

HORTICULTURAL YOUTH SOCIETY NEWSLETTER SPRING 2011



Fawn - Photo by Rad Dad

"The great charm of gardening lies in the response that the growing things make to affection. Like the bright faces of children, herbs and flowers reflect the love that has been spent upon them."
- Charles Booth, 1899

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NOTE: JUST RECEIVED that due to generous donations **THE FIRST 15 CAMPERS TO REGISTER FOR CAMP FALCONA ONLY HAVE TO PAY \$ 50.00, FOR THE REST THE COST IS NOW TO \$ 95.00**

For additional information about the Camp Falcona program, you can also contact Jean Cope or Vito Distefano, Convention 2011 Youth Campo Leaders, 28 blue Anchor Trail, Scarborough ON, M1C 3P2 - Telephone 416-287-1233



Please, if you are no longer the youth leader then please forward this copy to the proper person.

Also, for all leaders' name changes or cancellations, would you please inform either/or both, the OHA Youth Chair: Betty Morrison, 705-789-1407 email: kenmorrison156@gmail.com, and/or OHA Secretary: Debbie Stewart, 613-584-2655, e-mail debbie_stewart@sympatico.ca - Thanks, Rad Dad.

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SCARY

Here I was all curled up in my bed,
 As scary thoughts danced in my head.
 But suddenly I got quite a fright
 I ran around the house to see
 if everything was all right.
 As I was running I got quite a scare
 I looked around and nobody was there.
 I yelled out for help but nobody came
 Everything was just the same.
 So I went back to bed
 and turned out the light.
 I got a little tingle
 But I think that I was all right.
 GOOD NIGHT

GO CARTS

I think go-carts are fun,
 Because I don't have to run,
 I like shifting gears,
 I ride it with no fears,
 The engine is so strong,
 Nothing can go wrong,
 I like to make my tires spin,
 I ride it with a grin,
 I think go-carts are fun
 I wish I had one!
 Jacob Michener
 Teeterville P.S.
 Grade 5

ADVENTURE

Goose bumps
 Cool, Neat
 Reading at night
 Can't put it down
 Adventure
 Victor Norman
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Storm
 Wet, Furious
 Crash through the night
 Scared Alone
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 Lightning
 Brandy Turner
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LOVE

Love is a flower that always
 blooms,
 Love is a song with no cost
 Love Love
 Love is what I give to you.
 Daniella Agfill
 Port Rowan P.S.
 Grade 5

The above poems are from:

"A Collection of Poetry" by Junior Division Students 1994-1995
The Norfolk Board of Education

WYE MARSH YOUTH CAMP - 2010

By: Hailey Lansley

This summer I went to a camp called The Wye Marsh Youth Camp with Josie. We stayed for 2 nights and 3 days at the Marsh but we got there a day earlier so, we stayed at the Georgian College in Barrie.

The first day of the camp we woke up and went to the gym for the opening ceremonies and I got to be a flag bearer for the Ontario flag. Then we left to go to Wye Marsh! Wye Marsh is located in Midland. There were 2 cabins, one for the boys and one for the girls. That day we went Kayaking and played a game called The Great Tree Challenge. Then we had dinner and free time. At night we had a bon fire. We sang, laughed and danced. We had campfire pie! Mmmm, Yummy!!

We watched the meteor shower, saw Andromeda, Polaris (the north star), Milky Way belt, Cassiopeia, The Big and Little Dipper and Jupiter and three of its moons. Then we went to bed.

On Saturday morning we went to get a tour and check out bugs. Then went Geo Cashing, which you use a GPS to find treasures. Some can be ranging in size from film canisters to army ammunition boxes. Our clue was "Think outside the box without stepping outside the box." I guessed that it was in a box attached to a box and I was right.

Later, we played a card game called cheat until eleven at night. We stayed up until 12:30 that night. Later, I heard a bump and heard Josie say, "Oops, I fell off the bunk!" All of a sudden the room filled with laughter. We then fell asleep. The next morning we woke up and had breakfast and said our "Good Byes".

