RAISED BED GARDENING GUIDE
PLANNING, PLANTING & HARVESTING

GROWING IN RAISED BEDS

BEST PLANTS FOR RAISED BEDS
PLUS Charts, Checklists, Videos, & More....
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Raised bed gardening is the art of cultivating plants in structures above the ground's surface. The benefits of raised bed gardening are innumerable. Soil that is raised off the ground can be controlled for quality, creating a warm, nutrient-rich, well-draining growing environment for optimal root development and plant growth.

Raised bed structures allow for better soil, can maximize your growing space, lessen the need for bending, weeding, and can even ward off pests. Raised beds can be designed in so many ways and be constructed from wood, metal, stone, and brick; but what to plant in a raised garden bed?

The exciting answer is that you can grow just about anything in a raised garden bed as long as growing conditions such as sunlight, spacing, and temperature are on target for your plants.
Raised garden beds are excellent long-term investments that provide gardeners with a multitude of benefits. They give the gardeners some great benefits, lessening the need for bending, weeding, and they even provide the ideal warm and fertile environment for root systems to thrive for better growth.

**Organic Gardening:**
Raised beds are fantastic for gardeners with limited garden space as they can easily be built on top of undesirable growing areas.

**Space Efficiency:**
You can control the soil quality in your raised garden beds as opposed to working with your ground soil which can be more difficult to amend.

**Less Work:**
Gardening in raised garden beds, especially those elevated off the ground, makes for less arduous work such as bending, weeding, watering, and harvesting.

**Enhanced Soil:**
If you put down cardboard and newspaper, then your soil, and top it with cardboard and mulch, you can significantly cut down on those pesky weeds in your raised beds.
Organic Gardening: Raised Bed Garden Planning

There are a few key points to keep in mind when embarking on the raised garden bed journey. These pointers will help you on your way to growing strong and healthy plants that produce large harvests that are safe to consume.

- Select an area of the yard that has full sun conditions.
- Ensure that your design allows you access to your garden beds for harvesting, weeding, and pruning. Raised beds should have at least 2 feet of walking space between them and be no wider than 4 feet across so you can easily reach the middle of the beds.
- Go vertical! Add trellises and obelisks, and connect beds with arched climbing structures.
- Use landscaper’s paint to ‘sketch’ out your raised garden beds’ layout before building them.
- Use upcycled materials and reclaimed wood to build your beds. Always check the source of the wood and make sure it hasn’t been chemically treated as chemicals can leach into your soil, contaminating your crops.
- Avoid pressure-treated wood.
- Make sure your raised beds are nice and deep. Extra soil depth equals freely extending roots as your plants grow and more moisture retention. Raised garden beds should be a minimum of 6 – 12 inches deep.
- Gardens grow best when there are plenty of pollinators around, so plant with the intention to draw beneficial insects to the garden.
Finding Your Planting Zone

Some of your vegetable garden’s success will be directly related to what you plant in your garden and when you plant it. It is vital to know what grows best in your USDA grow zone and what will not thrive where you live.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Hardiness Zone Map provides an informative view of average temperature trends across The United States and Canada. Zone Hardiness maps are based on the average yearly extremes for minimum temperatures in a given area.

CLICK HERE TO FIND YOUR ZONE

The USDA Zone Hardiness Map is divided up into 13 planting zones. They are sectioned off by a 10-degree Fahrenheit differential for the average annual minimum temperatures. The larger the number is, the warmer the temperature is in the corresponding garden zone. For added clarity, zones are broken down into subsets of a and b, which represents a 5-degree differential in which a is colder than b is.
Whether you're growing vegetables, herbs, or flowers it's crucial to plan for your growing zone. Our **Planting Charts for Zones 1-10** provide information on planning, planting, and harvesting specific to your region.

**Vegetable Planting Chart for Zones 1-10**

**Herb Planting Chart for Zones 1-10**

**Flower Planting Chart for Zones 1-10**
Raised beds can be made from a variety of materials that can be sourced in many ways. You can use just about anything to build a raised bed, but it is paramount that you do not use chemically treated materials for growing edibles. Rocks, metal, brick, untreated pallets, wood, cinderblock, mortared stone, and more all make great raised bed garden materials.

**Wood:**
Inexpensive and a great project for the garden DIYer. Wood is also a great option if you want a more traditional look. Use rot-resistant woods like cedar, redwood, or yew and avoid pressure-treated woods.

