SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR GARDEN-BASED TEACHING

GARDENING BASICS

OSSE

WASHINGTON YOUTH GARDEN

Summer Institute Schedule

Each session will be held 3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. EST

THURSDAY, JULY 9
Webinar 1:
What Is Your Why? School Gardens with Purpose

TUESDAY, JULY 14
Discussion 1:
Logic Models for Different Types of School Gardens

THURSDAY, JULY 16
Webinar 2:
Designing Your School Garden and Team

TUESDAY, JULY 21
Discussion 2:
Digging into School Garden Planning

THURSDAY, JULY 23
Webinar 3:
Gardening Basics

TUESDAY, JULY 28
Discussion 3:
Ask a Gardener

THURSDAY, JULY 30
Webinar 4:
Outdoor Classroom Management

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4
Discussion 4:
Adapting Outdoor Teaching for Coronavirus

All webinars will be recorded & uploaded to our Schoology course page

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6
Webinar 5:
Teaching in the Garden

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
Discussion 5:
Curriculum Brainstorming

HOUSEKEEPING

This webinar is being recorded - please mute your audio!

Use the chat box to ask questions!
We will save them for the Ask a Gardener Discussion Session on Tuesday

We will upload this webinar to Schoology and include automatic captioning.

We will occasionally ask questions on slido.com. The code is #80223

PRESENTERS & TOPICS

Nadia Mercer
Director of Institutional Relations

Allie Arnold
Off-Site Program Manager

Emilia Kawashima
Garden Coordinator

Xavier Bure
Garden Manager

Start With the Soil

Your Planting Plan

Weeding & Watering

Pest Control

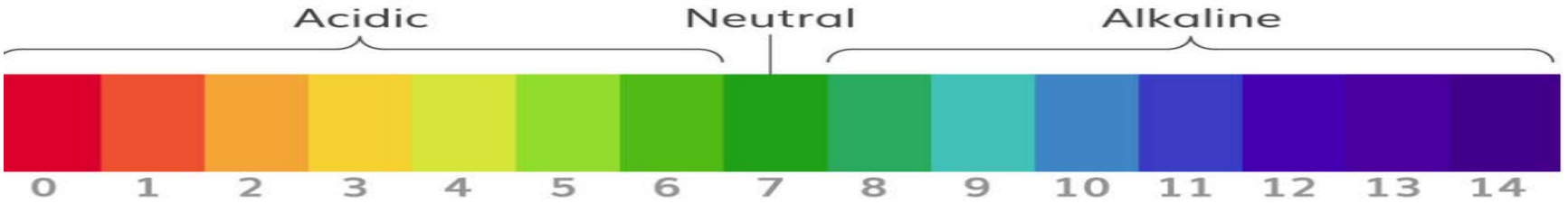

START WITH THE SOIL

SOIL: WHY IT'S IMPORTANT (AND COOL!)

- More than just dirt and rocks!
  - Minerals, microbes, and other microscopic things
  - A plant's primary source of nutrients and water
- A living thing!
- Where most food comes from!

PROVIDING THE BEST START FOR OUR PLANTS

- Understand plant needs and soil type
  - **Soil Composition** - what's in it? Sand, silt, clay
  - **Soil Texture** - how does it look and feel?
  - **Soil pH level**
    - 6.5 is ideal
    - The range of 6.0 to 7.0 is good for vegetables



TESTING YOUR SOIL

- Ensure that there are no heavy metals (lead) present in your soil; check pH and nutrient levels of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K)
- **Two options for testing:**
  - **Expert:** Extension services at land -grant universities (like UMass Extension - Soil and Plant Testing Laboratory)

DIY: Rapitest Soil Test Kit

Analysis	Value Found	Optimum Range
Soil pH (1:1, H2O)	6.9	
Modified Morgan extractable, ppm		
Macronutrients		
Phosphorus (P)	92.1	4-14
Potassium (K)	210	100-160
Calcium (Ca)	3976	1000-1500
Magnesium (Mg)	413	50-120
Sulfur (S)	26.5	>10
Micronutrients *		
Boron (B)	1.2	0.1-0.5
Manganese (Mn)	5.6	1.1-6.3
Zinc (Zn)	4.1	1.0-7.6
Copper (Cu)	0.2	0.3-0.6
Iron (Fe)	4.9	2.7-9.4
Aluminum (Al)	6	<75
Lead (Pb)	1.2	<22

Analysis	Value Found	Optimum Range
Cation Exch. Capacity, meq/100g	23.8	
Exch. Acidity, meq/100g	0.0	
Base Saturation, %		
Calcium Base Saturation	84	50-80
Magnesium Base Saturation	14	10-30
Potassium Base Saturation	2	2.0-7.0
Scoop Density, g/cc	0.96	
Optional tests		
Soil Organic Matter (LOI), %	10.4	
Nitrate-N (NO3-N), ppm	17	

* *Micronutrient deficiencies rarely occur in New England soils; therefore, an Optimum Range has never been defined. Values provided represent the norr found in soils and are for reference only.*

Soil Test Interpretation

Nutrient	Very Low	Low	Optimum	Above Optir
Phosphorus (P):				

ADJUSTING & AMENDING YOUR PLANTS' HOME

ISSUE	SOLUTION(S)			
TOO HARD (POOR DRAINAGE)	*Coarse sand* 	*Compost* 	*Peat moss* 	*Coconut coir* 
TOO LOOSE (DRIES OUT QUICKLY)	*Humus* 	*Aged manure* 	*Peat moss* 	*Sawdust* 

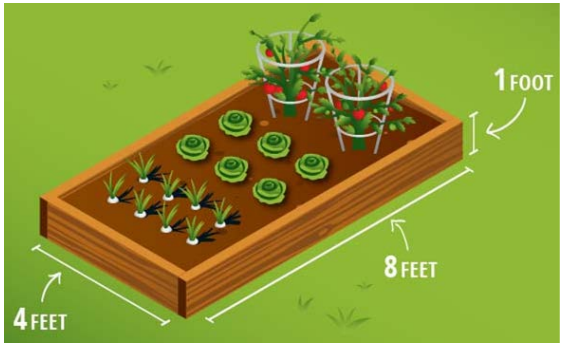
ADJUSTING & AMENDING YOUR PLANTS' HOME

ISSUE	SOLUTION(S)
LOW PH (TOO ACIDIC)	*Lime*, *Wood ash*
HIGH PH (TOO ALKALINE)	*Sulfur*, *Peat moss*, *Organic materials*

ADJUSTING & AMENDING YOUR PLANTS' HOME

ISSUE	SOLUTION(S)
LOW NITROGEN (N)	*Compost*, *Worm castings*, *Composted manure*, *Fast -acting nitrogen (liquid)*
LOW POTASSIUM (K)	*Bone meal*
LOW PHOSPHORUS (P)	*Kelp meal*, *Green sand*

WHAT GOES INTO A RAISED BED?