I had a great time and look forward to my next Youth Camp.

I went to the OHA camp at Wye Marsh this summer. I met many kids from other districts. While I was there, I had the chance to kayak, hike, explore different kinds of trees, geo-cache and share a campfire with my new friends. One of my favourite activities was when we met with Les, who shared his telescope and showed us different constellations, galaxies, and even Jupiter with three of its moons. I even watched a meteor shower. It was a great few days and I hope to go again next year.

Josie Lansley

CAMP FALCONA 2011 – SUDBURY

This year the Youth Camp, in conjunction with the Ontario Horticultural Association's convention, will be July 15 – 17, 2011. It is operated by the YMCA and is located on Nelson Lake about one hour south of Sudbury.

The camp offers an extensive sport and activity program including crafts, skit night, and campfires. They have a large staff of cooks, counselors, administrators and a nurse.

A staff person will lead the program, however there will be OHA leaders assisting at the camp as well as be responsible for some of the activities and supervising during leisure time.

The OHA leaders will also reside At Camp Falcona along with the youth. The youth must be between 7 to 17 years of age and be a member of a Horticultural Societies Youth Club or that of a Garden Club of Ontario

The camp offers wholesome, well-balanced and enjoyable meals, prepared on site in the camp's kitchen by dedicated kitchen staff members.

Peanut products are strictly prohibited. The camp has a well equipped Health and Wellness centre operated by qualified staff

You can check out the Camp website at www.sudburt.ymca.ca which includes the Parent and Camper handbook.

The cost is \$ 135.00 and all the information and registration forms can be obtained at your local Horticultural Society or checking the OHA website www.gardenontario.com.

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HUMMINGBIRD NECTAR RECIPE

Source: allfreecrafts.com

Bee balm, hollyhock, hibiscus, trumpet honeysuckle, clematis, impatiens, phlox and fuchsias are some of the common flowers that will attract hummingbirds to your garden. But hanging a hummingbird feeder where you can easily see it is probably the best way to observe the hummingbirds in action.

A recipe is as follows:

1 part sugar to 4 parts water. Boil the water first and then add sugar, at the rate of 60 mL / ¼ cup of sugar to 250 mL / 1 cup of water

Let it cool and then store in the refrigerator until it is to be used

Do not add colouring, honey as it ferments, or artificial sweetener as it has no nutritional value

You will need to clean your feeder about once a week. According to the National Audubon Society, rinse the feeder with a solution of: one part white vinegar to four parts water. If the feeder is dirty, try adding a few grains of dry rice to the vinegar solution to help scrub it clean. Follow the vinegar wash by rinsing three times with clear, warm water before refilling with sugar solution.

TRASH CAN POTATOES

Youth Leader Kathy Vriesen of the Ambassador Horticultural Society thought some of the youth might find this project amusing to try.

Source: ehow.com

Why in the world would anyone want to grow a crop of potatoes in a plastic garbage can? Well let me tell you, potatoes grow deep, and it's hard to dig them all out! Plus, they like soft, well-prepared soil that's easy for them to root in. Then of course, they're space hogs, eating up precious planting room in the veggie garden. Last, but not least, potatoes should never be planted in the same place year after year, because they can infect the soil and cause next years crops to get blight.

So for those of us who don't have much space in their gardens and can't or don't like to dig giant holes looking for our food, this is a great alternative. And for the city gardener, growing potatoes in garbage cans is perfect.

Things you'll need:

- A clean 30-gallon plastic garbage can.
- A drill with a 3 cm / 1/2 inch bit.
- Seed potatoes available from your local nursery (store bought potatoes are often treated to keep them from sprouting).
- Good quality, well draining potting soil.
- 3 cubic feet or 1 large bag.
- Organic vegetable fertilizer, one that has low nitrogen (nitrogen causes the leaves to grow fast and big but keeps those potatoes teeny weenie). Look for a 5-10-10 ratio, or similar. The 1st number (5) refers to nitrogen
- Compost.