**Cinderblock:**
Another inexpensive choice, cinderblock is easy to locate and stack. You can mortar them or simply stack them, using a brick pattern for stability. Cinderblocks add a cool “industrial chic” look to your garden.

**Steel:**
While not the most common nor the least expensive choice, steel is becoming increasingly popular for raised bed construction. They add a unique look to the garden and can oftentimes be built at home.
# Raised Bed Garden Materials

## Upcycled Raised Beds
- Use untreated scrap wood or pallets
- Keep painted areas on the outside
- Check for nails or other debris
- May need to be replaced sooner
- Cost effective & sustainable

## Wooden Raised Beds
- Use raw lumber or untreated wood
- Use raw linseed oil to protect
- Can be DIY'ed or purchased
- May need to be replaced sooner
- Cost varies based on wood type

## Metal Raised Beds
- Can be DIY'ed or purchased
- Galvanized metal best for DIY
- Can be pricier than other materials
- Very long lasting & unique
- Available in a variety of metals

## Brick/Stone Raised Beds
- Semi-permanent structure
- Can be rustic & natural looking
- Can be pricier than other materials
- Very long lasting & unique
- Stack with or without mortar
Organic Gardening:

Raised Bed Garden Designs

Gardens are an ever-evolving work in progress. It can be fun to try new gardening techniques and carve out new garden spaces, and an excellent place to start is with some raised garden beds.

There are no set parameters for raised bed gardens and no limits to their size or shape, but planning out a thoughtfully designed raised bed garden can benefit gardeners in many ways.

**Pallet Raised Beds:**
Use untreated wood pallets to build your garden beds. Most pallets are treated in some way for preservation and pest control. Before using any pallets for your edible garden, take a close look to see how the pallet was treated. Look for pallets that have been heat treated.

**Square Foot Garden Grids:**
Designs that focus on segmenting the growing space into one-square-foot sections is a fantastic technique. The aim is to plant intensively for maximum productivity.

**Hoop House Raised Bed:**
Expand your growing season and protect your plants by incorporating a protective hoop-house into your raised bed structure. A hoop house will help protect plants from frost, heat, and garden pests and critters.
Organic Gardening: Raised Bed Garden Designs

Metal Troughs:
If you don’t have the time or know-how to build your own raised beds, invest in some metal animal troughs and turn them into raised garden beds. Fill them with raised bed soil, add some drainage holes, and enjoy the industrial style.

Trellised Garden Beds:
Incorporate vertical gardening into your raised garden beds by adding arches or trellises to your planting spaces. Consider using cattle panel to create an archway that connects two beds and grow climbing veggies creating a magical, secret garden.

U- Shaped Raised Beds:
Placing your raised beds in a u-shape is excellent for accessibility and an efficient use of growing space. It creates a center pathway and provides plenty of growing space.
Organic Gardening:

Raised Bed Garden Layout

Raised Bed Spacing & Height

IDEAL:
- Space 2-4 ft. apart, leaving room to walk & work
- 4 ft. wide beds, allow easy access to the middle
- For more comfort, add a thick edge to sit or lean on
- Beds should be a minimum of 6 inches deep

PRO DESIGN TIPS:
- Mulch between beds to deter pests & weeds
- Consider proximity to water source
- Consider sun path & duration year-round
- Consider plant height and spread

AVOID IF POSSIBLE:
- Beds that don't have enough space to walk between
- Beds spaced so that you cannot reach the middle
- Beds that are difficult to work in for long periods
- Beds that are too shallow to grow a variety of plants

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:
- Choose bed designs that are functional & affordable
- Choose bed materials that will last
- Calculate Soil Cost: L x W x H = Cubic Ft.
- Think Long Term: It may be difficult to move beds
Organic Gardening: Raised Bed Garden Layout

Rows of Raised Beds
- Efficient design allows for varying bed sizes
- Different depths allow for more plant variety
- Great DIY project, use any material
- Add trellises, square ft. garden, or row covers
- Beds are easy to access & work in
- Layout can be adjusted to fit any space

U Shaped Raised Bed
- Center pathway increases accessibility
- Can be your preferred height or width
- Great DIY project, but a bit more advanced
- A design not suited for small spaces
- Great for companion planting
- Unique raised bed layout

Tiered Raised Bed Garden
- Varied soil depths = more plant variety
- Top planting areas have deeper soil
- Lower areas have more shallow soil
- Integrate your garden into your landscape
- Can accommodate large and small plants
- Unique layout for large or small gardens

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Garden Planning Checklist

Additional Notes:
Organic Gardening:

Raised Bed Garden Videos

Take a deeper dive into raised bed gardening by visiting the Kellogg Garden Youtube channel. Learn how to build your own raised beds and trellises, planting tips and techniques for raised gardens, and how to start worm composting inside your beds for top-notch soil.

