

HOBBY GARDENS

USERGUIDE



İBN HALDUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SANAT KÜLTÜR SPOR

WHAT IS A HOBBY GARDEN?

A hobby garden is an area or land where vegetables and fruits can be cultivated. Hobby gardening is not done for professional purposes. In these areas, you can experience access to nature and natural products. If you are trying hobby gardening for the first time, it is especially important to be aware that each plant has its own specific needs.

The plants commonly used in gardening have different flowering and fruiting processes, soil and nutrient requirements, and light preferences. As in any task, there are certain important rules for growing vegetables. Soil preparation, planting time, pest control, fertilization, and irrigation should be done at the most suitable time. If all these details are carefully followed, the effort put in will be rewarded in a short time.

There are 44 hobby gardens located in the valley/forest area of our university campus. Each hobby garden measures 18 m² (4x4.5 meters). Students, administrative, and academic staff can use the hobby gardens free of charge within the designated schedule.

USAGE PROCESSES

- **PLANNING:** If you want to maximize efficiency and ensure proper cultivation based on the available space, you should first plan how to set up your area and research the plants you will plant or sow. For example, consider factors such as the plant's average maximum height, sunlight requirements, watering needs, and planting spacing.
- **SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** In general, vegetables grow best in well-draining, moisture-retentive, and nutrient-rich soils that support root development. Loamy, sandy-clay soils with high organic matter content are ideal.
- **SUNLIGHT AND WIND:** Most vegetables thrive in areas that receive plenty of sunlight. However, excessive wind can scorch the leaves and stress the plants. To minimize damage, creating a windbreak around your garden can help reduce the negative effects.
- **IRRIGATION:** Vegetables can be watered using furrow irrigation or drip irrigation methods. To prevent water loss, drip irrigation is the preferred method. Providing initial watering (known as "life water") after planting is crucial. During seedling development, flowering, and fruiting periods, watering intervals should be carefully maintained.
- **FERTILIZATION AND PEST CONTROL:** Plants will require fertilizers both before and after planting, preferably organic fertilizers whenever possible. You can keep a written schedule based on the specific plant types you choose to ensure proper fertilization throughout the season. Pest control should be carried out by observing plant growth and identifying potential diseases. Since this is a hobby garden, it is recommended to avoid chemical pesticides whenever possible and opt for natural alternatives instead.

REQUIRED MATERIALS

- Seedlings, seeds, etc. (Selected plant types should be annual and not perennial.)
- Irrigation hose – drip irrigation pipe
- Planting tools (hoe, shovel, etc.)
- Seedling ties, seedling stakes, etc.
- Pesticides, fertilizers, and similar materials



MATERIALS AND STORAGE

The procurement and storage of materials are the responsibility of the user. To prevent damage caused by external factors or weather conditions, users must provide their own fencing and protective materials. There is no storage facility available in the garden area, so materials should not be left on-site. Otherwise, the administration will not be held responsible.

Additionally, all plant waste and other household waste generated in the garden area must be disposed of at the waste collection area located in the personnel parking lot. If pesticides, fertilizers, or similar substances are used in the garden, users are requested to inform the authorized personnel.



WHAT PLANTS CAN BE GROWN IN THE GARDEN?

Vegetable varieties listed can be cultivated, and the selection can be expanded with different vegetables or seasonal annual flowers.

Since the garden usage period covers one year, it is necessary to choose annual vegetables.

As an alternative fruit, strawberries can be planted, but it should be noted that strawberries are perennial plants.

When transferring the garden to another person, it will be necessary to remove the plants before handing it over.



