



USER INTERFACE AND DESIGN DOCUMENT

USER INTERFACE

INTRODUCTION

This website is called Harvest for Free.

Harvest for Free is a website aiming to empower the middle-class to grow healthy vegetables in their own places. The goal is not just to reduce hunger in South Africa but in Africa and eventually expand through out other continents and also add fruits.

This website is free for all but does require individuals to sign in or log in. It is to help reduce hunger for those who cannot provide for their families due to unemployment in South Africa.

Target Audience

The website will provide users with the knowledge needed to start a planting. The users expected to use the website range between the ages of 18- 55. They are people who have green fingers, who enjoy gardening, who would like to try new things and who want to help the less fortunate.

In the near future Harvest for free would like the website to be countrywide, where more individuals or even young individuals can garden for themselves and be able to turn the fruits of their labor into a business or even something that will end poverty in their areas or at home

This document focuses on ensuring that users are able to navigate through the website with ease. It also ensures that the user understands the functions of and on the website as well as understanding the thought process behind the design.

Language:

This makes use of clear and colloquial language to be accommodating to our target audience.

Home Page

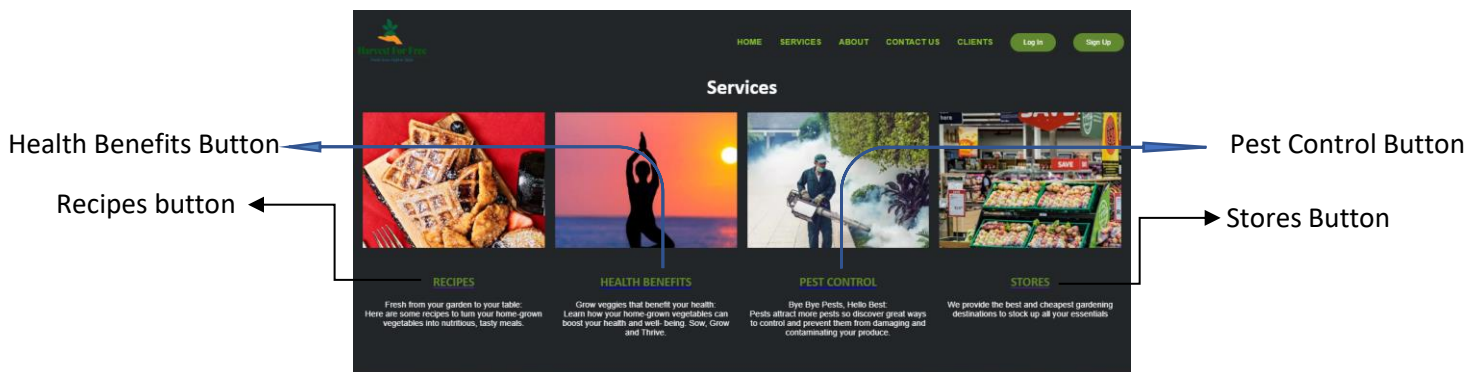
The Home is the first page you will be landing on after you have logged in. This page indicates a clear navigation of the website.

The most important part of the Home page is the nav bar and the slideshow. The navigation bar consists of the logo and the buttons, which are the home button, service button, about us button, clients button and contact us button. These buttons direct you to their section of the page where you can get more information.

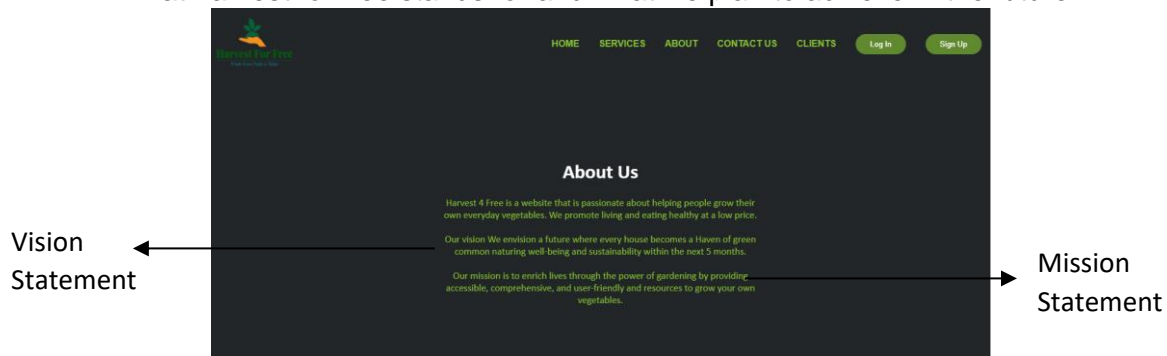
The first section of the page is the slideshow. You are able to scroll through the vegetables and click on the vegetable you would like to know more about and you will be directed to that vegetable page.