- 5 Raised Garden Bed Mistakes to Avoid
- Do Raised Beds Need a Bottom?
- How to Build a "No Nails" 4x4 Raised Garden Bed
- Worm Composting in Raised Beds

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Soil composition is a key element to planting and growing vegetables in raised beds. Filling your raised bed vegetable garden is an opportunity to obtain superior soil and to tweak the quality using beneficial soil amendments.

As plants consume nutrients, the soil needs replenishing by adding organic matter. As a gardener, you are in complete control of the soil that your crops will be growing in. Luckily, there are products out there to help you ensure that you get your soil just right.

**Raised Bed Garden Soil**

Consider using Raised Bed Soil to fill up your garden beds. Sold by the bag, raised bed garden soil is specifically formulated for raised beds and is the ideal soil recipe for raised bed gardening. Raised Bed Soil is formulated to be used as a stand-alone soil mix in a raised bed that sits on the soil or is wholly enclosed in a container.

It provides the picture-perfect opportunity to establish the most favorable growing environment for your plants. Organic Raised Bed Soil is well-draining and takes the guesswork out of determining the soil quality because it is already pH balanced to be between 5.8 and 7.5, which is optimal for growing vegetables.
Organic Gardening:

Raised Bed Soil Amendments

Even if you have top-notch raised bed soil in your vegetable garden beds, it is essential to amend your soil with organic matter and compost to replace the nutrients that are being readily used by the plants that grow there.

Top dress the soil in your garden beds twice per year by adding:

- Rotted leaves
- Well-decomposed compost
- Worm castings
- Feather meal
- Decomposed poultry manure
- Grass clippings

Mulching A Raised Vegetable Garden

The rich, lightweight soil in a raised vegetable garden bed is ideal for optimizing root growth but the soil itself can be prone to moisture depletion. Consider adding a couple of inches of mulch to the top of the soil and around plants to help to retain moisture and regulate temperatures in the garden bed.

A protective layer of mulch will allow moisture to seep into the soil to the plants’ roots without being evaporated by the sun's intense rays. Mulch also helps counteract and prevent soil erosion and soil compaction.
Filling raised beds with high-quality soil can be pretty expensive — but as a gardener, you know that everything starts with healthy soil, and you don’t want to cheap out, right? Fortunately, when you have raised beds that are 18” – 24” deep, you can layer the material in your raised beds, conserving the top 12” for your more expensive, high-quality soil.

Check out this video to learn more about layering soil and other organic materials in a raised bed garden and watch Brijette from San Diego Seed Company put this practice into action.

Click Here to Watch

All of your materials need to be organic. Over time, the layers will decompose, but remember how deep your layers are when digging and turning the soil so as not to disrupt your raw materials. **Below is an example of how to layer:**

**Bottom - Layer 1:**
- Wood materials
- Newspaper
- Cardboard
- Well-decomposed manure

**Middle - Layer 2:**
- Leaves
- Grass clippings
- Well-decomposed compost
- Worm castings

**Top - Layer 3:**
- High-quality, organic soil
- Mulch
Organic Gardening: Raised Bed Garden Veggies

Brassicas

Brassicas make great first-round early crops in a raised bed environment. They have a tendency to bolt in hot temperatures and love the regulated soil temperatures that raised beds to provide. Soil is kept warmer, which can be season extending for both early and later season crops. They can also be covered easily in raised beds, making it easy to obtain a fall and winter harvest.

- Broccoli
- Cauliflower
- Arugula
- Cabbage
- Kale
- Brussel Sprouts

Beets & Radishes

Beet plants and radishes are lovely root vegetables that thrive in the loose soil of raised beds, and they grow particularly well when not in competition with weeds or impeded by rocky soil. Due to their quick maturation times, they make ideal succession-planted crops.

