



My name is Kirstin Bailey! -From Nebraska, Center for Rural Affairs -Beekeeper for 6 years -Veggie farmer for 8 years



My name is Sarah Smith! Nebraska Department of Education, Farm to School Specialist Farm, garden, market enthusiast since 2005 Mom since 2012

Aim 1 AGENDA

- → Relax! Be present and yourself
- Generate new ideas for your school-- how to bring local food to the school tray
- → Increased confidence in program implementation
- Become familiar with Greenhouse to Cafeteria resources
- → Gain skills in production planning

- > Intros & Icebreaker
- Background info on Nebraska farm to school & CFRA
- "How-to's" for getting food from the garden to the cafeteria
- → Greenhouse to Cafeteria Toolkit
- → HANDS-ON ACTIVITY Production Planning











- × Nebraska Thursdays
- × Harvest of the Month
- × Nebraska Beef to Schools
- × Greenhouse to Cafeteria
- × School Nutrition Programs
- NSLP | CACFP | SBP | SFSP | FFVP



LOCAL FOODS FOR NEBRASKA SCHOOLS









HOW ARE NEBRASKA SCHOOLS Sourcing Local Foods?



Making purchases directly from farms, either by purchases under the micro-purchase threshold of \$10,000, or putting out a competitive bid request for contracts with farmers.

Using fresh produce from school gardens and greenhouses in the school lunch and snack programs.





Ordering through a food hub that can coordinate purchases from multiple producers in one sale.

Attending farmers markets to make purchases and establish future connections.





Working with local meat, grain, or vegetable processors for purchasing local items after processing.

Using local grocery or food cooperatives who help find local foods for schools and coordinate purchases.





Using "geographic

preference" to target local

purchases when ordering

through broadline food

service distributors.

Utilizing federal programs like USDA Foods and Department of Defense Fresh. Producers sell into these programs by becoming a USDA vendor.

> Accepting local meat donations from the community, ranchers, or students involved in agriculture education programs like 4-H.







The Why...

- Improving student attitudes towards fruits and vegetables
- 2. Increasing consumption of fruits and vegetables
- 3. Improving job satisfaction and staff retention
- 4. Providing quality fresh product at competitive prices or no cost, and
- 5. Increasing school meal participation.



- 47% of respondents with gardens are using plants/food grown in the garden in school lunch
- Almost all respondents are using growing spaces to support student learning
- More than half of respondents invested their own school or district funds
- Nearly half of the respondents had a greenhouse

Observation of positive outcomes in school garden participants



Try...

- Fruit & Veg Bar
- Harvest of the Month -Taste tests
- Fresh Fruit & Vegetable
 Program (FFVP)
- Special Events: Crunch Off
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)



The How...

- 1. Donation
- 2. Inter-departmental agreement
- 3. Micropurchase from the nonprofit school food service account



USDA Memos Support

 → SP 06 - 2015, Farm to School and School Garden Expenses determining if costs are allowable
 → SP 32-2009 School Garden Q&As

Lettuce and Spinach Raised in the Auburn Greenhouse WE DONT HAVE ANY

Keep in mind...

Food Safety Plan

- Contacts
- Production Practices
- Product Handling
- Facilities
- Worker Health & Hygiene



Considerations...

Farm to School in Wellness Policies

The school district will support the sustainability of a farm to school program through activities including fundraising, soliciting donations, use of existing resources, and allocation of school district funds.

https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/local-schoolwellness-policy





Teams! Goals



https://vtfeed.org/resources/connecting-classro oms-cafeterias-communities-guide-building-int egrated-farm-school



FTS Action Planning, Section 1: Cafeteria

Goals	Action Steps	Person(s) Responsible (Lead person/ group member)	Timeline	Technical Assistance/ Resources Needed
Incorporate one local product a month	 Use Harvest of the Month materials Have "Try-It" Tuesdays Offer on menu next week 	FTS Coordinator and Nutrition Director	• Plan this spring • Start next fall	 FTS Coordinators School Nutrition Director Harvest of the Month materials
Increase student meal participation	 Improve marketing of meal program Have students help design menu Choose student ambassadors for meal program 	Nutrition Director and teacher Partner	Starting this fall	 Color ink on menu Digital & print menus Find class to partner on menu design T-shirts & vests for ambassadors

Long-term Ideas & Goals for Future School Years

- · Research and make a plan for universal meals
- · Establish a parent education program on food preparation





CENTER for RURAL AFFAIRS

Who we are: The Center for Rural Affairs is a dynamic, energetic non-profit organization working to build a better rural future for all. We've done this work for more than 47 years, and we do it from rural places. Our work creates opportunities for beginning farmers, new business owners, and first-time advocates. The Center's work is fueled by our compassionate, mission-driven staff who work for the betterment of rural communities, stewardship, and the next generation.

