



Growing @ OASIS Farms

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Planting seeds in a container

What you'll need:

- Small containers 2" to 3" deep
- Light soil-less potting mix
- Spoon
- Seeds
- Spray bottle with water
- Craft sticks or plant tags
- Marker or pen





1. Containers

- Make sure your containers are clean and dry and have holes in the bottom.

2. Potting Mix

- Moisten the potting mix. If you squeeze a clump and water comes out, add more mix. It should be damp but not soaked. Be sure to avoid using outdoor garden soil to start your seeds. The soil-less mix is sterilized (so there's less chance of germs hurting the baby plants) and it provides good drainage.



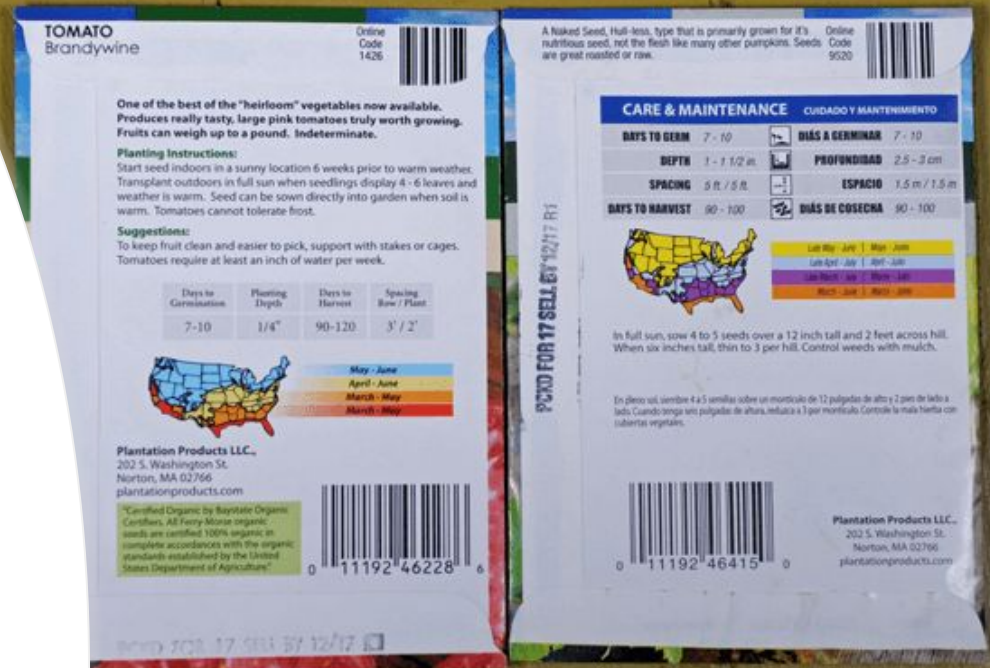
3. Filling container

- Using the spoon, fill up your containers with soil, leaving about half an inch or so at the top. Gently tap the container to settle the mix; don't compress it.



4. Seed packet instructions

- Read the seed packet to determine how deep to plant them. For a small pot, you can plant five seeds: one at the top, bottom, left, right and middle. Starter trays may hold only one or two seeds per tiny pot.



5. Mist and label

- Mist the top of the planting with a spray bottle (this will keep the seeds moist without drowning them). Write the name of the seeds on the craft stick, place it in the soil.





6. Light and water

- Place starter plants in a warm, sunny spot, or under grow lights. Make sure to check and mist the soil regularly so it doesn't dry out.



**Rotate and keep
moist**

7. Rotate and water

- Rotate the pot every couple of days so they don't bend toward the light. To water now, place them in a tray and water them when soil becomes almost dry.

8. Watch for growth

- Once the seedlings have two or three leaves and have grown a few inches tall, transplant them to bigger containers or into the ground.