Instructions

1. Turn your garbage can upside down and drill several holes in the bottom of the can. Add a few around the outside wall, 3 to 6 inches up from the bottom. It's really important to have good drainage or your potatoes will rot in a hurry

2. Dump about 2/3rds of your bag of potting soil in the can. Mix in 1 cup of your fertilizer and set aside.

3. For your seed potatoes, small ones can be planted whole. The larger potatoes should be cut up into pieces with no less than 3 "eyes" per piece ("eyes" being those brown dimples that the roots will grow out of). Let your potatoes dry out on the cut side before you plant them.

4. Once your cut potatoes have cured, plant them in your can 5 inches apart and cover with the remaining soil. You'll only need 4 starts to a can. Set the can in an area that receives 4 to 6 hours of direct sunlight

5. Water thoroughly and keep the soil moist but not soggy during the growing season. Don't let the soil dry out or you'll end up with misshaped potatoes. On the hot summer days, your potato garbage can might even need to be watered daily (you might move the can to a slightly shadier location on the hottest days).

6. As the plants start to grow in the can, mound up compost around plant stems keeping the leaves uncovered. As they grow a little more, add some more compost. You'll be able to fill up the entire can with compost by the end of the growing season. Keep it watered.

7. At harvest time, you can wait for the flowers to start to fade and grow what looks like berries. Harvest a few potatoes now, by reaching into the soft soil and picking a few, then covering everything else back up with compost. These early potatoes are "new potatoes" and they spoil quickly, so eat them now. For your bigger, storing potatoes, wait to harvest after the green plants have turned brown and dried up or died back. Just dump the entire can over (onto a tarp, maybe) and pick out your potatoes. The soil can be collected and added to a flower garden. You just don't want to plant potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, or eggplant in that potting soil/compost because the soil will likely harbor some insects or disease from this season's crop.

SALT ART

Source: crafts.kaboose.com

You can create some really beautiful effects with this salt art craft. Kids also enjoy coloring the salt with food coloring before painting with it.

What you'll need:

Newspaper
School glue
Construction paper
Paintbrush
Large tray or cookie sheet
Plastic cup
Egg carton (optional)
Sandpaper (optional)

For each color of sand you want to use:

1/2 cup of salt
Food coloring
Ziploc bag

How to make it:

1. Pour half a cup of salt into a Ziploc bag and add several drops of food coloring.
2. Close the bag tightly; making sure that most of the air is out. (You can add more food coloring to get more vibrant colors of "sand.")
3. Use your fingers (on the outside of the bag) to mix the color into the salt. Pour the salt in a thin layer on the newspaper and let it dry.
4. Repeat this for each color, giving each its own piece of newspaper. (You can use half of a page.) When all colors are dry, pick up the papers one at a time and pour the salt back into a Ziploc bags or into separate compartments in an egg carton.
5. Mix together glue and water in equal amounts. (If you use two tablespoons of water, use two tablespoons of glue.)
6. Put a piece of construction paper in the tray. Use a pencil to draw the design you want and then use the paintbrush to paint (glue) the areas where you want **ONLY THE FIRST COLOR** to stick.
7. Use your fingers to sprinkle the first color over the areas you painted. Wait a few minutes to allow the salt to stick and then hold the paper over the tray to let the "extra" salt fall off of the painting.
8. Pour the "extra" salt back into its container - you can use it again. Repeat step six and seven until you have all of the colors you want in your painting. Voila! You have created "sand" art.