Carrots

Carrots are phenomenal candidates for raised bed growing. Raised beds provide loose, well-draining soil where carrots can grow unimpeded by rocky ground. Because they produce fruit underneath the soil and their habit is relatively low, they can be tucked in easily under taller plantings’ protection.
Raised Bed Garden Veggies

Celery

Celery is just begging to settle its roots in a raised bed. It can be a finicky plant that requires plenty of moisture, cool temperatures, nutrient-rich soil, and a long growing season. Raised beds can keep aphids and root nematodes at bay as well.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers will flourish in raised beds. Allow them to cascade over the sides of raised beds to maximize space for these prolific fruiting plants. Allow your cucumbers to grow vertically by adding a trellis to your beds for an even more prolific harvest.

Kale & Swiss Chard

Kale and Swiss Chard are fantastic late-season crops in raised beds. They keep the soil from compacting, thrive in cooler temperatures, and can be covered with hoop houses or cold frames to extend their growing season, supplying you with a fall and winter harvest.
Organic Gardening: 

Raised Bed Garden Veggies

**Legumes**

| **DAYS TO MATURITY** | 45 - 75 |

Legumes fix nitrogen back into the soil as they grow, so they do double duty in the raised garden bed. They boost the nutrient content of the soil while producing plentiful harvests. They often can be found in freestanding and climbing varieties, both of which can be cultivated in raised beds.

- Chickpeas
- Bush & Pole Beans
- Peas
- Lentils

**Lettuce, Spinach & Mixed Greens**

| **DAYS TO MATURITY** | 30 - 60 |

Lettuce, spinach, and mixed salad greens thrive in the warm soil temperatures and well-draining soil of raised beds. As a gardener, you will love that you can extend your growing season by planting them earlier and successively all the way through winter with the proper protections in place.

**Peppers & Eggplant**

| **DAYS TO MATURITY** | 60 - 120 |

When we think about what to plant in a raised garden bed, eggplant and fun peppers often come to mind for a good reason. They thrive in the warm soils of raised beds and are heavy feeders of nutrients. Raised beds make it easier for gardeners to keep up with these bountiful producers’ nutrient and watering requirements.
Organic Gardening: Raised Bed Garden Veggies

Potatoes

| DAYS TO MATURITY | 60 - 90 |

Potatoes thrive in a raised garden bed. Growing in soil that is well-draining prevents rot, and the loose soil allows tubers to form fully, unimpeded by dense soil and rocks.

Squash & Zucchini

| DAYS TO MATURITY | 50 - 80 |

Large vegetables like squash and zucchini can most definitely be planted in raised beds. Bush varieties have an open habit and make excellent additions to raised beds. You can also allow quick-growing, vining plants to flow out over the edges of raised beds or add trellises for them to climb on.

Tomatoes

| DAYS TO MATURITY | 50 - 80 |

Tomato plants thrive on stretching their roots deep into loose soil, eager to feed heavily. They love full sun conditions and make fantastic additions to raised garden beds. Since tomato plants can grow quite tall, plant them in the rear of a raised garden bed. Add tomato cages for support.
Tips on Growing Large Plants

Large fruits and vegetables are often overlooked when it comes to raised garden beds because gardeners assume that they take up too much space. Large fruits and vegetables are actually excellent options for raised beds and their space consumption can be managed by creating a vertical garden as well as overflow techniques.

Allow vining varieties to spill over the edge of the raised bed, creating a cascade of vining fruits and vegetables. Plant vining varieties on the edges of raised beds and guide any straying vines over the side.

If you grow vining crops on a trellis, you can bolster them by adding mesh to the trellis to support developing fruit and prevent them from breaking off of the vine before they are ready.

Consider planting these large fruits and vegetables in your raised bed garden:

- Muskmelon
- Watermelon
- Cantaloupe
- Honeydew Melon
- Pumpkins
- Gourds
- Corn (must be grown in blocks)
- Okra
- Zucchini & Squash
- Rhubarb
- Kale
- Swiss Chard
Raised Bed Garden Fruits

Melons

Large fruiting plants like melons thrive in raised beds because their warm, pH-balanced soil that is rich in nutrients and provides adequate drainage is the ideal growing environment for juicy melons of all varieties. These vining plants can be allowed to spill over the sides of raised beds or be trained to climb trellises or other climbing structures to maximize space.