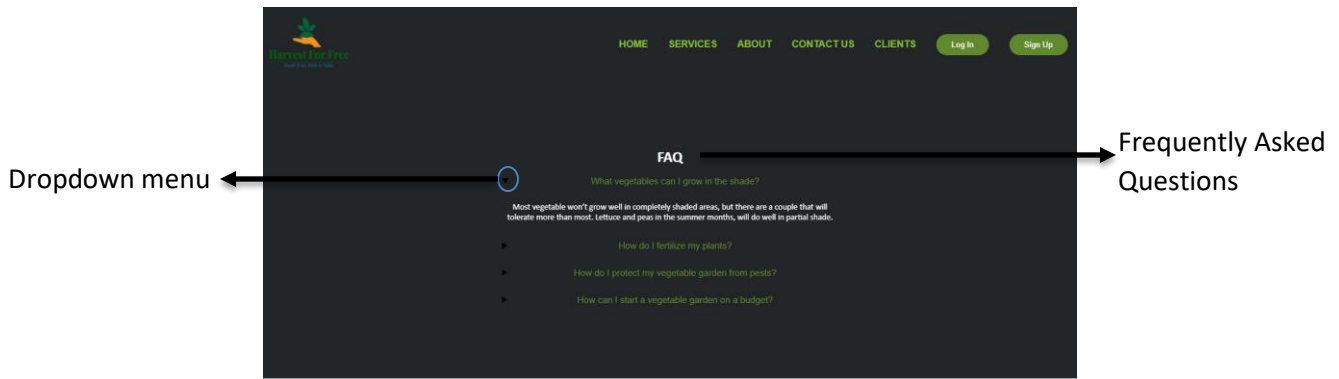
As you scroll down, you will come across the second section of the Home page which is the services section. This is where we showcase all the additional information about our vegetables which consists of recipes, where we provide you with all the nutritious meals: health benefits, where you find out all the things you get out of your home grown vegetables: Pest control, where we warn you about the possible pests that may harm or destroy your vegetables and how to keep the vegetables from being infested by pests: stores, where we tell you where to get all your seeds and essentials to start growing vegetables at home.



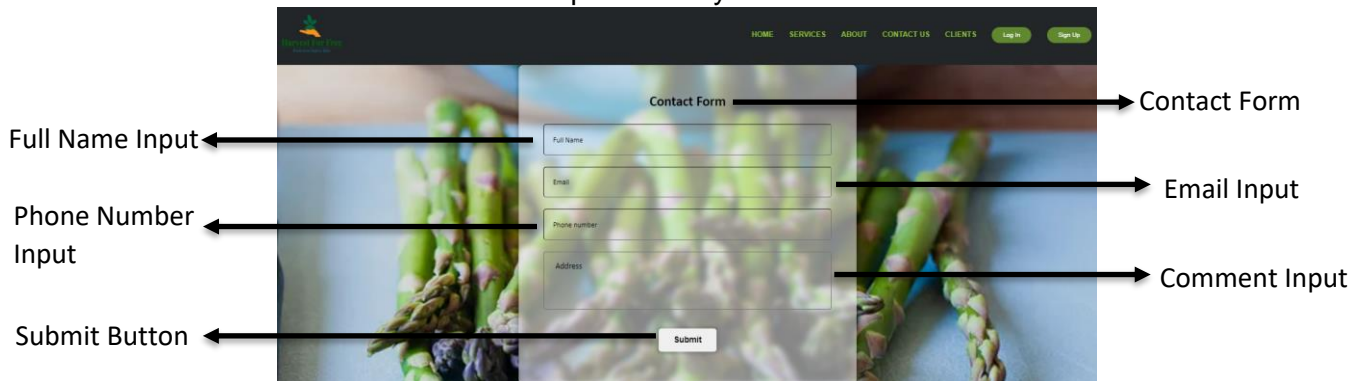
The third section of the Home page consists of the About Us section. This section communicates what Harvest for Free stands for and its objectives. In this section you get to see what harvest for free stands for and what we plan to achieve in the future.



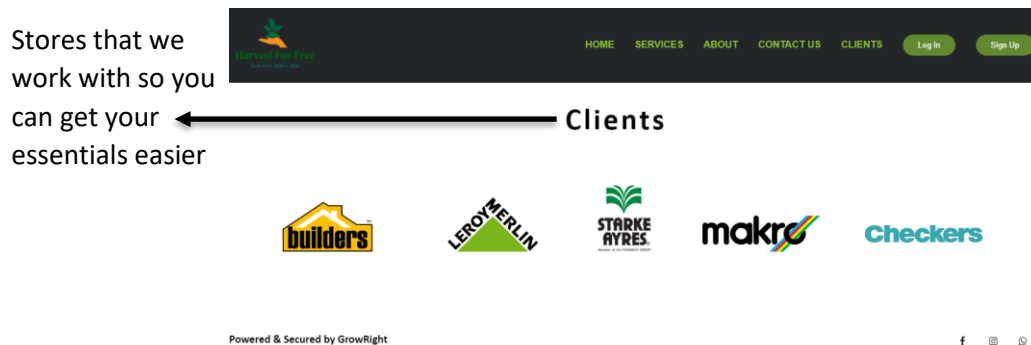
The Fourth section answers the commonly asked questions that users may want to ask about the different vegetables or while navigating our website. This section aims to engage with the users, making their time on our website easier and more enjoyable. To get the answer to the questions, the user will have to click on the dropdown menu and the answers will appear.



