



TIA HANNEMAN

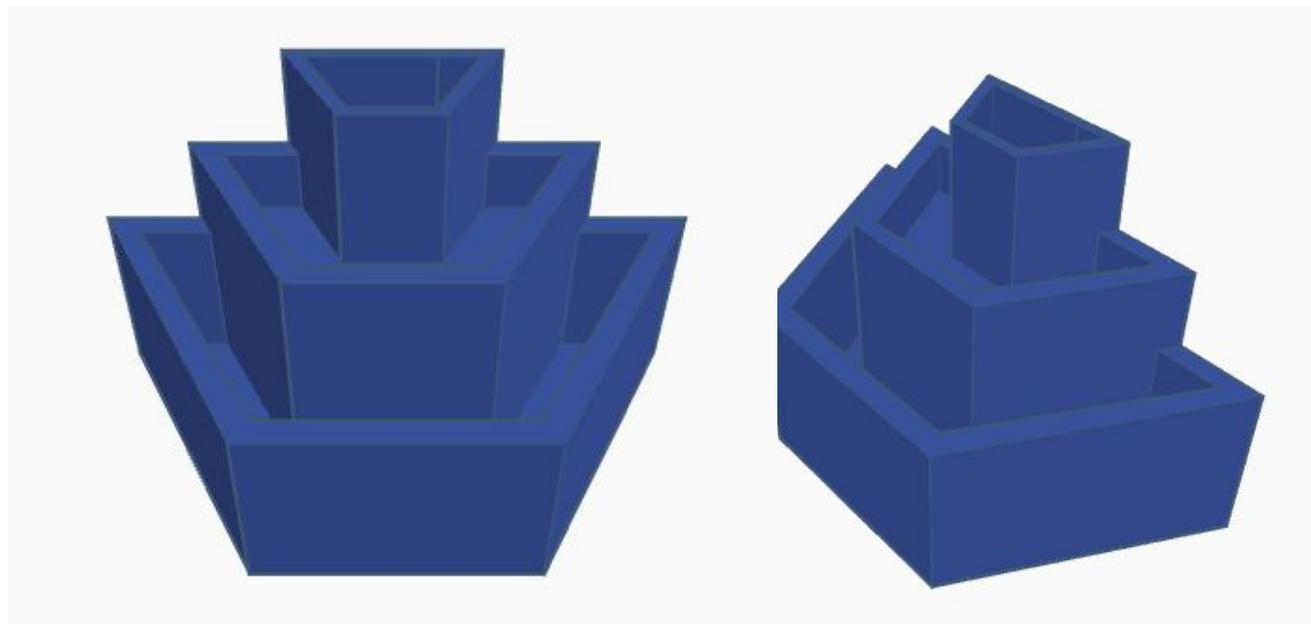


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MADI, & KEEGAN

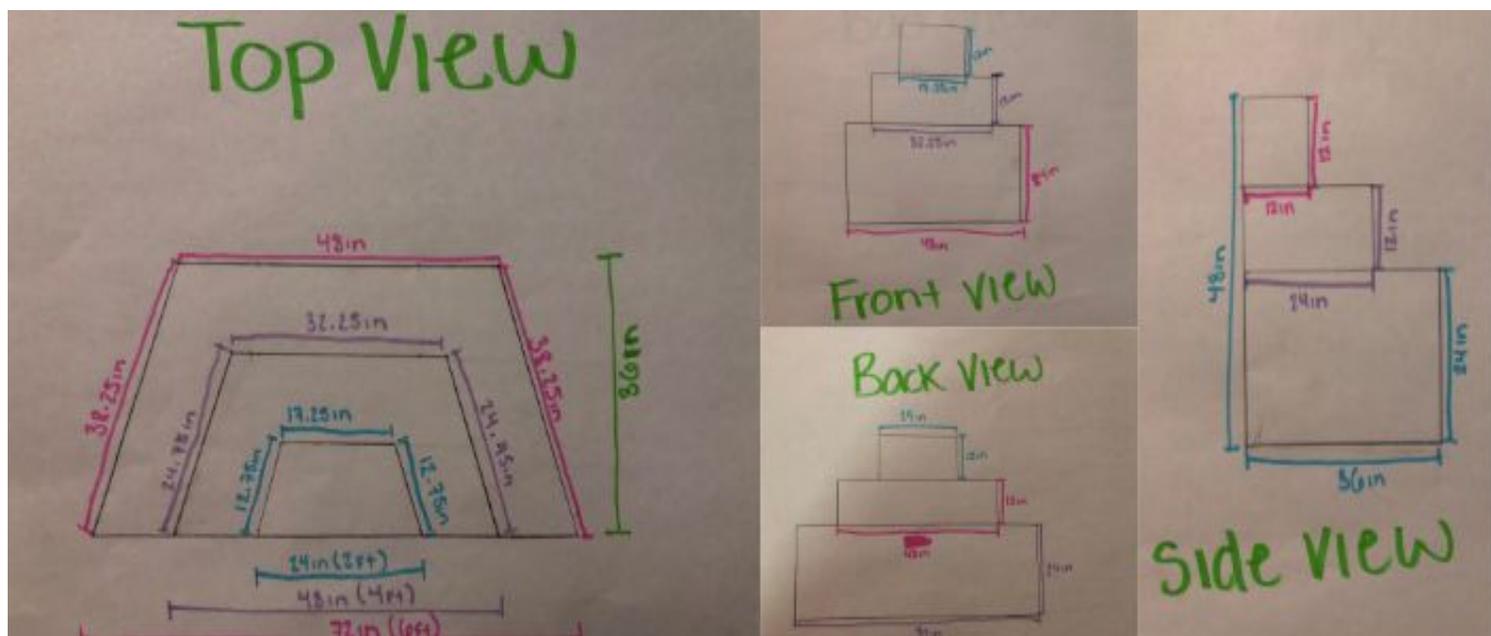
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## Tinkercad Model



## Blueprint Model



# History and Evolution of Gardens

- Purpose of Gardens:
  - Grow food, beautify and protect land
- Date back to 10 000 B.C.
- Ancient Gardening
  - Oldest known type of gardening is called forest gardening
  - Eventually, these evolved into more elaborate ornamental gardens kept for the wealthiest members of society.
  - Wet and rich soil
- Middle Ages
  - Grown in ancient times by families who wanted to provide food close to home, for those who wanted to protect their land, and for those who needed to provide for their families.
  - Designed to grow herbs and other plants for medicine after the fall of the Roman Empire
  - Europeans began to cultivate gardens both for food and for beauty. It was at this time that lawns of grass were planted and raised flower beds were used to decorate the surrounding land.
- After this started growing gardens for herbs and fruitury Gardens
  - Less formal gardens
  - No strict hedging

## Plant Research and Care

### Muhly Grass

- Perennial
- Sun to part shade
- Always in bloom
- Moderate watering
- Height = 24in
- Width = 12in



### Arizona Sun

- Perennial
- Full Sun
- Blooms early Summer to Autumn
- Moderate watering
- Height = 12in
- Width = 12in



### Rozanne Cranesbill

- Perennial
- Full Sun
- Blooms early Spring through Summer
- Water regularly (weekly or more often)
- Height = 20in
- Width = 18in



### Shasta Daisy

- Perennial
- Sun to part shade
- Blooms during summer
- Keep well-watered
- Height = 14in
- Width = 12in

