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As growing your exceptional vegetable garden

Little tricks and ancient secrets

Growing vegetable garden
007202
E-BOOK ePUB. ISBN 978-88-98268-979. Price € 10,00

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Via Torino 76 – 04016 Sabaudia LT
1° edition
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Table 1a. Sowing in northern hemisphere (Europe - North America - Canada -. Etc.)

DATA TABLE OF SOWING IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AREA NORTH OF THE PLANET (Europe, North America, Canada, etc.).												
Vegetable	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Ago	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Artichoke		Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Arugula		Red	Green	Green	Green	Green		Green	Green	Green	Red	
Asparagus (roots)	Green	Green	Green							Green	Green	Green
Asparagus (seeds)					Green	Green						
Basel		Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green						
Beet		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Broad bean	Green	Green	Green						Green	Green	Green	Green
Broccoli			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
Brussel sprouts		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green					
Bush bean				Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
Cabbage			Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
Carrot		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		Green	Green			
Cauliflower		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
Celery	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Chard		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
Chard to cut		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
Chicory			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
Chicory Catalonha					Green	Green	Green	Green				
Chicory root				Green	Green	Green						
Chinese cabbage				Green	Green	Green						
Turnip tops								Green	Green	Green	Green	
Cucumber		Red	Red	Green	Green	Green						

Eat all pea	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green
Eggplant	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Endive	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White
Fennel	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White
Garlic	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green
Green kale	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White
Lamb's lettuce	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	White
Leek	White	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White
Lettuce	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White
Lettuce to cut	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Melon	White	Red	Red	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Parsley	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White
Peanut	White	White	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Physalis alkekengi	White	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Pea	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green
Pole bean	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White
Potato	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White
Radicchio, red chicory	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White
Radish	White	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	White
Romaine lettuce	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	Green	Green	White	White	White
Savoy cabbage	White	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White
Spinach	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White
Squash	White	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Strawberry	White	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Green
Summer onion	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Sweet pepper	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Thistle	White	White	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Tomato	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	White	White	White

Turnip												
Watermelon												
Winter onion												
Zucchini												

LEGEND A	+++++	In a greenhouse warm	+++++	In cold greenhouse	+++++	In the open air
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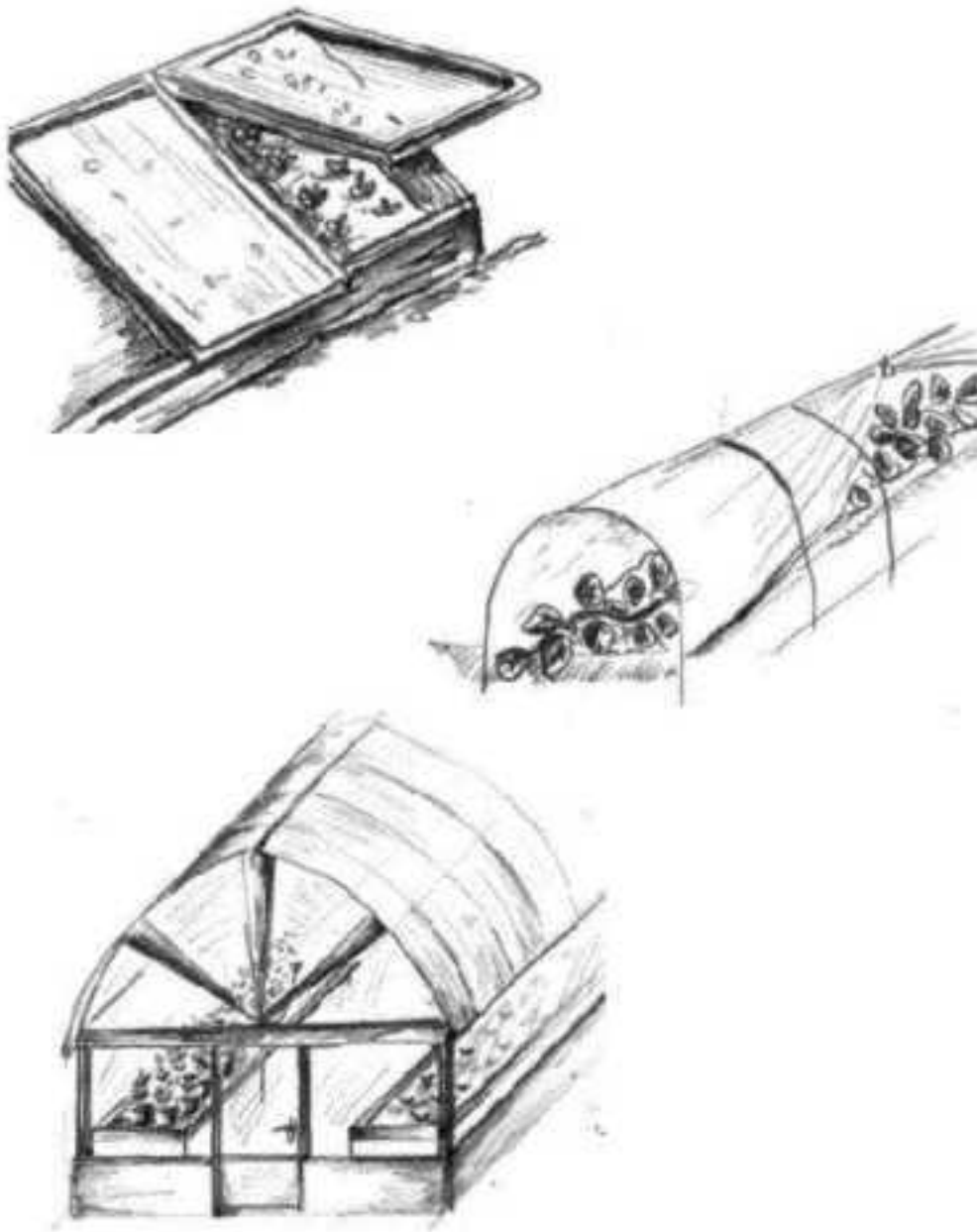
Table 1b. Sowing the south side of the planet (Africa-South Australia-NZ - South-America etc.)

