

Steps of a Awesome
Wonderful AMAZING
Green House!

By: Ms Johnson's 4th
Grade class

We are so proud
of you
kids!

YES We
made a green
house!

YAY!

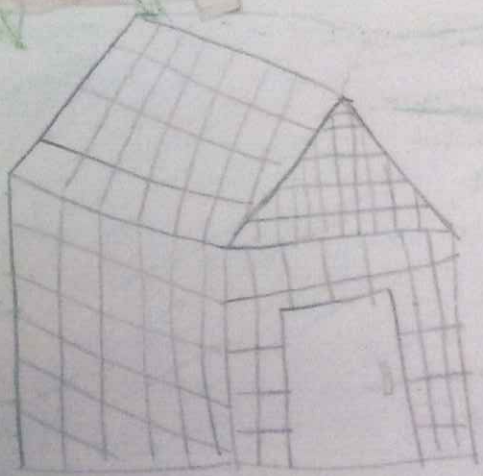
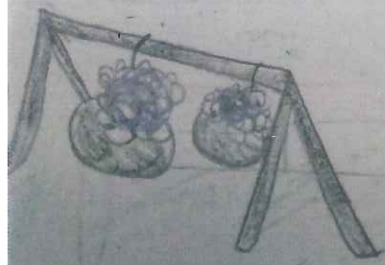




Table of Contents

Preview: Why do you need a Greenhouse?

By: Zuyemi and Olivia

What Materials do you need?

By: Aiden and Nour

When can you plant and when?

By: Amelie and Alison

What are the steps of planting?

By: Fernando and Kamran

Seedlings in Maintenance?

By: Sofia and Edwin

How do you Transplant?

By: Malek and Anna

How do you Maintain the plants?

By: Dua and Sara

What Do you do to harvest?

By: Noad and Kirubel

How do you Harvest?

by: Sophie and Grace

Fact's Answer's & Question's (FAQ)

By: Rosmery, Kendra, and Keyrey

Recipe Pages

Pita spiral By: R'niqua

Real Salsa By: Leo Simon



Inside a greenhouse



The greenhouse

Why Need A Greenhouse?

By Olivia and Zuyemi



Having a greenhouse is a safe place to put your fruits, vegetables, and plants. It also lets your plants stay growing, warm, and healthy!

You can donate vegetables and fruits to the homeless once they are grown or you can share with your friends and family. Always remember this saying- sharing is caring! You will feel happy from doing what you have done.



Having a greenhouse in cold seasons and months is a safe place for plants. This is because greenhouses are made of a clear plastic or glass material (or you can call it a "glasshouse") and when sun shines on the greenhouse the plants get energy and it can be warm and healthy so it can grow.



Having a greenhouse is making the environment a better world!





Shovel



Seed starting trays with labels



garden beds

Greenhouse Materials

- **Transplanting Beds:** Transplanting beds are used to transplant plants to their new home. Transplanting beds are these big outdoor gardens. You need wood, dirt, and a hose to take care of the plants that are being transplanted.

- **Gloves:** You might need gloves to transplant plants. They are used to prevent your hands from getting dirty, wet, and even infected.

- **Pebbles:** Pebbles in your greenhouse are optional. You can use gravel instead of pebbles. This is used for drainage.

- **Hose:** Hoses are used to get water for the plants.

- **Watering Cans:** Watering cans are used to water your plants. Instead of a watering can, you can use a water bottle with holes in the bottom.

- **Soil:** Soil is what you use to allow the plant to grow because soil has nutrients. You can't just put a seed in the ground without soil!! Soil helps the plant stay stable and to help the roots stable the plant.

- **Seeds:** Seeds have a specific season for it to grow in. You can grow any plant you want to grow though. You need seeds because you can't grow a plant without seeds! Seeds are the beginning of where a plant starts. Seeds can be put in seed trays.

- **Shovels:** Shovels can be used for digging things in garden beds and also for gardening, like to dig a hole to put seeds in.

- **Seed Trays:** Seed trays have small holes for each plant to be in.