Top with mulch!

10% SOILLESS GROWING MIX *(coconut coir or peat moss)*

40% COMPOST

(organic matter, living things, nutrients)

50% TOPSOIL

(minerals - sand, silt, clay)

Test and see if you need to add any other amendments to adjust nutrient levels

ORGANIC MATTER

- The cure -all
  - All soil types can be improved with organic matter!
- Many forms
  - Leaf mold
  - Manure
  - Compost
- Improves:
  - Soil texture
  - Nutrient availability

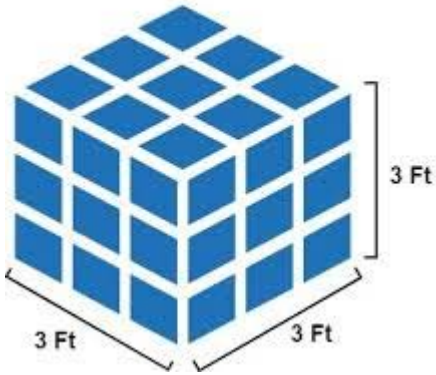
ORGANIC MATTER

- Mulch
  - Suppresses weed growth
  - Conserves soil water
  - Keeps soil cool
  - Use a 1-2” layer of chopped leaves or straw, grass clippings, or compost
- Cover crops
  - Fixes nitrogen
  - Suppresses weed growth
  - Retains nutrients
  - Use field peas, buckwheat, crimson clover, rye, oats

SOURCING MATERIALS

- **COMPOST:** Veteran Compost $35/cubic yard + delivery fee https://www.veterancompost.com/our-products/
- **TOPSOIL & MULCH:** Merrifield Garden Center; can deliver a maximum of 12 cubic yards on one truck https://www.merrifieldgardencenter.com/product-category/landscape-delivery/
- **HORSE MANURE:** Rock Creek Park Horse Center
- **BLOOM:** Class A composted humanure - DC's finest! https://bloomsoil.com/
- **STRAW BALES:** Todd Greenstone $7/bale if you pick up http://www.toddgreenstonecustomfarming.com/hay-and-straw-for-sale

1 Cubic Yard



Are you composting at your school?

BENEFITS OF COMPOSTING AT SCHOOL

- Reduces waste and keeps organic matter out of landfills
- Great teaching tool
- Engages students in meaningful work
- Fosters empathy to non-human living things
- If offering a community compost system, increases community connection and engagement

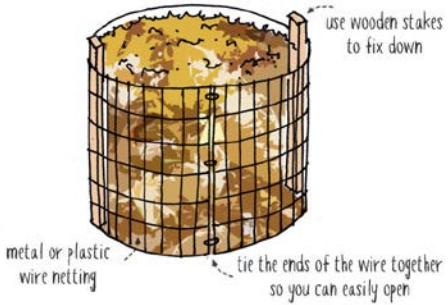
TAKING CARE OF COMPOST

- Needs exactly what you need to survive
  - Air, water, and food
- Supported by the FBI:
  - **F**ungus
  - **B**acteria
  - **I**nvertebrates (or insects)
- Brown & Green organic matter
  - Browns = Carbon source
  - Greens = Nitrogen source

GREEN (Nitrogen)	BROWN (Carbon)
Aged Chicken Manure 7:1 *Fresh manures are way to hot and can burn your plants and roots!*	**Leaves 60-80:1** *One of the most important ingredients for composting, especially shredded or broken down (leaf mulch).*
Food Scraps 17:1 **Vegetable Scraps 25:1**	**Straw, Hay 90:1** *The best way to use is to shred for faster breakdown.*
Coffee Grounds 25:1	**Sawdust 500:1** *Commercially produced compost is high in sawdust or shredded bark chips. Use very sparingly!*
Grass Clippings - Fresh 17:1 *Dry clippings would be higher in Carbon. Therefore, use as carbon source if necessary.*	**Woody chips & twigs 700:1** *Be sparing. Best use is small material at bottom of bin or pile.*
Fresh Weeds 20:1 *Make sure you don't compost weeds with seeds, unless you insure that your pile gets hot - over 140°F/60°C.*	**Shredded Newspaper 175:1** *Has no nutrient content. Best used in vermicomposting. Always shred and soak in water for fast breakdown.*
Fruit Wastes 25-40:1	**Nut shells 35:1**
Rotted Manure 20:1 *Horse manure should not be used because it contains undigested seeds that can sprout in the bin.*	**Pine Needles 80:1** *Use sparingly. Very acidic and waxy; breaks down slowly.*

COMPOSTING OPTIONS: Start Small

1) GARDEN WASTE



2) DROP IT OFF

3) WORM COMPOST

4) TUMBLER

5) THREE BIN SYSTEM

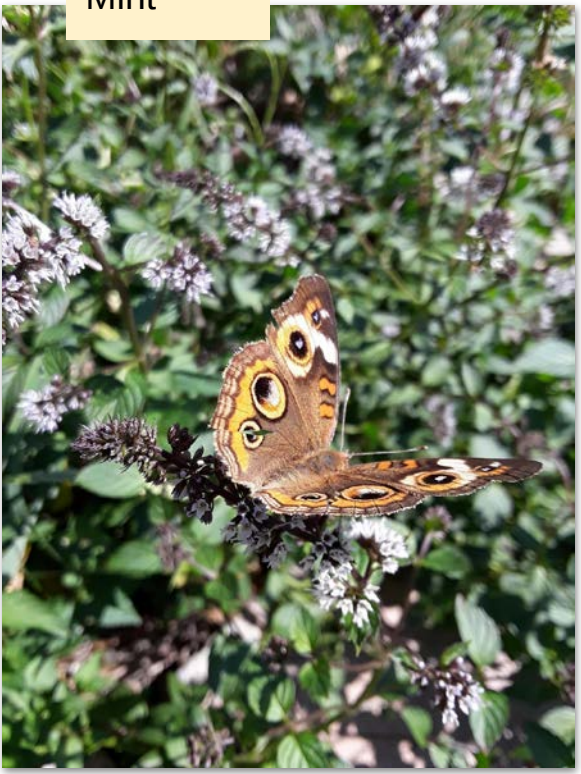
6) DGS PARTNERSHIP (Industrial Composting)

