

COMMUNITY GARDEN MANUAL



2020

City of Savannah

The City of Savannah recognizes community gardens as valuable recreational and educational activities that can contribute to health, community development, environmental awareness, positive social interaction, and community education.

Revised 10/13/2020

Community Garden Manual

CITY OF SAVANNAH

INTRODUCTION

The City of Savannah recognizes community gardens as valuable recreational and educational activities that can contribute to health, community development, environmental awareness, positive social interaction, and community education. As such, the City established the Community Garden Policy in 2011 to allow community groups to utilize vacant City-owned properties for community gardens (see page 4) and seeks to support community efforts to establish community gardens in all forms.

The City of Savannah Community Garden Policy and this manual make a distinction between community gardens— as a single piece of land gardened collectively by way of designated plots where each plot is cared for by an individual or shared by a group of people; to grow vegetables, fruits, and flowers for personal use and/or for donation—and urban farms, which operate as a business for profit.

The intention of this manual is to provide a starting place for individuals and organizations interested in starting a community garden in Savannah, regardless of whether it is on a City owned lot or a privately owned lot. While much of the information included applies to either, if you are pursuing a garden under the City's Community Gardens Policy, be sure to pay attention to the requirement outlined in the policy and highlighted in this manual. More complete gardening guides can be found from national organizations, and more in depth local gardening information can be found from sources listed in the *Garden Resources* section of this manual (page 24). While starting a community garden is a major undertaking, there are many ways to do it. Many community gardens successfully start informally and evolve into the structured organizations referred to here. But it is a good idea to begin with a clear understanding of what a community garden can look like.

Some sections of this manual were taken or adapted from the Atlanta Regional Commission's "Community Garden Manual" and The Food Project's "Do-It-Yourself Raised Bed Building Manual".

Thank you to all the organizations doing work in Savannah to promote community gardens, healthy food access, and sustainable food systems, and to the Savannah Urban Garden Alliance and the Savannah Chatham Food Policy Council for their help in developing this manual.

Eric C. Chin, Manager
Real Estate Services
echin@savannahga.gov
(912)651-6524

Nick Deffley, Director
Office of Sustainability
ndeffley@savannahga.gov
(912)651-6909

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY GARDENS.....	4
CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDEN POLICY.....	5
 STARTING A COMMUNITY GARDEN	
PLANNING	
Form a Committee.....	9
Identify Resources.....	9
Choose a Site.....	9
Develop a Design.....	10
 GARDEN ORGANIZATION	
Things to Consider.....	11
Insurance.....	11
By-Laws.....	11
Sample Guidelines and Rules.....	12
Meetings.....	12
Garden Leadership.....	13
 PREPARE AND DEVELOP A SITE	
General preparations.....	13
Building Raised Beds.....	14
Soil.....	15
 GROWING A COMMUNITY GARDEN	
What to Do and When to Do it.....	16
Crops for Georgia Growers.....	18
Unwanted Pests in the Garden.....	22
Beneficial Creatures.....	23
Composting.....	24
 GARDEN RESOURCES	
Community Gardens.....	25
General Gardening.....	26
Site Planning.....	27
Soil, Compost, Organic Fertilizers.....	27
Seeds, Plants, Growing Guides.....	28
Recycled Building Supplies.....	29
Volunteer Groups.....	29
Excess Produce.....	29

BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY GARDENS

The benefits of community gardens can be seen in virtually all aspects of our community and include:

- Improving the quality of life for people in the garden
- Creating a space for neighborhoods to congregate and encouraging community development
- Encouraging self-reliance
- Utilizing undeveloped urban lots
- Beautifying neighborhoods
- Producing nutritious food
- Introducing residents, particularly children, to a variety of fruits and vegetables and encouraging healthy eating choices
- Reducing family food budgets
- Providing opportunities for residents to be outside and active
- Conserving natural resources
- Creating opportunities for recreation, exercise, therapy, and education
- Reducing crime by converting empty lots
- Preserving green space
- Creating income opportunities and economic development
- Reducing city heat (heat island effect) from streets and parking lot
- Reducing stormwater runoff and associated pollution
- Providing opportunities for intergenerational and cross-cultural connections

CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDEN POLICY

While community gardens can be sited on privately owned land, the City of Savannah Community Garden Policy also makes vacant lots owned by the City of Savannah available for gardens. While not all city-owned vacant lots are suitable for gardens, there are hundreds throughout Savannah that are. Visit www.savannahga.gov/communitygardens to find one in your neighborhood, and the full application.

Purpose

The City of Savannah recognizes community gardens as valuable recreational and educational activities that can contribute to community development, environmental awareness, positive social interaction and community education. The City will collaborate with interested groups in assisting with the development of community gardens on City-owned property.

Definitions:

- A “Community Garden” is defined as a single piece of land gardened collectively by way of designated plots. Each plot is cared for by an individual or shared by a group of people; to grow vegetables, fruits, and flowers for personal use and/or for donation.
- A “Qualifying Entity” is defined as a neighborhood resident, a public or private group of individuals or a nonprofit organization.
- “Suitable Lots” are defined as City-owned property that are surplus to the current needs of the City and are found to be environmentally safe, clear of debris and hazardous materials, within an appropriate zoning area, and found to be appropriate for the surrounding neighborhood.
- “Farmer of Record” is defined as the primary contact for an individual plot.
- A “FEMA Lot” is defined as a property that was purchased by the City of Savannah, as part of a flood mitigation grant program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- All gardens must utilize raised beds with imported soil, and no planting shall occur directly onto the soil of the City owned lot.

Organization Responsibilities

An approved Community Garden must be administered by a Qualified Entity represented by a Farmer of Record who shall be the point of contact for the Qualified Entity and Community Garden. A Qualified Entity, through its Farmer of Record, will submit an application for a Community Garden, a copy of which is attached, and if approved, the Qualified Entity will enter into a User Agreement with the City, setting forth the rights and responsibilities of the Qualified Entity respecting the Community Garden.

Community Gardens site plans should include plots (raised beds), water tap locations, fences, existing trees and roadways. Garden boundaries must meet the setbacks according to the proper zoning of the property. This site plan must be approved by the City of Savannah prior to development.

CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDEN POLICY

Organization Responsibilities (CONT.)

1. Initial application
 - a. Applicant shall provide a Community Garden - Application for Use.
 - b. Applicant shall provide a letter of intent.
2. Policy and User Agreement:
 - a. Qualifying entity shall provide documentation of neighborhood support by providing a signed letter of approval from the appropriate neighborhood association and a signed letter from the abutting property owner's consent of the use of the land for a community garden. If a neighborhood association does not exist, a signed letter from neighbors within 100' ft. of the property must be provided.
 - b. Qualifying entity shall provide a drawing of the proposed layout of the gardens that includes the layout of the plots (raised beds), water tap locations, fences, existing trees and roadways. Garden boundaries must meet the setbacks according to the proper zoning of the property. This site plan must be approved by the City of Savannah prior to development.
 - c. Qualifying entity shall provide a proposed building materials list to include products intended for the design of the raised beds and fencing.
 - d. The type of plants to be used as landscaping screening or buffer shall be listed.
 - e. Qualifying entity shall provide a schedule of proposed fees to be collected from individuals wishing to use a plot. All fees must be pre-approved by the City.
 - f. Allotment fees are intended to cover garden costs and improvements only and shall not exceed the amount necessary to cover the normal operating costs of the garden.
 - g. Records of fees collected, and expenditures related to the garden shall be maintained in a centralized location and available at the City's request.
 - h. Qualifying entity shall sign a user's agreement which will serve as the binding agreement for the use and maintenance of the garden. The user agreement is revocable and extends for a term of two years, after which it must be renewed.
3. During Subsequent Growing Seasons
 - a. Qualifying entity shall be responsible for all garden activities including maintenance and upkeep of garden grounds, collection of allotment fees, and payment of water & electric charges if applicable.

CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDEN POLICY

Guidelines for Use

FEMA Lots: Certain restrictions are placed on the use of property that was purchased by the City of Savannah under the FEMA flood mitigation grant, above and beyond the guidelines listed below. All plans relating to a FEMA lot will require approval on a case-by-case basis by the local FEMA administrator, prior to any construction.

Terms: The initial term of user agreement will be clearly defined with a start and ending date but not less than two years. The user agreement may be renewed annually for additional terms at the discretion of the City.

Limits of Agricultural Use: The garden area shall be limited to growth of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Planting of trees will be allowed only in containers. The garden shall not be used for any type of livestock or poultry.

Chemicals: The use of insecticides, herbicides and synthetic fertilizers is strictly prohibited. Only natural organic methods and products shall be used for the treatment of nuisances and to provide plant and soil nutrition. The Qualifying Entity is encouraged to reference the Environmental Protection Agency's National Organic Program.

Plots: Plots will be assigned to an individual or a group. Each plot can be shared by as many people as desired, with one person being designated as the plots' "farmer of record".

Sale of Products: Sale of products is prohibited; products grown are for personal use by the members of the garden or for donation only.

Means of Planting: Raised Beds with suitable commercial grade fabric barrier lying at the base and lower sides, to prevent disturbance of native soils and to protect new soils from contaminants. New soil should be brought to the site that is suitable for planting edible vegetation. No tilling of existing ground is allowed.

Water Source: In most cases potable water will be available on or in close proximity to the site. It is the qualifying entities responsibility to establish an account with the City of Savannah Water and Sewer Department and pay usage fees.

Mechanical Equipment: Mechanical equipment is limited to residential grade, restricted to use between sunrise and sunset, and must adhere to the Savannah Code of Ordinances, regarding noise control. No equipment shall be stored on-site.

Trash: No trash or debris shall be left on site at any time.

Accessory structures: No accessory structures are permitted, i.e. storage sheds, greenhouses, etc....

Composting: No composting activity will be allowed on-site without a pre-approved composting plan. Only one (1) composting area will be allowed on-site. Composting materials are generated from the site only, and outside materials will not be brought in.

Fencing: Fencing will be approved by the City of Savannah prior to construction, on a site-by-site basis. Fencing is meant to provide a visual delineation of the garden lot from the right-of-way and is not intended to provide security.

Signage: A decorative sign, meeting local zoning codes for the neighborhood and/or district, and no larger than 18"h x 24"w may be hung at the front of the garden to display the name of the garden and associated entity. A laminated document 8.5" x 11" showing the Qualifying entity's contact information, including the primary and alternate contacts, along with the rules and guidelines for the garden will be posted within the garden boundaries, at a readable height.

CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDEN POLICY

Guidelines for Use (CONT.)

Boundaries: Garden areas shall not encroach onto adjacent properties. The cultivated areas will meet the required setback(s) for the zoning district in which the garden is located.

Maintenance: The property shall be maintained free of high grass and weeds in accordance with the City of Savannah's Property Maintenance Ordinance. Dead garden plants shall be removed regularly. Rotting fruits and vegetables shall be collected from garden areas and properly disposed of offsite or in compost area.

Miscellaneous Improvements: Benches and trellises and will be permitted on site as miscellaneous improvements. Decorative ornamentation will be restricted to placement within an individual's plot. Items within the garden will be limited in height and will not block clear site lines into the garden from the right-of-way(s).

Operating Hours: Operating hours for community garden activities shall be restricted between sunrise and sunset, 7 days a week.

Insurance/ Waivers: While the City of Savannah does not require the qualifying entity to have liability insurance in order to utilize City-owned property for community gardening, the City encourages the qualifying entity to pursue waivers and/or insurance to provide adequate protection from liability involving individual plot farmers.

Lighting: No overhead lighting shall be permitted on site.

Parking: No parking will be permitted on the site.

Existing Trees: Removing or cutting of existing trees is strictly prohibited, unless otherwise approved by the City of Savannah.

Fundraising: Qualifying entities are free to undertake fundraising activities in order to build community support and resources to defray costs associated with operating a community garden. However, any fundraising activities involving use of the actual property must be pre-approved by the City of Savannah.

Access: The City of Savannah must have 24-hour access to the property.

Exceptions: Any use condition for a Community Garden may be modified by Special Exception upon approval by the City of Savannah.

Termination of Agreement: Should the City determine that the lot is not being used for its intended purpose or that it is not being maintained properly, then the City will provide notice to the Gardener or Record of the matter of non-compliance. The Gardener of Record will then be provided up to two weeks to correct the non-compliance matter. If so corrected, then normal operations of the garden on City property may resume. If the non-compliance is not corrected within this period, then the City reserves the right to terminate the garden agreement. The qualifying entity also has the right to terminate the agreement by submitting a two (2) week written notice to the City of Savannah. At termination of the agreement by either party, the qualifying entity must return the site to its pre-garden condition.

Other Provisions Specific to this Site: Individual lots may have conditions not addressed in this policy. If deemed necessary, an attachment will be included as part of this policy, listing other provision(s) specific to the site and will be considered part of the agreement.

STARTING A COMMUNITY GARDEN

Planning

The first step towards starting a community garden must be to determine community interest. In determining the need or desire for a garden in the community you will answer important questions about what kind of garden is best suited, who will the garden serve, and if the project is meant to benefit a particular group. Answering these questions may also help in choosing a site for the garden. Reach out to established community groups in the area such as neighborhood associations, churches, schools and service organizations.

Form a Planning Committee

- Organize a meeting or social gathering of interested people
- Choose a well-organized leadership team
- Make a list of what needs to be done
- Draft a preliminary budget for building the garden and for maintaining it
- Decide on a mailing address and central telephone number(s). Try to have at least 3 people who are very familiar with all pertinent information. Form a communication system, either phone or electronic.
- Find a garden site (see *Choosing a Site*)
- Form committees to accomplish tasks: Funding & Resource Development, Youth Activities, Construction, Communication, and Community Outreach
- Consider approaching a sponsor—an individual, organization, or business that contributes land, tools, seeds, fencing, soil improvements, or money
- When your community garden has a budget, keep administration in the hands of several people.
- Choose a name for the garden
- Agree on an approach to growing, such as chemical free or organic
- Agree on how space will be divided—will the garden consist entirely of individual plots, or will there be some shared space?

Identify All of Your Resources

Do a community asset assessment—what skills and resources already exist in the community that can aid in the gardens' creation? Start with the skills of your planning committee then look at what businesses, schools, senior centers, community groups, neighborhood associations, and churches are in the neighborhood. These groups will be valuable resources in building community support and partnerships. Consider reaching out to groups like the Savannah Urban Garden Alliance or UGA Extension Service to connect with other community gardens, learn about gardening classes or workshops, and find out about funding opportunities.

Choosing a Site

Community gardens can be sited on privately or publicly owned land. The City of Savannah Community Garden Policy allows residents to start gardens on vacant, City-owned lots. While you may look at both privately and publicly owned lots, there are different considerations for each.