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Planting seeds in the ground

What you'll need:

- Rake or hand fork
- Gardening gloves
- Seeds
- Seed starting mix
- Spray bottle with water
- Plant labels
- Marker or pen



1-4. Ground prep

- Find an area where you would like to plant. Make sure the area has the proper amount of sun needed. Use a rake or hand fork to loosen soil. Break apart large soil clumps.
- Remove debris, such as sticks, rocks, and roots.
- Add different types of soil to the dirt, such as compost and organic fertilizer.
- Level the surface with the rake.



5-8. Plant seeds

- Look at the seed packet to find out how deep to place the seeds.
- If the seeds are extremely small, mix seeds with sand to help with dispersal.
- If the seeds are large, make a furrow (also called trench) and place seeds to the proper depth and spacing. You can also plant them individually to the proper depth.



8-10. Cover, water and label

- Place soil on top of seeds.
- After planting, water seeds using a water bottle and gently wet them.
- Mark the planting areas using garden labels.



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Weeding

What you will need:

- **Garden gloves**
- **Hand tools**
- **Bucket**



1-2. Prep and ID

- Put gloves on
- Look at the area where the plant is growing. Identify which is the plant we want. Everything else will be a weed.



3-4. Remove weeds

- You can either use the shovel to dig up the weed or use your hands to pull it out. You will want to pull it as close to the base as possible.
- Put the pulled weeds in a bucket.



5-6. Proper disposal



- Take the bucket and empty it in the area at the top of the hill designated for weeds and wood scraps. Do not put in the compost pile.
- Never leave the weeds lying around on the ground as their seeds might spread throughout the garden.

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Transplanting from one container to another

What you will need:

- **Gloves**
- **A larger pot**
- **Potting soil**



1. Remove the plant



- Gently hold the stems of your plant and slide it out from its current planter. If you have trouble getting it out, you can lightly tap the bottom of the pot or shake the plant gingerly to free the roots.

2. Loosen roots

- Loosen the roots with your hand, pruning any roots that are excessively long or look discolored or mushy. Be sure to clean your shears with rubbing alcohol before you start and between cuts to keep your plant healthy!



3. Prep the new planter

- Put a layer of fresh potting soil into the new planter of your choice—just make sure that it has appropriate drainage at the bottom, preferably an actual drainage hole and a saucer.



4. Transplant

- Set your plant on top of the new soil, in the center of the pot, and pack fresh potting soil around it until it's even and the plant is supported and can stay upright on its own. Make sure you leave a little bit of space—around an inch—between the top of the soil and the top of the pot, so liquid doesn't spill over the edge when you water your plant.



5. Water

- Water your plant thoroughly and let it finish draining from the bottom of the planter.



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Transplanting into the garden

What you will
need:

- Hoe, spade, or trowel
- Compost or soil conditioner
- Garden soil mix



1. Prep the hole

- Use a hoe, spade, or trowel to make a small hole in your garden for each seedling.
- The hole should be deep enough so the transplant is at the same depth in the ground as it was in the pot (except for tomatoes). Make the hole twice as wide as the root ball.
- Add rich compost or a garden soil mix.
- Add water if the hole is extremely dry.



2. Unpot seedling

- Unpot a seedling (unless it's in a peat pot) by turning its pot upside down and cupping the seedling with your hand.
- Be sure to keep the root mass and soil intact. If the seedling doesn't come out easily, gently tap on the edge of the pot or gently press on the bottom of each cell of the flat with your fingers. Whatever you do, don't yank out a plant by its stem.



3. Prep the roots

- Check the root ball's condition.
- If the roots are wound around the outside of the pot, work them loose with your fingers so they can grow out into the soil. Unwind larger roots and break smaller ones (this won't hurt them) so they all point outward. Try to keep as much of the original soil intact as possible.



4. Transplant and water

- Set your plant on top of the new soil, in the center of the hole, and pack soil around it until it's even and the plant is supported and can stay upright on its own.
- Water your plant well to give the roots a good start in their new outdoor environment.
- Continue daily watering until the plant is well established.



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