



THORNTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION GARDENING INFO

Hello Neighbor!

In an effort to improve the beauty and quality of life in our neighborhood, the **Thornton Park Neighborhood Association's Gardening & Beautification Committee** has compiled this list of useful information about vegetable gardening, Florida native plants, Fleet Farming, composting, recycling, and improving your curb appeal. We hope you find this useful!

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VEGETABLE GARDENING

Growing vegetables in Florida can be done year-round! Here is a guide of what to plant, when:

Growing Vegetables in Florida



Knowing what and when to sow vegetable seeds in Florida will enhance your garden. To start, the location and plan of your garden is extremely important. A well drained leveled area, should be selected. The garden area should be accessible to irrigate if necessary and away from hedges, large trees or the shade of a building. When choosing your vegetables, consider the likes of the family and size of the plot.

The following is a list of when to plant seeds. Please make sure to follow directions on the seed packets as to planting depth, distances and time of maturity to ensure the best quality. *Tomato means Heat Resistant Tomatoes

| JANUARY | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Carrot | Cauliflower | Celery | Collard |
| Eggplant | Endive | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek | Lettuce | Mustard | Onion Seed |
| Onion Sets | Parsley | Peas, English | Pepper | Potato | Radish | Rutabaga | Spinach |
| Swiss Chard | Tomato | Turnip | | | | | |
| FEBRUARY | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Cantaloupe | Carrot | Cauliflower |
| Collard | Corn | Cucumber | Eggplant | Endive | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek |
| Lettuce | Mustard | Onion Sets | Parsley | Peas, English | Pepper | Potato | Radish |
| Rutabaga | Spinach | Squash | Swiss Chard | Tomato | Turnip | Watermelon | |
| MARCH | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Beet | Cabbage | Cantaloupe | Carrot | Collard | Corn | Cucumber |
| Kale | Kohl Rabi | Lettuce | Mustard | Okra | Peanut | Pumpkin | Radish |
| Southern Pea | Spinach | Squash | Swiss Chard | Tomato | Turnip | Watermelon | |
| APRIL | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Cantaloupe | Collard | Mustard | Okra | Peanut | Pumpkin | Radish |
| Southern Pea | Spinach, N.Z. | Sweet Potato | Tomato, Cherry | Tomato* | Turnip | Watermelon | |
| MAY | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Collard | Mustard | Okra | Peanut | Pumpkin | Southern Pea | Spinach, N.Z. |
| Sweet Potato | Tomato, Cherry | Tomato* | Turnip | Watermelon | | | |
| JUNE | | | | | | | |
| Collard | Eggplant | Mustard | Okra | Pepper | Southern Pea | Spinach, N.Z. | Turnip |
| JULY | | | | | | | |
| Celery | Collard | Eggplant | Mustard | Okra | Pepper | Rutabaga | Southern Pea |
| Spinach, N.Z. | Turnip | | | | | | |
| AUGUST | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Cabbage | Celery | Collard | Corn | Cucumber | Eggplant | Endive |
| Garlic | Lettuce | Mustard | Okra | Pepper | Radish | Rutabaga | Southern Pea |
| Spinach, N.Z. | Squash | Tomato | Turnip | | | | |
| SEPTEMBER | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Carrot | Cauliflower | Celery |
| Collard | Cucumber | Endive | Garlic | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek | Lettuce |
| Mustard | Okra | Onion Seed | Onion Sets | Parsley | Peas, English | Radish | Rutabaga |
| Southern Pea | Spinach, N.Z. | Squash | Swiss Chard | Tomato | Turnip | | |
| OCTOBER | | | | | | | |
| Beans | Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Carrot | Cauliflower | Celery |
| Collard | Endive | Garlic | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek | Lettuce | Mustard |
| Onion Seed | Onion Sets | Parsley | Peas, English | Potato | Radish | Rutabaga | Spinach |
| Swiss Chard | Turnip | | | | | | |
| NOVEMBER | | | | | | | |
| Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Carrot | Cauliflower | Celery | Collard |
| Endive | Garlic | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek | Lettuce | Mustard | Onion Seed |
| Onion Sets | Parsley | Peas, English | Potato | Radish | Rutabaga | Spinach | Swiss Chard |
| Turnip | | | | | | | |
| DECEMBER | | | | | | | |
| Beet | Broccoli | Brussels Sprouts | Cabbage | Carrot | Cauliflower | Celery | Collard |
| Eggplant | Endive | Kale | Kohl Rabi | Leek | Lettuce | Mustard | Onion Seed |
| Onion Sets | Parsley | Parsnip | Peas, English | Pepper | Potato | Radish | Rutabaga |
| Spinach | Swiss Chard | Tomato | Turnip | | | | |

Plant It on Paper

A well designed garden can be bountiful and trouble-free. Spend ample time putting the garden on paper and stick to the sketch as you begin to plant.