SECRET DANCERS

When the sun is setting,
and the twilight creeping in.
Flower fairies, little folk,
come out, their fun begins.
They dance around your garden,
petals are their dresses.
Marigolds and lilies too,
they use to crown their tresses.
Fairies giggle, laughing loudly,
spinning round and round.
But you are sleeping in your bed,
and never hear a sound.
All night long, the fun goes on,
until the dawn draws near,
Then secret dancers slowly leave,
as the dew falls clear.
When you go out into your garden,
you are not alone.
Secret dancers, little folk,
come out when you go home.
- By Jo White

GARDEN PROJECTS

Source: family-fun.kaboose.com

Great plants for kids: When starting plants from seed, choose big, easy to handle and quick-to-germinate seeds such as beans, radishes, sunflowers, dwarf nasturtiums and zinnia. Kids also love the tiny and the giant, so plant miniature vegetables like grape tomatoes and dwarf sunflowers like 'Teddy Bear' or big plants like tall Russian sunflowers or pumpkins (one rambling pumpkin plant needs a six-foot-square area of ground). Also try unusual veggies - like purple carrots and beans, rainbow chard, heirloom tomatoes, or yellow scallop squash. Uniquely shaped flowers like snapdragons and bleeding hearts are fun to manipulate and dissect. Textured plants like soft lambs' ears, woolly thyme and plumed annual celosia beg to be touched, and strawflowers and purple coneflowers are cool customers because they're so prickly.

Grow a pizza garden: Kids can grow the fresh ingredients for pizza sauce - a couple of tomato plants, one each of basil, rosemary and oregano, plus half a dozen onions (use onion sets, which are small onion bulbs) and one green and one red pepper plant. Buy plants in spring, but don't transplant into garden until all danger of frost is past. Help kids prepare the soil. For fun, make the bed round or wedge shaped, and edge it with orange or yellow marigolds to resemble crust. At harvest time, buy plain pizza crust or pizza dough, and help kids cook up a sauce using garden fresh ingredients. Top the pizza crust with sauce, diced peppers and the usual pepperoni and cheese. How proud they will be to have grown their own pizza sauce!

HOW TO MAKE A POTATO PAINTING

Source: kiddiegardens.com

You will need: a nice firm potato, a sharp knife (or craft knife), a pencil, some poster or tempera paint in a tinfoil dish, paper or card to print on, and some colored crayons.



Cut the potato in half and dry it with some paper towel.

Then draw a simple shape on it. Hearts, Xs, and circles work well.

Use the knife to cut away the potato around the drawing, so that you are left with a 1/3 inch raised design.

Blot the potato with paper towel again, then dip the raised design into your paint and stamp it onto the paper.

Repeat the process until you have the desired design. The stamps can be arranged to form a pattern or a flower or house. You can add additional detail with colored crayons, e.g. two stamped circles could become two balloons, just by drawing in the strings.

Leave the painting to dry.

Tip: Instead of using a knife to carve out the design, you can use cookie cutters - simply press into the potato after cutting in half, and remove the excess around the cutter.

FACTS ABOUT GROWING CARROTS

Source: kiddiegardens.com

Carrots varieties include short, medium and long-rooted types.

The **short-rooted carrots** can be suitable for growing in containers or deep window boxes and even include small round ball-like types. They are the earliest to be sown and the quickest to mature. Small, quick and tasty! Good varieties to go for are the Parmex, a round type, or the Ideal Speedy Seeds, a type of Nantes, which is used as a baby vegetable and ideal for growing in containers on patios.

The **medium-rooted types** are sown slightly later than the short-rooted carrots and are usually the best bet for harvesting a successful crop.

The **long-rooted varieties** take the longest to mature and are the fussiest about the quality of the ground. Fine for showing off, but not the sweetest taste.

Carrots like:

Cool, wet weather, and can be sown before the last frost has passed

Lots of sunshine - choose a sunny spot but keep them well watered

Fertile, sandy and well-draining soil, without loads of stones in it

And they like onions, chives, radishes, sage and rosemary.