For City Owned Lots:

- Contact the City of Savannah or visit the website (www.savannahga.gov/communitygardens) for a map of available City owned vacant lots
- Identify lots in your area that are an appropriate size for the garden you are planning
- Make sure the site gets at least 6 full hours of sunlight daily (for vegetables)
- Consider the availability of water
- Consider if you will need insurance

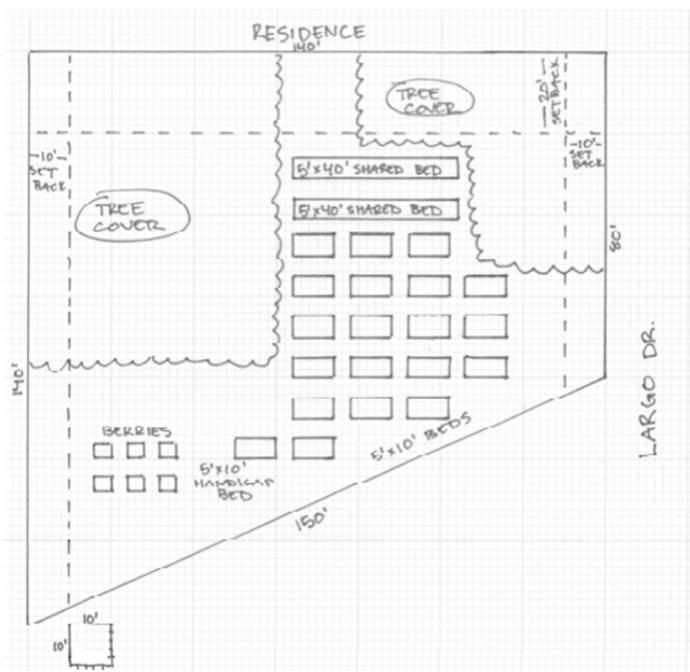
- Consider the need to install landscaping as screening, buffing, or to beautify the garden area.
- Consider the need for fencing if theft and vandalism are concerns in the area

For Privately Owned Lots:

- Determine the owner of the land
- Make sure the site gets at least 6 full hours of sunlight daily (for vegetables)
- Do a soil test in the fall for nutrients and heavy metals. This will help you decide whether growing in raised beds or in-ground planting is better suited for your site and needs.
- Consider past land use: contacting the Chatham County Health Department, City of Savannah Property Maintenance and Georgia Environmental Protection Division about past land use may inform you of contamination or potential soil or drainage problems early on.
- Consider the availability of water
- Obtain a lease agreement that allows the space to be used for at least three years
- Consider if you will need insurance
- Consider the need for fencing if theft and vandalism are concerns in the area

Develop a Design

If you are starting a community garden under the City’s program you will be required to submit a garden design as part of your application. But even if your garden will be on private land, developing a garden



design before you break ground is an important step in planning. Be sure to obtain accurate measurements of your lot, included any required zoning setback from property lines, then work with your planning committee to identify what features should be included in the garden. When planning your design be mindful of tree cover and adjacent buildings that may leave part of the lot in shade for significant parts of the day.

You may want to develop two garden designs—one that reflects your initial construction, and one that accounts for possible expansion. Because

A sample garden design plan—including beds, tree cover, and setbacks.

building raised beds and filling them with soil can be costly, it is a good idea to begin with a number of beds you are sure there is interest for, with the option to expand in the future. Developing a plan for expansion early on will help use your space more efficiently.

- Develop a site plan: many community gardens have individual plots for members ranging in size from 4'x8' to 10'x10', some include shared growing area for larger crops like corn and okra, and some are made up entirely of shared growing areas
 - Will all plots be the same size? If not, how will plots be assigned?
 - How should the plots be laid out?
 - Will there be a children's plot?
 - Will there be decorative flower plots?
- Gather your resources—try to get free building materials. Some businesses will donate supplies or offer discounts to non-profit organizations. Also consider reclaimed or recycled materials
 - See *Garden Resources* section for places to find recycled building materials
 - Broken concrete or asphalt, cinderblocks, and bricks can be used to build raised beds
- Consider an area for storage of tools and equipment and a rainproof bulletin board for announcing garden events and messages. Because storage sheds are not permitted under the City program, you should arrange for communal tools to be stored nearby and for gardeners to bring their own tools when they come to work in the garden.



The SCAD community garden uses recycle shipping containers for beds.

Garden Organization

Building the structure of your garden organization is just as important as building the garden itself. Many garden groups are organized very informally and operate successfully. Leaders “rise to the occasion” to propose ideas and carry out tasks. However, as the workload expands, many groups choose a more formal structure for their organization. Structuring your garden organization from the start can help ensure its initial success, its ability to sustain even as there is turnover in members, and its ability to attract outside funding.

A structured program is a means to an end. It is a conscious, planned effort to create a system so that each person can participate fully, and the group can perform effectively. It is vital that the leadership be responsive to the members. Structure will help an organization to last; it will promote trust; it will help your group and create new opportunities for leaders to develop.

You should consider the structure of your garden organization in the planning process with input from interested gardeners and community members. Have several planning meetings to discuss your program and organization. Try out suggestions raised at these meetings, and after a few months of operation, you may be in a better position to develop or amend bylaws or organizational guidelines.

The garden organization can range from federal tax-exempt status 501(C)(3), to state incorporated non-profit status, to an unincorporated group. Regardless of whether your organization is incorporated, you should consider bylaws, and at the very least develop rules and guidelines and a users' agreement.

Things to Consider:

Generally:

- What is your purpose? What are your short- and long-term goals?
- How are decisions to be made? Who chooses leaders and how?
- How will organizational work be shared? Who does what?
- How will you raise money? Membership dues, fundraising, grants, sponsors?
- Are you open to change? Flexibility is important when goals and members change. Do you want to be incorporated or act as a club?
- Are there conditions for membership (residence, dues, agreement with rules)?

And more specifically to your garden organization:

- How will plots be assigned (by family size, by residency, by need, by group i.e. youth, elderly, etc.)?
- If the group charges dues, how will the money be used? What services, if any, will be provided to gardeners in return?
- Will the group do certain things cooperatively (such as turning in soil in the spring, planting cover crops, or composting)?
- When someone leaves a plot, how will the next gardener be chosen?
- How will the group deal with possible vandalism?
- Will the gardeners meet regularly? If so, how often and for what purposes?
- How will minimum maintenance (especially weeding) be handled both inside plots and in common areas (such as fences, in flower beds, and in sitting areas)?

Insurance

You should consider whether your garden organization will obtain insurance. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain leases from landowners without obtaining liability insurance. While the City of Savannah Community Garden Policy does not require the qualifying entity to have liability insurance in order to utilize City-owned property for community gardening, the City encourages the qualifying entity to pursue waivers and/or insurance to provide adequate protection from liability involving individual plot farmers. Garden insurance is a new thing for many insurance carriers and their underwriters are reluctant to cover community gardens. It helps if you know what you want before you start talking to agents.

Bylaws

Formal bylaws include:

- Full official name of organization and legal address
- The purpose, goals, and philosophy of the organization
- Membership categories and eligibility requirements
- When and who often regular or special meetings of the membership are to be held, as well as regular and annual meetings of the board of directors
- What officers are necessary for the group, how they are chosen, length of term, their duties and how vacancies are filled

- Identification of special committees, their purpose and how they operate
- Process for rescinding or amending bylaws (this is generally made by simple majority)
- Any official policies or practices; e.g. garden group will avoid the use of hazardous substances; group will agree to keep all adjacent sidewalks in good repair; group will make all repairs necessary to keep equipment, fences and furniture in good order and repair.
- If the garden is on private property, the bylaws may include a hold harmless clause for the property owner: Sample—“We the undersigned members of the (name) garden group hereby agree to hold harmless (name owner) from and against any damage, loss, liability, claim, demand, suit, cost and expense directly or indirectly resulting from, arising out of or in connection with the use of the (name) garden by the garden group, its successors, assigns, employees, agents and invites.”

