

# How To Start Your Spring Garden

*I made a really good decision a few years ago; the decision to not wait.*

Specifically, that decision was in regards to growing my own food. That had always been part of my long-term prepping plans; but it wasn't something I did every day.

Little did I know it at the time, but that was a problem. I'd never been much of a gardener and had no idea how hard it was. To make matters worse, I live in a part of the country where the heat and lack of rainfall make it hard to get things to grow. If I had waited until a disaster struck to start gardening (my original plan) I would have died of starvation, trying to grow something to eat.



**Do you recognize this Tree?  
(All Parts are edible)**

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Gardening takes a lot more time and effort than I had originally realized, as any true gardener knows. But the most dangerous thing I didn't realize wasn't how much time it takes, but how long it takes to really get the soil in the garden in good shape, so that the plants will give you the maximum yield. You really can't expect the garden to do good the first year; it takes that long just to get the soil in shape.

## Plant Early

Another big lesson I had to learn was to plant early. I live

in a hot climate, so the planting season starts early. It has to start early, because by mid-summer it's too hot to grow anything. While that gives me two growing seasons, it can cut my first growing season short, if I don't plant in time. One of my big mistakes was not understanding the planting times here, so my plants would die from the heat, before they bore fruit.

While that probably isn't the problem where you are, I'm sure you have your own issues with planting times. In the northern part of the country, the problem is that you might have to wait to plant, due to the risk of a late-spring freeze. That's where greenhouses come in handy.

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I almost laugh now when I see greenhouses in my area. While it does get cold enough one or two nights a year to kill plants, that's about it. So as long as I wait for January to get over, before planting, I don't have any real need for a greenhouse. But there are many people who need them, yet don't have them. Rather, they are waiting until the weather warms up to plant. That's just as much of a mistake as me waiting to plant.

If you're going to go through all the trouble to plant a garden, whether for survival or just for everyday use, then you want to get the maximum yield out of that garden. Many plants, like tomatoes and peppers, keep on producing, from the time they grow big enough to produce fruit, until that first frost in the fall. So, the earlier you can get them producing fruit, the more overall yield you're going to get from each plant. Starting your seedlings in a greenhouse or even inside the house, can mean another four or more weeks of tomatoes from your plants.

# How Big a Garden do You Need?

Growing your own food will quickly teach you how big a garden you need. The average home vegetable garden is enough to add some fresh produce to your diet, but not enough to keep you fed.

The average adult eats about a ton of food per year. If we expect to feed ourselves from our gardens, that's what we're going to have to be able to produce. That's going to be difficult. What makes it worse, is that most of us don't grow much in the way of grains in our gardens. Without those grains, you can forget about bread or any other sorts of baked goods.

Yet somehow many preppers have the idea that they can get by with a small garden. Some even believe the myth that they can grow everything they need in a four-foot square one. That's simply not true. My garden, which consisted of 62 feet of 3 foot wide planting beds, wasn't enough to grow all the vegetables we'd need for a year, let alone grains.

I had a neighbor once who grew all of his own produce. It took all of his backyard and half of mine. That's not uncommon. You've probably read an article or seen a video sometime about someone who is growing all their own food, by turning their entire backyard into a garden. That's just the amount of space that it takes, even with raised beds and space-efficient planting techniques. So where do people get the idea that they can get by with a small garden?

My garden has never reached the size it would need to, in order to grow all my own produce. But I am gradually expanding it, working towards the day when I can grow that much. I'm also stockpiling supplies, which will help me to do that.

# Speaking of Stockpiling

Speaking of stockpiling, there's a huge tendency in modern gardening to depend on commercial fertilizers and chemicals. But those aren't going to be available to us in a post-disaster world. Nor, might I add, were they available to our ancestors who founded this country. They learned to use natural fertilizers and we should too.

## Fertilizers

No garden will survive long without the right sort of nutrients. That's what fertilizers are for; providing those nutrients. Therefore, I'd have to say that gardening, without composting, is like trying to raise a kitten, without any dog food in the house. If you're going to count on that kitten surviving, you'd better have some sort of way of feeding it.