The table in the Southern Hemisphere is different for driving seasons. Comparing them with those of the (northern) Europe, they have this conduct:

NORTH Hemisphere	SOUTH Hemisphere
Spring (formal beginning March 21)	
March - April - May	September - October - November
Summer (formal beginning June 21)	
June-July-August	December - January - February
Autumn (formal beginning September 21)	
September - October - November	March - April - May
Winter (formal beginning December 21)	
December - January - February	June-July-August

To update the table below (SOUTHERN area) shifted the order of months, starting with July and not January).

TABLE PLANTING THE GARDEN IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, etc...)												
Vegetable	Jul	Ago	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Artichoke		Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Arugula		Red	Green	Green	Green	Green		Green	Green	Green	Red	
Asparagus (roots)	Green	Green	Green							Green	Green	Green
Asparagus (seeds)					Green	Green						
Basel		Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green						
Beet		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Broad bean	Green	Green	Green						Green	Green	Green	Green
Broccoli			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			
Brussel sprouts		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green					



Some forms of growing protected

The vegetable garden, a wonderful hobby ancient and modern

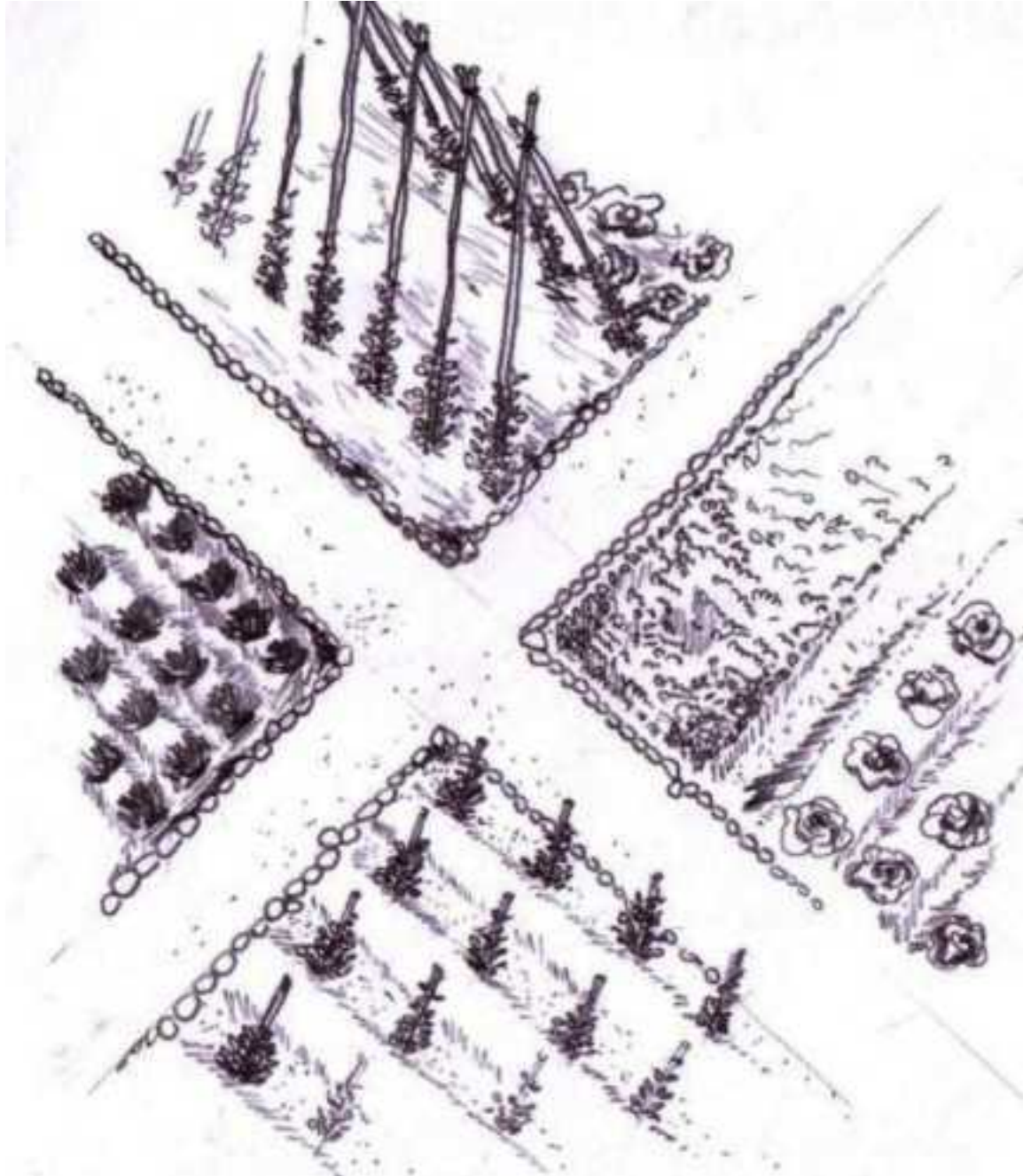
This book will give you the best advice for sowing, cultivation and collection of tasty vegetables for the joy of your table. In a series of data tables, are revealed the essential characteristics of each vegetable, which are necessary to determine the success of its growth

