	Juniperus	Yes				
Kudzu	Pueraria montana (P.Lobata)					Yes
Lantana	Lantana				Yes	
Leadwort or Doctorbush	Plumbago	Yes				
Mango	Mangifera	Yes				
Melaleuca, Punk Tree	Melaleuca equin-quenervia	Yes		Yes		Yes
Milkweed	Asclepias		Yes			
Mistletoe	Arceuthobium, Korthalsella, Phoradendron, or Viscum				Yes	
Morning Glory	Ipomoea eriocarpa		Yes			
Night Blooming Jasmine						
Okra	Abelmoschus	Yes				
Old World Climb-ing Fern	Lygodium micro-phyllum					Yes
Oleander	Nerium			Yes	Yes	
Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot	Prunus family				Yes	
Pencil Cactus						
Periwinkle	Vinca			Yes		
Pineapple	Ananas	Yes				
Plum pine	Podocarpus		Yes			

Prohibited Plant List:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Dermatological Issues	Gastrointestinal Issues	Respiratory Issues	Can Cause Death	County Prohibited
Plumeria	Plumeria	Yes				
Poinciana	Delonix regia or Peltophorum ptero-carpa					
Poinsettia	Euphorbia	Yes				
Poison Ivy, Oak, Sumac	Toxicodendron radicans, Toxicodendron, or Toxicodendron vernix	Yes		Yes		
Pokeweed	Phytolacca				Yes	
Potato					Yes	
Pothos or centi-pede Tongavine	Epipremnum pin-natum	Yes				
Pride of Barbados	Caesalpinia pulcher-rima		Yes			
Privet (except Florida Privet)	Ligustrum		Yes	Yes		
Rosary Pea	Abrus precatorius				Yes	
Schefflera (except Dwarf Schefflera)	Schefflera arbori-cola Fuscidea arboricola					Yes
Trumpet Creeper	Campsis radicans	Yes				
Tung Oil Tree	Vernicia fordii	Yes	Yes			
Yew	Taxus				Yes	

curriculum and garden connection to the schools

School gardens must have a connection to the school. However, this does not need to occur during the standard school day or even in the traditional classroom. Gardens may be incorporated into afterschool programs, garden clubs, culinary programs, science, math, and reading classes. Art programs can use the gardens as opportunities for learning as well as a place to display work.

Florida Agriculture in the Classroom, Inc. has provided a curriculum that can be used to support education in the garden. The curriculum can be downloaded from the web address below.

Florida Agriculture in the Classroom, Inc.:
http://faitc.org/teachers/gardening-for-grades/

The Junior Master Gardener Curriculum engages children in novel, hands-on group and individual learning experiences that promote a love of gardening, an appreciation for the environment, and cultivate the mind. It may be ordered at the web address below.

Junior Master Gardener:
http://jmgkids.us/curriculum/

model gardening programs

The style, design, content, and method of management are at the discretion of each school.

- **Communal gardens** - where the members share in the work and the benefits
- **Plotted gardens** - where each member maintains their plot and keeps what they grow
- **Composite** – a mixture of these two styles

It is recommended that on school grounds, all the children and volunteers work together for a common purpose. The personality of the garden, the volunteers, and the people it will serve should be respected and considered when designing the school garden.

what to do with the food

Through school gardening programs, the potential exists to grow a substantial amount of food. Before the growing process is started, plans for utilizing the produce should be created. Options to consider are listed below:

- Sell to parents and teachers as self-sustaining mechanism
- Salad day/cooking classes
- Send home with families
- Palm Beach County Food Bank
- CROS ministries for gleaning
- Local food pantries
- Partner with your School Food Service team to make samples available on the serving line
- Do NOT let it go to waste

(Pictured: Student at Berkshire Elementary tasting the harvest)

sustainability

Sustainability Plan
Each school garden must develop its own financial sustainability plan. Once a garden is developed, operational costs are minimal. Options include creating business partnerships, looking for grant funding, or selling the produce from the gardens to put back into the program.

Maintenance
It is important that the garden area be kept presentable at all times. Develop a plan to deal with weeds prior to beginning the school garden. Compost piles and spin barrel composters are acceptable options to deal with waste. Please refer to the Compost section on page 11.

Signage
Put up signs to let people know who sponsors your school garden and the purpose of the space. Be sure to recognize your contributors. It is a good idea to identify plants where possible. Take the time to name your garden. Let the students/community participate in the process. Gardens with names have greater personality and people are more likely to want to participate.

Advertise Success!
Make sure to get the word out about all the great things in the garden. This will help bring more volunteers and potentially additional funding opportunities. Be sure to contact the District's Department of Communications and Engagement to send out press releases when a planting or harvesting day will occur. It is important to keep the department informed of developments to generate and sustain interest in the garden project.

Funding
- Plan your budget
- Wish vs. Need list
- Look for community partners
- Donations from parents
- Grants

Grant Writing
- Answer the specific question the grant is asking
- Address how you will give back
- Address how you will keep it going
- Talk about what you will learn
- Make your budget reasonable
- Do not ask for more than they are offering
- Mention the people in the community that support you
- Send pictures of the space

For garden grant opportunities please visit:
http://www.gardenabcs.com/Grants.html

Additional Resources
UF/IFAS academic departments develop and maintain a collection of publications available for universal free distribution on the web and through UF/IFAS Extension County Offices and Research and Education Centers statewide. The EDIS website is your Every Day Information Source. It is a comprehensive, single-source repository of all current UF/IFAS numbered peer-reviewed publications.

UFL EDIS: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/

Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service office also maintains a master gardener hotline. Call with your gardening questions (561) 233-1750.

resources

Butterfly Gardens
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw057

Composting
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep323

Department of Communications and Engagement
www.palmbeachschools.org/paob
(561) 434-8228

Environmental & Conservation Services Department
http://www.palmbeachschools.org/ecs/
(561) 684-5154 or PX: 4-5154

Fertilizer Options
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/cv101

Florida Agriculture in the Classroom, Inc.
http://faitc.org/teachers/gardening-for-grades/

Grant Writing
http://www.gardenabcs.com/Grants.html

Junior Master Gardener
http://jmgkids.us/curriculum/

Maintenance & Plant Operations Department
http://www.palmbeachschools.org/facilitiesservices/index.asp
(561) 687-7089 or PX: 2-7089
(561) 688-7680 or PX: 2-7680

Program Management Department
http://www.palmbeachschools.org/pm/index.asp

School Food Service Department
http://www.palmbeachschools.org/sfs/downloads.asp
(561) 383-2000

UF/IFAS PBC Cooperative Extension Service
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/
(561) 233-1750

As the garden grows, so does the gardener.

–Author Unknown

Guide developed by the following departments of the
Division of Support Operations:
Environmental & Conservation Services
Maintenance & Plant Operations
Program Management
School Food Service

Thank you sincerely to the
University of Florida/IFAS
Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension office
for their help to develop this publication.

For a copy of this publication, please contact the
School Food Service Department at (561) 383-2000

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PALM BEACH COUNTY
REACH FOR EXCELLENCE

Wellness
PROMOTION TASK FORCE
The School District of Palm Beach County, Florida

"Teaching kids how to feed themselves and how to live in a community responsibly is the center of an education."
- Alice Waters

School Garden Development Guide

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PALM BEACH COUNTY
READY FOR EXCELLENCE