

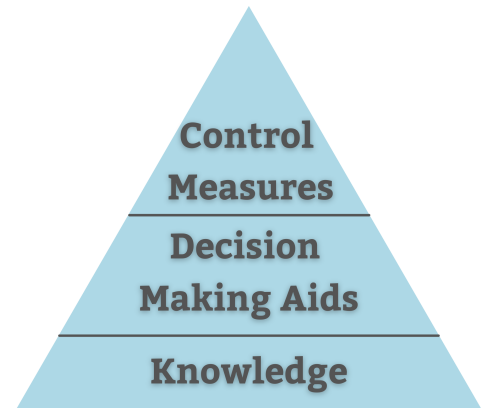


Notes with Answers GGP Module

Site Selection

Explain how proper plant siting, or “Right Plant, Right Place” fits into the IPM framework.

The foundation of IPM is knowledge of both the plant's cultural requirements and the local environmental conditions. "Right Plant, Right Place" means using proper plant siting to match the plant's cultural requirements, including sunlight, pH, and water needs.



Choosing hardy plants

Define hardiness zones.

The minimum winter temperature a plant can reliably survive. The US is divided into 10 zones. Wisconsin's growing zones are 3, 4, and 5.

Preparing a planting bed

Identify the steps to preparing a planting bed.

- 1. Remove turf and weeds. This can be done by digging out turf, smothering with black plastic or a thick layer of organic matter, or using a nonselective herbicide.*
- 2. Prepare the soil by adding 4-6 inch layer of organic matter and incorporate with a shovel or rototiller.*



Notes with Answers GGP Module

Planting

Describe the process when planting transplants into the ground.

Harden off to outdoor conditions. Next remove the container. Gently loosen or break apart the root ball if rootbound. Dig hole to accommodate root size. Place at appropriate depth and firm soil around the plant. Water well.

List the pros and cons of using transplants.

Pros	Cons
<i>Can have a blooming garden 4-6 weeks earlier.</i>	<i>Need to be started early.</i>

Describe the process when direct seeding outdoors.

Level the surface. Depending on the seed size, use a garden tool to create either a planting trench or holes to plant seeds at depths listed on the seed package. Keep the seedbed moist until most seeds have germinated.

List the pros and cons of direct seeding.

Pros	Cons
<i>Less expensive. Greater choice in varieties. Some crops will not transplant.</i>	<i>In some soils, crusting can occur, making germination more difficult.</i>

Maintaining the garden



Notes with Answers GGP Module

For each of the following gardening maintenance techniques, describe the practice, then list the benefits.

Mulch

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Choose the appropriate material based on your garden type. Can use inorganic or organic materials layered around plants. Organic mulches need to be 2-4 inches thick. Keep mulch away from plant stems.</i>	<i>Preserves soil moisture. Suppresses weed growth. Prevents soil splash, which can help to avoid some diseases. If using organic mulch, slowly adds organic matter to soil. Moderates soil temperature fluctuations.</i>

Watering

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Direct water at soil level, not showering the foliage. Clay soils- all at once slowly. One inch per week. Sandy soils- 1.5 inches per week total. Small amounts more frequently.</i>	<i>Proper watering techniques avoid stress to the plant due to too much or too little water, as well as avoidance of certain plant diseases.</i>

Fertilizing



Notes with Answers GGP Module

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Granular fertilizers- applied in a band along the base of the plants or Broadcasted across the garden area.</i> <i>Soluble & liquid fertilizers - water first before applying. The salt concentration of the soluble fertilizer can draw water out of the roots, causing water stress. By watering first, you reduce the stress.</i>	<i>Promotes plant growth.</i>

Weeding

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Cultivation with tools or hand pulling or chemical controls (herbicides).</i>	<i>Weeds compete for resources and may harbor insects and diseases.</i>

Fall Clean Up



Notes with Answers GGP Module

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Removing plant debris at the end of the season, including removing vegetable and annual plants, deciduous tree leaves.</i>	<i>Removal of plant tissue from overwintering may reduce disease pressure in the next growing season.</i>

Winter Protection

Describe the technique	Explain the benefit(s)
<i>Applying a thick organic mulch around newly planted woody and herbaceous perennials. Wait until ground freezes a couple inches.</i>	<i>Protects newly planted plants from heaving out of the ground.</i>