



**Amazing,
High-Yield, No-Till,
"CRAZY JUNGLE"
Low-Work
Vegetable Garden**

- Requires as few as 10 hours of work per year
- Can feed your entire family
- Weed and pest resistant
- Is very small and easy to start

Cathy England

How to Have Your Own Amazing, High-Yield, No-Till, “Crazy Jungle” Low-Work Vegetable Garden

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Chapter 1:

What in the world is an “Amazing, High-Yield, No-Till, ‘Crazy Jungle’ Low-Work Vegetable Garden” and Why Should You Plant One?

Is it magic?

Everyone knows how much hard work is involved in traditional gardening... tilling, weeding, hoeing, watering, fertilizing, spraying, and did I mention weeding and watering? The tasks never end.

It certainly seems like magic to imagine a garden that doesn't need any of those back-breaking tasks. A garden that has virtually no pests, never needs digging, has no need for crop rotation, has virtually no weeds, needs little water, and pretty much just looks after itself.

To top all that off, the garden just produces many times more than a traditional garden does, and it does so by itself, year after year after year!

Sounds like magic to me!

How could you get a garden like this for yourself? Easy! Simply duplicate nature. Nature has numerous very diverse and healthy systems that don't require any human interference.

The concepts in this book are based on science. They are based on following proven ecological principles. The goal is to setup your own natural ecosystem for your vegetable garden.

A Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden is a revolutionary way of approaching the way that you garden. It may take some time to wrap your mind around its concepts if you have always followed the rules and wisdom of conventional gardening.

It means gardening in less space with fewer hours of input, less weeding, less watering and less planting. You can plant in such a way that pest issues are greatly reduced and chemical fertilizers are not needed. You can grow your own organic produce instead of spending all of that money in the store. Once you have established your Jungle Garden, much of the work will take care of itself.

Establishing the garden is really where your biggest investment of time and some resources will be. However, doing it properly will give you huge returns over the years in a vegetable garden that will produce differing yields throughout much of the year, and in almost any region. If you are looking for bountiful harvests without the commitment of a conventional garden, then continue reading. Even if you have never had luck gardening before, this method can work for you.

Low Maintenance

The main idea behind this type of gardening is that once it gets going, it is self-sustaining... much like the growing environment of the jungle. No one weeds and seeds the jungle or the forest; yet both are lush and green much of the time. Both provide food of some sort year round for its inhabitants. There are cycles of both bountiful times and leaner times, but each year these environments come back with the same types of plants through self-perpetuated growth. You can create a microcosm of this model in your own backyard.

Because you will be planting seeds and seedlings close together, and laying them out with good companionship in mind, your garden will be dense and lush with little open ground for weeds and pests to thrive in. Plants will be mixed together in such a way that it will confuse pests so that they will not stop to bother you or your potential harvest. Because plants will be in close proximity, they will shade and protect each other and the ground from drying out so watering will only need to be done in cases of extreme dryness or drought. You will also put compost to good use so that any exposed places are quickly covered and protected.

Companion Planting

A key feature of this method is companion planting. This is the method of planting flowers and vegetables in such a way that they benefit one another. A good example is the benefit of planting marigolds anywhere in your garden. They attract beneficial insects that feed on pests, and have the added bonus of repelling rabbits from your plot. Dill is another good companion plant that attracts the good bugs while the smell confuses the bad ones that may invade your tomato or cucumber plants. It's also easy to squeeze onions into your jungle garden in a number of different ways, and again the smell confuses the bugs that you want to keep away.

Companions can also feed off of each other. Planting beans and other legumes fix nitrogen in the soil which benefits most plants which need nitrogen in order to thrive. Nitrogen is available in the atmosphere but is often unavailable in the soil and the legumes help to facilitate the process of naturally getting nitrogen available to other plants. They grow and mature quickly and you can easily remove spent plants and replace with something else when you are establishing your jungle garden.

Encourages Organic Practices

Organically grown vegetables are expensive to buy in the store, but can be easily grown in your yard using the methods explained in this book. You will have fewer pests, will create your own compost for fertilizer, and will not need to add chemicals to the soil. Beyond the nutritional benefits of this chemical avoidance, it is less expensive and does no harm to, but rather builds up, the soil.

Overall, you will find that your Crazy Jungle Garden is a delight to build and take care of. It will be beautiful, bountiful and virtually maintenance free. You can plan on an average of less than an hour a week in the garden once you have it established. Of course, you may find yourself wanting to spend more time there because of the satisfaction it will give you!