- **Labels:** Labels can be used to let people know what plants you are growing. It also helps you to tell which plant is which.

shovels



seeds



hose



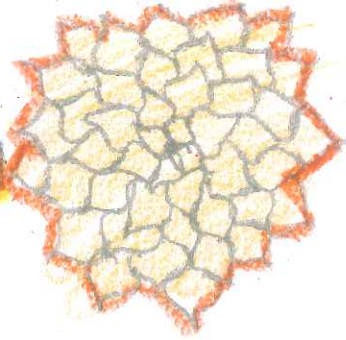
gloves





What can you plant and when

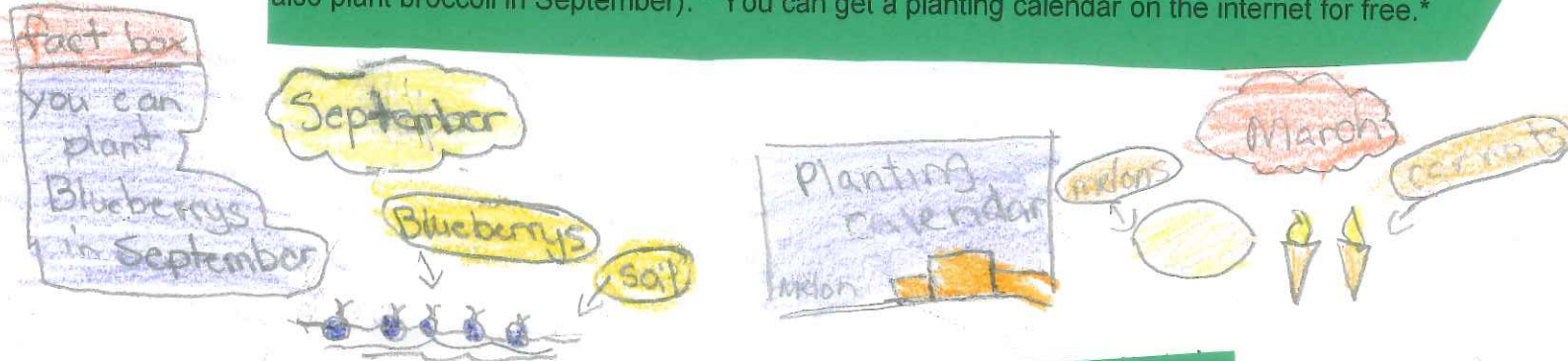
By: Alison and Amélie



Step 1: First you have to go to the seed store, a farmers market, or a grocery store to get your seeds.



Step 2: Look at a planting calendar to find which month you want to plant. (For example, in March you can plant melons and carrots and in September you can plant blueberries and you can also plant broccoli in September). * You can get a planting calendar on the internet for free.*



Step 3: Then check the location to see if you can plant your seeds indoors or outdoors during that month. If the chart tells you that you can plant outdoors during that month, plant your seeds outdoors. If the chart tells you to plant those seeds later on but says you can plant indoors, plant your seeds in your greenhouse.



Step 4: Now you are ready to plant and carry a chart when you start planting.





The seed are in the seed starting trays.



We are watering the seeds so they grow.