Promote Good Soil Nutrition

Keep the roots and soil happy. The vegetables will reward you with abundant and savory harvests throughout the growing season.

Deal With Pest Problems Early

Insects can be vectors for many diseases and controlling pests early will save time, money and plants as the season progresses.

Avoid Disease Troubles

Plant only healthy plants, maintain adequate soil moisture, practice crop rotation and never enter the garden while it is wet.

Evict Weeds

Weeds, both inside and outside the garden can provide homes for disease laden pests. Keep the garden weed free to reduce the number of sick plants.

A Tidy Garden is a Productive Garden

Remove diseased plants and weeds as soon as you see them. Keep the area clean to prevent pests from entering your garden.

Write Plentiful Notes

Your journal can be your best gardening friend. Make note of successes and bloopers and refer to it when planting successive crops and planning next season's garden.

We are in USDA Zone 9b. Here is more information of what to plant, when:

<https://www.ufseeds.com/learning/planting-schedules/florida-vegetable-planting-calendar/>

The **Orange County Extension Office** can also help! <http://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/orange/>

NATIVE PLANTS

Why is it beneficial to plant native plants?

Low maintenance:

Once established, native plants generally require little maintenance.

Beauty:

Many native plants offer beautiful showy flowers, produce abundant colorful fruits and seeds, and brilliant seasonal changes in colors from the pale, thin greens of early spring, to the vibrant yellows and reds of autumn.

Healthy Places for People:

Lawns and the ubiquitous bark-mulched landscapes are notorious for requiring profuse amounts of artificial fertilizers and synthetic chemical pesticides and herbicides. The traditional suburban lawn, on average, has 10x more chemical pesticides per acre than farmland. By choosing native plants for your landscaping, you are not only helping wildlife, but you are creating a healthier place for yourself, your family, and your community.

Helping the Climate:

Landscaping with native plants can combat climate change. In addition to the reduced noise and carbon pollution from lawn mower exhaust, many native plants, especially long-living trees like oaks and maples, are effective at storing the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide.

Conserving Water:

Because native plants are adapted to local environmental conditions, they require far less water, saving time, money, and perhaps the most valuable natural resource, water.

Wildlife:

In addition to providing vital habitat for birds, many other species of wildlife benefits as well. The colorful array of butterflies and moths, including the iconic monarch, the swallowtails, tortoiseshells, and beautiful blues, are all dependent on very specific native plant species. Native plants provide nectar for pollinators including hummingbirds, native bees, butterflies, moths, and bats. They provide protective shelter for many mammals. The native nuts, seeds, and fruits produced by these plants offer essential foods for all forms of wildlife.

(Source: <https://www.audubon.org/content/why-native-plants-matter>)

The Florida Native Plant Society has a lot of helpful information: <https://fnps.org/>

THORNTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION GARDENING INFO

Sample Native Plants for Typical Central Florida Residential Landscape Conditions