If all of this has peaked your interest then read on to find out the details of building, planting and harvesting your Jungle Garden.

Chapter 2:

How to Construct Your Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden

To build your own Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden you will need a few materials to begin with. The proper construction is an important first step in making sure that your garden will succeed. Keep in mind that you can customize the plans to fit the space that you have.

Start with a 12 X 12 plot. This size is sufficient to generate a lot of produce and appropriate bed sizes, while also giving you space for the paths that you will need to get around in your garden.

Some of the materials that you will need are as follows:

- ~ Posts and Twine—you will use these initially to lay out your plot and to ensure that you will get the sun that you need for your garden.
- ~ 8 inch boards or landscaping bricks—you will want to construct a frame for your garden if you want to keep grass and weeds from creeping in from the sides. This is really easy to do, and will greatly cut down on the amount of upkeep you will need to do later.
- ~ Newspaper, and cardboard or carpet remnants—the choice of cardboard or carpet material will depend largely on the aesthetics that you are looking for in your garden. They will be used to make the paths through your plot.
- ~ Compostable materials—these include things like newspaper, finished compost, straw, hay, grass clippings, chopped leaves, peat moss, and manure. Using layers of these materials will help you to build the foundation for the growing medium that will build up over the years.
- ~ Posts and wire fencing—this will be used to create a climbing fence for things like beans and peas, and even for cucumbers. The more things that you can get to climb, the more room you will have for other things in the garden.

Step One: Location

Lay out the location for your plot. If possible, do this in the sunniest part of your yard. You also want to make sure that you choose a relatively level space. Ideally you want to have your plot in a location that gets 6 to 8 hours of sun. However, you will find that less sun can work given the fact that you will have such a rich planting medium for your plants.

Use the posts and twine to mark off the plot and leave it up for a couple of days so that you can get used to its position, and to track how much sun it is getting.

Step Two: Frame

Construct the frame. If you will be planting directly on top of grass, mow the grass as low as you can before building the frame. Using 2 x 8 x 12 boards, use galvanized nails or screws to fix the boards together at the corners. You may not want to use treated lumber as this can add toxic chemicals to the soil. If using landscaping bricks, just lay them as close together as you can along the boundaries of your plot. Using boards is the recommended solution, as it is likely the easiest and most cost-effective solution for most people.

Step Three: Plot Layout and First Layer

Cover the entire ground inside your plot in thick pads of newspaper. You want this layer to be about 8 to 10 newspaper sheets thick. This will hold back the weeds and grass from growing in your plot. Cover the entire area, even having the papers overlap up an inch or two on the side of the boards or bricks to keep the grass at bay. To keep papers from blowing away while you are laying them, keep a hose nearby and wet them down as you go. Poke small holes once every foot or so once the paper is down, to allow for drainage. Before adding additional layers, make sure you've sprayed the newspapers in the plot with a good dousing of water.

After you have the paper down, you can create your pathways. There are two ways that you can do this. You could have two paths that run the entire length of your bed at approximately 4 foot intervals, or you can create one vertical and one horizontal path that meet in the middle. This is largely a personal choice of how you want the bed to look. Create the pathways by placing cardboard or carpet strips along the path. After a couple of years of use, these materials can be removed and dirt paths will be present. Some people like to put down wood chips or gravel on the paths to make them more attractive. This is up to you.

Step Four: Add Layers

This is the step where you have some latitude to do what you want. The main thing is that you want to layer the materials that you have collected. And you want the materials to be of a compostable variety. This is very important... the quality of your soil is going to determine the quality of your yields and your garden's health. For those reasons, you probably do not want to use the soil that you already have... nor do you want to till up soil and add it into your plot.

Instead, here's what you should use and how to layer it on top of the newspaper: start with either Lucerne or regular hay. Lucerne hay is more expensive but will add nitrogen to the soil which will be beneficial to your garden.

After the hay, you need to add a fertilizer layer. This can consist of a store bought organic fertilizer, aged manure mixed with blood or bone meal, or pelleted chicken manure. This layer should be a few inches thick as it will feed your plants at the beginning.

Next, layer straw or chopped leaves about 4 inches thick.

Finally, layer about 2 to 4 inches of compost. If you do not have this much compost available to you, it can be purchased by the bag or the truckload. Mushroom compost is available at most large garden centers, or you can visit your local landscape store to see what they have.