The truly great thing about composting is that it provides essentially free fertilizers for your garden. While you will need some other fertilizers to go with it, the compost itself does a lot, and takes almost nothing to make. All you need is a compost bin of some sort and the will to compost your scraps, rather than just throwing them away.

If you're going to compost, then you may as well make your own mulch as well. I bought a chipper for my garden, which allowed me to turn cut off tree branches into wood chips for mulch. I could then spread the much around the base of my trees, bushes and in my garden to keep down the growth of weeds and help hold in moisture, reducing the amount of watering I needed to do.

Another really great fertilizer is fish emulsion. The first time around, we bought this, but then we found out how easy it is to make your own. So now we make fish emulsion from whatever fish scraps we have. I collect those in the freezer, until I have enough, then make the emulsion in a gallon-sized

jar. Every time I do, I am reminded of the Pilgrims learning to use fish as a fertilizer, from their Indian teachers. The old methods don't go away.

## **Pest Control**

Another important part of gardening is pest control. If anything, the average American gardener spends more on chemicals for pest control, than they do for fertilizers. Not only do those chemicals cost a lot, but they aren't going to be available in a post-disaster world. Besides, eating all those chemicals isn't really good for your family.

The crazy thing is that there is a lot that can be done to control pests naturally. Some types of plants naturally act as insect repellants. Intermixing those through your garden will do a lot to keep the rest of the plants healthy.



Likewise, there are a number of beneficial insects, like ladybugs and praying mantis, which eat many of the insects which are there to kill your plants. A healthy population of these insects goes a long way towards keeping your garden healthy, without using chemicals.

Even some of the most common gardening chemicals, like Roundup, have natural alternatives, which work just as well and can be made from readily available ingredients. A natural alternative for Roundup, for example, can be made of vinegar, Epson salt and Dawn dishwashing liquid. I've used this formulation successfully for years.

## **Watering**

For me, one of the most important parts of my gardening is watering. That's because I live in a hot, dry climate. I need to water my gardens regularly, in order to keep things from

dying. But here's the rub; in a post-disaster world, where water is scarce, how are you going to keep your garden watered? This was a challenge for me.

To start with, I did all my watering at night, when the water would have an opportunity to soak into the ground, rather than just evaporating. I also had an underground watering system, using soaker hoses. This meant that I wasn't wasting water.

In the event that the municipal water wasn't available, I set up rainwater collection and I'm in the process of putting in a well. The well is necessary, as I get enough rainfall year-round for my garden. I have a pump, connecting my water storage tank to my subterranean watering system, so that I can use it without city water pressure. It, and the pump for the well, are both able to be run off of my off-grid power system.

If you and I are going to garden at the scale necessary to feed our families, we need to figure out how much water we will use and have a plan to harvest that much water, when the municipal water goes down. The gallon of water per day that people talk about needing for survival doesn't take into consideration gardening. We're going to need a lot more water than that.

## Seeds

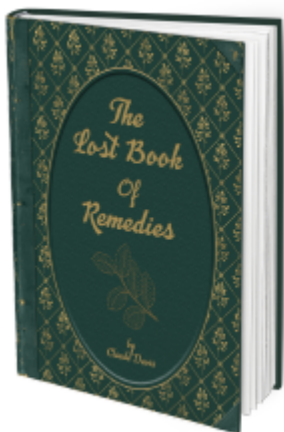
One other important thing I want to mention for survival gardening is the need to harvest and store seeds. It's easy to go to the local garden center and buy the seeds you need for your garden or order them online. But we aren't going to have those options available to use always.

The easy solution is to harvest and dry some of the seeds from each year's crop, saving them for the next year. Seeds air dry easily and can be stored at room temperature, although keeping them in the freezer will help them last longer.

# It's About Changing Your Thinking

Really, the key here is changing your thinking about your gardening. If we think in terms of the typical vegetable garden, where we have access to everything at our local garden center, we're not going to be ready for gardening in a post-disaster world. But if we can get ourselves to start gardening today, the way we'll need to garden then, when the time comes, we'll be ready.

Not only does gardening like we're living in a post-disaster world help prepare us for what we'll need to do, when the time comes, it also helps out our families by providing them with healthier food to eat. That makes it worthwhile, all by itself.



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