Florida Native Plant Society, Tarflower Chapter www.fnps.org

DRY SANDY SOIL WITH SUN

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Mature size (ft) | Deciduous/ Evergreen Annual/ Perennial | Flower (season; color) | Wildlife | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Trees | | | | | | |
| <i>Crataegus flava</i> | summer haw | 3 - 20 | D | spr; white | butterfly | summer; yellow |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | longleaf pine | 60 - 120 | E | | numerous | |
| <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> | chickasaw plum | 8 - 20 | D | spr; lt pink | | sum; small plums |
| <i>Quercus geminata</i> | sand live oak | 20 - 30 | E | | numerous | |
| <i>Quercus laevis</i> | turkey oak | 40 - 60 | D | | numerous | colorful fall leaves |
| <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> | myrtle oak | 6 - 30 | E | | numerous | |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | live oak | 40 - 60 | E | | numerous | |
| Shrubs | | | | | | |
| <i>Callicarpa americana</i> | beautyberry | 4 - 8 | D | spr; lavender | birds | fall; purple berries |
| <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> | coral bean | 3 - 20 | D | spr; red | hummingbird | poison seeds |
| <i>Hypericum reductum</i> | dwf St. Johns wort | 1 - 2 | E | spr.sum; yellow | | |
| <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> | simpson's stopper | 15 - 25 | E | spr; white | butterfly; bird | fall; orange |
| <i>Serenoa repens</i> | saw palmetto | 3 - 20 | E | spr.sum; wht | butterflies | fruit eaten |
| <i>Sideroxylon tenax</i> | | 5-10 | | | | |
| <i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i> | dwarf blueberry | 1 - 3 | E | spr; white | butterflies | sum; shiny blk fruit |
| <i>Zamia pumila</i> | coontie | 2 - 3 | E | | | fall;toxic seeds |
| Grasses, vines, wildflowers | | | | | | |
| <i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i> | Florida paintbrush | 2 - 3 | P | fall; purple | butterflies | tall single flwr spikes |
| <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> | partridge pea | 2 - 3 | A | sum; yellow | butterflies | bushy; re-seeds |
| <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i> | golden aster | 1.5 - 2 | P | fall; yellow | butterflies | low until bloom time |
| <i>Eragrostis elliottii</i> | Elliott's lovegrass | 1 - 3 | P | summer | | gray/green leaves |
| <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> | blanket flower | 1 - 2 | A | spr-fall; yellow | butterflies | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Helianthus debilis</i> | dune sunflower | 2 | P | spr-fall; yellow | butterflies | re-seeds |
| <i>Liatris spp.</i> | blazing star | 2 - 7 | P | fall; purple | butterflies | re-seeds in sand |
| <i>Licania michauxii</i> | gopher apple | 1 - 1.5 | E | spr; white | wht fruit | low, groundcover |
| <i>Mimosa strigilosa</i> | sunshine mimosa | .5 - 1 | P | spr,sum; pink | butterflies | groundcover |
| <i>Monarda punctata</i> | spotted bee balm | 1.5 - 3 | P | sum;lavender | butterflies | |
| <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> | passionflower vine | 3 - 12 | P | sum; lavender | butterflies | maypop fruits edible |
| <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | coral honeysuckle | to 15 | P | spr,sum; red | hummingbird | |
| <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | black-eyed susan | 1 - 3 | P | sum; yellow | butterflies | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Solidago odora chapmanii</i> | Chapman goldenrod | 2 - 3 | P | fall; yellow | butterflies | |
| <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicense</i> | blue porter | 2 - 3 | P | sum; blue | butterflies | |
| <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> | spiderwort | 1 - 1.5 | P | spr,sum; blue | | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Trichostema dichotomum</i> | blue curls | 2 - 3 | P | sum; blue | butterflies | re-seeds easily |

THORNTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION GARDENING INFO

Sample Native Plants for Typical Residential Landscape Conditions

Florida Native Plant Society, Tarflower Chapter www.fnps.org

DRY SANDY SOIL WITH SHADE

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Mature size (ft) | Deciduous/ Evergreen/ Annual/ Perennial | Flower (season; color) | Wildlife | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Trees | | | | | | |
| <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | fringe tree | 15 - 30 | D | spr; white | | |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | southern red cedar | 20 - 60 | E | | birds | sum, fall; fruit |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | live oak | 40 - 60 | E | spring | numerous | |
| <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> | myrtle oak | 6 - 30 | E | spring | numerous | |
| <i>Sabal palmetto</i> | cabbage palm | 50 - 90 | E | summer | pollinators | |
| Shrubs | | | | | | |
| <i>Callicarpa americana</i> | beautyberry | 4 - 8 | D | spr; lt lavender | butterfly, bird | fall; purple berries |
| <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> | coral bean | 3 - 20 | D | spr; red | hummingbird | seeds poisonous |
| <i>Forestiera segregata</i> | florida privet | 9 - 10 | E | spr; yellow | butterflies | fragrant flowers |
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | yaupon holly | 12 - 18 | E | spr; tiny white | butterfly, bird | fall; red berries |
| <i>Lyonia lucida</i> | fetter bush | 3 - 10 | E | spr; pink | | |
| <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> | simpson's stopper | 5 - 10 | E | sum; wht fragrant | butterfly, bird | fall; orange fruit |
| <i>Sabal etonia</i> | scrub palmetto | 4 - 9 | E | sum; white | butterfly, bird | not trunk forming |
| <i>Serenoa repens</i> | saw palmetto | 3 - 20 | E | sum; white | pollinators | |
| <i>Zamia pumila</i> | coontie | 2 - 3 | E | | | red seed cones |
| Grasses, Vines, Wildflowers | | | | | | |
| <i>Berlandiera subacaulis</i> | greeneyes | .5 - 1 | P | sum; yellow | butterflies | |
| <i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> | twinflower | .5 - 1 | P | sum; lavender | | groundcover |
| <i>Gelsemium carolinianum</i> | Carolina jessamine | to 20 | P | spr; yellow | | fragrant; poisonous |
| <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> | fog fruit | .5 | P | spr,sum; white | butterflies | groundcover |
| <i>Ruellia caroliniana</i> | wild petunia | .5 - 1 | P | spr,sum; lavender | | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Solidago odora chapmanii</i> | Chapman's goldenrod | 2 - 3 | P | fall; yellow | butterflies | |
| <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> | spiderwort | .5 - 1 | P | sum,fall; blu/wht | | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Trichostema dichotomum</i> | bluecurls | 1 - 3 | P | summer; blue | butterflies | re-seeds easily |
| <i>Vernonia angustifolia</i> | ironweed | 1 - 2 | P | fall; dk purple | butterflies | re-seeds |