Step Five: Support Structures

Create climbing fences. The number and configuration of your climbing structures will depend on how many vine-growing plant varieties you plan to use. Simply build the structures in the middle of your beds so that you can plant things on either side by putting a post at each end and running wire mesh in-between. If you do not like the idea of a fence in the middle of your bed you can create tepees using garden posts and twine as well. Both structures will encourage vine-growing plants to stay where you want them.

The last thing is for you to stand back and appreciate the work you have just completed. In a couple of hours you have built the foundation for your Jungle Garden. You did not have to do the back-breaking work of turning the soil; you only needed to provide compostable material that will eventually break down into wonderful soil for your garden to grow in. Now you are ready for the fun part of the process. You get to choose what to plant and where to plant it, and get ready to watch your garden thrive.

Chapter 3:

Planting Your Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden

Now that you have the plot laid out, and the layers put down, you are ready to plant right away. Although I'm about to give you some suggestions as to what to plant in your Jungle Vegetable Garden, you should keep in mind that you need to plant what you will use because your yields should be quite good.

The goal of the Jungle Garden is to not have any bare spots once it is mature. This is what keeps the weeds out, and the soil moist. Thus, you will need to choose something like Swiss chard or spinach that can easily fill in the spaces around the other plants in your garden. Otherwise, the choices are up to you.

First, make sure that all of the seeds and seedlings that you buy have the capability to re-produce. You don't want the type that produces seeds that will not re-grow. Here are some ideas of plants that do well in the Jungle Garden.

You can buy seed packets for vegetables like squash, pumpkins, beans and peas. These are usually started right in the garden from seed and do not require that seedlings be planted. You can buy seedlings from the garden center for vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers and peppers.

There is also the option of starting your own seedlings which will take about a month to establish. If you start with store bought seedlings you can start your own and will have plants in a month that can take the place of spent plants in the garden.

When getting ready to plant, have a bucket of compost or a bag of soil that you can put into the small holes that you will make in your new bed. You do not need to dig, you can just pull apart the compostable materials and fill the space with compost or soil. Pop the seed or seedling in and pull the material back around the plant or seed. Seeds should only be planted to a depth of twice their size. This means that small seeds should only be planted with a thin covering of soil, where bean seeds may be planted an inch or so down.

Start your planting with those items that need to be grouped together, like potatoes, corn or snow peas and beans. These will have their own area, and it is important to identify this and to get these things planted where you want them first. The snow peas and beans will be planted where you built your climbing structures. The potatoes should be planted in hilled rows at one end of the garden. You can choose where to plant corn, but it should be planted in a block so that pollination will occur properly.

This is also a good time to plant a zucchini or two, which should also be at the edge of a bed as it will vine and take over the plot if you are not careful. You can find bush varieties that will not take up as much space if you are worried about that.

After you have the more permanent plants where they need to be, you can find places for things like cucumbers, tomatoes, and peppers. These plants should reseed your plot for next year as rotten fruit falls

from the plant and lends their seeds to the soil. Plant these wherever you think you want them... but scattered throughout the plot. This confuses pests because it mixes up the smells and the visual outlines of the plants.

You want to plant these much closer than you normally would in a traditional garden. Your goal is to almost have the plants “crowding” each other even while they are young, so that they cover the ground of the entire plot (minus your walkways) and thereby leave no bare spots for weeds to conquer.

If as things grow your plot becomes too crowded, you can always cut them out (never pull out) the sub-par plants and simply place them on the ground in your plot to decompose and add nutrients to the soil.

Finally, add in the smaller and densely growing plants that may require some shade or protection from the larger plants. These plants include spring onions, leaf lettuces, Swiss chard, carrots and other root vegetables. They can be tucked in amongst the other plants in your plot. These will self-seed and will continue to spread to the uncovered areas. A caution about Swiss chard: it can be a very prolific plant if allowed to go to seed unchecked. You may want to allow just one or two plants to go to seed to avoid this problem.

After planting all of your seeds and seedlings, you want to water the bed well to ensure that they get a good start. Beyond that, you will just be waiting to see how things grow, harvesting what you can, and replanting or placing down compost where needed. Except in times of extreme drought, you should not have to water very often once the plot has reached maturity. Probably around once a week will be fine for most regions.

However, when your garden is just starting and the seedlings are young, it may be necessary to water every day for the first couple of weeks, and then begin to gradually back off the amount of watering you do each week until you reach the goal of watering just once per week.

Weeding should not be a problem, but if weeds do pop up it’s probably because you have bare spots in your plot. Your garden is most prone to this in the beginning stages when everything in the plot is still growing. If weeds do show up, don’t pull them out... that will disturb the soil, and the roots of your vegetable plants. Simply cut them off as low to the ground as you can and lay them down on top of the soil to add nutrients.