The fifth section of the Home page is the Contact form. This form allows the user to be able to share their thoughts with us or even ask questions that are not answered on the FAQ section. The user will have to enter their name and surname, email, contacts and finally their comment. This will help us identify the user in need.



The last section of the Home page is the Footer. The footer includes the clients that we are associated with and well as our social media pages which is also another way for our users to interact with us.



UI Components Used

Slideshow section:

- Buttons
- Sliders
- Images
- Text

Services section:

- Button
- Description
- Images

About Us section:

- Text
- Button

FAQ section:

- Drop-down menu
- Text

Contact Us section:

- Form
- Input-boxes
- Text and integer
- Check-box
- Button

Clients:

- Images
- Button

The sign-up page is for first-time users of the page which is a form that requires the user's personal information. The login page is where the user will be authenticated for when they want to be granted access to the website. These pages consist of buttons, input boxes and a check box.

Sign Up

☐ Remember me

Sign Up

I have an account? [Login](#)

Login

☐ Remember me

[Forgot password?](#)

Login

Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

Carrot Page

Website Heading

HOME SERVICES ABOUT CONTACT US CLIENTS Log In Sign Up

CARROT

What Is A Carrot

A carrot is a nutritious, root vegetable that comes in various colours such as white, yellow, purple and most commonly known in orange. It is a biennial plant that is part of the Apiaceae family that produces taproots that are edible. Carrots are originally from Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. It can be consumed raw or

Vegetable Description

Steps to growing the vegetable

How To Plant Carrots

Step One

Prepare the site by tilling to a depth of 10 inches. Amend soil with compost and 6 inches of sandy topsoil if your soil isn't loose and airy.

Step Two

Sow the seeds directly in the garden rather than transplanting. Carrots do not like to have their roots disturbed.

Step Three

Sow 1/4 inch deep, 2 to 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart.

Step Four

Keep the soil moist frequently. For small carrot seeds to germinate, the soil mustn't form a hard crust on top; covered with a layer of compost to prevent a crust from forming.

Step Five

For a continued harvest, plant carrots every four weeks through mid-summer.

Pest To Look Out For

When growing carrots, you may come across pests such as carrot flies, turnip moth larvae or cutworms.

How can you prevent this?

A great way to prevent this is by rotating the crops often and removing infected crop residue.

How to be mindful of pests

Lists of benefits you get from the vegetables

Health Benefits

Carrots are one of the most nutritious vegetable.

They are a good source of vitamin K, potassium and antioxidants, when included in a diet.

Carrots are known to potentially prevent cardiovascular disease and some types of cancers.

Carrots help to balance blood sugar levels.

They improve vision and immune system.

Storage

Carrots become very dry when they have been peeled, this is because the peels act as a protective layer. To store peeled carrots properly:

- Wash the peeled carrots thoroughly.
- In a container, add a bit of cool water and place the carrots inside and place that container in the fridge.
- Make sure to change the water every few days.
- Rinse the carrots before eating them.

How to make sure your vegetables stay fresh for longer

More information on the vegetable

Tutorial

[Check Out How to Plant Carrots](#)

[Recipe: Raw Carrot](#)

[More Health Benefits](#)


Download the How to Plant Carrots PDF

[HERE](#)

https://youtu.be/458Uw_LwI

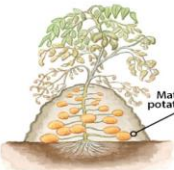
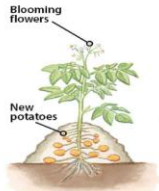
*NB! All vegetable pages have the same layout.

Potato Page



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POTATOES



What Is A Potato?


The potato is a starchy root vegetable native to the Americas that is consumed as a staple food in many parts of the world. Potatoes are tubers of the plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a perennial in the nightshade family *Solanaceae*.

How To Plant Potatoes




Step One

Dig a hole about 6 inches deep.




Step Two

Set the seeds in the ground and space one another.




Step Three

Cover the potatoes with adequate soil.



Step Four

Water the potatoes well.



Step Five

Add a 5-10-10 fertiliser or Bone meal or fish meal to the top.

Pest To Look Out For

Potato tuber moth, most commonly *Phthorimaea operculella*, is the most damaging pest of planted and stored potatoes in warm, dry areas.