Sample Guidelines and Rules

- I will pay \$_____to help cover garden expenses
- I will have something planted in the garden by (date) and keep it planted all summer/season/year long.
- If I must abandon my plot for any reason, I will notify the garden leaders.
- I will keep weeds down and maintain the areas immediately surrounding my plot, if any.
- If my plot becomes unkempt, I understand I will be given 1 weeks' notice to clean it up. At that time, it will be reassigned or tilled in.
- I will keep trash and litter cleaned from the plot, as well as from adjacent pathways and fences.
- I will participate in the fall cleanup of the garden.
- I will plant tall crops only where they will not shade neighbors' plots.
- I will pick only my own crops unless given permission by another plot user.
- I will not use fertilizers, insecticides or weed repellents that will in any way affect other plots.
- I agree to volunteer hours toward community gardening efforts (include a list of volunteer tasks which your garden needs)
- I will not bring pets into the garden
- I understand that neither the garden group nor the owners of the land are responsible for my actions. I therefore agree to hold harmless the garden group and owners of the land for any liability, damage, loss of claim that occurs in connection with the use of the garden by me or any of my guests.

To see an example of guidelines and rules from an established Savannah community garden, visit www.skidawayfarms.net/rules-regs/

Meetings

Many community gardens hold meetings of members every month or every other month. These meetings will help maintain a sense of community with your group and will be crucial in keeping the garden running smoothly. How formal these meetings should be is entirely up to your group—they can have a set agenda, can include a potluck dinner, or can take place at garden workdays. The important thing is that they address how garden tasks are being divided up, they allow the garden leadership to report back to the group about program or financial matters, and they give the gardeners a chance to voice concerns.

Garden Leadership

Your garden group may choose to elect its leaders. This can be done every year, or every two years, and will help ensure that responsibilities are divided equally, and that there is some accountability for them.

Leadership roles may include:

- **President** – Sets up all meetings of the community garden group, especially the regular monthly meeting. The president is a good listener and does not try to take over the meeting. He or she knows how to run a meeting efficiently and how to deal with conflict appropriately. The president helps make decisions when it is not possible for the whole group to make them.
- **Vice President** – Takes the president's place when he or she is unable to attend a meeting. The vice president is responsible for reminding everyone when and where the next meeting is to be held. He or she makes phone calls, mails postcards, or distributes flyers to all gardeners as meeting reminders. The vice president also packs up the president with information and advice to help them make decisions.
- **Secretary** – Occupies one of the most important positions because he or she keeps records of all the group's business, writes and reads minutes at each meetings, and handles all correspondence for the group (thank you letters, donation requests, etc.)
- **Treasurer** – You may not need this position if you do not charge dues. It can also be combined with the secretary position. The treasurer should be someone people trust and who is responsible with money he or she collects and keeps records of dues at each meeting, reports how dues were spent, keeps track of what the current balance is, and handles donations the group might receive
- **Garden Manager** – Oversees the garden itself, making sure gardeners have what they need and are keeping up with their garden as they agreed to do. The garden manager should be someone who has a fair amount of gardening experience. He or she does not take care of individuals' gardens.

Conflict and Complaint Resolution

The garden leadership team should develop a plan to address any conflicts and/or complaints that may arise over time. The plan should include a committee to consider and respond to conflicts or complaints received from outside individuals and groups, as well as any conflicts or complaints received or involving garden group members.

The Gardener of Record is responsible for all aspects of garden operations, including the resolution of conflicts and /or complaints involving the garden. If the Gardener of Record is unable to resolve conflicts and/or complaints, the City may get involved to mediate a resolution or enforce the resolution of a non-compliance or code violation issue. The City reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to terminate and revoke garden agreements in situations where conflicts and/or complaints cannot be satisfactorily resolved.

Prepare and Develop a Site

If you are starting a community garden under the City of Savannah Community Garden Policy, be sure to pay special attention to the site design and construction requirements for the program outlined in the policy (pgs. 5-8)

General Preparation

- Clean the space: in an urban environment pay special attention to broken glass and old nails
- Contact Dig Safe (www.georgia811.com/safediggingpro.aspx or by calling 811) to locate any buried utility lines before breaking ground
- Organize volunteer work crews to help with the initial construction of the garden. School groups, church organizations, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, and university organizations are always looking for service projects.
- Depending on your site, you may or may not already have access to a water source for irrigation. To find out about having a water account set up in the City of Savannah contact www.savannahutility.com and in Chatham County contact the area's water utility. You may also consider entering into an agreement with a neighboring homeowner to use their water for a fee.

Building Raised Beds

Gardening in raised can have many benefits. If you are starting a community garden under the City of Savannah Community Garden Policy they are required, but even if you are not, you should still consider them. Growing food in an urban, industrial, or formally industrial environment can have added concerns about soil contamination. Using raised beds with healthy soil brought from offsite will not only ensure the safety of your soil but will likely require less compost and fertilizers than Savannah's naturally sandy soil to get started.

Once you begin growing you will find that raised beds maintain better soil moisture, reduce soil compaction, fewer weeds, warmer soil early in the season, and less soil erosion.

Raised beds can be constructed from wood, cinder blocks, stones, or even metal sheeting. To keep costs down for your garden, try to find these materials second hand. Wooden raised beds are the most common, and will be explained here, but a simple Google search will provide instructions for building beds with other materials.



Wood raised bed



Cinderblock raised bed



Brick raised bed

BEFORE BUILDING:

- Bare soil around the outside perimeter of the bed should be avoided, especially if you are concerned about contaminated soil. Create ground cover around the bed to maintain healthy soil within the bed: landscaping cloth, woodchips, crushed stone, straw on pine straw, or even a thick layer of compost. This cover will also help keep grass from growing up into your bed.
- Leveling the area with a shovel or rake will make it easier to build the bed frame. When the entire frame is flush to the ground there will be less soil loss and fewer weeds will grow up into the bed.

- Make sure there is nothing blocking sunlight to the bed area
- Decide on the height of the frame: 6" is the minimum for most crops while 10-12" will allow for some
- root crops such as carrots, radishes, and beets. Consider having a few tall frames (2-3') for handicap access or for growing potatoes.

HOW TO BUILD A FRAME

For a 4x8' wooden frame that is 10" deep.

Materials

- 3 pieces of 2"x10"x8' wood, 1 piece cut in half into 2"x10"x4' pieces. Common types of wood used are untreated pine, which is the cheapest option, spruce, redwood, or cedar.
- For attaching corners, you can use
 - Z-max brackets
 - Scrap wood (such as 2"x4" pieces cut into 8 or 9-inch lengths) and 3" screws



2x4 used for corners

Align each 2x4 piece of wood onto the ends of the 4' boards. Drill about 5 screws into place. Then hold an 8' board so its end is flush with the 4' board, and insert screws (from the outside of the frame) through the 8' board into the 2x4 piece and into the end of the 4' board. Pay attention to where the screws are line up to avoid screws running into each other. Repeat on all corners.