Once your plot is mature, and the bare spots are covered with your plants, weeds should not be an issue. There is no need to cultivate the garden.

Place a bench or chair near your garden so that you can enjoy watching your work in progress.

Chapter 4:

Maintenance on Your Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden

This will be a short chapter as maintenance is one thing that is done minimally in this type of gardening. Your plot should be setup to be a self-sustaining microcosm that does most of the work on its own. The soil is protected by plants and compost so watering is not needed often, weeds do not find places to grow and do not need to be pulled, and compost is all that is needed as a soil conditioner. As one plant dies, another takes its place or is planted there. All in all, you should only plan on about an hour a week of maintenance or less once the plot has reached maturity.

All of these things are especially true for an established bed. However, at the beginning, there may be a need for a bit more fussing. Part of this will be due to the fact that you are just getting acclimated to this type of gardening and part of it is due to the vulnerable nature of the plot at the beginning. Until a few weeks have gone by and your seeds and seedlings have really gotten established, there may be more need for watering and pest management.

Start by planting a couple of things that will deter pests. You can plant marigolds at the corners and borders of the bed to keep rabbits from the garden. Also think about planting a small patch of wildflowers near the garden that will attract good bugs to your plot. You can buy seed packets that are made especially for this purpose.

Dill is also a good plant to add to your plot as it attracts good bugs and confuses the bad ones because of the smell. Finally, keep an eye on tomato plants, cucumbers and peas as these can all come under attack. The enemy of lettuce and peas are slugs which can be hard to deter in moist weather. Diatomaceous earth can be purchased and sprinkled around these crops. The earth will cut the slugs and they will be eliminated.

Next, think about watering. At the beginning, you may need to water more often until the plants are established. After the beds are established, watering needs will diminish as the ground cover will prevent the bed from drying out. Larger plants will shade those that need more protection and dryness should become less of a problem. You can tell when the garden needs water by how the plants look (are they wilting?) and by how dry the soil is.

Once you have an established bed, the time you will need to invest will mostly be spent paying attention to the plants. Pick small leaves of Swiss chard as they are tender and quick picking will encourage more growth. Watch your cucumbers and zucchini closely. These should also be picked when they are small, and once they start growing, they can get really large in just a couple of days. Pick beans and peas every day or so to ensure that they keep producing.

When a plant is done producing, you can cut it off at the base to avoid disturbing the soil. Spent plants can be placed in the compost pile or laid right in the garden where they will break down. Fill the space that is left with compost, or with another seed or seedling.

You will continue to do these same steps throughout the growing season. And in the case of the Jungle Garden, the growing season should be year round. There will be times that are not as bountiful of course, but you should have something growing or about to be growing at all times. The further south you live, the more true this will be. Just keep an eye on your garden and intervene only when necessary. As time goes on, the need for intervention will be reduced.

Chapter 5:

Times of Transition in Your Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden

As in every growing environment there are times of significant transition in your Jungle Garden. Your garden will constantly be changing and in flux. However, the end of each season means some special needs exist for your garden. Your goal is to keep as much food growing as you can throughout the year, so taking some special care and planning ahead will help you to ensure that this happens. You already know what to do in summer, so we will begin by talking about the transition between summer and fall.

The end of summer marks the end of the life cycle for many of your plants including tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, lettuce, and spring onions. However, it means the continuation of the life cycle for spinach, Swiss chard, carrots, and other root vegetables. It also means the beginning of the life cycle for other plants that can go into the garden now.

Around the beginning of August would be a good time to plan for what you are going to plant in your fall and winter garden. Some good plants for this time are cabbages and broccoli. You do not want to grow these from seeds in your garden, so you should start them in flats at this time. Transplant the seedlings to your garden around the beginning of September. This will give them time to get well established before the first frost.

You will have lots of room in your garden at this time of year as you will be cutting down plants that are no longer producing. Things like corn, tomatoes, and peppers have taken up a lot of room in your garden, but should be ready for removal. Instead of pulling plants up by their roots which will further disturb your soil, cut them off as close to the ground as you can.

Cover all of the empty places with finished compost. This will protect the soil and provide much needed nutrients to the plants that you will be growing throughout the rest of the year. Plants that you cut off can also be laid directly on the garden where they will break down further feeding the soil. Some of the plants will have self-seeded and those seeds will be ready to come up at the end of next spring.