Note: This is a basic assortment of widely available, adaptable species that are appropriate for these general conditions. There is some degree of experimentation necessary in establishing any landscape, including one that reduces your use of water, fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide. Many other great native landscape plants are available from nurseries that specialize in native plants and from numerous retail nurseries that sell both native and non-native plants. For more information on native plant sources check: www.afnn.org

THORNTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION GARDENING INFO

Wet/Sun with rich organic matter for soil

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Mature size (ft) | Deciduous/ Evergreen Annual/ Perennial | Flower (season; color) | Wildlife | Notes |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Trees | | | | | | |
| Ilex cassine | dahoon holly | 20 - 30 | E | | | |
| Liriodendron tulipifera | tulip poplar | 60 - 100 | D | | | |
| Sabal palmetto | cabbage palm | 50 - 90 | E | | | |
| Taxodium spp. | cypress | 50 - 80 | D | | | |
| Shrubs | | | | | | |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis | buttonbush | 6 - 20 | D | sum; white fragrant | butterfly | round flower head |
| Ilex glabra | gallberry | 3 - 7 | E | sum; tiny white | | |
| Ilex vomitoria | yaupon holly | 12 - 18 | E | sum; tiny white | | |
| Leucothoe axillaris | doghobble | 3 - 5 | E | spr; white | | |
| Lyonia lucida | fetter bush | 3 - 10 | E | spr; pink | | |
| Myrcianthes fragrans | Simpson's stopper | 20 - 30 | E | spr; white | | |
| Vaccinium corymbosum | highbush blueberry | 10 - 12 | D | spr; lt pink | | |
| Viburnum obovatum | Walter's viburnum | 8 - 25 | E | spr; white | | |
| Grasses, vines, wildflowers | | | | | | |
| Canna flaccida | yellow canna | 2 - 6 | P | spr,sum; yellow | | spreads by rhizomes |
| Carphephorus corymbosus | Florida paintbrush | 1.5 - 2 | P | fall; purple | butterflies | |
| Coreopsis leavenworthii | tickseed | 1 - 2 | A | sum,fall; yellow | butterflies | re-seeds |
| Eragrostis spectabilis | purple lovegrass | 1 - 3 | P | fall; purple | | showy seed heads |
| Helianthus angustifolius | narrowleaf sunflower | 2 - 6 | P | fall; yellow many | butterflies | spreads by rhizomes |
| Hibiscus coccineus | scarlet hibiscus | 4 - 6 | P | summer; red | butterflies | trim in wnt |
| Iris hexagona | blueflag iris | 3 - 5 | P | spr; blue | | spreads by rhizomes |
| Muhlenbergia capillaris | muhley grass | 1 - 5 | P | fall; violet | | delicate, showy seeds |
| Phyla nodiflora | frogfruit | .5 | P | spr-fall; wht sml | butterflies | low groundcover |
| Rudbeckia hirta | black-eyed susan | 1 - 3 | P | sum,fall; yellow | butterflies | re-seeds |
| Ruellia caroliniana | wild petunia | 1 - 2 | P | sum,fall; lavender | butterflies | re-seeds easily |
| Salvia lyrata | lyreleaf sage | .5 - 1 | P | spr; blue | butterflies | attractive leaf rosettes |
| Sisyrinchium angustifolium | blue eyed grass | .5 - 1 | P | sum; blue, wht | butterflies | borders, containers |
| Solidago sempervirens | seaside goldenrod | 4 - 6 | P | fall; yellow | butterflies | |
| Spartina bakeri | sand cordgrass | 3 - 5 | P | | | buffer, background |
| Aster caroliniana | climbing aster | 10 - 12 | P | winter; lavender | butterflies | tall, sprawling |
| Aster elliptii | Elliott's aster | 4 - 5 | P | fall; purple | butterflies | |
| Tradescantia chiensis | spiderwort | 1 - 2 | P | spr,sum; blu,wht | | re-seeds easily |
| Tripsacum dactyloides | Fakahatchee grass | 5 - 6 | P | | | large clump grass |
| Vernonia gigantea | giant ironweed | 5 - 7 | P | fall; purple | butterflies | re-seeds |
| Zephyranthes atamasca | rain lily | 1 - 1.5 | P | sum; pink | | re-seeds easily |

