



Crop rotation

❗ To help control pests and diseases it is a good idea to grow families of vegetables in separate plots and move them around (rotate) them each year.

Instruction Sheets

① Soil needs for different crops. Divide your crops up into groups in terms of



Roots: Remove any stones, weeds, if soil is heavy add grit or sharp sand for better drainage. No compost, manure or lime. **Brassicas:** cabbages family – add manure or compost before planting. If soil is acidic, add some lime at least 3 weeks before planting. **Legumes and onions:** spread a thick layer of well rotted compost or leaf mould over soil several months before planting. Mulch after planting. **Potatoes and other crops:** add lots of compost or manure several months before planting.

NOTE: Crop rotation can also improve soil structure and fertility by alternating deep-rooted and shallow-rooted plants.

② ③

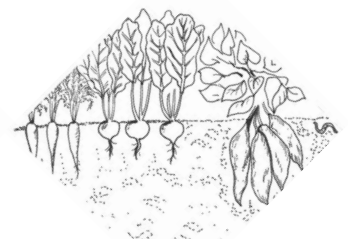
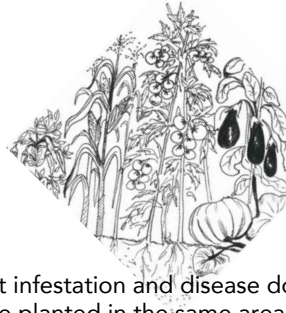
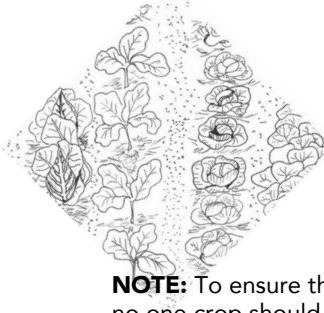
Designate a plot for each family of crops.



Till the soil in your growing site before transplanting each crop into their corresponding plots.



④ Harvest the crops from your first growing season. Dig up your freshly-picked plots and aerate the vacant soil thoroughly. Shift each crop over one plot for the following season.



NOTE: To ensure that infestation and disease don't become a problem, no one crop should be planted in the same area more than once every three years.

❗ **NOTE:** Keep records for what is planted in each plot each year and what results you see. Use this information when planting next year.