How can you prevent this?

Powder the potato plants with food-grade diatomaceous earth. The bag of diatomaceous earth comes with a tool to blow it on the leaves.

Health Benefits

- Disease prevention & is packed with anti-oxidants.
 - Lower blood pressure.
- A potassium-rich diet can help decrease blood pressure.
 - Decrease the chances of heart problems
- Can improve digestion

Storage

Store potatoes at a temperature between 43–50°F (6–10°C). This range is slightly warmer than a refrigerator and can be found in places like a root cellar, basement, or some garages.

Tutorial

[Check Out How to Plant Potatoes](#)


[Refrigerate Your Potatoes](#)

[More Health Benefits](#)


Clients




Beetroot Page



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BEETROOT



What Is A Beetroot


Beetroot is the taproot portion of a beet plant, usually known in North America as beets while the vegetable is referred to as beetroot in British English, and also known as the table beet, garden beet, red beet, dinner beet or golden beet. Beets are also an excellent source of Folate, Manganese, Vitamin C, Vitamin A and Potassium.

How To Grow Beetroot




A. Planting

1. Select a suitable space for growing. Beetroot likes neutral, moist, fertile soil at the correct PH level. Sow beetroot seeds




B. Nurturing

1. Water daily until the leaves begin to sprout. 2. Fertilise your plants. 3. Watch out for birds and weeds.



C. Harvest

Set cloves/seeds in the ground with the root side facing down.



D. Preparing

Wash the beets gently, don't tear the skins, then place in the pan of warm water, boil, reduce the heat and simmer until tender - around 20-30

Pest To Look Out For

Aphids, red spider, leaf-eating insects, and cutworms.

How can you prevent this?

Applying registered chemicals and using baits when the roots reach maturity.

Health Benefits

Prevent heart disease and stroke

Boost your immune system

Is an anti-oxidant

It improves skin health

Increase stamina

Lower blood pressure

Can help with diabetes


Storage

Store beets in a plastic bag in the refrigerator at or below 41 °F for 7 to 10 days. Beets may be frozen for up to ten months.

Tutorial



[Check Out how to plant Beetroot](#)[Recipes you can try](#)[More health benefits](#)

Garlic Page



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GARLIC



What Is A Garlic

Garlic grows underground in the form of a bulb. Covered in an inedible papery skin, the bulb, or head as it is more often referred to, is comprised of individual sections called cloves, and there can be anywhere from 10 to 20 cloves per head.

How To Plant Garlic



Step One

Space rows
30cm apart.



Step Two

Put a bit of
fertiliser over
before setting
the cloves/seeds
in place.



Step Three

Set cloves/seeds
in the ground
with the root side
facing down.



Step Four

Set cloves/seeds
2.5cm to 10cm
deep and 15cm
to 20cm apart.



Step Five

Add a 5-10-10
fertiliser or Bone
meal or fish meal
to the top.

Pest To Look Out For

Bulb mites are the most common pests found in garlic plants.

How can you prevent this?

Hot water (54 degrees celsius) or soak the clove in an oil solution before planting.

Health Benefits

Is an anti-oxidant
Can reduce heart disease
Can improve digestion
It improves skin health

Balances your blood sugar
Can reduce inflammation
Can help with diabetes

Storage

Store whole heads of garlic, or unpeeled garlic cloves, in a cool, dry place in a vessel with good airflow. Keep it in your pantry or in a basket on your counter out of the sun. The fridge is a great place for whole peeled cloves, sliced or minced garlic. Finely chop, grate or press raw garlic cloves into ice cube trays, cover with oil and freeze.


Tutorial

[Check Out how to plant Garlic](#)


[Recipes you can try](#)

[More health benefits](#)


Asparagus



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Asparagus



Asparagus

Asparagus is a vigorous-growing bushy plant that come in white or purple, with leaves on the long branched stems. They are herbaceous perennial plants in the Asparagaceae family. Asparagus originates from Asia, minor parts of Russia and Mediterranean region. They are thick and juicy but become slender and tough in summer/ Remember.

Asparagus is a seed and soil tests should be done every year.

Asparagus shouldn't be planted in any field in which its been planted there before so try to put fresh soil every year. Sites which retain standing water for more than eight hours after a heavy rain should be avoided as well including a level area with no rocks and weeds or grass. It is recommended that the soil should first be loosed to a depth of at least 450 mm, using a ripper. The soil should be ploughed deep after fertilising and the furrows ploughed open with a plough.

How To Plant Asparagus



Step One

Dig 30cm deep in trenches or furrows spaced 30-45cm apart



Step Two

Keep the soil consistently moist but not waterlogged, especially during the establishment phase



Step Three

Keep the asparagus bed free from weeds, as they can compete for nutrients and water. Apply a layer of organic mulch such as straw or shredded leaves to suppress weeds and retain soil moisture.