Blueberries

Blueberries like to be planted as early in the spring as possible, but only after the last frost. They love acidic soil with a pH between 4.0 and 5.0. Opt for a swarf blueberry plant as large ones can take up a significant amount of space in your raised bed.

Strawberries

Strawberry plants produce particularly well where the soil is warm, and the sunlight is plentiful. Raised beds offer these optimal conditions, and they also help protect strawberry plants from menacing slugs that seek to feed on their succulent fruits.
Organic Gardening:

Gardening Videos

Take a deeper dive into raised bed gardening by visiting the Kellogg Garden Youtube channel. Learn how to start seeds like a pro and build and design your own garden trellises.

11 Garden Trellis Ideas

Seed Starting for New Gardeners

How to Build a Cucumber Trellis for Raised Beds

5 Seed Starting Hacks

VIEW MORE VIDEOS

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<td><strong>Cultivate a lush raised bed vegetable garden using these popular veggies.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fruits make tasty additions to a raised garden bed, try these growing these fruits &amp; berries.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Flowers add beauty, attract pollinators, deter pests, &amp; enhance the flavor of a raised garden.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Herbs make great additions to any raised bed and like flowers, can enhance your veggies.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>VEGGIES, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &amp; HERBS</strong></td>
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Raised Bed Companion Planting

When deciding on what to plant in a raised garden bed pairing plants together in the same bed can be mutually beneficial, boost plant growth and production, draw beneficial pollinators, enhance flavor, and even ward off destructive pests.

Some plants are tall and can provide much-needed shade and protection to plants that thrive in partial sun conditions. Other plants draw beneficial pollinators to the garden or even act as pest deterrents when planted in proximity to individual plants.

Here are some suggested pairings for a raised garden bed:

- Basil repels mosquitos and flies and can improve the flavor of tomatoes.
- Thyme is a scented herb that repels certain varieties of parasitic worms that seek to destroy strawberry plants.
- Plant lavender near fruit to attract beneficial pollinators.
- Nasturtiums, marigolds, sunflowers, and zinnias can be helpful at repelling harmful insects.
- Cosmos attract many helpful insects that feed on problem insects who eat vegetables.
- Marigolds keep damaging insects at bay both above and below the ground.
When trying to determine what to plant in a raised garden bed, have a little fun with your plant pairings. Encourage the farm-to-table concept and make harvest time even more exciting by planting edibles in groups according to what you like to eat.

**Create a Pizza Garden**
Make gardening a family affair and create a pizza garden in an area of your raised bed or dedicate a whole raised bed to the theme of pizza. Not only will it be convenient to have all of your homegrown pizza ingredients in one place, but planting herbs such as basil, oregano, parsley, and thyme near your tomato plants can actually boost their flavor.

- Tomatoes
- Eggplant
- Oregano
- Peppers
- Onions,
- Broccoli
- Parsley
- Thyme
- Basil

**Plant a Salad Bowl**
If salads are a staple in your diet, plant your own mix of greens and salad accouterments together in the same raised garden bed. Consider some of these tried and true salad bowl favorites when planting:

- Spinach
- Lettuce varieties
- Garbanzo beans
- Peppers
- Cucumbers
- Carrots
- Basil
- Cherry tomatoes
- Red onions
Organic Gardening:

Extending Your Season

Raised beds offer a number of advantages when trying to extend your garden season — root veggies have more room to develop, the soil is not compacted, and weeds are less of an issue.

Here are some additional ways to protect your crops and extend your season:

Start Seeds Indoors:
This can be done year-round, of course, but starting your own seeds indoors not only saves money but it allows you to hit the ground running when it’s planting time.

Weed:
If plants have to compete with weed growth, their own growth can suffer. So stay on top of those weeds to give your seedlings and transplants a good start.

Protect From Frost:
Use a variety of methods such as sheets, freeze cloth, row covers, and cold frames to protect your plants from frost. Know your hardiness zones and water lightly the night before an expected frost or freeze to create insulation.