Center For Rural Affairs

Mission:

Establish strong rural communities, social and economic justice, environmental stewardship, and genuine opportunity for all while engaging people in decisions that affect the quality of their lives and the future of their communities.







FROM GREENHOUSE To cafeteria:



A TOOLKIT FOR CREATING AND REVAMPING GREENHOUSE PROGRAMS IN NEBRASKA SCHOOLS

CENTER for RURAL AFFAIRS

"From Greenhouse to Cafeteria" ToolKit

This guide can assist teachers, administrators, FFA instructors, and students in:

- Forming a greenhouse committee,
- Creating a purpose and goals for a greenhouse,
- Establishing a greenhouse curriculum,
- Designing and maintaining a greenhouse system, and
- Creating and managing a production plan.

The toolkit also includes a list of online resources instructor and students can turn to for further instruction.



Future Farmers of America, a Gateway to growing

- We started 5 years ago...
- Continued to build the program addressing common problems and saw recurring goals
- Started working with FFA on the state level
- Now work with over 10 different schools and have plans to expand
- Created the greenhouse to cafeteria award this year!



"The greenhouse is an amazing learning experience. Being able to grow our own food, and then donate it to our school cafeteria is something we wouldn't be able to do without it. Also, growing our own food and knowing we put the effort into these plants, make them taste better. :)" - Faith Santana

"It's always nice to know that our vegetables are student grown. It's always nice to know that we eat them during lunch and that we know they aren't sprayed with chemicals." - Hailey Herzog

"The greenhouse has helped me learn how to properly manage plants. The greenhouse is a great experience for teenagers to learn responsibility." - Nick Garcia

Lessons learned with our FFA program

- ★ We were able to provide schools with mini grants for purchases, most schools spent \$500 to get their program producing more food and consistent produce.
- \star Having a team is key!
- ★ Document EVERYTHING! Staff turnover is a real problem and the knowledge of the program and production plans gets lost.
- ★ Start small! Go for those easy wins! Lettuce grows in 28 days, micro green are even quicker
- ★ Taste tests are perfect for the smaller quantities of produce, or highlight them for the kids who grow them.

Questions? Break Time!

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We decided that we want to throw a taco party with as much greenhouse grown produce as possible. We know different veggies are ready at different times, so we need a plan. We want to be confident we'll have everything we need in time for our homegrown taco party.



We want homegrown ingredients for our tacos. Which veggies and herbs should we grow When should we have the party? Maybe as a back to school event ...



Taco Time!

Example:

Let's use **red cabbage** as an ingredient for our taco party that will take place **August 18**.

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Gather Your Supplies:

1. A calendar

a. You can use a paper calendar or one on your computer, or cell phone. 2. A reference guide for vegetables and their "Days to Maturity" (DTM) a. This might be a Johnny's seed catalog (johnnyseeds.com), seed packets, or the reference materials at the end of this presentation.

3. Writing utensil and notebook







Days To Maturity (DTM)

- DTM tells you when you need to plant a certain crop so it is ready to harvest when you want it.
- For transplanted crops, the DTM is the number of days it takes from when you transplant the crops into the ground until they're ready to harvest.
- For direct seeded varieties, the DTM is the average number of days it takes from when you plant your seeds in the ground until they're ready to harvest

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Carrots, radishes, beets, spinach, beans, squash, cucumbers, and many more.

Typically, when you plant these crops, you seed them **directly into the ground**.

Transplanted Crops

(examples)

Tomatoes, peppers, basil, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and many more.

You typically start these crops indoors 5-8 weeks before transplanting into the ground.

Let's go through the Steps for our Red Cabbage example:

- 1. We'll look up the DTM for our red cabbage.
- 2. On our calendar, mark the date we want to harvest.
- 3. **Count back** the number of DTM from the harvest date, and **mark that date.** This is the date we'll put the plants in the ground (**transplant**).
- 4. Count back 5-8 more weeks, and mark that date. This is the date we'll start seeds indoors.


Red Cabbage: Ruby Perfection On the chart that you were provided, or on the

- On the chart that you were provided, or on the next slide we see cabbage has a DTM range of 70-120.
 - There are many different varieties of cabbage, that's why this range is so large.
- Our variety of cabbage is *Ruby Perfection* and has a specific DTM of 85.