The vegetable garden, an old hobby that back current. Today it is an economic resource to be not to despise, but many grow the garden for several reasons: as an antidote to a life too sedentary, or as joy to participate in the cycles of nature. Therefore, you create small screw which, although simple plant, are in no way inferior. The plants respond visually to your attention, even on your closeness and your eyes. Finally, it cultivates a vegetable garden for a philosophical choice of life that rejects consumerism, based on the purchase of items ready and packed. The "homo faber" returns this, and continue to use his hands, his intelligence and his heart.

Despite this, the techniques remain the same. The seeds should be treated the same way, the soil must be worked with the same care; ultimately the mystery of life continues to be repeated as always in our small garden. Modern technology has introduced the chemistry that the real grower shuns. Finally, a manual on growing written by a true hobbyist. When they were still walking, more than half a century ago, the author accompanied the father in the small family vegetable garden and he learned the little tricks and secrets ancient in this art.

Today cultivate a garden no longer means more resourceful to survive, but rather choose a new style of life.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW





A small vegetable garden on the balcony, enriched by a decorative element.

Basics of vegetable garden

In this chapter are remember some general notions. This book is aimed at students who have already is even minimal experience, then avoid insist on elementary concepts, while summarizes some concepts do not always clear to the hobbyists. Many concepts will find support in the tables published in the third part of the book.