Step Four

Asparagus grows best in temperate climates with cool winters and mild summers. Gauteng's climate, characterized by hot summers and mild winters, may require additional watering and shading during hot periods.



Step Five

Asparagus crowns should not be harvested in the first year to allow the plants to establish. Begin harvesting spears when they reach about 15-20cm in length.

Pest To Look Out For

Monitor for common pests such as asparagus beetles and aphids, and manage them with organic methods or insecticides if necessary.

How can you prevent this?

Practice crop rotation to minimize the risk of soil-borne diseases such as fusarium wilt.



Health Benefits

Is Full of Antioxidants

Can reduce heart disease

Is Full of Vitamin K

Brightens Your Mood

Is Rich in Folic Acid

Helps Prevent UTIs

Can help with diabetes

Storage

Trim the bottoms and stand the spears up in a glass or jar with about an inch of water. Cover with a plastic bag then refrigerate them for up to 4 days.

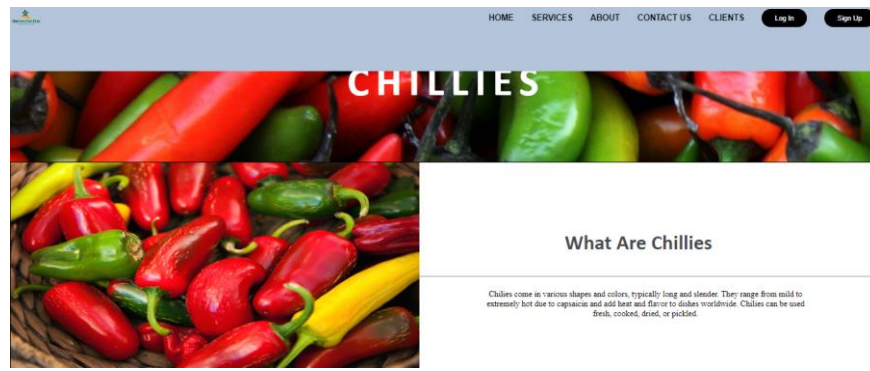
Tutorial

[Check Out how to plant Garlic](#)

[Recipes you can try](#)

[More health benefits](#)

Chillies



How To Plant Chillies



Step One

Select Seeds and
prep
containers/soil



Step Two

Put a bit of
fertiliser over
before setting the
seeds in place



Step Three

Set seeds indoors for 6-8 weeks to avoid frost in the morning and expose to sunlight



Step Four

Keep soil moist
and apply
fertilizer every 2-
3 weeks



Step Five

Harvest 60-90 days after planting when peppers are ripe

Pest To Look Out For

Chili plants are affected by several common pests, including aphids, spider mites, whiteflies, thrips, flea beetles, leafminers, cutworms, fruit borers, scale insects, and slugs/snails. These pests damage plants by sucking sap, chewing leaves, or boring into fruits, leading to stunted growth, discolored leaves, and reduced yields.

How can you prevent this?

Infestation prevention can be done using natural predators, insecticidal soaps, neem oil, sticky traps, and barriers, along with regular monitoring, healthy cultivation practices, and crop rotation to reduce pest impact and ensure a successful chili harvest.

Health Benefits

Is an anti-oxidant

Can reduce heart disease

Can improve digestion

It improves your mood.

Improves Cardiovascular Health:

Can reduce inflammation.

Can help with diabetes

Storage


Tutorial

How to germinate chilli seeds


Which types of pots to use

Possible mistakes to avoid


Bell Pepper



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BELL PEPPERS



What Is A Bell Pepper


Bell peppers (*Capiscum annuum*) are fruits that belong to the nightshade family. They are low in calories and rich in vitamin C and other antioxidants, making them an excellent addition to a healthy diet. They are related to chili peppers, tomatoes, and breadfruit, all native to Central and South America.

How To Plant Bell peppers




Step One

Germinate the seeds by filling a planting tray with soil and planting the bell pepper seeds a quarter of an inch deep.




Step Two

Water, provide sun, and keep the seeds warm.




Step Three

Keep the seeds in temperatures of at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit.



Step Four

Plant the bell peppers in well-worked, loamy soil with good drainage.



Step Five

Harden off your plant.

Pest To Look Out For

Aphids Flea beetles Beet armyworms Colorado potato beetles Leafroller caterpillars

How can you prevent this?

Keep your garden clean and free of debris. Water your plants regularly. Avoid over-fertilizing them. Plant companion plants that repel pests. Use row covers to protect young pepper plants from pests.

Health Benefits

Prevent Cancer

Balances Mood

Beautiful Skin

Lowers Cholesterol

Eye Health


Boosts Immunity

Natural Sleep Aid


Storage

The most ideal place to store them is in a cool and dry place, such as a pantry, cupboard, or countertop with a temperature range of 45-50F. If you choose to refrigerate bell peppers, keep them in their own container or drawer at a temperature of 35-40F.