Steps of Planting

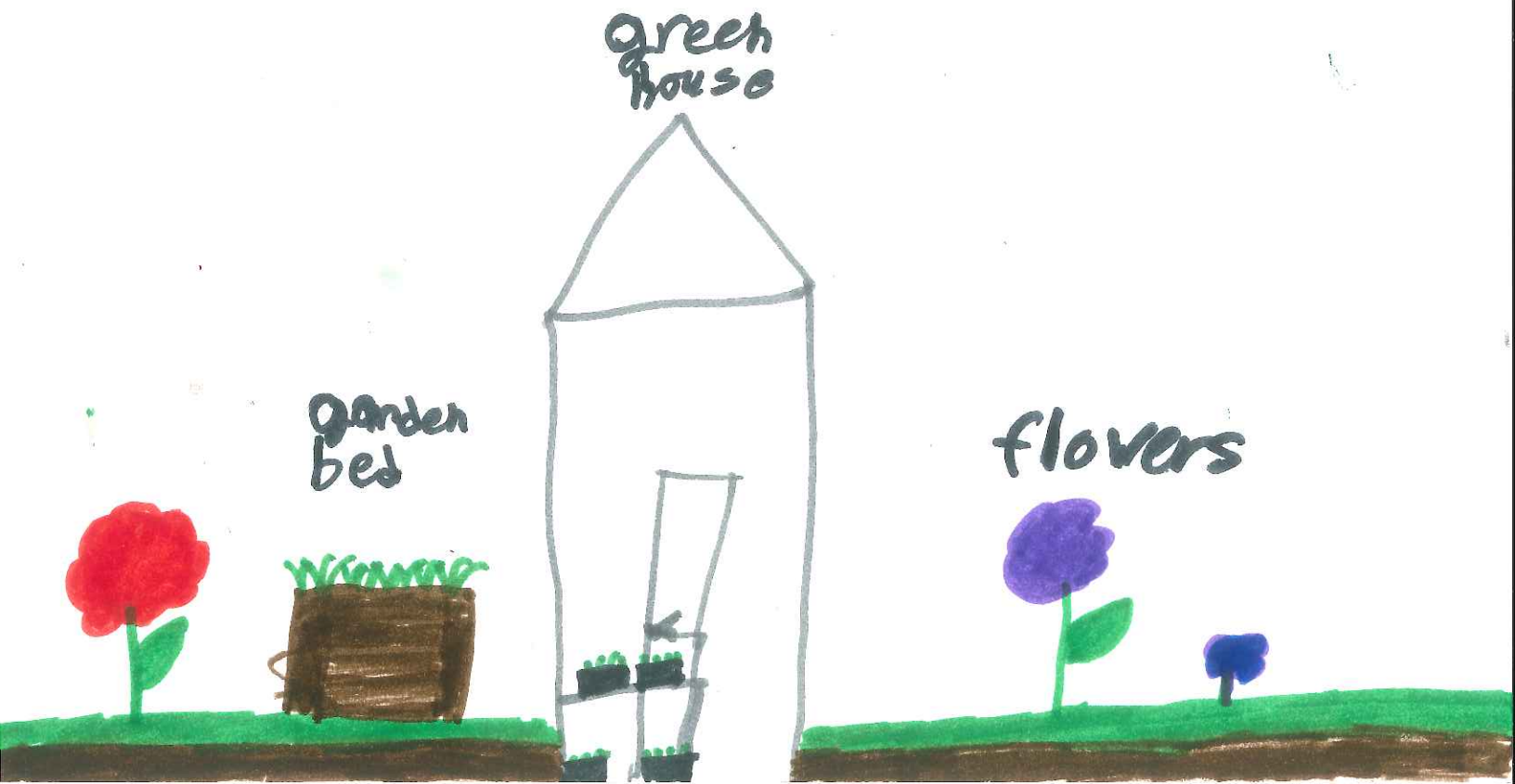
Step 1: Put the soil in the seed starting tray. Fill the soil up to the top.

Step 2: Poke holes in the soil, that's where the seeds go.

Step 3: Put two seeds in there because if one seed doesn't grow another seed will grow. Do not push seeds down inside or else it will be hard for the seeds to grow..

Step 4: Water the seeds but do not use the hose, use a watering can.

Step 5: Put the seed starting tray in a greenhouse. Another name for planting seeds is sowing seeds.





Watering seedlings in the
Greenhouse

Seedling Maintenance

By Edwin and Sofia

STEP ONE: How do you maintain a seedling? The first thing to do is make sure you water your seedlings every day. The way to know to water them is by putting your finger in the dirt. If the soil is dry you put a medium amount of water in, if the water is moist you put a small amount of water in.

STEP TWO: Sunlight is important for seedlings because it gives them energy. Make sure that the seedlings get enough sunlight.

STEP THREE: Pruning is important and is involves cutting off dead or dry plants. Seedlings need to be pruned because if you don't cut off any discolored leaves the rest get discolored and ugly.