THE WHY & YOUR PLANTING PLAN

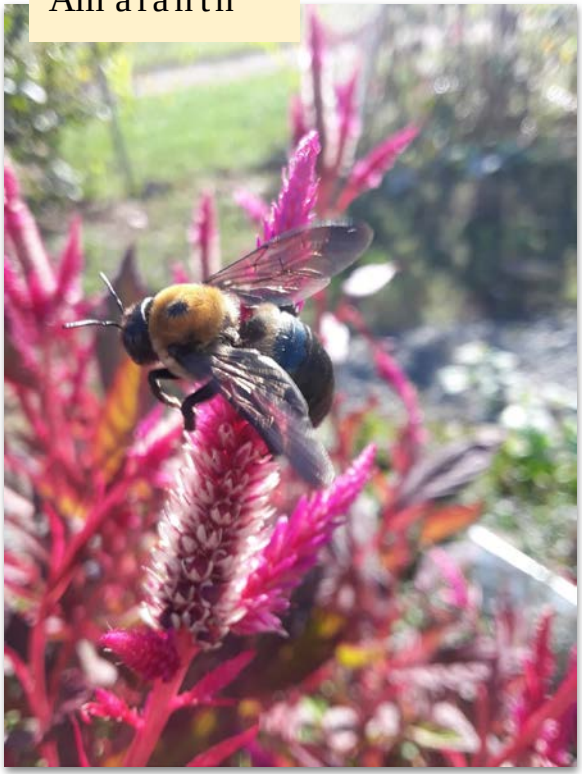

HORNETS
WHOLE KIDS


Navah

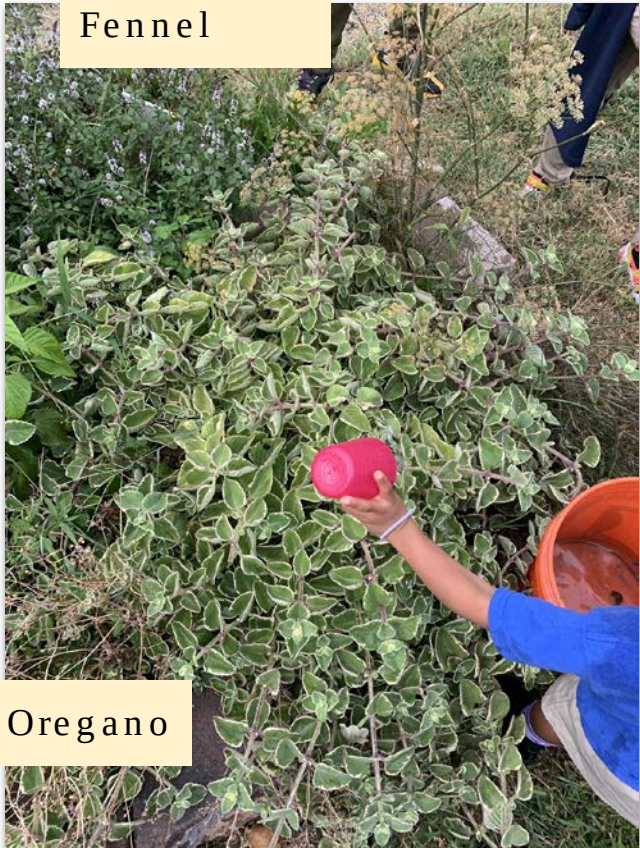
Mint



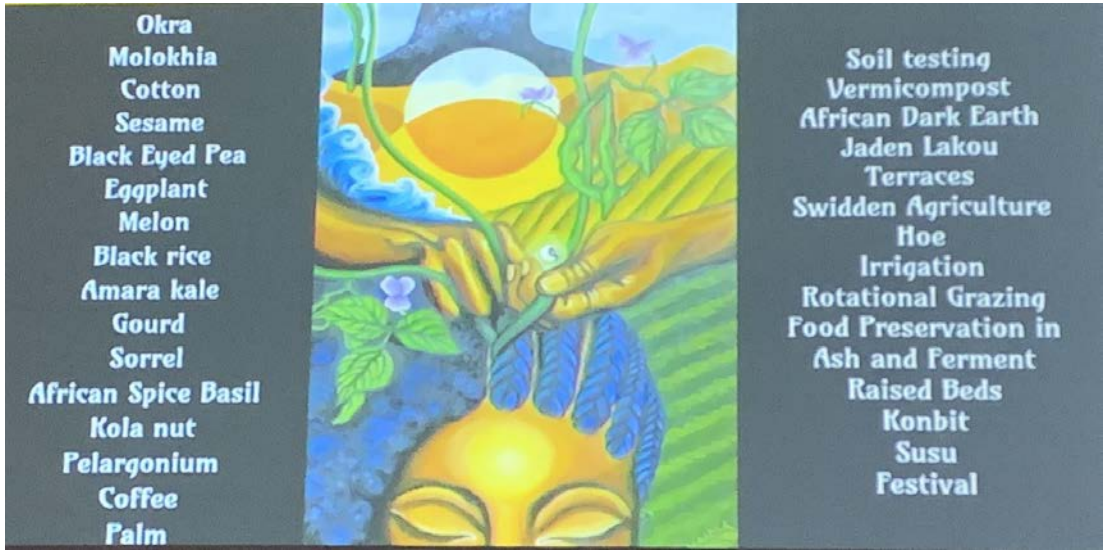
Amaranth



Fennel



Cuban Oregano


Okra
Molokhia
Cotton
Sesame
Black Eyed Pea
Eggplant
Melon
Black rice
Amara kale
Gourd
Sorrel
African Spice Basil
Kola nut
Pelargonium
Coffee
Palm
Soil testing
Vermicompost
African Dark Earth
Jaden Lakou
Terraces
Swidden Agriculture
Hoe
Irrigation
Rotational Grazing
Food Preservation in
Ash and Ferment
Raised Beds
Konbit
Susu
Festival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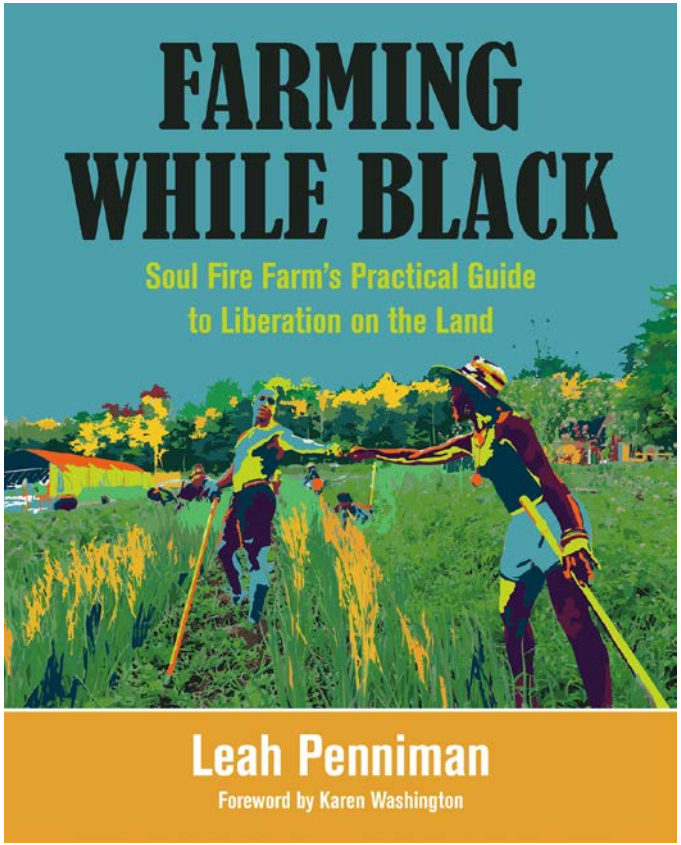
FARMING WHILE BLACK
Soul Fire Farm's Practical Guide to Liberation on the Land
Leah Penniman
Foreword by Karen Washington

TOP TEN PLANTS

to grow in a school garden

ROOT VEGETABLES

Direct seed

Plant **August 15th** for September 20th harvest

35 days to harvest

Hakurei

(F1) Turnip Seed

Product ID: 706

This white salad turnip sets the standard for flavor.

The smooth flat-round, white roots mature early, just after radishes, and are best harvested young up to 2" diameter. Eaten raw, the flavor is sweet and fruity, and the texture is crisp and tender. The dark green, hairless tops are useful raw or lightly cooked with the roots. Hakurei stays smooth as it sizes. Avg. 181,650 seeds/lb. Packet: 400 seeds.

Less

SIZE	PRICE	QUANTITY	AVAILABILITY	
Packet	$4.35	− 0 +	*In Stock*	ADD TO CART

Red Meat

Radish Seed

25-30 days to harvest

"Watermelon" radish for fresh eating and fermenting.