Carrots dislike:

Long, hot, dry spells which bakes the ground hard

Soil which is heavy, consists largely of clay or is full of stones

Ground that has been prepared with manure or compost

Too much nitrogen - it spoils their taste

CARROT COMPANION CROPS

The main enemy of the carrot is the carrot fly, which is attracted to the wonderful smell given off by the foliage. Onion, leeks and black salsify help to repel carrot fly, as do the herbs rosemary, wormwood and sage.

Carrots also grow well with tomatoes, chives, [lettuce](#), and [radishes](#) - the latter is often sown together in a row with carrots, as it germinates and grows quicker and therefore indicates where the carrots are growing!

HOW TO GROW CARROTS

Carrots can be sown outside in situ from around the middle of April until the end of June or July. They germinate in 2 to 3 weeks, and take between 2 to 4 months to mature fully, depending on the variety chosen. Choose a sunny spot. Check your seed packet for more detailed information on that varieties preferred sowing time.

Before sowing the carrots, ensure the ground has been well dug over and is free of weeds and stones. If the ground is a bit hard or clayey, dig in some sand or peat to lighten the soil up, but not fresh compost or manure. In fact, carrots should not be grown on a patch, which had manure added during the previous year.

Prepare the ground as described above, then, a couple of weeks before sowing, rake some general fertilizer into the ground.

Go over the plot with a rake until you have a fine tilth, when the soil is in small grains not large clumps!.

Use your [row markers](#) and some twine to mark out the line along which you are growing carrots, draw away about 1/2 inch of soil along the line with a garden rake or hoe, and water generously.

Carrot seeds are tiny, and it is easy to sow too many and be left with a large number to thin out later on. One way of avoiding this is to mix the seed with sand before sowing.

Carefully sprinkle the seeds along the line, trying to drop one seed approximately every 3 – 5 cm / 1 1/2 to 2 inches.

Cover the seeds very gently with a tiny bit of soil. The seeds barely need 1-2 cm / 1/2 inch of soil above them to germinate, and the most frequent reason for a crop to fail to emerge is the seeds being planted too deeply.

Once the seedlings are large enough to handle they can be thinned out. But don't thin them out too much, as the denser the foliage above them, the less likely weeds are to grow underneath and the less weeding you need to do!

Also try to avoid damaging the foliage when thinning out, as the smell attracts carrot fly. Water generously.

TIPS: If growing carrots in at least two adjacent rows, leave a gap of about 15 cm / 6 inches between the rows.

Keep the carrots well watered during long, dry spells. Carrot seedlings are quite weak, so keeping the ground damp while they germinate and start to pop their heads through the ground is a must. Radishes planted with them will also help by loosening the ground.

Try to grow some of the companion plants mentioned above next to or at least near the carrots to help avoid them being destroyed by the carrot fly.

When the time comes to dig the carrots up, use a garden fork to loosen the ground around the carrots before pulling.

CATTAIL PLACE MATS

Source: tlc.howstuffworks.com

Native Americans used cattails in many ways, and so can your kids in this easy outdoor craft. If cattails grow abundantly near your home, pull some up. You can use the fresh leaves to make these pretty cattail place mats.

What You'll Need:

- A place to gather fresh cattails
- Large piece of corrugated cardboard
- Thumbtacks
- Safe scissors
- Glue

How to Make Cattail Place Mats:

Step 1: Lay some long leaves side by side on a large sheet of cardboard.

Step 2: Thumbtack one end of each leaf to the cardboard to hold it in place.

Step 3: Weave more leaves in and out. Trim the leaves.

Step 4: When you finish weaving, trim the ends with scissors and let the mat dry. Dab glue under each cut end. This will hold the mat together.

NATURE'S PAINTBOX

Source: tlc.howstuffworks.com

Nature's paint box is a fun and easy outdoor craft that will inspire the inner artist in kids of all ages. Who needs to buy paints and markers when nature has a free supply of coloring tools for you?

