

2016

Seed Swap

12TH ANNUAL TOLEDO GROWS SEED SWAP

FEBRUARY 27, 2016

SCOTT HIGH SCHOOL



NURTURING THE JOY OF
GROWING.

**Swap.
Sow.
Grow.**

Workshop Overview 1:00 pm Bulldog Den

*Using Native Wildflowers in your
Vegetable and Fruit Gardens:*

Increasing Yields, Improving Plant Health and More, Naturally

Presented by: Hal Mann

This workshop will show you which native plants/wildflowers to use in and around your garden. You will learn how these plants improve the soil for better plant growth, attract and support vital pollinators to increase the yields of your vegetables and fruit plants and attract other beneficial insects to deter pests. A list of native plants for the vegetable gardens will be available to all attendees.

Hal Mann is the President of the local Wild Ones Oak Openings Region Chapter (oakopenings.wildones.org) and also editor of the monthly chapter newsletter. Hal serves on the Stewardship committee of Black Swamp Conservancy (blackswamp.org) and the Steering Committee of the Green Ribbon Initiative (oakopenings.org). Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization with local chapters that teach the many benefits of growing wildflowers and other native plants in the home landscape. Wild Ones currently has 4,000 members in 55 chapters located in 36 states.

NOTES:

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Workshop Overview 2:00 pm Bulldog Den

All About Compost and Composting

Presented by: OSU Extension Staff and Master Gardeners

Ohio State University Staff and Master Gardeners will explain how to create the proper mix of organic matter for a nutrient rich compost pile, how to maintain it as well as when and how to apply the compost to your garden. OSU Master Gardeners, Gail Zeisloft, Lee Harvey, and Jackie Ansara will walk you through the ease of composting on your property. Each of them composts at home and will discuss all aspects of composting - from the basics to more intensive composting.

The following "recipe" for constructing your compost heap is recommended for best results:

- 1st layer: 3-4" of chopped brush or other coarse material on top of the soil surface. This material allows air circulation around the base of the heap.
- 2nd layer: 6-8" of mixed scraps, leaves, grass clippings, etc. Materials should be "sponge damp."
- 3rd layer: One inch of soil serves as an inoculant by adding microorganisms to the heap.
- 4th layer: Repeat steps 1-4 until the bin is full. Scoop out a "basin" at the top to catch rainwater under summer conditions.

A properly made heap will reach temperatures of about 140 degrees F in four to five days. Microbes function best when the compost heap has many air passages and is about as moist as a wrung-out sponge.

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