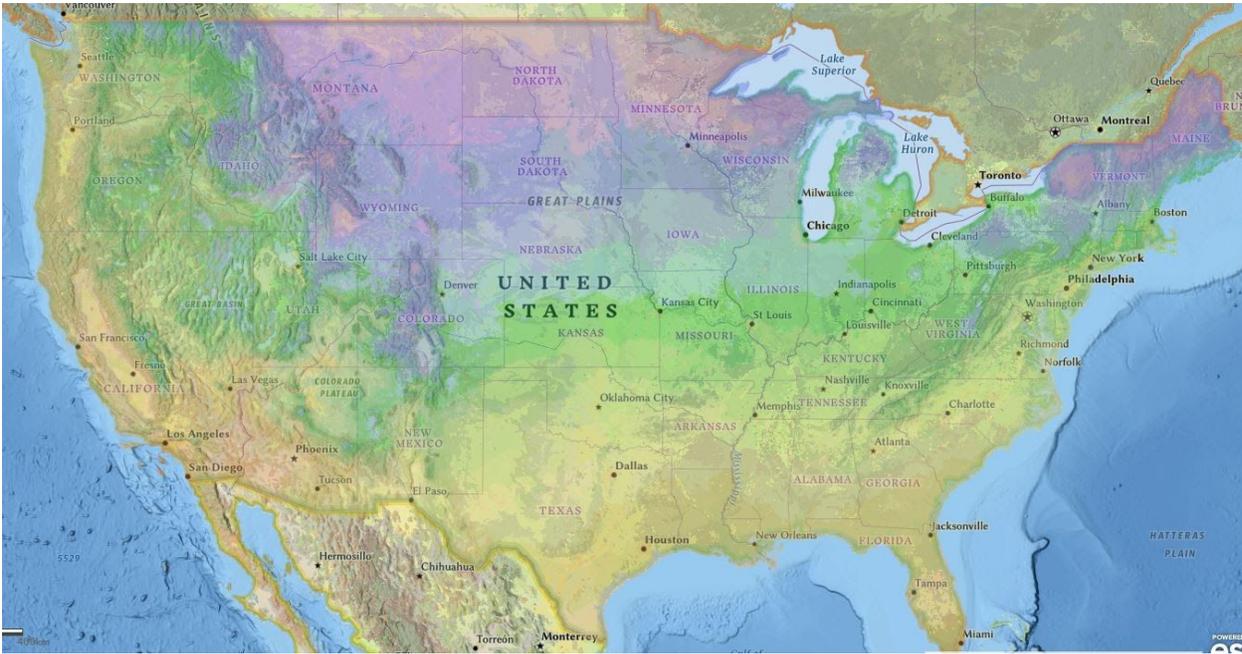


### Tickseed

- Perennial
- Sun to part shade
- Blooms summer to autumn
- Allow soil to dry between thorough waterings
- Height = 18in
- Width = 18in



# ARC GIS Growing Zones



## Specific Planter Box Care for Individual Plants

As for each individual flower, muhly grass does best when cut back after each time it blooms. It is a perennial, meaning it will come back each year, and although it's never really dormant, it will be more colorful during it's blooming time. **Plant** several together but **spaced** at least 2 feet apart for an eye popping effect. They can become somewhat invasive and grow tall, so it's important to maintain them.

As for the Arizona Sun on the top tier of the box, they are also a perennial and will come back each year. They need to be watered moderately and like full sun, that's why they are on top. They should be planted 12 inches or 1 foot apart, but around others.

The Rozanne Cranesbill, also a perennial, likes full sun and they should be planted about 20 inches apart. Also, they should be watered regularly if not more often than once a week.

The Shasta Daisy is a pretty white flower! It needs mostly sun to partial shade, and it should be kept well-watered. This is also a perennial and will bloom through spring and summer. These plants should be planted anywhere from 24-30 inches apart in order to have them grow the best.

The last flower in this planter box is called a Tickseed. It needs sun to partial shade, like most of the other perennials in this box. It blooms from summer to autumn, which means in order to have the prettiest blooms it needs to be watered consistently, but the soil needs to dry in between each watering. These flowers also need to be planted two to three feet apart.

## Watering Schedule

Day	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Sunday	No Water	No Water	No Water	No Water
Monday	2 inches of water	2 inches of water	2 inches of water	No Water
Tuesday	No Water	No Water	No Water	No Water
Wednesday	No Water	2 inches of water	No Water	2 inches of water
Thursday	2 inches of water	No Water	2 inches of water	No Water
Friday	No Water	2 inches of water	No Water	No Water
Saturday	No Water	No Water	No Water	No Water

## Feeding Schedule

January 1st	February 1st	March 1st	April 1st	May 1st	June 1st
No Fertilizer	No Fertilizer	1 inch of fertilizer	1 inch of fertilizer	1 inch of fertilizer	1 inch of fertilizer
July 1st	August 1st	September 1st	October 1st	November 1st	December 1st
1 inch of fertilizer	No Fertilizer	No Fertilizer			