STEP FOUR: Next, we're talking about termites. Check if there is any brown or red bugs near your seedlings because certain bugs can harm the growth of your plants by eating them..

STEP FIVE: At last we're talking about fertilizer. fertilizer is food for plant. There are two types of fertilizer that look like rocks and there are some that have fish in it. Mostly, fertilizer just looks like soil.





We took the plants from
the seed trays, to take the plants
out to pull by the roots, be gentle.



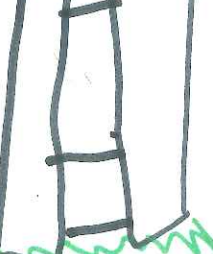
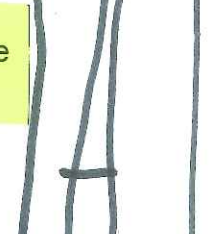
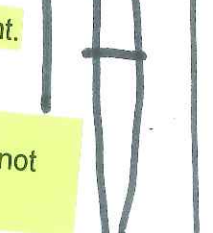
We thin the plants
to give room for the strong plants to sprout.

Malek
Anna

Transplanting Steps

Transplanting is taking the plant from the Greenhouse and moving it on to the Garden bed.

Shovel
↓



Step 1. Before you transplant you need to thin the plant. In thinning, you find the weak plants and pull them by the roots, be gentle. You do this because you need space for the strong plants to sprout.

Step 2. Next, you know when to transplant the plants when it has about two pairs of leaves.

Step 3. When you transplant, pull by the roots because you need whole growing part of the plant to come off.

Step 4. You have to be gentle or the plant will break.

Shelves
→

Step 5. You should transplant on a cloudy day or the evening or else the sun will dry the plant.

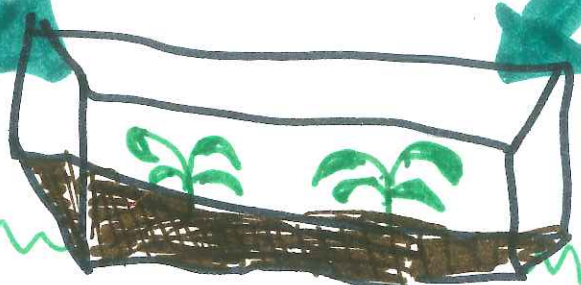
Step 6. When you move the plant on to the garden bed, cover soil around it but make sure not to push down on the soil or the plant will have trouble growing.

Step 7. Make sure when you put the plants on the garden bed that the plants aren't too close together or the plant will have trouble growing.

Step 8. Enjoy a plant with more space!

Plant Boxes
→

garden bed watering can
→



Sara and Dua



He was watering the cucumbers.



I was watering the plants.

Sara
and
Dua

Maintaining the plants

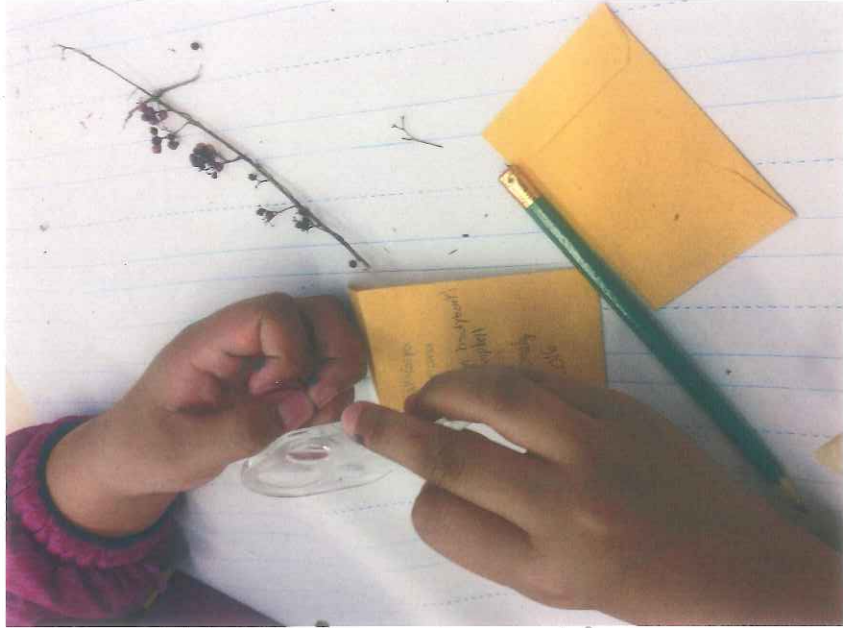
Step 1: Water the plants with a water flow that is like a small fountain. Do not water the soil with a water speed that is like a waterfall. If the water speed is too fast the plant can be damaged. Keep the plants moist.

