

Part 1 Organic Farming and Gardening Skills

Unit 1.4 Transplanting and Direct Seeding Demonstration

Resources for instructors
A Project for the Center of Agroecology and
Sustainable Food Systems (CASFS)
University of California, Santa Cruz



Bed Preparation Tools

Spade, Fork, Bow Rake





Checking Soil Moisture

Top left: Too dry

Top right: Too wet

Left: Correct soil moisture,
between 75–80% field capacity
for garden beds



Side forking bed in preparation for transplanting



Raking bed with bow rake in preparation for transplanting



Setting up a string jig to determine placement of transplants.
Note that jig allows for different row spacings.



String jig set up to mark row locations.



Using a dibble to mark planting holes.



The string jig and dibble are used to create straight, regularly spaced holes for transplants.





Checking for a well developed and well “knit” root system prior transplanting.





A watering wand can be used to water in transplants.





Once transplants are watered in, microsprinklers (above) or drip tape offer irrigation options.



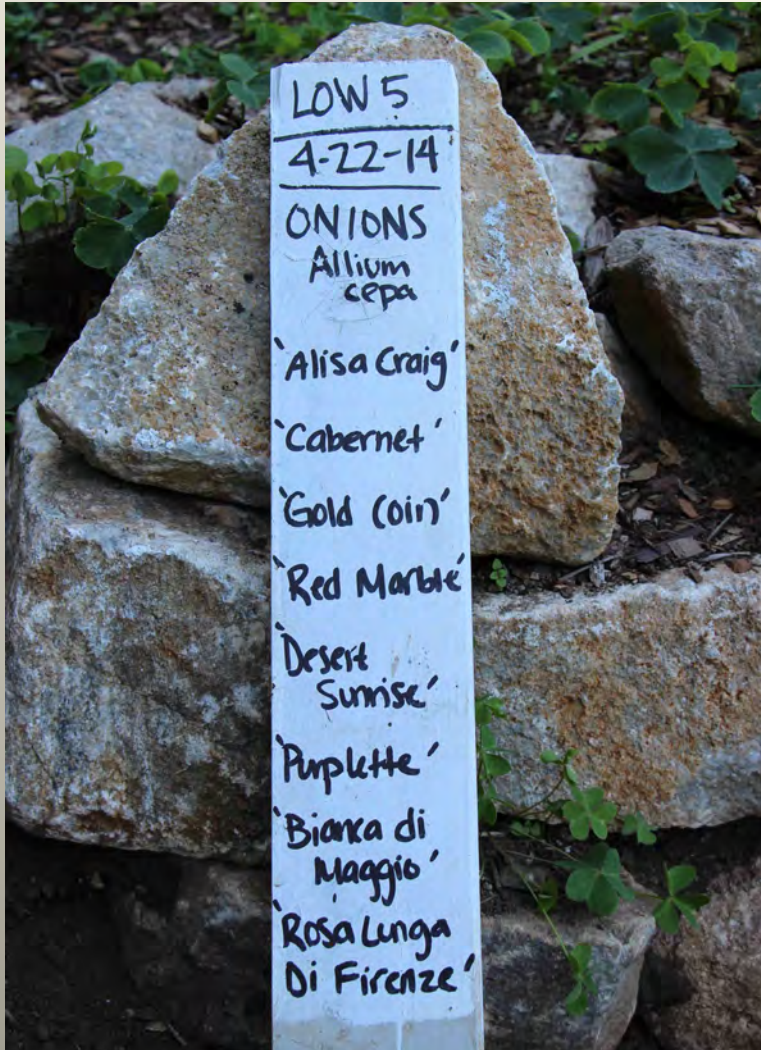
Direct seeding includes broadcasting and covering seed with a thin layer of soil, or placing seed in furrows.





Push seeders can be used to quickly plant seeds in a garden bed. An array of plates with different size openings are used in the seeder for specific seed sizes.





Bed end stakes noting the transplant or seeding date and varieties planted help with record keeping.