What You'll Need:

- Leaves
- Bark
- Flowers
- Rocks
- Soil
- Sticks
- Berries from the lawn or garden
- White paper
- Fine sandpaper

How to Make a Nature's Paint Box:

The colors you see in flowers, leaves, and berries are from chemicals called pigments. Pigments also give color to paints, markers, and crayons. You can use natural pigments to create colorful pictures.

Step 1: Find a variety of flowers, leaves, and berries outdoors. Rub them on the paper to make marks.

Step 2: Experiment to see what kinds of colors you can make, and then make a picture with them. Try bark, dirt, sticks, or rocks to see if they will make marks as well.

Step 3: After you have experimented on white paper and learned to make pictures, try making pictures on fine sandpaper. The colors will come

out more strongly, and you will have an attractive picture to frame and put on your wall.

FLOWER PRINTS

Source: crafts.kaboose.com

Kids will be surprised at how real flowers share their colors when you hammer them onto fabric or paper in this flower prints craft.

What you'll need:

- Paper towels
- Plastic food wrap
- Hammer
- Flowers
- Paper or white T-shirt or plain apron

How to make it:

Take the stems off the flowers and lay them out on whatever objects you are hammering them. (Place a paper towel under the top layer of the t-shirt so the color won't soak through to the back.)

Put a piece of plastic food wrap on top of the flowers.

Hammer the flowers until they are flat.

Then take the plastic food wrap off and take off the petals that didn't come off.

If you made a t-shirt or apron, soak it in salt water to make it permanent.

NATURAL LOOKING SCENTED ROCKS

Source: allcrafts.net

This is a very easy project and kids love it! Bryan made the magnets in the picture below with very little help using pressed leaves and paper punch-outs.



Ingredients

- 125 mL / ½ cup of flour
- 125 mL / ½ cup of salt
- 2 mL / ¼ tsp of essential oil

160 mL / 2/3 cup boiling water

Directions

Mix the dry ingredients and then add the essential oil and then hot water.

Add color one drop at a time, making solid colors or marbleizing the dough.

Food colors work well for vibrant colors, acrylic paints make more natural looking colors.

When cool enough to handle, shape into balls about an inch in size, or get creative and make shapes or beads.

To make beads, poke a hole through the dough while it's still soft with a pin or opened paper clip.

They will dry hard after several days in a warm dry area.

Variations:

This recipe can be used for other craft projects; potpourri, sachets, jewelry, air fresheners, ornaments, beads and magnets... use your imagination!

A little corn meal in place of some of the flour adds texture.

MAKE NATURE PRINTS BY POUNDING FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE

Source: allcrafts.net

Make prints by pounding leaves and flowers onto fabric. The colors are transferred from the chlorophyll and other pigments in the plants

Materials

- Fresh leaves
- Unbleached muslin or other fabric
- Old newspapers or cardboard
- Rubber mallet, hammer or wooden blocks
- Heavy paper or card stock

Printing

Choose some leaves that you like, different colors and shapes make the best designs.

At first, try to stick to leaves, as flowers are a little more difficult.

Avoid Poison Ivy, Poison Sumac or Poison Oak or any other poisonous leaves in your area.

Cut your fabric to size.

Put old newspapers or cardboard on a hard work surface to protect the work surface from the hammer.

Place the muslin on your prepared work surface. Place one leaf anywhere on the material.

Using your hammer or wooden block, pound on the entire leaf.

Continue to place one leaf at a time on your material, and hammer each one completely.

You can place a new leaf over an already pounded leaf for more color. You may have some leaf parts left on the material when the

project is completed. Just let them dry a little, and then brush off.

RAIN FOREST IN A JAR

Source: familyfun.go.com

Thanks to a sealed environment that traps moisture but lets in light, this self-contained mini greenhouse needs little care.