## Watering Checklist

### Spring

Monday Watering

Thursday Watering

### Summer

Monday Watering

Wednesday Watering

Friday Watering

# Autumn

Monday Watering

Thursday Watering

# Winter

Wednesday Watering

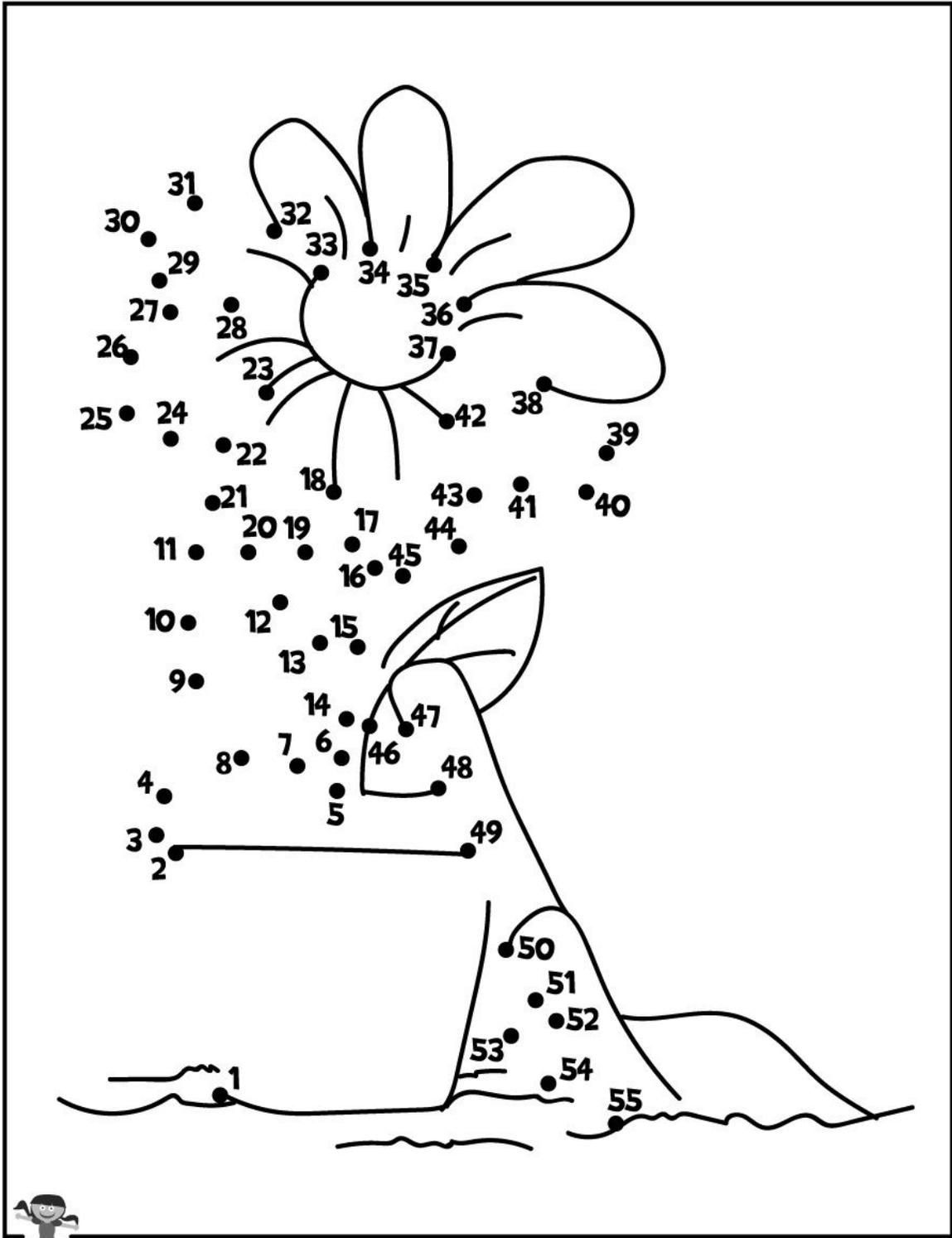
# Fun Activities

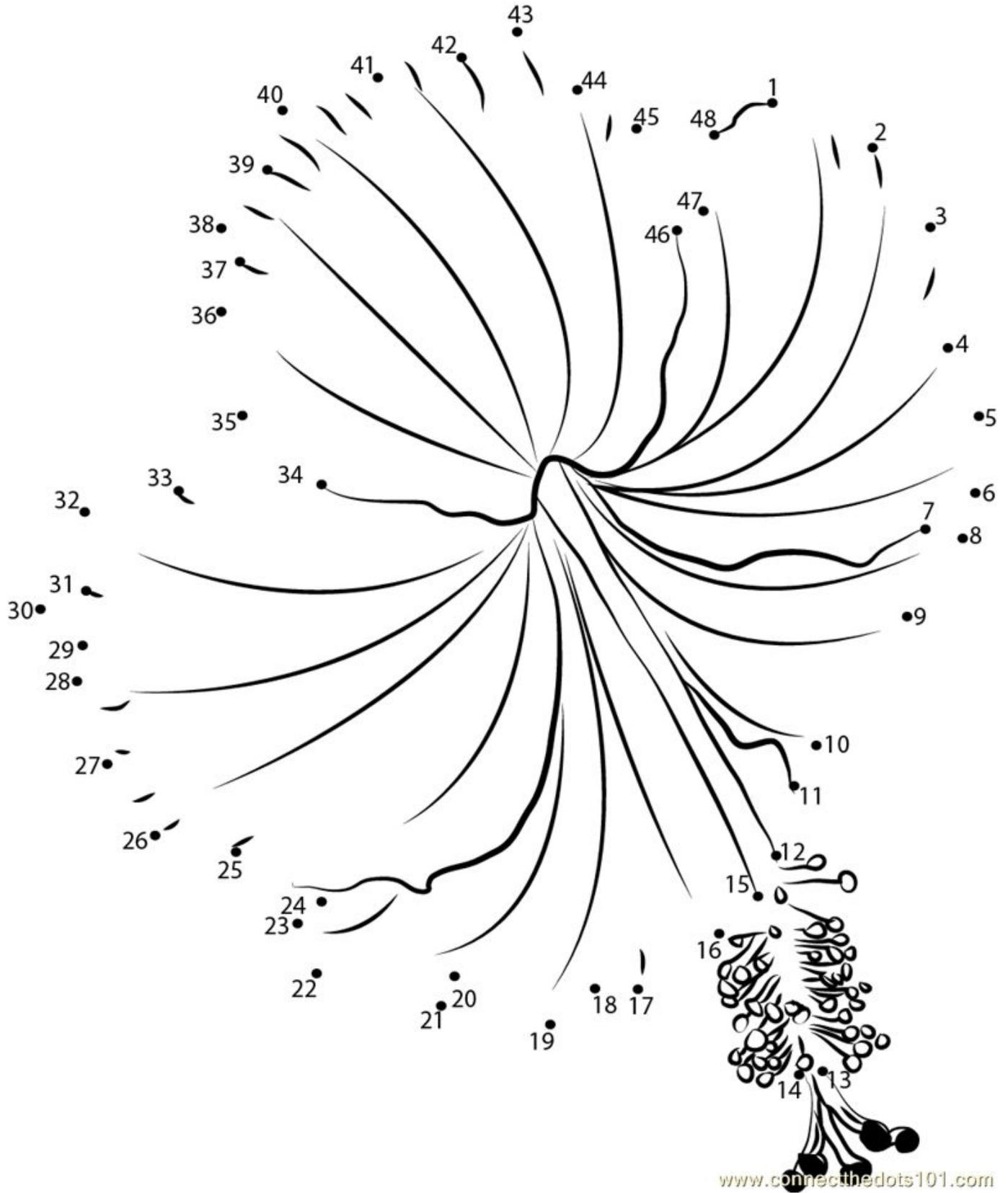


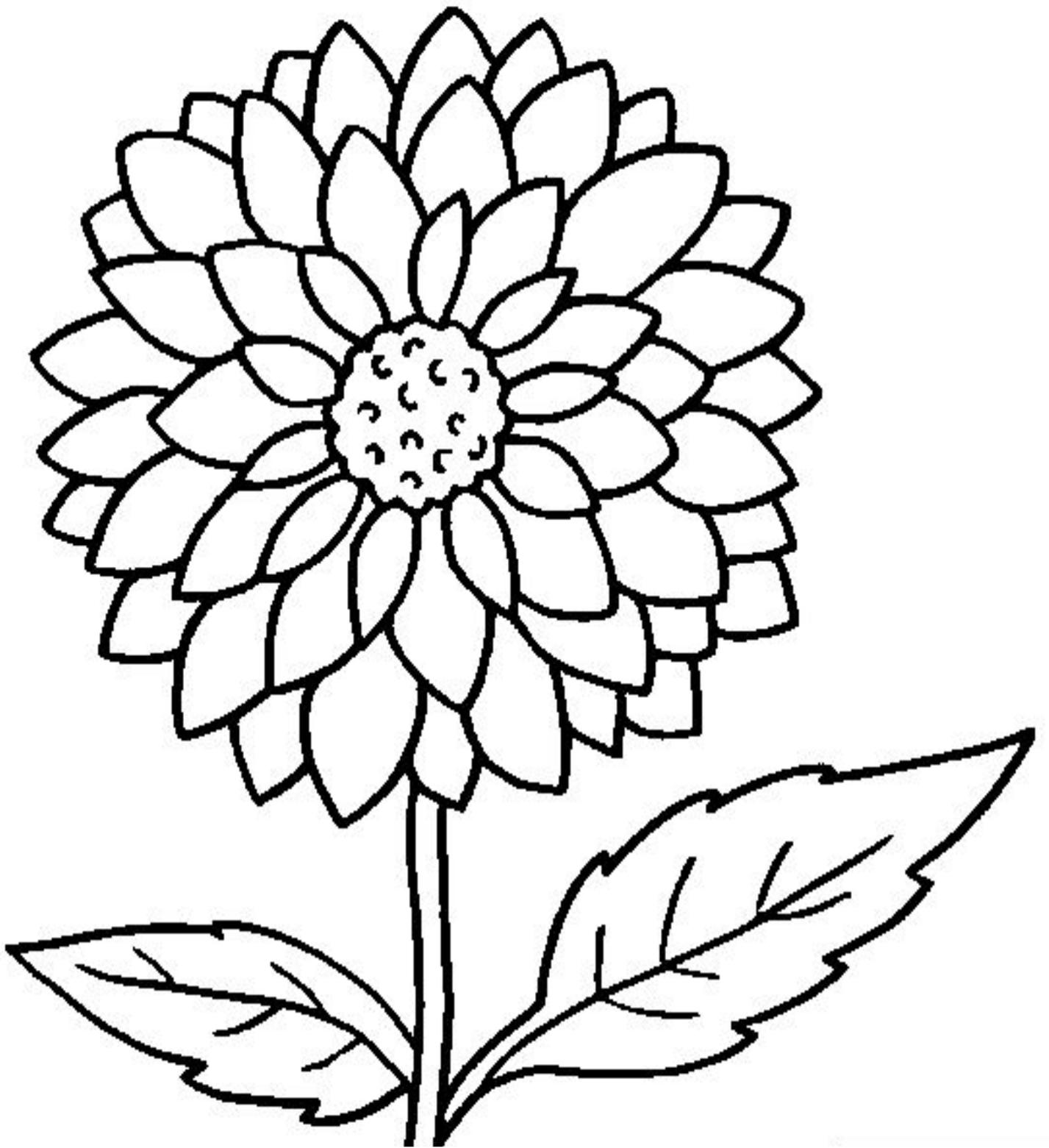