Consider putting a water permeable membrane, such as landscaping fabric, in the bottom of the frame—it will help keep out weeds and will prevent mixing of the soil brought in with the soil already there. This is required under the City of Savannah Community Gardens Policy.

Soil

Some experts recommend a 1/3 compost, 1/3 peat moss, and 1/3 vermiculite or perlite for growing in raised beds, but this soil mixture can be cost prohibitive for most community gardens. A 1/2 compost and 1/2 loam or fine sand mixture can also be used, as can compost-loam mixtures with a higher percentage of compost. When choosing your soil, you should consider the organic material content, which will control how much nutrients the soil has, how long it will stay moist, and how compacted it will become.

The 4'x8'x10" bed outlined above will require about 1 cubic yard of soil. A soil calculator can be found at www.gardeners.com/soil-calculator/7558,default,pg.html for soil required for other sized beds.

FREE SOIL FOR CITY OF SAVANNAH COMMUNITY GARDENS

In order to make starting a garden under the City of Savannah Community Garden Initiative as accessible as possible for all residents, we are pleased to off a free source of soil to community gardens participating in the City program.

In an effort to manage the City's landfill more sustainably, a program was established to compost residential yard waste, along with horse manure, to produce high quality soil. The material is composted for 9-10 months, then it is screened to remove any large woody particles. The resulting soil is high in organic matter and drains well, making it suitable for growing in raised beds. While this free source is available, gardens

are still welcome to purchase soil for another source.

The soil is located at SamJay Services at 5202 Ogeechee Road. Upon final application approval each garden group will be issued a Soil ID Card with the garden name—you MUST have your Soil ID Card with you to receive soil.

Please call SamJay Services at (912)239-4908 at least 48 hours before you intend to pick up soil to schedule an appointment. SamJay Services can also deliver soil, but you will be responsible for paying their delivery fee.

This soil is only for use in the community garden. While there is not a set limit for how much soil each garden may receive, soil for each garden is tracked and should not exceed the needs of the garden layout. As outlined in the City of Savannah Community Garden Funding Agreement, if this soil is accessed for any use other than the community garden, including personal use or sale, the garden group will be responsible for reimbursing the City for the total value of the soil improperly used.

Please contact Eric Chin at (912)651-6524 or echin@savannahga.gov with any questions.

GROWING A COMMUNITY GARDEN

What to do and when to do it

This section is meant to be a starting place for new gardeners, not a schedule to be strictly adhered to. Gardening is all about learning as you go and figuring out what works for you and for your garden!

See the *Garden Resources* section to find where you get answers to any questions you may have and to find out about classes and workshops coming up. Look for books such as *Month-by-Month Gardening in Georgia* by Walter Reeves and Erica Glasener for a more complete guide.

JANUARY

- Take soil samples, if you have not already done so, to determine what nutrients need to be added to your soil
- Apply and soil amendments you may need
- Add compost or manure to soil and till it under to improve the soil structure
- Gather tools and equipment for the upcoming season
- Start planning your garden for the year. Choose vegetables that you and your family like to eat
- Order seeds
- On a nice day, turn compost pile if it has not been turned in a few months

FEBRUARY

- Draw up a garden plan for the spring and summer so you know where in the bed to plant the first seeds and transplants
- Start planting cool season crops such as carrots, collards, lettuce, mustard, English peas, Irish potatoes, radish, spinach, Swiss chard and turnips
- Start your garden transplants at the end of the month (4-6 weeks before they are to be set out) for warm season crops (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant)
- Start a journal of your garden; include your plan, planting dates, insect problems, etc.

MARCH

- The last frost is usually by late March so do not plant anything that hates cold (tomatoes, okra etc.)
- Make second plantings of turnips, mustard, radish and spring onions
- Thin plants that you seeded last month so they have room to grow
- Prepare the beds that will be used for summer crops. Planting of summer crops can begin at the end of March or early April depending on the weather

APRIL

- Plant transplants of warm season crops weather permitting. Be sure that transplants you are started from seed have a chance to harden off, or become accustomed to cool outside weather, before being planted out in the garden

May

- Make additional plantings of beans, corn and squash. Plant as much as you think you will eat and enough to preserve for eating next winter
- Install trellises and stakes for pole beans, tomatoes, and vining crops to climb and thereby save space in the garden
- Be on the lookout for insect and disease problems
- Finish mulching around all plants

JUNE

- Harvest crops as they are ready. Harvest onions and Irish potatoes when two-thirds of the tops have died down
- Rip out any spring crops that are spent. Compost disease-free plants
- Plant sweet potatoes
- Keep garden mulched and weeded
- Water as needed being sure to water deeply once or twice a week
- Continue keeping your journal. Record what grew well when you harvested, weather conditions, etc.

JULY

- Make additional plantings of crops that will grow through to cool weather, such as tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, beans
- If you have the space, plant pumpkins for Halloween
- Keep harvesting crops that are ready, so they will keep producing
- Side-dress heavy-feeding vegetables with fertilizer as needed
- Continue to water as needed and weed
- Start planning your fall garden

AUGUST

- Plant snap beans, cucumbers and squash seeds by August 15 for a fall harvest
- Start seeds for cool season transplants, such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale and onions in a half-shaded, cooler area
- Prepare soil for fall planting of cool season crops
- Continue harvesting, weeding and watering

SEPTEMBER

- Plant fall garden seeds and transplants during mild weather. Transplants will do best if planted on a cloudy day or shaded for a few days until they are adjusted
- Add more mulch as needed around plants
- As summer crops die, pull up and add to compost pile. They will decompose faster if cut up into small pieces rather than put in whole. Turn compost as needed
- Start collecting leaves to add to compost pile
- Make notes in your journal regarding what produced well, what you had problems with

OCTOBER

- Continue pulling out spent summer crops and adding them to the compost pile
- Remember that although the first frost date is not usually until early-November, an early frost could occur. Be prepared to harvest all peppers and green tomatoes before frost
- Sow a cover crop in beds that are not planted

NOVEMBER

- Harvest fall crops as they are ready
- Fall is a good time to build up the soil for next year. Add lime, manure and organic material to the soil and turn it under. Cover crops should be planted in all empty beds to help improve soil structure and fertility

DECEMBER

- Cold weather crops can be grown through December
- Clean up the garden
- Turn the compost pile if needed
- Clean all tools and note which ones need to be replaced
- Review your journal and make notes about what you would do differently next year. It is not too early to think about next year's garden

Crops for Georgia Gardens

Not all vegetables grow well under the same conditions. Some grow only when the weather is cool and are therefore called cool season crops. Others grow only when the weather is hot and are called warm season crops. In the Savannah area, early spring and late fall are considered cool seasons. The planting of cool season crops in the spring can begin as early as January or February. Our last frost date is late-March, so do not plant any warm season crops before then that may be hurt by cold weather. Crops like okra demand that the soil be warm before germinating, so wait until April or May to plant them. Cool season fall crops can be planted when night temperature starts falling into the 60s, generally in October. Some of these crops must produce before the first frost which is usually in late-November. Others, like kale or brussel sprouts, will survive a heavy frost. It is common to harvest collards, kale, spinach and leaf lettuce all winter long. Below is a list of warm and cool season crops.

NOTE: The following information was compiled for Georgia as a whole or for the Atlanta area. In Savannah planting/harvest times may vary by a few weeks.