Materials

- Glass container with a top and an opening wide enough to fit your hand into
- Pea gravel or aquarium gravel
- Activated charcoal (available at gardening stores)
- Potting soil mix
- Selection of small houseplants (ours included a prayer plant, a button fern, a Persian shield, an aluminum plant, and a miniature African violet)
- Spray bottle



Instructions

Place a 2 ½ - 5 cm / 1 - 2 inch layer of the gravel in the container, and then sprinkle on a thin layer of the activated charcoal. Top this with a layer, from 5 cm / 2" to as much as one fourth of the height of the terrarium, of potting soil.

To add the plants, first scoop out holes for planting, then take the plants from their pots and carefully remove any excess soil from their roots. Set the plants in their holes, and then gently pack the soil around each one. Lightly mist the plants with a spray bottle.

Replace the jar's lid and set the rain forest in a bright spot away from direct sunlight. Your indoor garden may never need watering, but check it every few weeks and add more water by lightly misting the plants with the spray bottle if the soil feels dry. If heavy condensation forms in the jar, remove the top for a while to allow some to disperse into the air.

COLOURED CELERY PLANT

This experiment will show you how a tree gets water from the soil. Water first enters the roots through very fine roots, called hair roots, which are growing at the end of the roots in the soil.

The water travels upward through small tubes called "conducting cells and tissue". This is carried all the way up to the leaves of any plant. Every branch and leaf is nourished through these small tubes. If there is no moisture in the ground, then the tree will slowly die.

For this project, you will need:

- Water
- A whole stalk of celery
- 2 drinking glasses
- Two different food dyes
- A knife
- A spoon

If you do this project in the evening, you will be able to see the results the next morning, or, if you do them before you go to school, you should see some of the results when you get home from school.

- Trim away part of the bottom of the celery stalk.
- With the knife, slice halfway through the center of the celery stalk from the bottom upward.
- Fill the 2 glasses three-quarters with water
- Add a different dye colour, or food colouring, to the water. Add enough to make a dark solution.
- Stir it with the spoon.
- Place the 2 glasses next to each other.

Now, carefully slip one end of the cut celery stalk into each glass.

Leave the celery in the dye solution all day, or overnight.

You will then notice that the dyes have traveled up the celery stalk and the leaves will have coloured quite nicely.

The result shows that the tubes carry the water straight up, and not all around, as then you would get a mixed colour appearance.

You could even try this further by carefully cutting the celery stalk into three sections and then putting each section into a different dye. The results should then show leaves with three colours instead of just the two.

A FLORAL QUIZ

- 01. _____
A means of transportation plus a group of countries.
- 02. _____
Porky Pig's girlfriend
- 03. _____
Being happy plus a precious metal
- 04. _____
A precious bundle plus a form of life.
- 05. _____
Afternoon teatime
- 06. _____
Short tempered
- 07. _____
Sugar and a vegetable
- 08. _____
The A.M. plus an honourable fame
- 09. _____
A part of your eye
- 10. _____
In short, a very favourite person
- 11. _____
A grown women and footwear
- 12. _____
Something the sun did
- 13. _____
Purple or mauve
- 14. _____
A dairy product in a mug
- 15. _____
The universe
- 16. _____
It might be a glacier

ANSWERS:

- 01. Carnation
- 02. Petunia
- 03. Marigold
- 04. Baby's breath
- 05. Four o'clock
- 06. Impatiens
- 07. Sweet pea
- 08. Morning glory
- 09. Hollyhock
- 10. Mum
- 11. Lady slipper
- 12. Rose
- 13. Iris
- 14. Buttercup

- 15. Cosmos
- 16. Snow on the mountain

THE VITAMIN "A" AND "C" VEGETABLE GARDEN AND THEIR FERTILIZER NEEDS

BEANS	C	LIGHT
BEETS	A & C	HEAVY
BROCCOLI	A&C	HEAVY
CABBAGE	A&C	HEAVY
CARROTS	A	LIGHT
KALE	A&C	HEAVY
LETTUCE	A&C	HEAVY
PEAS	C	LIGHT
PEPPERS	C	LIGHT
POTATOES	C	LIGHT
SPINACH	A	HEAVY
SQUASH	A (winter)	HEAVY
TOMATOES	C	HEAVY
TURNIP	C	LIGHT