## Flower Power

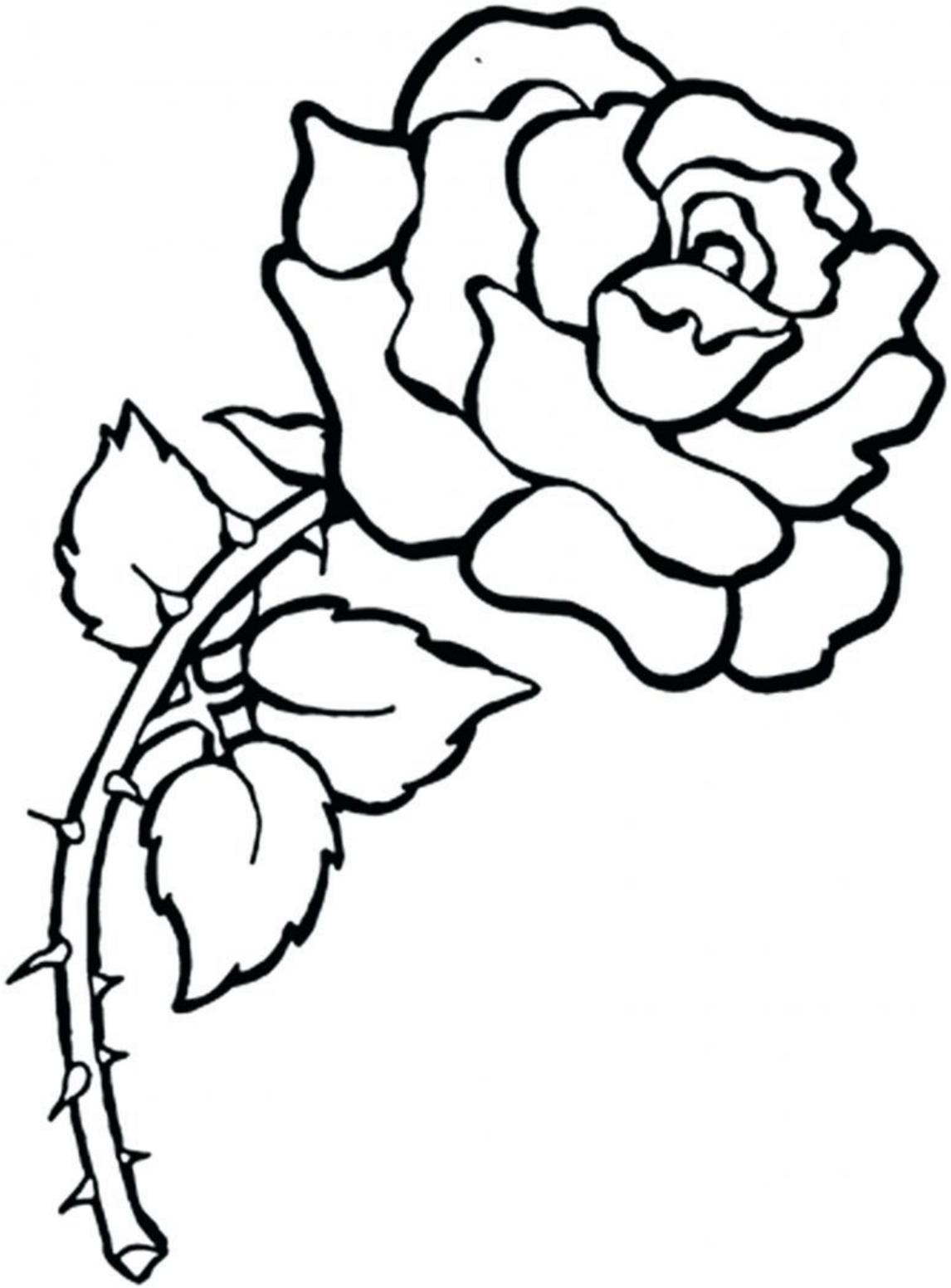


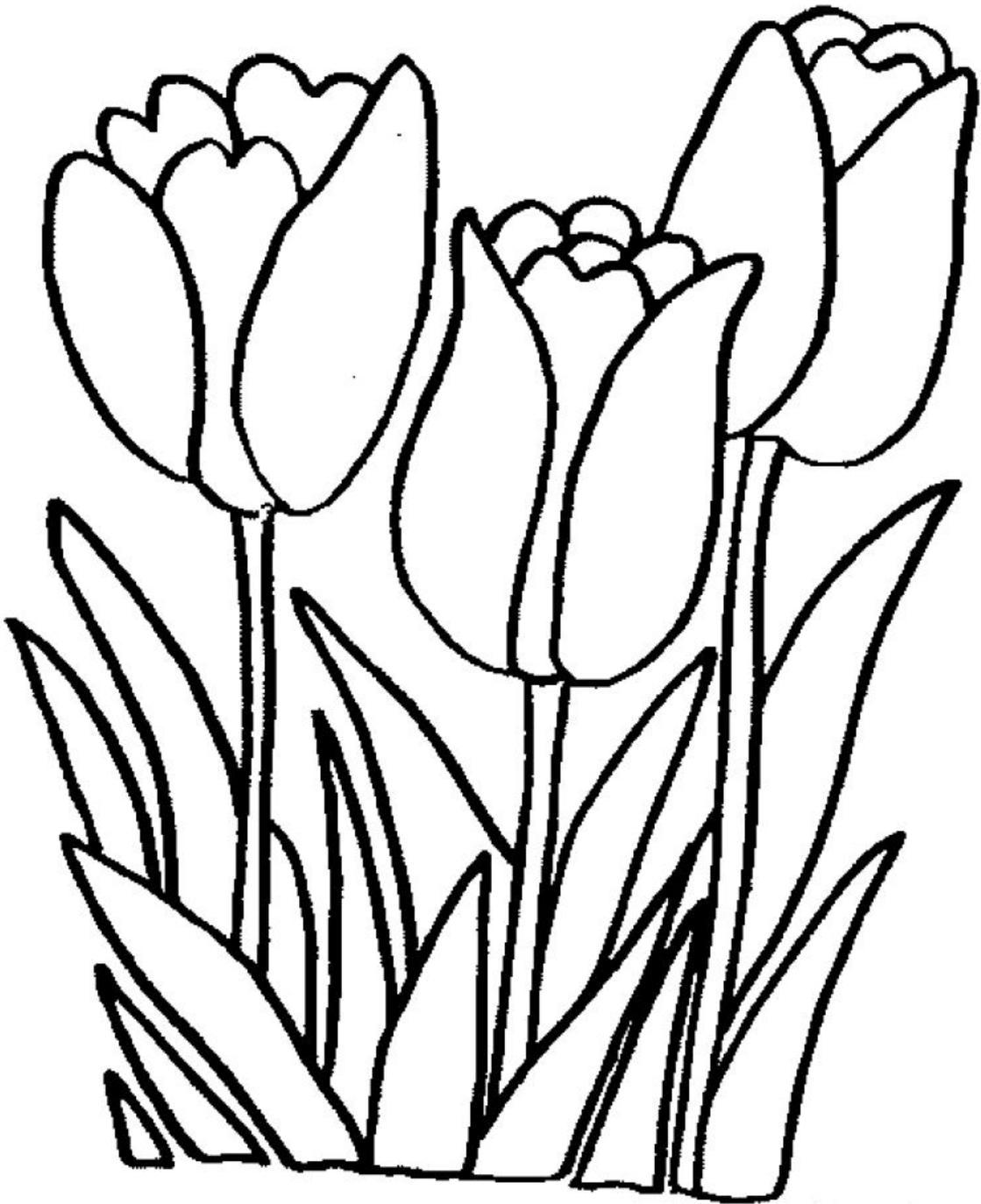
ASTER	HONEYSUCKLE	ORCHID
CROCUS	LAVENDER	PANSY
DAFFODIL	LILAC	SUNFLOWER
DAISY	LILY	TULIP
GERANIUM	MARIGOLD	VIOLET



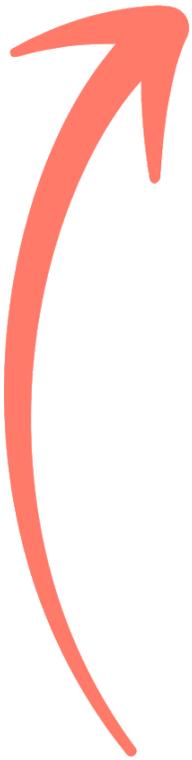








QR Reader



*Scan me*

# Glossary

## Perennials-

A type of plant that will hibernate during the winter, then come back the next year.

## Hibernate-

(Of an animal or plant) spend the winter in a dormant state.

## Annuals-

A plant that will die at the end of each growing season.

## Bulbs-

A rounded underground storage organ present in some plants, notably those of the lily family, consisting of a short stem surrounded by fleshy scale leaves or leaf bases, lying dormant over winter.

## Fertilizer-

A chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility.

## Shoots-

Consist of stems including their appendages, the leaves and lateral buds, flowering stems and flower buds.

## Foliage-

Plant leaves collectively.

## Dead head-

Remove dead flower heads from a plant to encourage further blooming.

## Flowering-

A plant that is in the process of blooming

## Sow-

Plant seeds by scattering it on or in the earth.

## Seedling-

A young plant, especially one raised from seed and not from a cutting.

## Germination-

The development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.

## Cultivate-

Prepare and use land for crops or gardening.

## Sparingly-

The act of doing something that doesn't happen very often or too much.