Wet/Shade with rich organic matter for soil

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Mature size (ft) | Deciduous/ Evergreen Annual/ Perennial | Flower (season; color) | Wildlife | Notes |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Trees | | | | | | |
| Sabal palmetto | cabbage palm | 50 - 90 | E | summer; white | numerous | do not prune heavily |
| Aesculus pavia | red buckeye | 25 - 30 | D | spr; red | hummingbird | poisonous |
| Ilex cassine | dahoon holly | | E | summer; white | birds | male/female plants |
| Shrubs | | | | | | |
| Agarista populifolia | pipestem | 6 - 14 | E | spr; wht fragrant | | salmon color new lvs |
| Ardisia escallonioides | marberry | 6 - 20 | E | summer; white | | shiny black fruits |
| Asimina parviflora | small-fruited pawpaw | 5 - 20 | E | spr,sum; wht | birds | edible fruit |
| Calycanthus floridus | sweetshrub | 6 - 10 | D | spr; dk red | butterflies, birds | flwr spicy scent |
| Hamelia patens | firebush | 3 - 10 | E | summer; red | hummingbirds | regrows after frost |
| Ilex glabra | gallberry | 3 - 7 | E | sum; tiny white | birds | sml black fruits fall |
| Illicium parviflorum | yellow anise | 6 - 20 | E | sum; sm yellow | | licorice scent leaves |
| Leucothoe axillaris | doghobble | 3 - 5 | E | spr; white | | vanilla scent flowers |
| Lindera benzoin | spicebush | 6 - 12 | D | spr; sml yellow | butterflies; birds | fall; red berries |
| Lyonia lucida | fetter bush | 3 - 10 | E | spr; pink | | |
| Persea borbonia | red bay | 6 - 60 | E | spr; tiny white | butterflies | fragrant leaves |
| Psychotria nervosa | wild coffee | 5 - 15 | E | spr; white | butterflies; birds | fall;red berries |
| Rhapidophyllum hystrix | needle palm | 3 - 8 | E | sum; white | butterflies; birds | long thorns at base |
| Rhododendron canescens | Florida pinxter azalea | 10 - 15 | D | spr; pink | butterflies | fragrant flowers |
| Sabal minor | dwarf palmetto | 4 - 9 | E | sum; white | butterflies; birds | not trunk forming |
| Vaccinium corymbosum | highbush blueberry | 2 - 12 | D | spr; lt pink | numerous | sum; tasty blue fruit |
| Viburnum nudum | possum haw | | D | spr; white | birds | sum; shiny blk fruit |
| Viburnum obovatum | Walter's viburnum | | E | spr; white | birds | sum; blu/blk fruits |
| Grasses, vines, wildflowers | | | | | | |
| Ruellia caroliniana | wild petunia | 1 - 2.5 | P | spr,sum;lavender | | re-seeds easily |
| Salvia lyrata | lyreleaf sage | 1 - 1.5 | A | spr; blue | | attractive leaf rosettes |
| Tradescantia chiensis | spiderwort | 1.5 - 2 | P | spr,sum; blu,wht | | re-seeds easily |
| Tripsacum dactyloides | Fakahatchee grass | 4 - 8 | E | fall; tall seed stalks | | attractive large clumps |
| Tripsacum floridanum | dwarf Fakahatchee | 1.5 - 2 | E | fall; | | sm clump grass |
| Viola sororia | blue violet | .5 | P | spr; blu violet | edible flower, lvs | re-seeds easily |

FLEET FARMING

Fleet farming is a concept that began here in Orlando, and helps you convert your grass lawn into a food-producing garden!

Edible Landscapes makes it easy for you to grow food for your family and friends. Fleet Farming builds and maintains raised garden bed installations, and fruit trees to **grow more food and less lawns** in Orlando, Florida.

Their team installs raised beds fitted with drip irrigation on a timer, soil, seeds, plants, and a gardening guide. They seek to make it easy for Floridians to farm with an aesthetically, clean design raised bed. Schedule a consultation for \$50 deposit today. With the completion of an install, this fee will be deducted from the grand total.



Current Impact



More info can be found here: <https://fleetfarming.org/>

RECYCLING

The City of Orlando has a great website where you can request a recycle bin, and learn about what can and cannot be recycled: <http://www.cityoforlando.net/solidwaste/residential-recycling/>. In Thornton Park, our Recycling pick-up day is **Thursday** (our regular garbage day is Monday). We get the teal dumpsters:



Here is useful graphic of what can and cannot be recycled:

MIX ALL RECYCLABLES HERE!