VEGETABLE COMPANION PLANTING

BEANS	carrots-cabbage-potatoes But not garlic-onion family
BEETS	onions / but not pole beans
BROCCOLI	potatoes-celery-onions But not tomatoes-pole beans
CABBAGE	same as broccoli
CARROTS	leaf lettuce-peas / but not dill
KALE	beets-onions But not tomatoes-pole beans
LETTUCE	carrots-radishes
PEAS	turnips-beans-carrots But not potatoes-onions
PEPPERS	carrots / but not kale
POTATOES	corn-beans-cabbage But not squash-tomatoes
SPINACH	strawberries / but not potatoes
SQUASH (winter)	corn / but not potatoes
TOMATOES	carrots / but not potatoes-corn
TURNIP	peas / but not potatoes

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANNING

In general, if possible, plan your vegetable garden in a NORTH/SOUTH direction. This uses the sun to maximum benefit

The best location provides with at least from 6 – 8 hours of sunlight and one that has excellent drainage as well as good air circulation

A good vegetable garden soil has large amounts of organic matter, which can be provided by compost and peat moss.

Crop rotation is very important. It is advisable not to plant tomatoes or potatoes in the same area year after year.

Taller crops should be planted on the EAST side of the vegetable garden

SKETCHING TREES

Source: drawsketch.about.com

Sketching trees might seem difficult at first, with the complex branches and vast number of leaves to be dealt with. However, by first observing the overall form and ignoring small details, trees become much easier to draw.

Don't worry about the leaf shapes, but concentrate on the way they are grouped - ball-shaped bunches or flat sprays, for example. Try squinting to reduce detail as you look for the form



Begin by sketching the trunk and main branches. Observe lines of the trunk and branches, and note any visible root system. Loosely outline the main clumps of foliage.

This line is just an indication of the position, so keep the marks light to begin with and don't worry about mistakes.

Now add in the main areas of tone, shading the dark areas and leaving brighter areas clear. Drawing from life is important, so that the highlights and shadows all make sense, depending on the angle of the sun.



Every tree is different, and each will present its own challenges. You can use the 'negative space' method of drawing in small areas of darks

behind a light-coloured group of leaves, or erase and redefine. Try not to get sidetracked into drawing individual leaves, but allow your pencil marks to indicate the texture of the foliage. Accentuate atmospheric perspective to create depth. Notice how the distant tree is a smooth light tone, while the bark texture is clearly visible on the closer tree.

Try using soft indistinct marks for more distant shapes, crisper marks for closer areas. Light areas and grass can be removed with an eraser or added with white conte.

Experiment with different types of pencil strokes - regular hatching, crosshatching, smooth shading, and vigorous random marks.



NOTE: In this drawing, I would like you to notice how the path starts in the left corner, BUT notice well that neither side of the path begins directly in the bottom left corner. The right side begins about one-third in from the left of the bottom of the drawing and the left side starts well above the bottom left corner of the drawing

Remember: When you draw a picture, or take a photograph, always keep that in mind. Never end any line directly in a corner as then the "eyes" sort of gets "stuck" there, rather than allowing them freely move beyond and, in this case, allowing it to leading them out of the drawing.

For the landscape designers, the same applies. Never end two different features in a corner of a lot or garden section. Always carry the one, or the other, partly through the corner. As an example, if using two fence, or screening, features, always carry the one, or the other, beyond the corner as this is more pleasing and does not allow the "eyes" to get stuck there, but allows them to move freely beyond the corner.

Note: The latter three paragraphs are just a bit of friendly advise from Rad-Dad

Now, try drawing flowers, leaves, bark etc. Try to look at all these within a geometrical feature, such as either round, square, triangular, etc.

- Rad-Dad