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Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Direct seed?	Transplant?	
beans, bush	50-60		Vos	
	30-00		yes	
beans, pole	65-75		yes	
beets	55-65	yes		
broccoli	60-80		yes	
cabbage	70-120		yes	- He
cantaloupe	80-90	yes		(SIN)
carrot	70-95			
carrot	70-33	yes		
cauliflower	60-75		yes	$- $ (1) \triangle
cilantro	50-55	yes		38



85 days is a little over 12 weeks, count backwards from August 18th.

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2021 Calendar

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Your Turn!

- Pick another taco ingredient to work on next.
- Try another transplanted crop (like jalapenos or cherry tomatoes).
- We'll go through a direct-seeded example next.







Herbs / Cilantro (Coriander)

Calypso Cilantro/Coriander Seed

Product ID: 3803



Slowest to bolt.

Full, bulky plants. In our trials, Calypso is 3 weeks slower to bolt than Santo. Avg. 3,400 seeds/oz. Packet: 200 seeds.

Johnny's Re Chat With Us

Slowest to bolt.

Full, bulky plants. In our trials, Calypso is 3 weeks slower to bolt than Santo. Avg. 3,400 seeds/oz. Packet: 200 seeds.

Johnny's Recommended Substitute



+ Farm_l

QUICK FACTS



Days To Maturity

Average number of days from seeding date to harvest, within a specific crop group. If a transplanted crop: average number of days from transplant date. Not sure if crop is directseeded or transplanted? Check the Growing Information box for details. If crop can be both direct-seeded or transplanted, days to maturity refers to direct seeding. Days to maturity for all flowers and herbs is calculated from seeding date.

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YOU MAY ALSO LIKE



YOU MAY ALSO LIKE





2021 Calendar

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- $^{\times}$ Circle the projected harvest day.
- Count back from your harvest day by the number of DTM for each crop.
 - For transplanted crops, you'll arrive at the date for planting your transplants (young plants) in the ground.
 - For direct-seeded crops, you'll arrive at the date for planting your seeds directly in the ground.



For <u>transplanted crops, count back 5-8 more weeks</u> to circle the date you need to start your seeds.



Basic Food Safety in the Classroom

- Have kids wash hands before harvesting.
- Make sure all harvest equipment is sanitized with a bleach solution
 - 2 teaspoons Regular Bleach (8.25% sodium hypochlorite) per 1 Gallon of clean water. This will result in a 200 ppm (parts per million) chlorine solution.
- Triple wash veggies in clean water.





Basic Food Safety in the Greenhouse

- Only use manure and compost if you are not harvesting for 120 days.
- Fish emulsion and other natural fertilizers are okay. Some other fertilizers and sprays may have a days to harvest date on them.



Try to minimize soil splash up by using drip tape.



NOTE: Days to Maturity are from planting seed or setting transplants in the ground. The number of days will vary depending on the variety, temperature and growing conditions.

NOTE: Almost everything **can** be transplanted, except for root crops (carrots, radishes, and potatoes). It depends on your harvest date and your individual growing conditions, as well as personal preference.

NOTE: If you don't have a harvest date in mind, use the frost free date as your guide. Example start transplants 5-8 weeks before your frost free date.

NOTE: These Days to Maturity (DTM) are a guide. Check the back of your seed packet, johnnyseeds.com, or with your local extension for specifics.

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Thank you!

kirstinb@cfra.org

Send photos of your garden progress to us! We love to hear how things are growing!

sarah.e.smith ©nebraska.gov



Reference Slides

These are days to maturity ranges. Specific varieties have different dates, but should fall within the range listed. Consult your seed packets or catalog for more specific dates.



Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Direct seed?	Transplant?	
beans, bush	50-60		yes	
beans, pole	65-75		yes	
beets	55-65	yes		
broccoli	60-80		yes	
cabbage	70-120		yes	
cantaloupe	80-90	yes		(i) i
carrot	70-95	yes		
cauliflower	60-75		yes	a k
cilantro	50-55	yes	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Direct seed?	Transplant?	
ollards	55-85	yes		
orn, sweet	65-90	yes		
ucumber	50-65	yes		\ <u>`</u>
ggplant	75-90		yes	
ale	50-70	yes		
ettuce	25-35	yes		
nustard	40-50	yes		
kra	55-65	yes		
nion, green	60-90	yes		

Vegetable	Days to Maturity	Direct seed?	Transplant?	
peas, garden	60-70	yes		
pepper, bell	65-80		yes	
pepper, jalapeno	65-95		yes	
potatoes	70-90	yes		
radish	25-30	yes		
				HO
spinach	40-45	yes		
squash, zucchini	40-55	yes		
		100		le l
tomato	70-90		yes	
tomato, cherry	70-90		yes	A
contracto, onorry			900	
watermelon	80-90		yes	