Warm season crops that you can plant in the spring and harvest in the fall:

Artichokes
Beans
Broccoli
Carrots
Cauliflower
Corn
Eggplant
Field Peas
Gourds
Okra
Peanuts
Peppers
Pumpkins
Sunflowers
Sweet Potatoes

Cool season crops that you can plant and harvest during the school year:

Beets
Brussel Sprouts
Collards
Garden Peas
Irish Potatoes
Kale
Kohlrabi
Onions
Radishes
Spinach
Turnips

ARTICHOKES – Plant in April, harvest in late August early September. For best results, plant artichokes in the ground as soon as the weather warms up. Artichoke seeds look like cantaloupe seeds, and they sprout vigorously. The only trouble with growing artichokes is helping them survive the winter. Prior to the first frost, prune the leaves and put sand and saw dust around the base.

BEANS – It is very important when planting beans not to plant them prematurely. It is best to plant them in late April or early May. Beans are a part of the legume family and can fix nitrogen for themselves. Organic fertilizers such as manure and compost are recommended with planting beans.

BEETS – Beets are cool weather plants that can be planted in the early spring and fall. Beets can tolerate the frost and have no problem germinating during cold weather. The roots of beets should be harvested when they are the size of a ping pong ball. Be sure not to leave them in the ground too long or they will have a displeasing taste.

BROCCOLI – Broccoli can be grown in both fall and spring. When preparing to plant broccoli, you can either plant the seeds indoors or transplant them when they have six leaves or plant them in rows in a prepared garden bed. Broccoli can be planted in February and harvested in May or June.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS – Begin cultivating seedlings indoors in the presence of sunlight in large Styrofoam cups. It is very important that seedlings receive light evenly on all sides. Therefore, you must rotate the seedlings each day when they begin to grow. Before transplanting the Brussel sprouts to the garden, make sure you have adequate spacing. Individual holes should be filled organic fertilizers and watered.

CARROTS – Carrots are planted during the warm season. Carrots are usually planted in a loose, sandy, loamy type soil or in a clay soil fertilized with organic material. For best results carrots should be planted in a raised bed no more than two and a half feet wide. Carrots need an abundance of potassium; a good source of this nutrient is wood ash.

CAULIFLOWER – Cauliflower is another one of those crops that can be planted in the fall and in the spring. Timing is important because cauliflower likes a little cool land and a little warm weather. Therefore, you must plant by mid-March in the spring and early September in the fall.

COLLARDS – Collard greens are very heat tolerant and require a lot of nutrients. For good growth, mix compost into the soil bed where you will be planting. Collard greens can be planted twice a year, once in the spring and once in the fall.

CORN – The best time to plant corn is in April or May. Corn requires a lot of space and fertilizer. It needs a large amount of nitrogen and micronutrients. Manure is a good organic fertilizer to use when planting. Corn should be altered with other crops like squash or beans so that it does not deplete your garden of essential nutrients.

EGGPLANT – Seeds should be started inside, just before the last frost in mid- to late March. Once seeds germinate, they need plenty of sunlight. Eggplants should be transplanted outdoors in late April or early May. This crop is harvested in late summer.

GARDEN PEAS – Peas are cool season crops that endure cold weather. Peas usually germinate when the temperature drops down to about forty degrees. There are three varieties of peas 1) snow peas, 2) English peas and 3) sugar snaps. Peas have the ability to create nitrogen for themselves from the air and require little or no fertilizer at all.

FIELD PEAS – Field peas are warm season crops that should be planted in late May or early June. Field peas are very sensitive to cool weather and require warm nights for survival. Field peas are also drought resistant and able to absorb nitrogen from the air and store the nitrogen in its root system.

GOURDS – Plant gourd seed in late April or early May. They should be planted alongside a fence to support the vines. Large amounts of fertilizers will increase the yield at harvest time. Use manures and compost to fertilize the soil. Mulch the plants with straw or newspaper to reduce weeds. Gourds have a long growing season and need to be in the ground by the middle of May to harvest by the end of September.

IRISH POTATOES – Irish potatoes grow best during the cool, wet season. March is probably the best time to plant while it is still cool. However, potatoes can also be pre-planted in the fall if the weather is too wet in the spring. Seed potatoes should be cut into pieces and planted. Once potatoes begin to mature, they should fall to the ground. Potatoes swell in the area where the main stem turns to roots. This is the area that should be protected by covering with mulch.

KALE – Kale is a fall crop that can be harvested in the winter. Seeds should be cultivated in late August and planted in areas where other brassicas (cabbage, broccoli, and collards) were previously planted. Add an inch of compost to the planting bed to increase nutrient availability. During the middle of winter, kale will receive some damage from frost. However, do not be alarmed. Kale will eventually grow new leaves.

KOHLRABI – Kohlrabi is a member of the brassica family. These plants mature in a short period of time. Spring planting can be done in February to late March. These seeds can be planted into the ground or grown from seedlings. Kohlrabi does not require special attention because it can adjust to poor conditions. However, to ensure a good harvest you should spread a little compost in the planting area.

OKRA – Okra is a warm season crops that requires Mother Nature to do all the work. Okra thrives during the summer when it is hot and muggy. Crops should be planted in mid-May or early June. Small amounts of compost or manure should be worked into the soil. Plant okra in rows to ensure a good harvest.

ONIONS – Onions grow best in the northern states due to cooler temperatures. However, onions can grow in the southern states, but they require careful preparation. There are seven different categories of onions that one can grow: 1) bulb onions grown from seeds or seedlings, 2) bulb onions grown from sets, 3) green onions or scallions grown from seeds, 4) leeks, 5) shallots, 6) Egyptian multiplying onions and 7) bunching multiplying onions.

PEANUTS – Peanuts require a long hot growing season. Peanuts grow best on warm soils after the harvest of a spring crop. They have capabilities to absorb nutrients from the soil quite well. Therefore, if they are planted in a spot where a crop was well fertilized, the peanuts will not require any fertilization. Peanuts love warm soil for seed germination. The area where they are planted requires constant weeding. This crop is pretty drought resistant. However, there are two crucial moments when watering is necessary: 1) just before flowering and 2) just after the pegs enters the ground. Peanuts grow best on sandy soil and can tolerate clay soils as well. They need to be planted in the month of May.

PEPPERS – Peppers are perennial plants that are easy to grow, providing that the grower has a great deal of patience. Peppers need warm, clay soils to retain moisture. Dig a hole for each plant. Make sure the hole is big enough to allow the roots adequate space. Fill each hole with compost or manure. Once peppers begin to grow, you can mulch with hay or straw.

PUMPKINS – Pumpkins should be planted in a warm soil during the month of May. Pumpkins require a little more than one hundred days until they are ready to be harvested. Pumpkin seeds planted in May will be ready to harvest in late August. You can also wait until June before planting to allow the seeds to mature.

RADISHES – In the South, radishes can be planted from mid-February to April. Plant them along with carrots and spinach. This crop matures fast and produces an abundance of seeds. They should be thinned at least two inches apart.

SPINACH – Spinach can be planted three times a year, early-fall, mid-fall and the first of spring. Spinach is a water crop that likes cold weather. This crop should be planted in a well-drained bed mixed with organic fertilizers. Sow seeds and plant them about ½ inch deep. Watering is required only if rain is scarce.

SUNFLOWERS – Plant sunflower seeds in April or May. Stick them an inch deep into a soil mixed with compost or manure. This will enable the plants to grow taller and produce more seeds. Once the plants have sprouted, thin them so that each plant is at least 12 inches apart.