COMBINE TODO RECICLABLE AQUI

| RECYCLABLE | NOT RECYCLABLE |
|--|---|
| <div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">CANS <small>Latas</small></h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminum cans <i>Latas de aluminio</i> Tin, steel, bi-metal cans <i>Latas de aluminio, metal, y derivados de metal</i> Lids from jars <i>Tapas de envases</i> Milk cartons <i>Cartones de leche</i> Juice boxes <i>Cajas de jugos</i> </div> <div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">PAPER <small>Papel</small></h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper <i>Periódicos</i> Cardboard (flatten all boxes) <i>Cajas de cartón (aplaste todas las cajas)</i> Clean pizza box <i>Cajas de pizza</i> Cartonboard/Cardboard <i>Cartón</i> Junk Mail <i>Correspondencia variada</i> Paperboard (cereal boxes & other cartons) <i>Cartón (de las cajas de cereal)</i> Magazines <i>Revistas</i> </div> <div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">GLASS <small>Vidrio</small></h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food containers <i>Envases de comida</i> Beverage containers <i>Envases de bebidas</i> Any color or clear glass <i>Vidrio o cristal de cualquier color</i> </div> | <div style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">NOT RECYCLABLE</h3> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">Do not include: <i>No incluya</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No plastic bags <i>Bolsas de plástico</i> No styrofoam <i>Ningún tipo de empaque de espuma</i> No window glass or mirrors <i>Vidrio de ventanas o espejos</i> No ceramics <i>Cerámica</i> No light bulbs <i>Bombillas de luz</i> No food contaminated paper <i>Papel contaminado de comida</i> No hardcover books <i>Libros de cobertura dura</i> No photos <i>Fotografías</i> <p style="margin: 5px 0;">No hazardous materials including automotive fluids, garden chemicals, paint products, cleaners and fluorescent lamps. <i>Ningún material peligroso/contaminante incluyendo de automoviles, químicos de jardinería, productos de pintura, líquidos de limpieza y lámparas de focos fluorescentes.</i></p> </div> <div style="background-color: orange; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">IMPORTANT <small>Importante</small></h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty containers only <i>Solamente envases vacíos</i> Flatten or cut cardboard boxes <i>Aplaste, corte, o doble las cajas de cartón</i> All recyclables must be placed in the cart <i>todos los reciclables deben ser depositados en el contenedor</i> Set out your cart at least 2 feet away from other carts or objects <i>Coloque su contenedor a 2 pies de distancia de otros contenedores u otros objetos</i> </div> |

THANK YOU FOR RECYCLING!

¡Gracias por reciclar!

cityoforlando.net/solidwaste

407.246.2314

PLASTIC BAG RECYCLING

Plastic bags cannot be put into the City's recycle bins, but they can be recycled at most grocery stores, such as Publix and Target. This includes many kinds of plastic wrapping and packaging. Learn more here: <http://www.how2recycle.info/sdo>:

What can be recycled through Store Drop-Off?

Certain flexible plastic packages can be recycled through Store Drop-Off locations. Look for the How2Recycle Store Drop-Off label on flexible plastics made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE), including grocery and produce bags, bread bags, some plastic wraps, some plastic mailers, some cereal bags, and more. Download a helpful poster about what's accepted Store Drop-off [here](#).



Most Plastic Bags

Most plastic bags, like grocery bags, produce bags, newspaper bags, zipper sandwich bags, and some cereal bags can be recycled through Store Drop-Off.

Most Plastic Wraps

Most stretchy plastic wraps, like the wrap around multi-packs of drink bottles, paper towels, or diapers can be recycled through Store Drop-Off.





Certain Pouches And Air Pillows

If you're not certain that a package falls into one of these categories and it doesn't have a How2Recycle label, don't recycle it. Avoiding contamination is key to proper recycling.

What isn't recyclable through Store Drop-Off?

Only some packages can be recycled through Store Drop-Off. When you take your bags and wraps to the store, you should **not** include any:

- Biodegradable or compostable bags
- Pre-washed salad mix bags
- Candy wrappers
- Most pet food bags



STYROFOAM

Polystyrene (Styrofoam) is difficult to recycle because it breaks apart and blows away so easily. It cannot be put into the City's recycle bins, but it can be recycled at Publix. Bring Styrofoam egg cartons, clean take-out trays and clean cups to Publix! Learn more at: blog.publix.com/publix/how-to-recycle-at-publix/



COMPOSTING

The City of Orlando also gives out free composters. You can request one here: <http://www.cityoforlando.net/solidwaste/composter/>



WHAT IS COMPOSTING?