Planting your fall/winter garden is just as easy as planting your summer garden. You can plant another round of carrots, parsnips, broccoli, and cabbage. Spinach and Swiss chard should be continuing to grow, if not, or if you want more, simply place more plants in the garden. When growing broccoli, instead of waiting for it to fully mature, you can take a few blossoms at a time. This will encourage more growth, and the broccoli will be tender and tasty.

You can also plant Brussels sprouts, onion sets, and pak choy. Now is the time to look for hardy plants that will continue to grow in colder weather. Look for vegetables that can handle frost and even some snow. These plants will give you a good start. Ensure that the rest of the garden is covered in compost or compostable material such as mulched leaves which should be abundant in the fall.

This is also a good time to add more fertilizer such as aged manure to your bed, especially if you do not feel that you got the production from your garden that you should have received. Remember that you can buy

manure at the garden center, or it can often be found for free at a local barn or stable. The nice thing about horse manure is that it is often mixed in with hay or straw which is a good cover for your garden.

Another thing to remember at this point is that you can leave root vegetables and potatoes in the ground for a while and continue to harvest them through some of the colder times. You should be able to harvest greens from your garden year round. It's also a good idea to try planting some garlic at this time. It will be ready for harvest in late spring.

The process for your fall/winter garden is the same as it has been throughout the year. As you remove plants from the garden, you will cover the space with compost. This will carry you through to spring planting when you start the process over again. In the spring, add a layer of fertilizer and begin planting things like spring onions, and peas and go from there.

There is not a lot of down time in your Jungle Garden's ecology, but you should find that your work is still at a minimum.

Chapter 6:

Final Tips for Your Crazy Jungle Vegetable Garden

What you have read so far should give you a good idea of how to establish your own Jungle Garden. By following the steps outlined above, you will have a garden that will produce year round for years to come.

One of the main things that you will need to have is knowledge about how to make compost since it is such a crucial part of your Jungle Garden. Composting is easy, and can be done in a number of different ways. The type of bin, and how much time you spend with it will determine how quickly you can create finished compost.

The first thing that you need is a place for your compost. You can place it in an open pile in your yard, build your own container, or purchase a container or tumbler from the garden center. If you choose to use the open pile method, there is little that you need to do other than dedicate a space for it. You will want to use a space about 5 x 5 and pile compostable materials there.

If you want to build your own container, you can do so easily using chicken wire and some posts. Again use the dimensions 5 x 5, place the posts in a circle around the space then put up the chicken wire. Using a container can help somewhat with keeping pests out of the pile, but other than that, there are no real benefits beyond aesthetics.

The final option is to buy a manufactured compost bin or tumbler. These range in prices with tumblers usually costing more, but producing finished compost more quickly. The idea is the same. In many cases, these containers have an opening at the bottom where you can continue to layer materials, and then remove the compost from the bottom as it is finished.

The types of material for your pile are varied but can include vegetable and fruit scraps, crushed eggshells, coffee grounds, wood ashes, manure, grass clippings, shredded paper, and mulched leaves. You can also place plants that you remove from your Jungle Garden into the compost pile.

The secret to good finished compost is turning the pile occasionally, and making sure that it remains moist. You do not want to soak the pile too much as it will slow the decomposition down. It should be about as wet as a wrung out sponge.

For optimal composting performance, you will want to have two piles going: one pile that is finishing and one pile that is in the process of being built. That way, you always have finished compost at your disposal. Depending on how quickly the pile heats up and decomposes, compost can finish in 1 to 3 months.

Another thing to remember about your Jungle Garden is that while it is nearly maintenance free, it is not totally so, especially in the beginning. While you may not have to do much work, you want to keep an eye on things to see what is working well and what might need some help. Get to know your garden so that you can easily find things when they are ready to harvest and so that you can keep an eye on pests that may require intervention.

Finally, remember to enjoy the experience. You will have created something that will amaze you, your friends, and your family. Take it all in. Your Jungle Garden will reward you even when it is not producing anything for harvest. It should be beautiful, bountiful, and crowded. You should enjoy a relatively maintenance free gardening lifestyle that will continue to proliferate and produce in the years to come. A little investment of time and money is all that is needed to make this a reality.

Health Problems. Obesity. Rising Food Prices. Declining Food Quality.

All of these problems can be solved with one simple solution... growing your own food in your own backyard. That's the story behind why Jonathan and Michael teamed up to create the Food4Wealth system.

Michael was under the impression that vegetable gardening was hard, took a lot of time and effort, and was unreliable.