Large 2–4" (depending on harvest date), round radishes with unique, dark pink f sweet, delicious taste. Great for pickling, fermenting, or winter salads. Thin to 4" spring when kept at recommended storage conditions. Excellent fresh, grated, or salads. NOTE: For summer to fall sowing only; will bolt to seed from spring sowir Packet: 250 seeds.

Rainbow

(F1) Carrot Seed

85-95 days to harvest

A blend of colors in one variety.

The flavor varies a bit with root color, but all are tender, sweet, and flavo Rainbow is a single variety with color variability, it will mature uniformly using several different varieties. Medium-tall, strong tops. Nantes x Imp **compliant pelleting.** Avg. 284,600 seeds/lb. Packet: 750 seeds.

Adirondack Blue

Seed Potatoes

70-90 days to harvest

Dark purple skin and flesh.

High yields of large, oblong tubers with consiste create a unique look. High in antioxidants.

Large “seed,” low maintenance

Garlic

Fun for kids to break apart, very large “seed”

LONG GROWING PERIOD:
Plant in October, harvest in June

Hardneck varieties can harvest the scape in the Spring!

GREENS

Direct seed/Transplant

Kale is an exceptionally cold-tolerant crop with a sweet flavor enhanced by frost and cold weather. The open-pollinated varieties are excellent for harvesting at either full size or baby-leaf stage, while the frilly hybrids are best for full

More

40-50 days to harvest

LETTUCE/ SPINACH

40-50 days to harvest

Direct seed

FLOWERS

Nasturtium
Borage
Calendula
Violet/pansy
Marigold
Snapdragon
Lavender

Anise hyssop
Spilanthes

Field peas
(cover crop)