SWEET POTATOES – Sweet potatoes grow best in hot humid weather. Unlike most plants, they prefer acidic soils. They do not require large amounts of nitrogen. However, they do require large amounts of phosphorus. A good source of phosphorus comes from rock phosphate and wood ash. These fertilizers should be worked into the soil. Once the plants have become established, mulch them with hay or grass clippings to help retain moisture.

TURNIPS – Plant turnips in late August or early September. These plants love cool weather. Lower temperatures will even improve the taste and texture of the leaves and roots. Therefore, you may want to wait until the temperatures drop into the 40s before you begin to harvest them. Although turnips like cool weather, they cannot withstand a cold freeze. Thus, they should be picked before this occurs.

Unwanted Pests in the Garden

APHIDS – If there is a colony of ants' present, you can almost be sure that aphids are too. Ants colonize aphids. The two insects depend on each other for survival. Aphids love to suck the juices from plants. They carry bacterial and viral diseases that could infect the plant. Using a spray made mostly of water and a few drops of detergent can control aphids.

BLISTER BEETLES – This insect feeds on potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, beans and other crops. Blister beetles are black with a yellow stripe. They usually feed in groups and leave a black deposit behind. Do not squash them on the plant because their body fluid can cause blisters on the plant. Freshly cut cedar branches can be used as a remedy for repelling the blister beetle.

CABBAGE WORMS – These worms feed on the brassica (cabbage, broccoli, collards, etc.) and other leafy vegetables. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is a common insecticide used to kill cabbageworms. This biological control is effective and harmless to humans. Spray weekly to kill the eggs that the cabbage worm has laid.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLES – These insects are yellow with black stripes down their back. The adults feed on leaves. However, most of the damage comes from the larvae stage. The adults lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. After the eggs hatch, the larvae feed heavily on the leaves of the potatoes. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is effective in controlling the insect during the larvae stage. However, the best way to control beetles is to hand pick them off the leaves every couple of days. Planting potatoes with beans reduces the presence of the beetle as well.

CUCUMBER BEETLES – Cucumber beetles are the size of ladybugs. However, unlike ladybugs, these insects can severely damage cucurbits (melons and cucumbers). They are light green with yellow stripes or spots. Painting a yellow board and covering it with a sticky substance like honey or glue can trap the cucumber beetles. The yellow board will attract them to the sticky substance. Wet the leaves and the insects will fly away.

CUTWORMS – These worms live in the ground and eat green plant material. They include larva from over two hundred moths. At night they love to come out and feed on tender seedlings. Watering seedlings during

the day will bring them to the surface and make them easy prey for birds. Furthermore, tilling the soil in the fall and leaving it exposed will help the birds find the worms easily.

FLEA BEETLES – Flea beetles thrive in hot humid weather. They feed on numerous garden vegetables and they love to destroy eggplants. They leave tiny holes in the leaves. Control these beetles by spraying the leaves of the plant with water regularly during drought periods and remove all dead foliage.

HARLEQUIN BUGS – These bugs have a colorful black, red or yellow pattern on their backs. They eat mostly collards, turnips and potatoes. These bugs hide or hibernate in dead plant material, so maintain the garden area by removing all dead plant material.

JAPANESE BEETLES – These beetles normally feed on peaches, blackberries and other fruits. However, they will feed on corn silks and leaves of various vegetables. These beetles are active during mid-June to the middle of August. Japanese beetles cannot tolerate hot dry summers and will not usually be a problem. Furthermore, dusting the leaves with rotenone during the morning, every two days will also prevent large outbreaks of Japanese beetles. These beetles are active during the mid-day and applying the dust in the morning will give the dust time to react.

MEXICAN BEETLES – These beetles look like ladybugs, but they have pinkish brown color and they are slightly larger. They are not active each year, but this does not mean they are not present. Female Mexican beetles can lay up to 500 eggs on the underside of leafy plants. When the female lays her eggs, it is the larva that does the damage to the plants. Therefore, if you spot a Mexican beetle, move it from your garden.

NEMATODES – These soil-inhibiting organisms that feed on the root of plants limit the plants ability to gather nutrients. If nematodes are present on your site, it is probably best to move your garden to another area.

SPIDER MITES – These insects only cause damage during very dry summers. Spider mites are microscopic and are hard to see with the naked eye. These insects cannot tolerate wetness, and watering with a forceful spray will help to alleviate the problem. These insects attack mostly eggplants, tomatoes, squash and peppers.

SQUASH BORERS – Squash borers are larval worms that cause plants to wilt. These borers leave a greenish yellow substance as evidence on the stem of the plant. The most effective way of controlling squash borers is to inject *bacillus thuringiensis* into the holes that the squash borers left.

SQUASH BUGS – These bugs are about half an inch in length and are brown. Squash bugs attach to melons, cucumbers and sometimes tomatoes. Spraying the foliage of the plants with water will force the bugs to flee to the top of the plant where they can easily be hand-picked. Also, rotenone is an effective control spray for squash bugs in the larvae stage.

Beneficial Creatures

BATS – Bats do not come out during the day. However, at night they hunt for insects and other prey. Bats are helpful to gardens because they like to eat many of the unwanted pests present. If you have a lot of insects in your garden, you may want to build a house with a water supply to attract bats.

BEES – Although many people view bees as harmful because they may sting, bees are helpful in the garden. Bees assist in transferring pollen to other plants, which help fruit and vegetables to grow. If bees are present in your garden, this is an excellent sign that your garden will produce a good harvest.

BUTTERFLIES – Butterflies are beautiful creatures that help transfer pollen to fruits and vegetables, like bees. Children love to catch butterflies and keep them in jars.

EARTHWORMS – Some people may view earthworms as yucky, but they are very beneficial to gardens. Earthworms help to aerate the soil by losing soil particles. This makes it easy for the roots of vegetables to move through the soil and collect water and nutrients. Earthworms excrete waste called worm castings. This excretion is very fertile and is considered an organic fertilizer.

LADYBUGS – Ladybugs are usually pinkish red with black spots. These bugs are helpful to a garden because they eat a large number of aphids. This is one insect that is your friend, and you should be happy that ladybugs are present.

PRAYING MANTIS – This insect acts like a policeman in the garden. This fellow patrol the garden and looks for insects that are harming vegetables and eats them.

SNAKES – The sight of a snake frightens many people. However, most snakes found in the garden are harmless. Nevertheless, keep a safe distance from them. Snakes like to prey on some of the insects that are destroying the vegetables in the garden.

SPIDERS – Spiders are very helpful to gardens because they trap and eat many of the harmful insects. Spiders rest in the comfort of their woven web. Their web is very hard to see, and many insects walk right into them. Therefore, if possible, try not to disturb a spider's resting area.

TOADS – Toads have long, snappy tongues and love to eat various insects.

Composting

Broadly described, composting describes a method and an end-product in which organic debris is transformed into a valuable soil container. What compost does for the soil is invaluable. When acted upon by microbes, fallen leaves and stalks pass on their nutrients to future plants. Composting methods may vary, but all use oxygen-consuming bacteria, fungi, actinomycetous, nematodes, millipedes and a multitude of other organisms to break down organic materials into what is often referred to as "brown gold." It maintains general soil health, boosts growing power, makes optimal use of water and air, limits run off and erosion and limits chemical inputs.

A composting structure for a children's garden can be as simple as a round wire bin or a four-sided bin made with whatever materials are available. If a four-sided bin is used, one side should be removable in order to facilitate the mixing. The bin must have enough holes to admit air into the pile. Almost any organic matter can be composted. Both carbon and nitrogen materials are layered in the pile. Turning the pile is important in order to allow for necessary air and moisture and to expose all parts of the heap to bacterial action. This information includes examples of materials to be used, ratio of materials and the size of the pile and identifies some of the organisms living in the composting community.