Spinach



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Spinach



What Is Spinach


Spinach is a leafy green vegetable that's popular across the world and is related to beets and quinoa. The leaves can be either flat or slightly ruffled, and are a bright green when young, deepening to a more intense color when older. The bitter flavor is distinctive.

How To Plant Spinach




Step One

Sow seeds 1-2 inches apart and 1/8 inch deep in early spring




Step Two

Cover seeds with a thin layer of soil and water gently.



Step Three

Keep soil moist and water daily.



Step Four

Harvest leaves when large enough to eat, usually in 20-30 days

Pest To Look Out For

1. Aphids: Spray with water or insecticidal soap. 2. Slugs and snails: Use copper tape, crushed eggshells, or beer traps 3. Leafminers: Spray with neem oil or insecticidal soap. 4. Spinach leaf spot: Use fungicides or remove infected leaves. 5. Cutworms: Hand-pick or use Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) spray. 6. Flea beetles: Use row covers or spray with neem oil. 7. Spider mites: Spray with water or insecticidal soap. 8. Caterpillars: Hand-pick or use Bt spray.

Health Benefits

Is an anti-oxidant

Can reduce risk of cancer and low iron

Can improve digestion

Improves skin appearance

Balances your gut health

Can reduce inflammation

Can help with lower blood pressure.


Storage

To store spinach and keep it fresh for a longer period, follow these steps: 1. Refrigerate: Store fresh spinach leaves in a sealed container or plastic bag in the refrigerator at a temperature of 32°F (0°C) to 50°F (10°C). 2. Keep dry: Make sure the spinach is dry, as excess moisture can cause spoilage. 3. Use within a few days: Fresh spinach typically lasts for 1-3 days. 4. Freeze: To store spinach for a longer period, blanch and freeze. 5. Frozen spinach can last for 8-12 months. 6. Store in a cool, dark place: If you're storing spinach for an extended period, keep it in a cool, dark place to prevent spoilage.


Tutorial

[Check Out how to plant Spinach](#)
[Recipes you can try](#)
[More health benefits](#)


Lettuce



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LETTUCE



Welcome to LETTUCE 101

Welcome to the vibrant world of lettuce! This leafy green has been a staple in kitchens around the globe for centuries, and for good reason.

Some of the health benefits include:

- Rich in Vitamin K
- Good source of Folate
- Contains antioxidants

Lettuce Have Some Fun: Fun Facts and Jokes

Lettuce Entertain You! - Did you know that lettuce was once considered a luxury food in ancient Rome? It was even believed to have medicinal properties. Today, it's still a superstar, but thankf and easier to find—no toga required!


Storage

Rinse and dry: Wash the lettuce thoroughly under cold water to remove dirt. Dry it using a salad spinner or pat with a paper towel. Wrap in paper towels: Wrap the leaves in dry paper towels to absorb excess moisture, which helps prevent wilting. Store in a container or bag: Place the wrapped lettuce in an airtight container or a resealable plastic bag. Leave a small opening for airflow to reduce condensation. Refrigerate: Store the container or bag in the crisper drawer of your refrigerator. This cool, slightly humid environment helps maintain the lettuce's crispness.

Tutorial


[Check Out how to plant Lettuce Veg](#)
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Health Benefits



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HEALTH BENEFITS





CARROTS

Carrots are one of the most nutritious vegetable. They are a good source of vitamin K, potassium and antioxidants, when included in a diet. Carrots are known to potentially prevent cardiovascular disease and some types of cancers. Carrots help to balance blood sugar levels. They improve vision and immune system.

POTATOES

Disease prevention and is packed with anti-oxidants. Lowers blood pressure. A potassium-rich diet can help decrease blood pressure. Decrease the chances of heart problems. Can improve digestion.







BEETROOT

1. Increase stamina - Beetroot and its juice help your heart and lungs work better during exercise. Nitric oxide from beets increases blood flow to your muscles. Some athletes eat beetroot or drink beet juice when exercising to improve their performance. 2. Prevent heart disease and stroke - Beets are rich in folic acid (vitamin B9), which helps cells grow and function. Folate plays a key role in controlling damage to blood vessels, which can lower your chances of heart disease and stroke. 3. Lower blood pressure - Beets are naturally high in nitrates, which are turned into nitric oxide in the body. This compound lowers blood pressure by causing the blood vessels to relax and widen. 4. Boost your immune system - Beets are high in fiber and promote the growth of good bacteria in your gut. Having plenty of healthy bacteria in your digestive system helps fight disease and boost your immune system. Fiber also improves digestion and reduces the risk of constipation. 5. Beetroot benefits for skin - Research shows that drinking beetroot juice could improve inflammation and blood flow, which are both important for skin health.