Chamomile

Cilantro
Fennel
Dill
Chives
Basil
Mint
Oregano

Thyme
Sage
Rosemary

Arugula
Kale/broccoli
Squash/zucchini

BEANS/PEAS


Bush form of famous Blue Lake pole bean.
Delicious pods 6" long have white seeds.
FULL SUN
(6+ HOURS)
58 DAYS TO HARVEST
12" = 5
CONTAINER PLANTS
(OR PLANT IN GROUND)
DEPTH: 1 in.
PROFUNDIDAD:
2,5 cm
THIN: 6 in.
SEMILLAS DELGADAS:
15,2 cm
DIRECT SOW SCHEDULE
June-July
jun-jul
Apr-Aug
abr-ago
May-July
may-jul
Mar-Sept
mar-sep
SOW in average soil in full sun after danger of frost, spring to early summer. In rows 18-30" apart, sow seeds about 3" apart and cover with 1" of fine soil. Firm lightly and keep evenly moist. Seedlings emerge in 7-14 days. Thin to stand about 6" apart when seedlings are 1-2" tall.
NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. FOR PLANTING PURPOSES ONLY.
NO ES PARA CONSUMO HUMANO. SOLO PARA PROPÓSITOS DE SIEMBRA.
SIEMBRE en suelo regular y a pleno sol una vez pasado el peligro de heladas fuertes, de primavera a comienzos del verano. En hileras separadas por una distancia de 45,7 cm a 76,2 cm, siembre semillas a unos 7,6 cm de separación y cubra con 2,5 cm de tierra fina. Afirme ligeramente y mantenga una humedad pareja. Las plántulas emergen en 7 a 14 días. Pode para que queden a una distancia de unos 15,2 cm una de otra cuando las plántulas tengan de 2,5 a 5 cm de alto.
Tips: burpee.com/more/65369
65369
1
Burpee Garden Products Co.
300 Park Ave., Warminster, PA 18974
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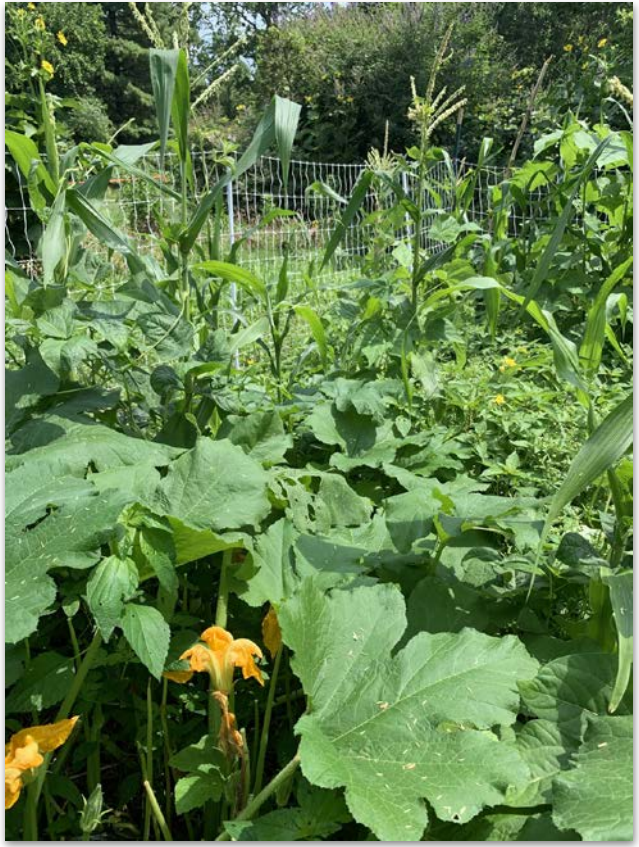
PACKED FOR 2017 SELL
ORIGIN USA

MILPA/
3 SISTERS



BONUS: SUNFLOWERS

www.slido.com

Event code

#80223

OKAY, I know what I want to plant,

now when do I plant them?

Suggested School Garden Plant List

Herbs, flowers, fruit trees you want: include in notes or as a comment -- flowers can grow in-ground without worry of lead in the soil

Season	Family	Crop	Variety	Planting Date Range	Weeks before setting out	Days to Harvest	Transplant/Direct Seed	Plants per Square Ft
Spring	Legume	Peas		March 1- April 15	2	55-70	Either	9
Spring	Spinach	Spinach		February 15- April 15	4-6	50	Either	9
Spring	Spinach	Beets		March 15-April 30		60	DS	
Spring	Spinach	Chard		March 15-April 30	4-6		TP	
Spring	Allium	Onion		March 15-April 30	8-10		TP	
Spring	Brassica	Arugula	hakurei	March 15- April 30		30	DS	25
Spring	Brassica	Turnip	hakurei	March 15- April 30		35	DS	9
Spring	Brassica	Kale		April 1-May 15	4-6	40-50	TP	1
Spring	Brassica	Salad Blend		April 1-May 15		35	DS	25
Spring	Brassica	Radish		March 15-April 30		25-30	DS	16
Spring	Brassica	Collards		April 1-May 15	4-6	60	TP	1
Spring	Brassica	Tatsoi		April 1-April 30	4-5	40	TP	4
Spring	Aster	Lettuce, Head		March 15-April 30	4-5	70-85	TP	2
Spring	Aster	Lettuce, Loose Leaf		March 15-April 30		40-50	DS	9
Spring	Parsley	Carrots		March 15-April 30		85-95	DS	16
Spring	Parsley	Celery		April 15-May 15	10-12	110	TP	4
Spring	Nightshade	Potatoes		March 15-April 15		70-90	DS	4
Summer	Cucurbit	Squash		May 1-June 30		45-60	DS	1
Summer	Cucurbit	Cucumber		May 15-June 30		60	DS	2
Summer	Cucurbit	Gherkin		May 15-June 30		60	DS	2
Summer	Cucurbit	Melon		May 15-June 30		80-90	DS	2 squares/plant
Summer	Cucurbit	Pumpkin		June 1-June 30		90-120	DS	2 squares/plant
Summer	Nightshade	Tomatoes		May 15-June 30	6-8	65-90	TP	1
Summer	Nightshade	Peppers		May 15-June 30	8-10	60-70	TP	1
Summer	Nightshade	Eggplant		May 15-June 30	8-10	65	TP	1
Summer	Nightshade	Ground Cherry		May 15-June 30	8-10	60	TP	1
Summer	Legume	Bush Beans		May 1-June 30		60	DS	9
Summer	Mallow	Hibiscus		May 15-June 30	8-10	75	TP	1
Summer	Mallow	Okra		May 15-June 30	4-6	70	Either	1
Summer	Grass	Corn		May 1-July 15		70-100	DS	4
Summer	Parsley	Celery		June 15-July 15	10-12	110	TP	4
Summer	Morning-glory	Sweet Potato		May 15-June 30		110	Transplant slips	4
Summer	N/A	Edible Flower Mix		April 15-May 30				
Summer	N/A	Pizza Garden		April 15-May 30				
Summer	N/A	Three Sisters		April 15-May 30				
Fall	Spinach	Spinach		Sept 1- Oct 15	4-6	50	Either	9