Composting is the process of turning kitchen and yard waste into usable, nutrient rich soil through natural decomposition. Inside the composter, organic waste is broken down through a controlled process by micro organisms. By utilizing the correct material, these micro organisms will create a soil product that is incredibly nutrient dense and great for your garden plants.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

- Diverts food and yard waste from the landfill, leading to reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Creates an enriched soil which can be used in your garden
- Suppresses plant diseases and pests
- Saves you money by reducing the need for chemical fertilizer

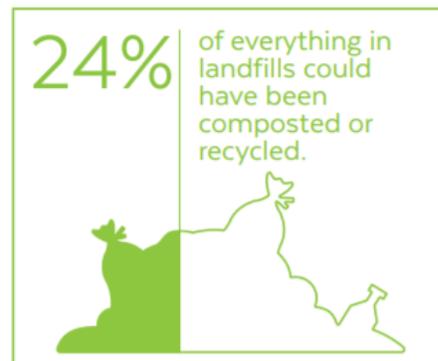
COMPOST USE

- Amend your garden soil by working compost into it
- Sprinkle compost on your lawn to foster healthy and robust soil
- Improve the soil around trees and shrubs by spreading compost near the root zone (leave 4" clear around the trunk)

COMPOST LOCATION

- Place the composter on exposed soil in a dry, shady or moderately sunny spot that is near a source of clean water.
- Use the four provided plastic screws to secure the composter to the ground.
- Make sure it's convenient to get to the composter, as you'll be taking your food waste out often.

cityoforlando.net/composter



WHAT CAN I COMPOST?

Composting requires a mix of nitrogen and carbon to create the proper setting for decomposition. Green waste such as food scraps, bring nitrogen whereas brown waste, leaves and paper products, add carbon to the mix.

GREEN

- Fruit
- Vegetables
- Crushed egg shells
- Coffee grounds
- Filters
- Grass clippings
- House plants

BROWN

- Shredded cardboard
- Shredded black and white newspaper
- Hay
- Straw
- Wood chips
- Shredded cotton & wool rags
- Nuts
- Shells
- Bread
- Grains
- Yard trimmings
- Leaves
- Dryer & vacuum cleaner lint
- Hair
- Fur

"NO" LIST

- Meat
- Bones,
- Fats
- Grease
- Lard
- Oils
- Dairy (butter, milk, eggs)
- Diseased plants
- Charcoal ashes
- Toxic materials
- Nonbiodegradable materials
- Cat or dog waste
- Litter

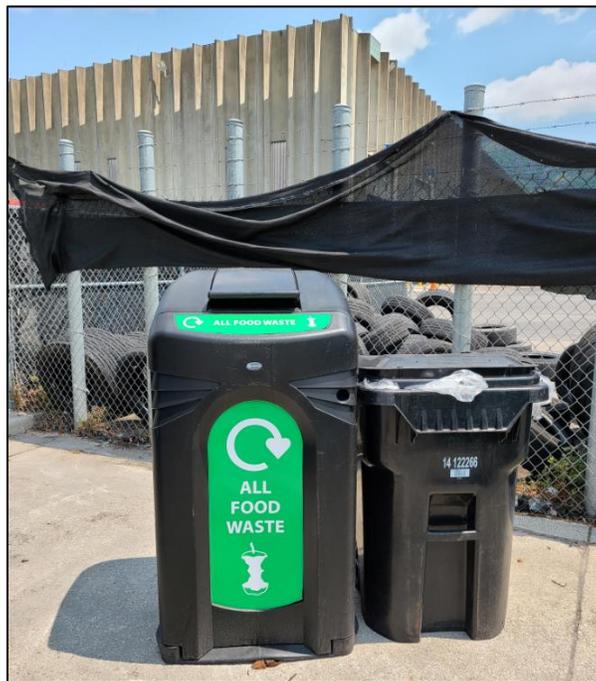
THORNTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION GARDENING INFO

Food waste that cannot be put into your home composter include items such as meats, bones, dairy products, and baked goods.

All food waste collected is sent to an anaerobic digester where it is converted into electricity. The City encourages residents to take advantage of the food waste drop-off locations, because it diverts food waste from local landfills, reducing potent greenhouse gas emissions.

If you live in an apartment and can't compost, this is a great option for you as well.

Food waste can be dropped off for free each Sunday at the Orlando Farmers Market, or you can take it to the Orlando Solid Waste Management office at 1028 Woods Avenue. This unstaffed receptacle is open 24/7.



Pro tip: store the food scraps in sealed containers in your freezer to avoid smells and make them easier to dump in the drop-off bins.

Collect food scraps in a sealed container.



Drop off your food scraps at your local farmers market



Rinse the container and repeat!