GARLIC

Balances your blood sugar. Is an anti-oxidant. Can reduce inflammation. Can reduce heart disease. Can help with diabetes. Can improve digestion. It improves skin health.





ASPARAGUS

Can Help With Weight Loss. Helps Prevent UTIs. Is Full of Antioxidants. Contains Vitamin E. Promotes Reproductive Health. Is Great for Gut Health. Is Rich in Folic Acid. Is Full of Vitamin K.

CHILLI

Improves Cardiovascular health - Is an antioxidant - Can reduce inflammation - Can reduce heart disease - Can help with diabetes - Can improve digestion - It improves your mood.



BELLPEPPERS

Peppers are especially rich in antioxidant vitamins including vitamins C, E and beta-carotene. They also supply bioactive amounts of polyphenols, these protective plant compounds include capsaicin, quercetin and ascorbic acid, the latter being especially rich in (and red) peppers.



SPINACH


Spinach is a nutrient-dense food that offers several health benefits. - Rich in antioxidants, vitamins A, C and E, and minerals like potassium and calcium. - Helps fight premature skin aging and prevent cardiovascular disease. - Supports eye health, bone health and immune function. - May help lower blood pressure, reduce cancer risk and improve skin appearance. - Rich in fiber, which supports gut health and digestive regularity.




LETTUCE

Lettuce is more than just a crunchy addition to your salad—it's a powerhouse of nutrition! Packed with essential vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, lettuce supports brain health, boosts immunity, and promotes healthy digestion. With its low calorie content, it's the perfect choice for weight management, while its high water content keeps you hydrated and refreshed. Some of the health benefits include: Rich in Vitamin K, Good source of folate, Contains antioxidants.

Recipes

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RECIPES



CARROTS


[Healthy Mashed Carrot](#)


[Healthy Carrot](#)

POTATOES

[Crispy Potatoes](#)

[15 Potato Recipes](#)





BEETROOT


[Pickled Beetroot](#)


[3 Beetroot salads](#)

GARLIC

[How to make Garlic Butter](#)

[Garlic Bread](#)





ASPARAGUS

[How to cook Asparagus](#)

[Bacon Asparagus](#)

CHILLI

[Homemade Chilli](#)

[Style Chilli Chicken](#)



BELLPEPPERS

[Stuffed Bellpeppers](#)

[6 Bellpepper Recipes](#)

SPINACH

[Creamy Spinach](#)

[Spinach Muffins](#)



LETTUCE

[Lettuce Wrap](#)

[Chinese Lettuce Recipe](#)

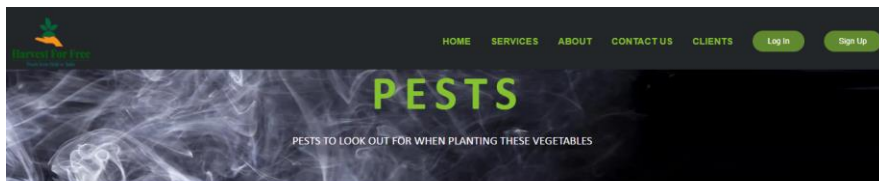
Clients



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Pests



CARROTS

When growing carrots, you may come across pests such as carrot flies, turnip moth larvae or cutworms. A great way to prevent this is by rotating the crops often and removing infected crop residue.

POTATOES

Potato tuber moth most commonly *Phthorimaea operculella*, is the most damaging pest of planted and stored potatoes in warm, dry areas.

How can you prevent this?

Powder the potato plants with food-grade diatomaceous earth. The bag of diatomaceous earth comes with a tool to blow on the leaves.



BETROOT

Watch out for birds and weeds. Depending on your area, you may need to devise some sort of cover for your plants to keep them away from animals. Mice and voles are also most common pests to cause damage.

GARLIC

Garlic is a natural pest controller. Bulb mites are the most common pests found in garlic plants. Hot water (54 degrees celsius) or soak the clove in an oil solution before planting.



ASPARAGUS

*Cutworms cause damage by eating off the part of the spear underground.

As a result, the damaged spear develops with a crooked tip and cannot be marketed. Both the adults and larvae attack spears and ferns. The beetle eats the tips of the spears as soon as they emerge from the ground

and as a result, the product cannot be marketed.

The larvae also secrete a dark fluid, which stains the plants.

Adult beetles lay eggs on the spears and the crop cannot be marketed as it is impossible to wash off the eggs.

Control: Proper sanitation. Practise crop rotation. Plant resistant cultivars. Apply or use registered chemicals only. Asparagus fly (*Zacherata asparagi*).

CHILLI

Keep an eye out for common pests like aphids, whiteflies, and caterpillars, as well as diseases like powdery mildew and blossom end rot. Regular inspection and proper sanitation can help prevent infestations and infections.