Suggested School Garden Plant List

Herbs, flowers, fruit trees you want: include in notes or as a comment -- flowers can grow in-ground without worry of lead in the soil

Season	Family	Crop	Variety	Planting Date Range	Weeks before setting out	Days to Harvest	Transplant/Direct Seed	Plants per Square Ft
Fall	Brassica	Turnip	hakurei	Aug 15-Sept 15		35	DS	9
Fall	Brassica	Kale		Aug 15- Sept 30	4-6	40-50	TP	1
Fall	Brassica	Salad Blend		Aug 15- Sept 30		35	DS	25
Fall	Brassica	Radish		Sept 1- Oct 15		25-30	DS	16
Fall	Brassica	Collards		Aug 15- Sept 30	4-6	60	TP	1
Fall	Brassica	Tatsoi		Aug 15- Sept 30	4-5	40	TP	4
Fall	Aster	Lettuce, Head		Aug 15- Sept 30	4-5	70-85	TP	2
Fall	Aster	Lettuce, Loose Leaf		Aug 15- Sept 30		40-50	DS	9
Fall	Parsley	Carrots		Aug 1- Sept 15		85-95	DS	16
Fall	Allium	Garlic		Oct. 15- Nov 15		forever	DS	9

Resource is on Schoology!

D.C. is zone 7a (Plant Hardiness Zone)

Example Planting Plan

	Spring			Summer			Fall		
Bed	**Planting Date**	**Crop**	**Harvest Date**	**Planting Date**	**Crop**	**Harvest Date**	**Planting Date**	**Crop**	**Harvest Date**
1	March 18th	**Peas**	May 25th	May 11th	**Edible Flower Mix**	June 20th	September 1st	**Spinach**	October 20th until frost
	March 9th	**Lettuce, Loose Lea**		June 1st	**Tomatoes**	September 1st	August 10th	**Bush Beans**	October 10th (or earlier)
2	March 15th	**Onion**	June 25th-July 1(	June 1st	**Pumpkin**	~October 1st	August 15th	**Collards**	October 15th
	March 18th	**Potatoes**	June 10th						
							October 15th	**Garlic**	June 15th

We are here

GARDEN MAINTENANCE

Weeding, Watering, & Pest Control

WEEDING

- Why is it important?
  - Weeds can be very overwhelming
    - Especially for baby plants!
  - Competing for sunlight, water, and nutrients

How many seeds can one pigweed plant produce?

250,000

How about crabgrass? 150,000

WEEDING TIPS

- Pull when flowering
- Mulching
  - Protects, insulates, enriches soil
  - Straw, grass clippings, leaves
  - Add more than you think!
- Adjust technique based on crop
  - Root veggies are more sensitive than leafy greens

Mulching with paper

- Keep it simple
  - 1-2 types of plants per bed
- Easier for fellow teachers and students to help
- For a guide to garden tools, watch Common Good City Farm's video *(link in Speaker Notes below)*

WEEDING TIPS: Pathways around the garden

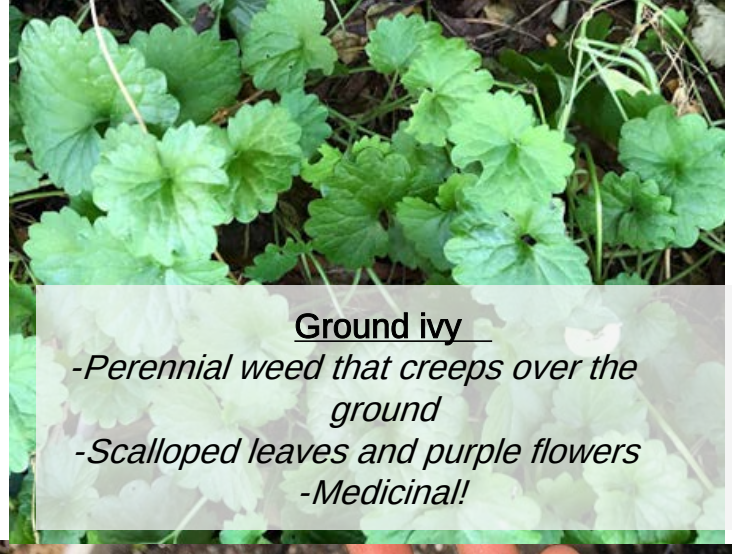
Sheet mulch, weed block,
wood chips on pathways around beds
at KIPP Webb

COMMON WEEDS

Wood sorrel ***(AKA oxalis)***

-Heart shaped leaves, yellow flowers, seed pods that pop open when dry

-Edible leaves and flowers

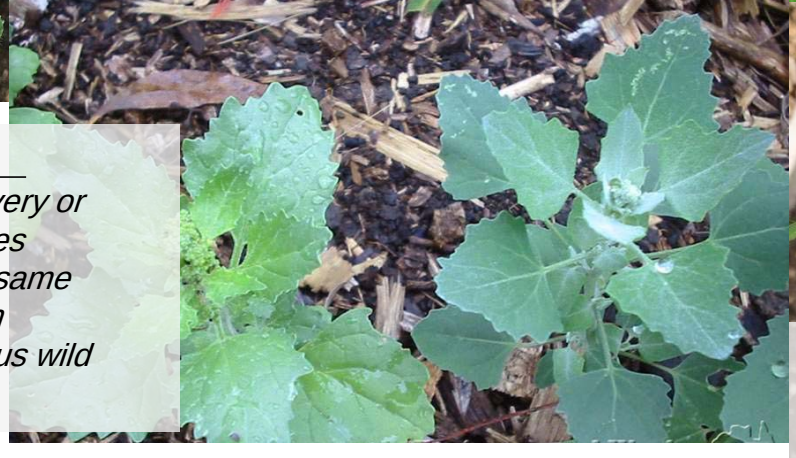


Ground ivy

-Perennial weed that creeps over the ground

-Scalloped leaves and purple flowers

-Medicinal!



