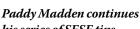
### Márta – Gairdín Scoile Inite a Fhásann i Soitheach



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## Hands-on: the edible container garden

#### What is it?

Some schools have the problem of having very little space for raised beds to grow edible plants. Container gardening will produce edible crops in these schools.

#### **Growing medium**

Ensure containers are at least 20 cm deep. The growing medium should be an even mixture of peat-free compost, sterilised top soil and well-rotted manure or compost. 'John Innes No.3' is also a suitable growing medium. Specific vegetable composts are on the market too.



#### Filling the container

Cover the drainage holes with a layer of chippings or broken polystyrene. Fill with growing medium to within 2.5 cm of top. Position it in a sunny place.

#### **Feeding**

Add slow-release fertiliser granules when the container is full or feed every couple of weeks with a general purpose liquid organic fertiliser. A small amount of an Irish fertiliser called 'Seamungus' releases nutrients over a three month period. This is available from www.quickcrop.ie.

#### **Edible flowers**

Children are fascinated with these. It should be pointed out, however, that some flowers are poisonous and are inedible.

Edible Marigold

#### **Edible Flowers Taste**

Nasturtium Strong and peppery Calendula Mild and peppery Chives Onion flavour Borage Like cucumber Like fresh peas Pea Remove the inner parts of the flower. Detach from the heel. Pick immediately before eating. Avoid bought flowers and ones that have been sprayed with insecticide. Children with allergies should avoid

Edible Nasturtium

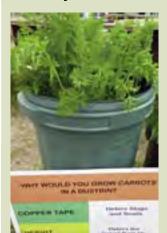


#### **Growing carrots in dustbins**

Excellent for growing carrots because the height deters the carrot-root fly. (This fly cannot fly higher than 61 cm).

#### Mathad

1 Drill drainage holes in base. Cover



with broken-up polystyrene or plastic bottles to within 35cm of top.

- 2 Cover this with polythene punched with drainage holes. Fill with soilbased potting compost to within 2.5 cm of top. Alternatively make up a medium of well-sieved garden soil mixed with mature home-made compost or manure. (Avoid fresh manure or compost).
- 3 Sow Early Nantes or Amsterdam Forking seeds c.1cm apart and c.1 cm deep in February to guarantee a June crop.
- 4 Cover with fleece to help germination. (Carrots need a soil temperature of 10°c to germinate). Children could check this with a soil thermometer.
- 5 When plants are 2cm tall, thin to 8cm apart. Keep the growing medium moist.



#### Mini-veg

Dwarf peas such as 'Hatif d'Annonay' and 'Half Pint' grow well in containers and don't need staking. Pinch out the growing tips to keep them compact. Sprout indoors in March and plant out in April

#### Marrowfat peas

eating these flowers.

Nearly fill a 15cm pot with multipurpose peat-free compost. Water well and allow to soak.

Place the marrowfat peas side by side on top of the compost. Lightly cover and leave on a sunny window sill. When the seedlings are c. 7 to 10 cm high they can be snipped with a scissors and eaten raw.

#### Literacy/Litearthacht

- Green salads/Sailéid Ghlasa: Leafy vegetables such as lettuce and rocket which are eaten raw. Glasraí duilleacha mar leitís agus ruachán a itear go hamh.
- \*\* Potassium/Potaisiam: A plant nutrient (K) which promotes flower and fruit production. Cothaitheach planda (K) a chothaíonn planda chun bláthanna agus torthaí a tháirgeadh.
- \* Fleece/Lomra: Strong light-weight fabric which
- protects sensitive plants from frost. Ábhar láidir, ach éadrom ó thaobh meáchain de, a chosnaíonn plandaí leochaileacha ó shioc.
- Home-made compost/Múirín déanta sa bhaile:
  Compost made from vegetables and plants (greens)
  and from leaves/shredded cardboard and paper
  (browns). Múirín déanta de ghlasraí agus de
  phlandaí (glas) agus de dhuilleoga nó
  páipéar/cairtchlár mionstiallta (donn).

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