RECYCLING GREASE

Did you know you can recycle grease with the City of Orlando?

Pouring oil and grease down your drain can easily damage the interior of your appliances. It also clogs drains and harms our waste water treatment system. The City of Orlando provides a free used cooking oil recycling service:

- Simply pour your used oil into a shatter-proof container.
- Once full, bring it in to one of our many drop off locations.
- Visit cityoforlando.net/grease to find drop off locations near you.

Types of oil accepted:

- Leftover grease from cooking animal fat (e.g. bacon)
- All vegetable oil
- Corn oil
- Olive oil
- Peanut oil
- Sesame oil
- Soy bean oil
- Sunflower oil
- Canola Oil
- Lard
- NO MOTOR OIL

There's even a mascot—Grease Fighter!



YARD WASTE

Yard waste pick-up day is also Thursday in Thornton Park. Yard waste pick-up is for weeds, thorns, large branches, large palm fronds, and other yard waste that can't be easily composted. Instead of plastic garbage bags, we recommend using paper yard waste bags (or similar), for not much more in price. They can be purchased from Ace, Target, Publix, or Home Depot:



Yard waste can pollute our lakes!

When leaves, grass clippings, and other yard debris are blown onto streets, sidewalks and into storm drains, it eventually will make its way to our lakes. These materials add excess nutrients to the lake and cause water quality issues. Take care of your lakes by taking care of your yard debris.



Bag It, Don't Blow It!

- **NEVER** blow leaves or grass clippings from your yard into streets, sidewalks or storm drains.

- Street sweeping services are designed to handle natural leaf fall on public streets only. When leaves from the yard are blown into the streets, it disrupts this process.
- Streets, sidewalks and driveways must be kept clear of all yard waste to prevent this debris from entering a curb inlet or storm drain. Assume that if your yard waste is on a paved surface, it has access to a storm drain!
- When yard waste makes it through a storm drain and into a lake, it:
 - adds excess nutrients to the water, causing potentially-toxic algae blooms
 - reduces and degrades fish and wildlife habitats
 - decreases water recreation opportunities by degrading water quality

THORNTON PARK CLEAN-UP HELP

If you or someone you know needs assistance with clearing up a property, the Thornton Park Neighborhood Association may be able to help.

Our volunteers can perform mowing, trimming and related tasks. For more information, contact:

Guy Houk

407-595-3914

guyhouk@bellsouth.net



We're slowly disappearing, honey.
Don't you think we should do something?

WATER CONSERVATION

Although we live in rainy Florida, fresh water is still a precious resource.

Ways to save water:

- Keep a pitcher by the sink to fill while you wait for the water to get hot; then use it to water plants!
- For cold water, fill a pitcher and keep it in the refrigerator, rather than running the faucet waiting for the water to get cold
- Install inexpensive low-flow shower heads and faucets.
- Limit showers to no more than 10 minutes
- Turn off the water while shaving, brushing your teeth, or any other time you're not using it.
- Fix leaky faucets
- After going #1 at night, wait to flush the toilet until going again in the morning (for water-saving pros!) 😊

Rain barrels are a great way to save water and water costs! Many plants do better with rain water, rather than tap water, plus pots don't build-up hard water deposits with rain water.



OUC Watering Restrictions

Watering is allowed twice a week during Daylight Saving Time (summer wet season) and once a week during Eastern Standard Time (winter dry season). See the chart below for the appropriate watering days based on your address.

With irrigation accounting for more than half of Central Florida’s total water consumption, helping customers reprogram their timers is an effective way to greatly reduce their water consumption and monthly water costs.

| Time of Year | Odd Numbered or No Addresses | Even Numbered Addresses | Nonresidential Properties |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Daylight Saving Time (DST) | Wednesday and Saturday | Thursday and Sunday | Tuesday and Friday |
| Eastern Standard Time (EST) | Saturday | Sunday | Tuesday |

- **Daylight Saving Time:** Second Sunday in March until the first Sunday in November
- **Eastern Standard Time:** First Sunday in November until the second Sunday in March
- Water only when needed and not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Water for no more than one hour per zone.
- Restrictions apply to private wells and pumps, ground or surface water and water from public and private utilities.
- If you have planted a section of new grass, that area may be watered every day for the first 30 days and every other day for the next 30 days as needed, after which you should return to the regular watering schedule. Remember, only the new plants and grass may be watered every day.
- If you need to run a test of your irrigation system, you may run the system anytime for 20 minutes per zone.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Lots of more helpful information can be found at the City of Orlando’s Greenworks Department:
<http://www.cityoforlando.net/greenworks/>

More great info, and blog stories:
<http://how2recycle.info/>