Use Row Covers:
Row covers can simultaneously protect from frost and from pest and animal damage. Every time you lose a young transplant to nibbling critters, you have to replace it and start over, resulting in wasted time.
Succession Planting
Even in small spaces, you can harvest an array of vegetables throughout the growing season if you do a little planning. Succession planting is the practice of seeding crops at intervals to maintain a consistent supply of produce throughout the growing season. Succession planting also involves planting a new plant after harvesting the previous crop.

Tips On Succession Planting In Raised Beds
- Check out the days to maturation for your garden vegetables. Sometimes you can get creative and sneak in other vegetables that mature more quickly or nestle in a succession crop after a large vining plant has stopped producing.
- Plant and obtain a harvest of radishes and lettuce greens before larger plants take over the area with their swooping vines.
- Once large crops like tomatoes, squash, and eggplant stop producing, pull them out and plant later season crops after them that thrive in the cooler fall temperatures such as broccoli, lettuce, and kale.
- Be sure to amend the soil with organic matter before planting the next crop.
Organic Gardening:

Common Garden Pests

Common Small Pests: Read More
- Soft-bodied, caterpillars, beetles
- Squish them with your fingers
- Spray leaves with a strong stream of hose water or soapy water
- Treat leaves with neem oil
- Use fabric row covers

Slugs & Snails: Read More
- Add gravel, mulch, sharp sand, eggshells, or coffee grounds
- Plant herbs like parsley or mint
- Attract & collect w/ citrus peels
- Spray garlic, lemon, or vingar

Tunneling Pests: Read More
- Add chicken or aviary wire to the bottom of your raised beds to stop them from burrowing under

Birds: Read More
- Utilize bird netting or row covers
- Add Mylar balloons or tape
- Install a high-tech fake owl
## Square Foot Garden Planner

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Organic Gardening:

**Resources:**

- How to Find Your Planting Zone
- Edible Gardening Blog
- Herb Gardening Blog
- Flower Gardening Blog

**The Difference Between Garden & Raised Bed Soil**

**How to Amend Soil for a Healthier Garden**

**The Secrets to Healthy Soil**

**Gardener’s Guide to Soil Amendments**

**How and When to Mulch a Garden**

**Layering Soil for an Inexpensive Raised Garden Bed**

**What To Plant In A Raised Garden Bed**

**Raised Garden Beds Ideas & Designs**

**Gardener’s Guide To Raised Vegetable Garden**

**Info & Tips On How To Start A Raised Garden**

**Tips On Planning Your Raised Bed & Garden Layout**

**Top 3 Raised Garden Bed Designs**

**Raised Bed Materials: Which Do You Prefer?**

**How to Make a Raised Bed Using Pallets**

**How to Build Your Own Raised Garden Bed**

**How to Plant a Garden Using Succession Planting**

**Benefits of Companion Planting**

**Extend Your Season & Protect Plants From Frost**

**Social Media:**

- Instagram
- Youtube
- Facebook
- Organic Garden Nation
- Facebook Group

www.kellogggarden.com
Organic Gardening:

Gardening Guides & Charts:

Guides for Children:

Additional Guides:
Kellogg Garden Organics

Kellogg Garden Products, family-owned and operated since its establishment in 1925 by our founder, H. Clay Kellogg, now spans four generations. The company continues its success as a steadfast business, guided by Mr. Kellogg’s original core values: innovation, loyalty, experience, commitment, and generosity.

These values have led our company to seek the highest level of organic rigor in all its branded products.

In 2012, Kellogg Garden Products committed to strictly follow the USDA’s National Organic Program (NOP) guidelines for manufacturing all Kellogg Garden Organics and G&B Organics branded soils and fertilizers.

Every ingredient and every process used to produce our branded products has been verified 100% compliant as organic, all the way back to the source, meeting all federal guidelines.

All our branded products are approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture’s stringent Organic Input Materials (OIM) program, as well as the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) – the leading independent review agency accredited by the USDA NOP.

Kellogg is still the first and only manufacturer to have all our branded organic soils and fertilizers OIM approved and OMRI Listed, making Kellogg the first to offer Proven Organic soils and fertilizers that build life in the soil. Since 1925, we continue to strive to be the leading organic source helping people grow beautiful and healthy gardens – organically.

www.kellogggarden.com
Kellogg Garden Organics

Product Recommendations

ORGANIC SOIL

ORGANIC LIQUID FERTILIZER

ORGANIC GRANULAR FERTILIZER

**G&B Organics Only Available in the Western United States**