Characteristics of the soil

The soil is the result of the disintegration of rocks. Solid particles in the soil are very variable in size from the small gap to the fine silt. It uses however divide the components of the soil in three basic types:

- The sand; has pebbles with a diameter varying between 2 mm and 0.2 mm;
- The silt; the particles that constitute have a diameter between 0.2 and 0.002 millimeters;
- The clay; this is composed of particles that do not exceed the 0,002 millimeters in diameter.

In a soil are generally present all three of these components, and their proportion determines the structure of the soil which is said dough.

The ground optimal is to medium mix say, composed of a proportion of 50% sand, 30% silt, 20% clay. This is an ideal condition, but often does not occur.

Land mainly sandy (75-80% sand) is working easily but are devoid of retention capacity, in that they hold with difficulty both the humus that irrigation water.

Land mainly alluvial soils are very hard when dry, sticky when wet.

Clayey soils are those in which the clay is present in 20-30% of about. Have the properties of the soil and loamy, but marked for which they are said heavy land. Their production is very difficult. You can improve it by adding quicklime or slaked lime in dusting; this allows the aggregation of particles and the formation of a dough grainier.

To learn more about the type of soil more suitable for each vegetable, or even better, the types of vegetables more suited to our land, you can see the Data Table 2.

Fertility of the soil

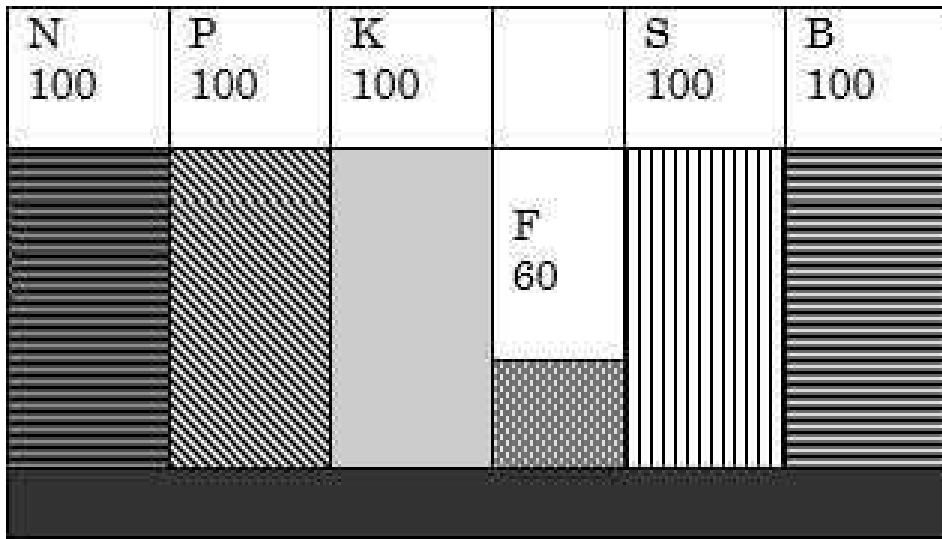
The fertility indicates to what extent a soil is capable of well nourish plants which hosts the roots. Through these, in fact, the plants suck out of the ground (in addition to water, of course) the minerals present. These we can divide them into two groups:

- core elements: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium
- Microelements: iron, boron, zinc, cobalt, manganese, sulfur, etc.

While the former are absorbed in large amounts, of the microelements are enough minimum quantities, but they are indispensable.

We can represent the presence of the various elements in a graph, where each element is represented by a high bar 100, value compared to its optimum contribution. If an item (for example, iron) is scarce, the bar of the iron will be high only 60. Well, the total fertility of the land will still equal to 60, also if all other minerals will have value 100, because fertility is always given by mineral present more poorly.

In the graph below, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), sulfur (S) and boron (B) are present in optimum amount (100 %) while the iron (F) is scarce: there is only 60% of what would require. Under these conditions, the overall fertility of the soil is equal to 60 %.



This makes us understand the need for a balanced fertilization is. If we are a small plot, and very convenient to use, rather than the so-called ternary fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium), those with microelements, much more efficient also if moderately more expensive.