Contact your nearest Cooperative Extension Office for more detailed information on composting structures and methods.

Composting can be a part of good citizenship training for children in that it addresses many environmental concerns such as redirecting wastes from landfills, producing fertilizers of non-fossil fuel origin and conserving soil and water.

Gardens under the City program must provide a composting plan in their application if they intend to compost

on site.

GARDEN RESOURCES

Getting started can be intimidating, especially if your group is new to gardening. The good news is Savannah has many resources to help your community garden get going, from advice to classes and workshops to opportunities for donated or discounted materials. Most gardeners are very enthusiastic about what they do and are very willing to share their experiences and answer questions. This section is meant to help you and your fellow gardeners connect with resources in the community that can help. But with Georgia's rich agricultural history, chances are you may have a friend or neighbor with experience gardening or farming at some point in their life. They will be an invaluable resource in your gardening experience and getting them involved with your garden will help strengthen community involvement.

Local Community Gardens

Connecting with established community gardens can lead to valuable advice about the process of starting and maintaining a garden. Some community gardens offer periodic educational opportunities for their members or the public.

SAVANNAH URBAN GARDEN ALLIANCE (SUGA)

SUGA has been involved with the creation and support of several community and educational gardens in Savannah. Periodically they offer classes and workshops or can help you connect to other educational opportunities.

Gina Berchin (Director) – admin@sugacentral.org,
gberchin@gmail.com

www.sugacentral.org

www.facebook.com/savannahurbangardenalliance

STARFISH COMMUNITY GARDEN

Located at Gwinnett St. and East Broad St. the Starfish Community Garden is one of Savannah's longest running and most successful community gardens.

Francis Allen – fwallenjr@gmail.com

SKIDAWAY FARMS

Located on Skidaway Island and primarily service residents of The Landings, Skidaway farms is a large, very successful community garden, with a well-established organization and leadership structure.

Blake Caldwell – mblakecaldwell@bellsouth.net

www.skidawayfarms.net

TYBEE ISLAND COMMUNITY GARDEN

The Tybee Island Community Garden has been successfully running for several years.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/315369988901/>

General Gardening

AMERICAN COMMUNITY GARDENING ASSOCIATION

www.communitygarden.org

GEORGIA MASTER GARDENERS

www.georgiamastergardeners.org

SAVANNAH URBAN GARDEN ALLIANCE (SUGA)

Gina Berchin (Director) – admin@sugacentral.org,
gberchin@gmail.com

www.sugacentral.org

www.facebook.com/savannahurbangardenalliance

CHATHAM COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

Jackie Ogden

jogden@uga.edu

www.caes.uga.edu/agriculture/organic

912-652-7981

JANET WALDIE

sunshine@gardenthyme.me

WALKER ORGANIC FARMS

Relinda Walker – recarwalk@gmail.com

www.walkerorganicfarm.com

WEST BROAD ST. YMCA'S GROWING EDGE GARDEN

Erica Bruskin (manager) – admin@sugacentral.org

www.westbroadstreetymca.org

BETHESDA ACADEMY FARM & GARDENS

www.bethesdaacademy.org/academics/work-experience/bethesda-farm-gardens

www.facebook.com/pages/Bethesda-Academy-Farm-Gardens/186071192575

MOSES JACKSON ADVANCEMENT CENTER GARDEN

www.savannahga.gov/index.aspx?NID=567

(912) 525-2166

WINDSOR FOREST HIGH SCHOOL GARDEN PROGRAM & FFA

Elise Zador – ezador@comcast.net

www.facebook.com/zador.class?fref=ts

VICTORY GARDENS

1st and 3rd Saturday Gardening Classes at the Trustees Garden – 10 E. Broad St.

<http://www.savannahvictorygardens.com/>

(912)509-0709

COASTAL GEORGIA BOTANICAL GARDENS

<http://www.coastalgeorgiabg.org/>

coastal@uga.edu

(912)921-5460

MIDTOWN MIRACLE – DINNER 7 DIRT

<https://www.facebook.com/MidtownMiracle/>

(912)355-8111

Site Planning

ATLANTIC STAR LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Stella Mathews – smathews@atlanticstardesign.com

www.atlanticstardesign.com

(912) 398-6662

VICTORY GARDENS

Kerry Shay – kerry@savannahvictorygardens.com

www.savannahvictorygardens.com

(912)509-0709

Soil, Compost and Organic Fertilizers

ELP LANDSCAPING

1608 Dean Forest Rd.

964-0059

LONGWOOD PLANTATION

Mike & Karen Smith – longwood@planters.net www.longwood-plantation.com

(912) 857-4571

CHATHAM COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

www.publicworks.chathamcounty.org

ATLANTIC WASTE

Horse manure

Ben Wall – (912)414-3553

SAVANNAH HYDROPONICS AND ORGANICS

www.savannahhydro.com
(912)349-5316

STARBUCKS COFFEE

Coffee grounds

GROW.EAT.REPEAT.

Andy Schwartz - feedthefoodthatfeedsyou@gmail.com
<http://www.grow-eat-repeat.com/#intro>

Seeds, Plants, Growing Guides

Many times, seed companies and local businesses will donate seeds and left-over plant starters to non-profit organizations and community gardens, so be sure to ask!

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE SEED EXCHANGE

www.southernexposure.com

JOHNNY'S SELECTED SEEDS

www.johnnyseeds.com

FEDCO SEEDS

www.fedcoseeds.com

HIGHMOWING ORGANIC SEEDS

www.highmowingseeds.com

VICTORY FEED & SEED

(912) 231-0838

ECONOMY FEED & SEED

www.facebook.com/pages/Economy-Feed-and-Seed-Inc/146369612074465
(912) 233-9862

HESTER AND ZIPPERER

www.hesterandzipperer.blogspot.com
(912) 355-1950

LOWES

(912) 927-0000

HOME DEPOT

(912) 352-3562

Recycled Building Supplies

SOUTHERN PINE COMPANY

www.southernpinecompany.com

(912)236-4133

EMERGENT STRUCTURES

www.emergentstructures.com

Scott Boylston – scottb@emergentstructures.com

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY RESTORE

(912)234-0403

WWW.SAVANNAH.CRAIGSLIST.ORG/MAA/

Volunteer Groups

Volunteer groups can make all the difference when it comes to construction of the garden, periodic garden workdays, and ongoing garden maintenance. Considering the following as sources of volunteers:

- **School groups/students:** most Chatham County students are required to complete a set amount of community service. Contact your local middle or high school to find out how to connect with students who are looking for volunteer opportunities
- **Businesses:** some businesses and corporations organize volunteer events for their staff. Contact businesses in your neighborhood, as well as larger ones like Target, Home Depot, Lowes, Starbucks etc. to inquire about volunteers. These volunteer relationships can also lead to sponsorships.
- **Church Groups**
- **Service Organizations:** There are dozens of service organizations such as Rotary Clubs in Savannah who are always looking for ways to volunteer and support community efforts
- **University clubs and fraternities/sororities**
- **Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops**

Excess Produce

You may find that at times during the growing season your garden generates excess produce. Instead of letting it go to waste, develop relationships with food pantries such as Second Harvest, soup kitchens, or churches or community centers that offer free meals. It can be helpful to make these connections and establish a protocol for your gardeners early on, so you aren't stuck trying to find a home for a wheelbarrow full of zucchini before it goes bad!