Lambsquarters

-Green, sometimes silvery or dusty looking leaves

-Edible leaves, in the same family as spinach

-One of the most nutritious wild vegetables

Wire grass

-Grass that spreads under the ground -Very hard to remove: every bit of root can grow a new plant, and it loves mulch

- *Reference: Photographic list on Schoology*

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WEEDS:

https://extension.umd.edu/hgic/topics/weed-identification-photos

WATERING

- How much and how often?
  - Early morning if possible
  - Check the soil
- Too much or too little?
  - Overwatering: leaves are curling
  - Underwatering: yellowing leaves or wilted/shriveled leaves
- Retention
  - Mulch
- Water the soil, not the leaves!
- Fertilizer

WATERING

- What makes sense for your space?
- Hand watering
  - Watering cans
  - Hose with nozzle
- Irrigation
  - Sprinkler and hose
  - Set up timer
  - Drip irrigation

Students watering beds at Hendley Elementary

← Drip irrigation at KIPP Webb

PEST CONTROL

Slugs and snails

Damage

Eat leaves, stems, flowers, and roots

Season/Conditions

Wet spring

Prevention Techniques

- Water plants in the morning
- Clear the bed of weeds
- Add crushed eggshells around the plants
- Add copper (sponge) around stems of the plants

PEST CONTROL

Aphids

Damage

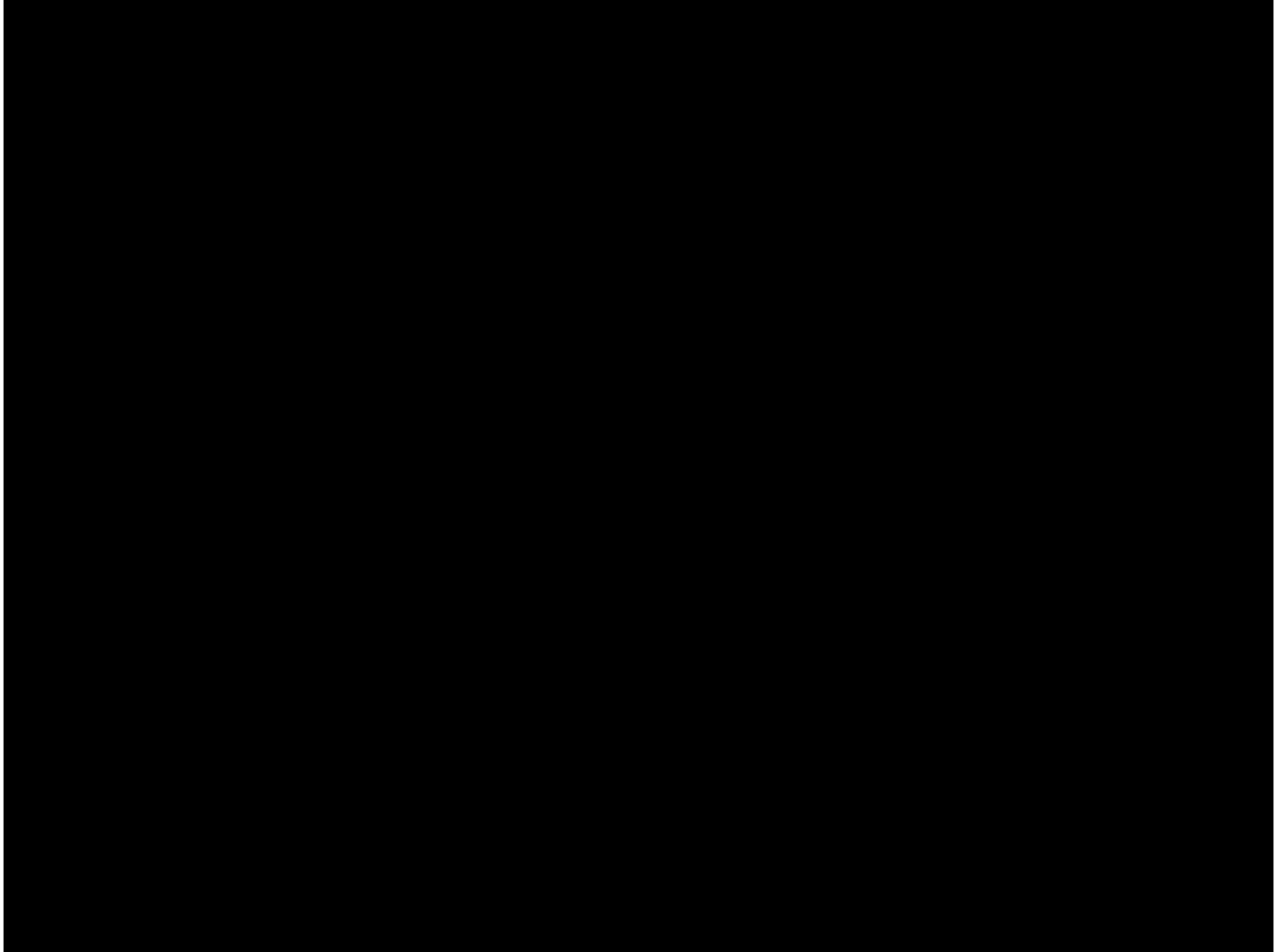
Destroys plants by sucking sap from stems or leaves

Season/Conditions

Spring, summer, fall

Prevention Techniques

- Mix 1 tbsp of baking soda with biodegradable soap and 650 ml (~3 cups) water, and spread around the plants
- Maintain a good number of ladybugs in the garden, which will eat the aphids (you can buy ladybugs!)



PEST CONTROL

Cabbage worm

Damage

Attacks brassicas (kale, collards, broccoli, etc.)