Step 2: Put the plants where the sunlight is. The sunlight will help it to grow.

Step 3: Pull out dead leaves or old leaves. Weeds take up space where the plants grow. Cut off unwanted leaves.

Step 4: Fertilize the plants which means to put organic substance into the soil so the plants can grow bigger.





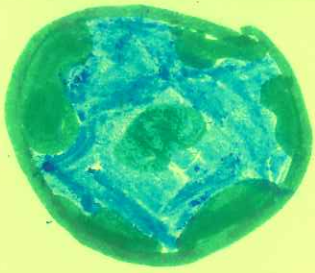
You might need a magnifying glass to find small seeds



Ms. Johnson's class is hard at work finding seeds to plant again.

Harvesting Seeds

By: Grace & Sophie



Step 1: Pick which seeds you want to harvest. For labels you can use old plates, forks, and small slats. For containers you can use envelopes. Seal the container and keep it in the freezer until you can plant them. Pick the seeds you can grow in that season/month. For example in April you can plant kale leaves, mustard, green onions, and parsnip leaves.

Containers:



= envelopes

= Freezer



labels:

Step 2: Seeds are ready to harvest when they stop producing vegetables or flowers, this is called bolting.

Producing



Bolting



Step 3: Harvest seeds by carefully picking the seeds from the dried flower or plant-don't put the seeds in plastic it won't do as well.



= Plastic



= dry



= Not dry

Step 4: If the seeds are not dry let them dry for 3-7 days.

Seeds



Magnifying Glass

Step 5: Once dried take the seed and plant them again-be sure to get the right seed and not another part of the plant or else it won't produce. When you want to get the seeds from the flower and if the seeds are really small use a magnifying glass.

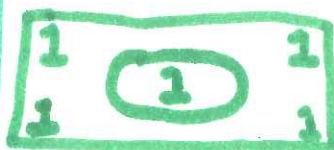


Step 6: Keep producing every year instead of wasting money on new seeds each year.

I did not go to the store to buy more seeds

Some of my seeds that I planted 2 years ago popped up + trats amazing

I went to the store





Tomatoes ready to harvest.



Lettuce ready to cut.

Plant Harvesting Steps

1. When it's time to harvest go to the plants you have planted and look at the plants that are ready.

2. Put them in a basket.



3. Wash them.

Carrot washed



4. Have fun eating!

Things to remember

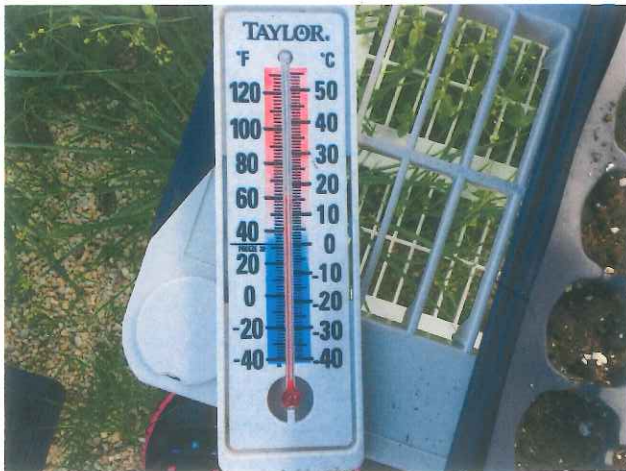
- Some plants need to be harvested right away so they don't go bad.
- Some vegetables need to be harvested before a frost some after.
- Make sure you read the seed packet carefully so you know when to harvest.
- Some plants need to be harvested right away some don't.
- Veggies are harvested when they are ripe.
- It will say harvest and how many days.
- A frost is anywhere to 32 to 36 degrees



These are some adult plants that will soon be ready to harvest.