BELLPEPPERS

Pests of greenhouse sweet bell peppers: Handling biocontrol agents. Aphids. Two-spotted spider mite. Thrips. Loopers and caterpillars. Whitefly. Fungus gnats.

SPINACH

Here are some common pests that can affect spinach plants and ways to control them:

1. Aphids : Spray with water or insecticidal soap.
2. Slugs and snails : Use copper tape, crushed eggshells, or beer traps.
3. Leafminers : Spray with neem oil or insecticidal soap. 4. Spinach leaf spot : Use fungicides or remove infected leaves.
5. Cutworms : Hand-pick or use BT (Bacillus thuringiensis) spray.
6. Flea beetles : Use row covers or spray with neem oil.
7. Spider mites : Spray with water or insecticidal soap.
8. Caterpillars : Hand-pick or use BT spray.

Some additional tips: - Use physical barriers like fine-mesh row covers to prevent pests from reaching your spinach plants. - Encourage beneficial insects like ladybugs and lacewings, which prey on spinach pests. - Keep your garden clean, and remove weeds and debris that can harbor pests. - Rotate your crops to break the pest cycle. - Use organic pest control methods whenever possible to minimize harm to beneficial insects and the environment. Remember to always read and follow the label instructions when using any pest control methods.



LETTUCE

Corn earworms, Crickets, Darkling beetles, Flea beetles, Aphids, Snails and slugs, Thrips You can prevent these pests by using neem tree, is effective against aphids. If insecticides do not work, you can resort to chemical controls.

Interactions and Behaviours

- Click and hover
- Scroll
- Slide

Design

Current Marketing

The types of media that will be used for marketing purposes include:

- Instagram
- WhatsApp
- Facebook
- Flyers
- Word of mouth

Web design requirements

- Font: Calibri San-serif
- Images: High resolution images that are related to each section of the website
- Colours used & codes: #222629, #61892f, #86c232, #fff, #00000020, #ffffff85, colour-gray.

Website Wireframe

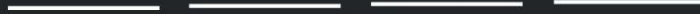
Logo

[Home](#) [About](#) [Services](#) [Contact](#) [log in](#) [Sign up](#)

Slideshow



Services



FAQ



Contact form

Clients

Store 1

Store 2

Store 3

Store 4

Store 5

Footer

Powered by ...

Icon

Icon

Icon

Website format

- Landing page
- Navigation bar containing the logo, home, services, about, contact us , login and sign in buttons
- Slideshow containing the vegetables the team selected
 - Carrots
 - Potato
 - Beetroot
 - Garlic
 - Asparagus
 - Chilli
 - Bell peppers
 - Spinach
 - Lettice

Services

- Recipes
- Health Benefits
- Pest Control
- Stores

About Us

- Mission Statement
- Vision Statement

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- What vegetables can I grow in the shade?
- How do I fertilize my plants?
- How do I protect my vegetable garden from pests?
- How can I start a vegetable garden on a budget?

Contact Form

- Allows one to contact Harvest for Free if one has a query or question by typing down their Full Name, Email, Phone Number and query or question.

Clients/Stores

- Hardware stores
- Retail stores
- Garden Stores

Website features/content

- Content style: Fun, Colourful, interactive and informative
- Social media posts: Will happen weekly, more tips and trick for planting the desired vegetables.

Functionality

- Navigation Bar options
- Services linked to relevant pages
- FAQ drop-down
- Contact form with autofill
- Social media icons

Hosting Requirements

- Server: Windows and IOS
- Database: PostgreSQL
- Programming Language: Java

Website Timeline

- Total duration: 16 weeks
 - o Wireframe: 1 week
 - o Website design and alterations: 4 weeks
 - o Individual designs: 2 weeks
 - o Documentations: 2 weeks

Updates and Posts

- Website updates: Updates will happen on a weekly to monthly basis to check if there are any patches or bugs.
- Social media posts will happen on a weekly basis.

What each tag in the website mean:

<head>	Has the metadata title, scripts, style etc.	<div>	Creates blocks or containers.
<title>	Creates the document title.		Insert an image.
<meta>	Metadata.	<nav>	Represents the navigation bar.
<style>	Decoration or styling information.		Creates a list.
	Lists in order.	<button>	Button to click.
<a>	Creates hyperlinks.	<section>	Section of content.
<input>	Field to input content.	<body>	Main content area.
<p>	Paragraph tag	<summary>	Caption for <details>.
<h1 – h6>	Headings tag	<details>	Widget to hide or reveal content.
<form>	Wraps form to input data.	<textarea>	Multiline input section.

<label>	Describes an input.	class	Used in CSS to style a specific section.
href	To input the URL.	rel	Specifies between the URL(href) and tags.
id	Identifier for images or documents.	Src (Source)	Extract media from.
alt	If an image is broken or cannot be displayed "alt" tag will appear.	for	For is the same as id.