Season/Conditions

Middle to late spring/summer

Prevention Techniques

- Kill worms as you spot them
- Use a fabric row cover
  - Mature worms (butterflies) fly around looking for plants on which to deposit their eggs

PEST CONTROL

Cucumber beetles *(spotted and striped)*

Damage

Spreads bacterial wilt disease, which eventually kills the plant

Season/Conditions

Appears in spring and stays all summer (usually waits for cucurbits family plants like cucumber, summer or winter squash)

Prevention Techniques

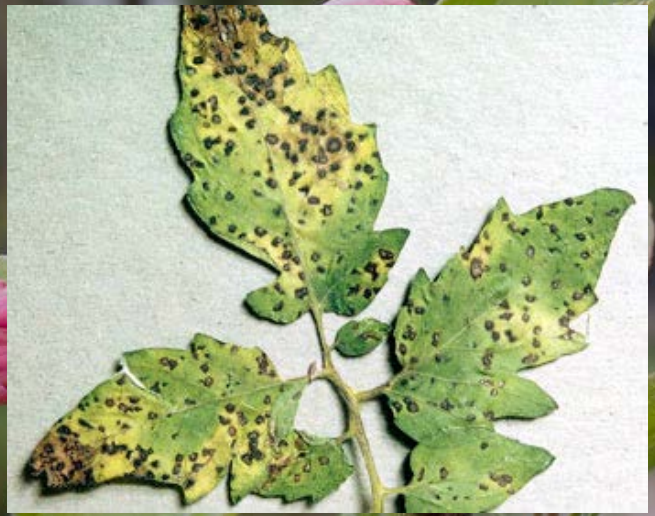
- Select plants with bacterial wilt resistance
- Yellow sticky traps
- Don’t plant potatoes near cucurbits
- Cut diseased plants out and wash tools before touching other cucurbits

Cucumber with bacterial wilt

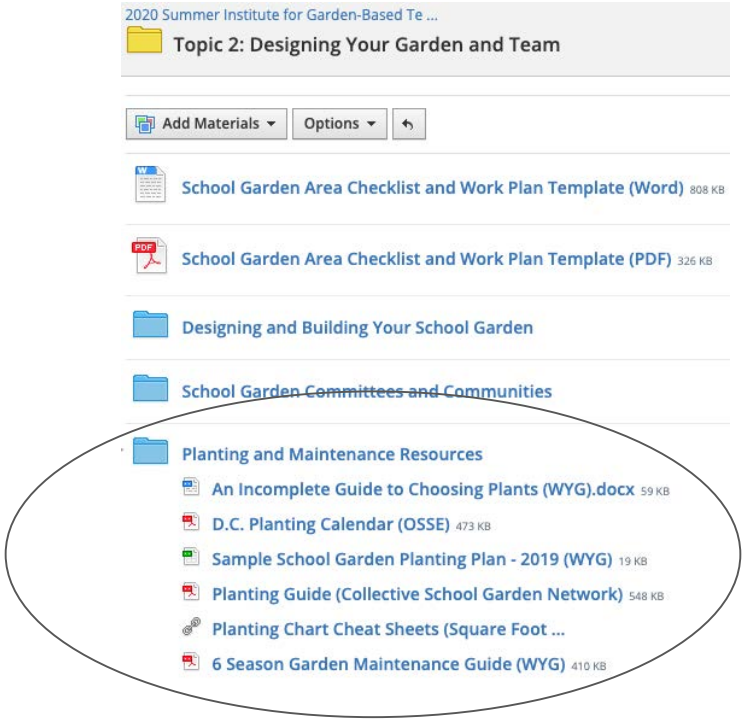
WHY DO MY PLANTS LOOK SAD?

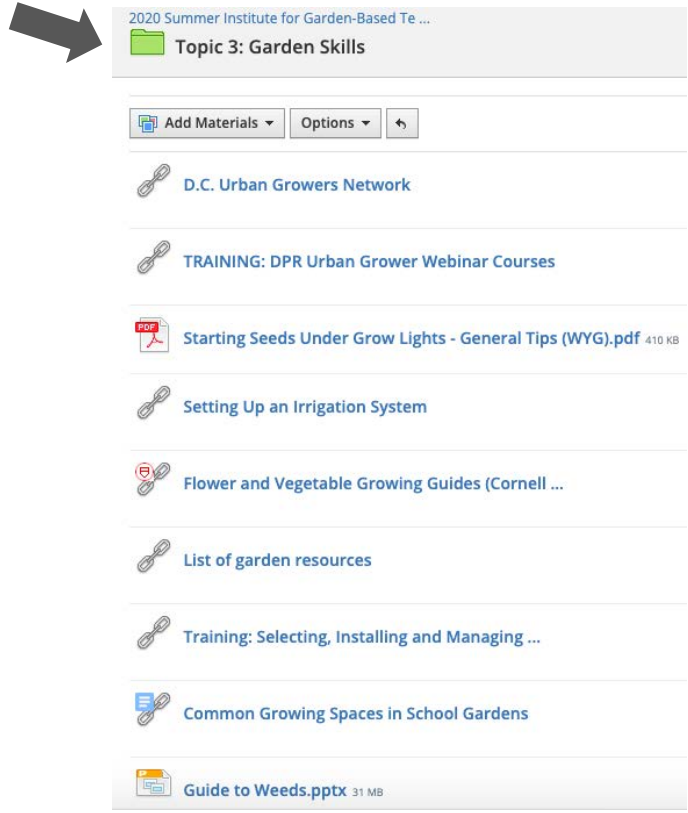
Black/yellow spots: may be a bacteria problem

- Pruning
- Use organic or non-toxic products like neem oil or baking soda
- Mix 1 gallon of water with 1 tbsp of neem oil (or 3 cups of water with 1 tbsp of baking soda), then spread for about 7-14 days
- If you don't see results, consider replacing the plant



FOR MORE RESOURCES, VISIT SCHOOLOGY!





Summer Institute Schedule

Each session will be held 3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. EST

THURSDAY, JULY 9
Webinar 1:
What Is Your Why? School Gardens with Purpose

TUESDAY, JULY 14
Discussion 1:
Logic Models for Different Types of School Gardens

THURSDAY, JULY 16
Webinar 2:
Designing Your School Garden and Team

TUESDAY, JULY 21
Discussion 2:
Digging into School Garden Planning

THURSDAY, JULY 23
Webinar 3:
Gardening Basics

TUESDAY, JULY 28
Discussion 3:
Ask a Gardener

THURSDAY, JULY 30
Webinar 4:
Outdoor Classroom Management

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4
Discussion 4:
Adapting Outdoor Teaching for Coronavirus

All webinars will be recorded & uploaded to our Schoology course page

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6
Webinar 5:
Teaching in the Garden

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
Discussion 5:
Curriculum Brainstorming

Remember to register for Schoology!
Access code **SC64-MJKW-9SFBC**