We transplanted the seedlings to the garden beds for the seedlings to transform into an adult plants.



You can use a thermometer to tell the temperature inside the greenhouse.



When the greenhouse gets to warm you can open the window to make it cooler.

Facts, Answers, and Questions

(FAQ)

Q~ Why is a greenhouse made out of plastic?

A~ So the sunlight can get in. When the sunlight is in it makes the greenhouse warm.

Q~ Why does a greenhouse have to be close to a garden?

A~ So you can transplant the younger plants to the garden so they can grow bigger.

Q~ Where can you plant a plant?

A~ Away from a building so the plant can have sunlight, not shade.

Q~ When do you know when to transplant a plant?

A~ When they have at least four leaves.

Q~ Why do we have to transplant a plant?

A~ To give the roots more space so it can grow into an adult plant.

Q~ Why do you have to give a plant more space?

A~ For the roots to have space to grow deeper and spread out.

Q~ Why do we need to water the plants?

A~ The plants would dry out and not be able to survive without water.

Q~ Why is a greenhouse called a greenhouse?

A~ There are natural living things in it and plants are green.



Getting the basil ready.



We had fun putting cream cheese on the bread.

Ingredients:

Pita Spirals

- 1 pita bread
- ½ cup cream cheese at room temperature
- 4 chives, 1 sprig of dill, and/or 3 basil leaves (optional)
- 1 medium-sized ripe tomato, sliced into thin rounds
- 6 large, crisp spinach leaves, washed and dried

Directions:

1. Snip around the edges of a pita bread with scissors to separate it into 2 halves. Put the circles down on the cutting board with the inside part facing up.
2. Put the soft cream cheese in a small bowl. Snip tiny pieces of chives, dill and basil over the bowl.
3. Spread a thin layer of cream cheese onto each pita circle.
4. Put 3 tomato slices in a row down the middle.
5. Spread some cream cheese onto 2 or 3 spinach leaves.
6. Lay the spinach leaves on top of the tomatoes with the cream cheese facing up.
7. Roll up the circle, pressing the edges tightly closed. You will end up with a log shape.
8. Curl the log crosswise into 3 or 4 pieces to show the lovely spiral design inside.





Cutting tomatoes



Washing tomatoes

Real Salsa

Ingredients:
2 cups cherry tomatoes
2 scallions, minced
4 fresh basil leaves
10 cilantro leaves
Salt in a shaker
1 tablespoon red wine vinegar
1 tablespoon olive oil
Hot sauce