However, Jonathan had a garden to prove him wrong! Jonathan taught Michael how most traditional gardens work against nature, trying to control too much of the process. His method of gardening is to create a miniature ecological garden, that he only needs to spend just a few hours each year looking after to produce all the vegetables he needs.

When he showed Michael his garden, it was the most packed garden of food Michael had ever seen. It didn't look like a vegetable garden of rows and rows of veggies. It looked like a forest!

Jonathan doesn't dig in his garden, he doesn't weed it, and he never worries about pests. He never needs to use any chemicals or pesticides.

Michael knew that Jonathan was on to something special here. A garden that would allow anyone to make a positive change in their life, and also not cost too much money. Or take too much time. In fact, it would actually save a lot of money, when you consider the cost savings to your grocery bill by growing your own food, and a lot of time, when you consider this method against traditional gardening methods.

So they teamed up to create the Food4Wealth training system that can guide anyone step-by-step with in-depth training, illustrations (pictures) and even video how-to's where Jonathan shows you on-screen exactly what to do to succeed with your very own prosperous garden.

If you liked the information in this book, but feel like you just need a little more in-depth information or training to be able to build your own prosperous backyard garden plot, then the Food4Wealth training is just what you are looking for!

Food4Wealth is a professionally produced eBook and video package that includes:

~ Project plans

~ Checklists

~ Maintenance guides

...and everything else you need to take you through the whole process of growing your own vegetables in a very small amount of space for just a few hours effort.

Included is

- ~ An 80 page professionally produced eBook explaining all the concepts in easy to understand language
- ~ 60 minutes of Video with Jonathan explaining in further detail all the tips, tricks and techniques you need to know to grow organic food successfully
- ~ Project Plans, telling you step by step exactly what you need to do to get set-up
- ~ A checklist to guide you in looking after your garden
- ~ A maintenance plan to ensure you garden is successful, and a
- ~ Materials list

Jonathan provides email support with all replies sent within 24 hours. You get access to a Horticulturalist and Environmental scientist to help you with any concerns or issues you have. Yes you get access to a professional gardener.

Food4Wealth will show you how to setup your own organic food garden completely. It is extremely easy to read and easy to understand. It is our choice recommendation to anyone who wants to setup an organic food garden at home.

[Click here to get more information about Jonathan's in-depth training now!](#)

or go to <http://tinyurl.com/fd4wlth>

Recommended Resource: World's Best Hose Nozzle

Five Familiar Nozzle Troubles Which Do You Want to Overcome?

1. Other Nozzles Leak Everywhere

Some spray more water on you than elsewhere, & don't fully shut off.

2. Other Nozzles Break after Only One or Two Seasons of Use

Some only last a few uses before they start to leak & break. Buying a "cheap" nozzle every year adds up!

3. Other Nozzles have Inconsistent Flow

You may be better off holding your thumb over the hose than messing with other nozzles.

4. Other Nozzles have Multiple Fragile Parts

More things that easily break.

5. Other Nozzles Are Foreign & Cheaply Made

You get what you pay for!

Throw away your other nozzles.

[Get The World's Best Heavy-Duty Adjustable Spray 4" Solid Brass Hose Nozzle...](#) at first use you'll know the heavy-duty, quality SOLID brass feel of this nozzle in your hand.

It's the kind you remember using back in the 60's when things like this were made in the U.S.A. Or like the kind your grandfather used. The kind a 2-year-old can play with on your concrete driveway like drumsticks & still work great.

It has only two major pieces... the outer adjustable part, & the inner where the water flows through (this is not 2 parts "press" fit together; it's all one). It completely shuts off, fits great, & turns stunningly smooth!

It can be adjusted anywhere from a fine mist to a powerful jet spray. And once adjusted to that position, it will stay there! Want enough pressure to wash your car? Driveway? Sidewalk? It has no water-saver device, so you get the full power & thrust of your faucet's water pressure.

It literally can save you time, money, & effort. Guaranteed to satisfy & survive or we will replace it for you... for life!

[Get it now on Amazon.com!](#)

<http://tinyurl.com/wbbhosenozzle>

About the Author

Cathy England has a history of writing on gardening topics, specifically focusing on organic gardening methods. As an avid organic gardener, Cathy is very familiar with companion planting for pest control, and complementary growing conditions. She also enjoys using lasagna gardening methods and making smaller beds with plants grouped closely together. Because of the extra nutrients in the soil, and the lack of need for walking space, she is able to maximize her small backyard to produce quite a lot of food.