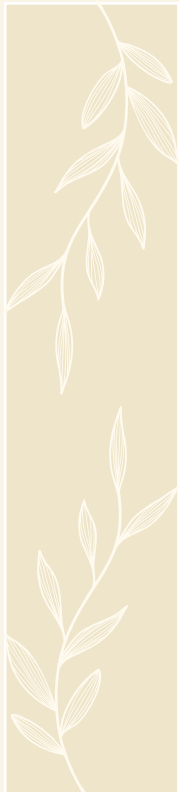
Plant Name	Seedling Planting Time
TOMATO	April - May
CUCUMBER	April - May - June
PEPPER	Late April - Early May
EGGPLANT	March - April
ZUCCHINI	May
BEAN	Late March - April - Early May
CORN	March - April
MELON	Second half of April
ARUGULA	February - March - April - May - June - July - August
PARSLEY	March - April
CARROT	Summer: February - April Winter: Late May - End of July
LETTUCE	September - January
CABBAGE	June - August
CAULIFLOWER	End of June



VEGETABLE PLANTING RULES

- The soil preparation (plowing) for vegetable gardens should, if possible, be done in the autumn months. The soil is plowed to a depth of about 20-30 cm to aerate it. During the plowing process, foreign materials and weeds should be removed from the soil.
- In the spring, approximately one month before planting, the areas where vegetables will be planted are determined. Then, the soil is fertilized with organic fertilizer and compost and plowed again. Twelve days before planting, the soil surface is smoothed with a rake, and planting begins. After these processes, the soil should be at its ideal condition for planting. The soil should not be too wet or too dry. To test if the soil is suitable, you can do a small test: Take a handful of soil in your hand and squeeze it. If the soil stays in a clump, it is wet, and you should wait for 1-2 days before planting. If the soil breaks apart immediately, the soil should be watered the night before and then planting can proceed.
- If you till the soil early, it will aerate and become more fertile. However, planting seedlings or saplings immediately after tilling does not yield good results. Since vegetables are delicate plants, the soil must be prepared properly to ensure quick adaptation and optimal growth.
- Fertilization is crucial in gardening. The use of certified organic fertilizers in organic farming is an important factor for the yield and quality of your crops. Fertilization is vital for the plants' growth and fruit-bearing process, and it is a step that should never be overlooked.

- Vegetable seeds that are not sensitive to cold or heat can be directly sown into the field without considering the planting time. These vegetables include carrots, parsley, spinach, and peas. Vegetables in the other group are planted only when the appropriate conditions for their climate requirements are met. These vegetables include onions, lettuce, beans, broad beans, cucumbers, melons, watermelons, and radishes.
- The seeds are sown in warm beds and germinated within the beds. Once the seedlings have 3-4 leaves, they are pricked out into pots, and towards the end of April, the seedlings are transplanted into their final planting locations. Transplanting is done to help the seedlings adapt to different environmental conditions. Transplanting means removing a seedling from one place and replanting it somewhere else.
- Vegetables are generally planted with a row spacing of 80 cm and plant spacing within the row of 30-50 cm. During planting, the seedlings are placed in holes of sufficient size made with a hoe, and the empty spaces around the seedlings are filled with soil and gently pressed down. Immediately after planting, life water is given.



ROUTINE GARDEN INSPECTION AND REPORTING

Hobby gardens will be periodically inspected by the university's landscaping teams. As a result of these inspections, the usage rights of individuals who fail to perform the necessary maintenance (by June 15th) will be revoked, and they will not be able to participate in the next hobby garden lottery.

For primary holders who do not fulfill the necessary maintenance responsibilities, the right to use their gardens will be transferred to backup holders according to the remaining usage period (based on the lottery order). All rights regarding the usage and transfer of hobby gardens are reserved by the Department of Arts, Culture, and Sports.

For information and support regarding planting, sowing, and maintenance tasks, you can contact the landscaping team leaders.

Landscape Technician

Kübra Özaslan

kubra.ozaslan@ihu.edu.tr

0 212 692 0 212 / 1139 Rectorate Z.26





İBN HALDUN
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Fikrî Bağımsızlık

Intellectual Independence

الاستقلال الفكري



İBN HALDUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SANAT KÜLTÜR SPOR