Directions

1. Measure 2 cups tomatoes and put them in a medium small bowl.

2. Put the scallions in the bowl with the tomatoes.

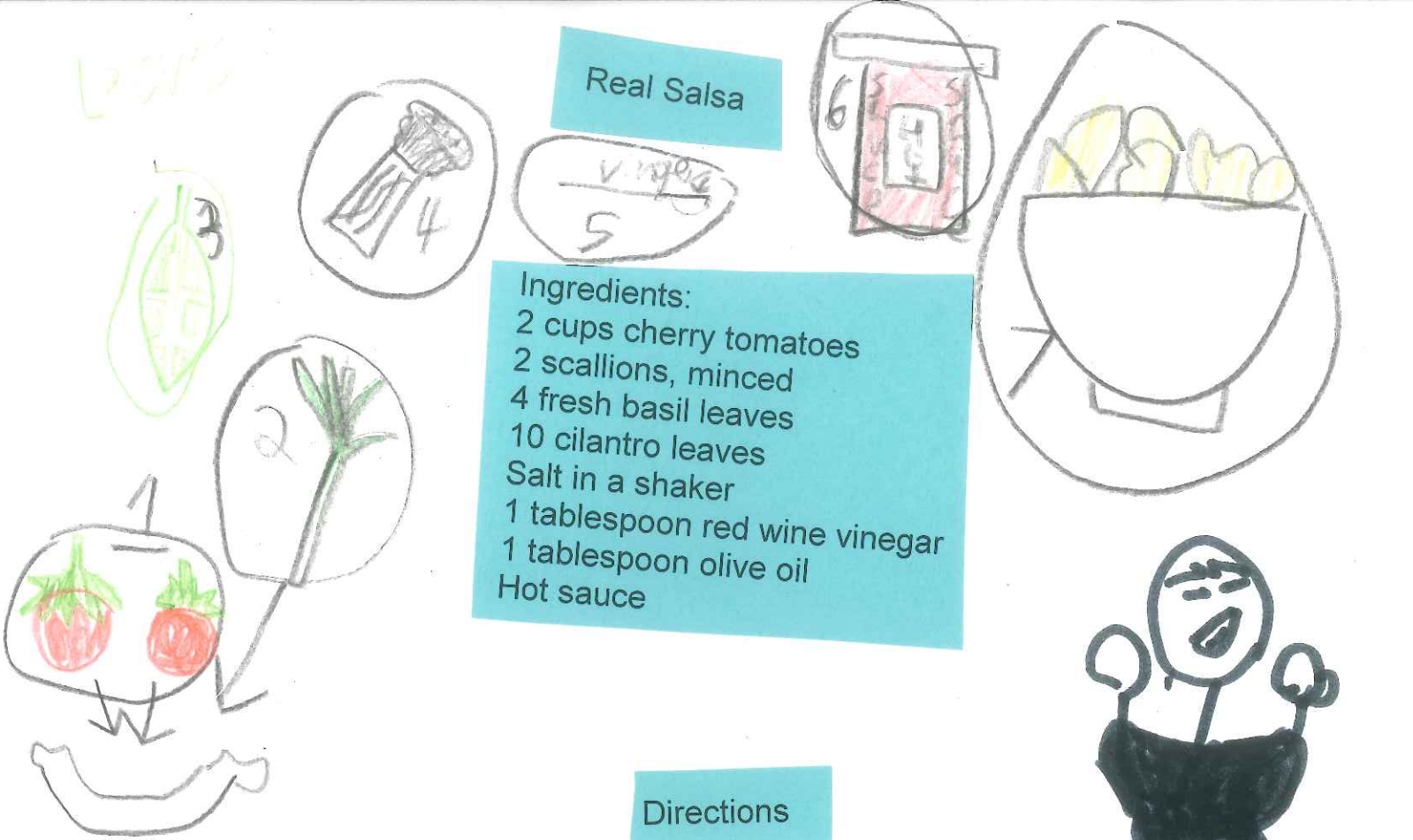
3. Pile up 4 basil leaves and 10 small cilantro leaves and cut them with small scissors. Put them in the bowl with the tomatoes.

4. Sprinkle in a few shakes of salt.

5. Measure 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 tablespoon olive oil and stir those in.

6. Add hot sauce if you like it.

7. Serve with tortillas or tortilla chips.



Glossary

Bolting- When the plant stops producing seeds for the season.

Garden bed- A bed for the plants when they start growing outside. They are made out of a wood frame that is the shape of a rectangle and is filled with soil.

Germinating- When the plant is visible on the surface so you can see the plant grow.

Greenhouse- An indoor house for the plants to grow out of season.

Harvesting Seeds- Drying the seeds so you can plant the seeds again next season.

In Season- When it's the right season for the plants to grow properly.

Maintaining- Keeping the plant alive and healthy.

Maturity- When the plant is finished growing and is considered an adult plant.

Not in season- When it is not time (the season) to grow the plant.

Producing- When the plant makes seeds or flowers.

Seed trays- The trays are like ice trays but for plants before transplanting.

Sowing- Another word for planting plants and putting it into the soil.

Sprout- When the plants stem pops out of the soil.

Thinning- Pulling out the weak plants leaving space for the strong plants to sprout.

Transplanting- Moving the plant to make more space for them to grow larger.

Other Cover Page Entries

