Oak Ridge Public Library's Seed Exchange: Evaluation Findings

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Abstract

A survey was conducted to gauge interest levels in various possible changes and additions to the Oak Ridge Public Library (ORPL) seed exchange would be received most enthusiastically by the community. Based on the collected data, as well as on anecdotal evidence from similar programs at other libraries, ORPL should consider creating a web presence for its seed exchange program, using the communal model to create a community garden or investing in a smaller indoor hydroponic or aeroponic garden, and working with local science centered organizations such as Oak Ridge National Lab or University of Tennessee Medical Center to find expert speakers on popular science topics including climate change and nutrition.

Oak Ridge Public Library's Seed Exchange: Evaluation Findings

An informal online survey was conducted to determine what changes or additions to the Oak Ridge Public Library (ORPL) seed exchange would be received most enthusiastically by the community. The survey aimed to gather data on interest levels for various possible extensions of the seed exchange based on participant age, frequency of library use, and gardening experience level. This report summarizes and analyzes the collected data, then offers suggestions based on the survey findings and research into similar programs at other libraries.

Overview of Collected Data

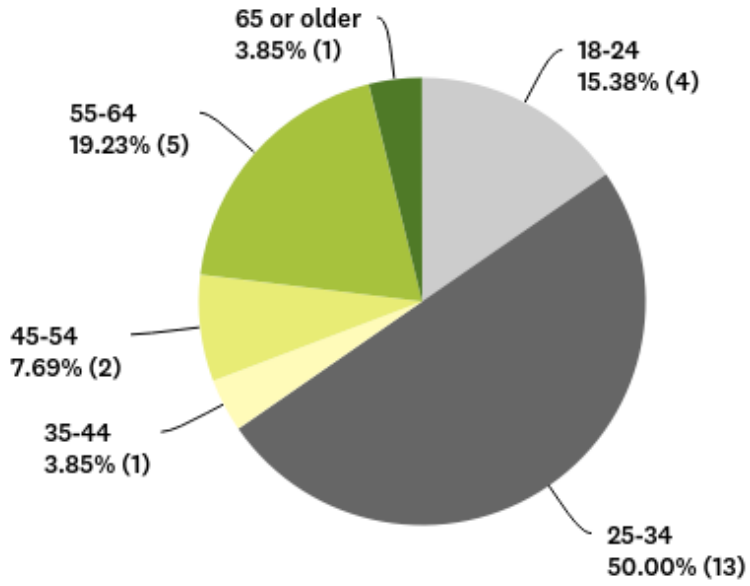
The responses received for each of the eight survey questions are summarized and analyzed below. Questions one through four were primarily used to breakdown the responses to questions five through eight. See Table 1 and Table 2 in Appendix for complete survey data.

Q1: Age

Participants were asked to select which age group they belonged to. Of the 26 participants, none were under eighteen, but every adult age group was represented, though not equally. 50% of those who completed the survey were 25 to 34. This data was used during the analysis of data from questions four through eight, but no age-based patterns emerged.

Figure 1

Survey Participant Ages



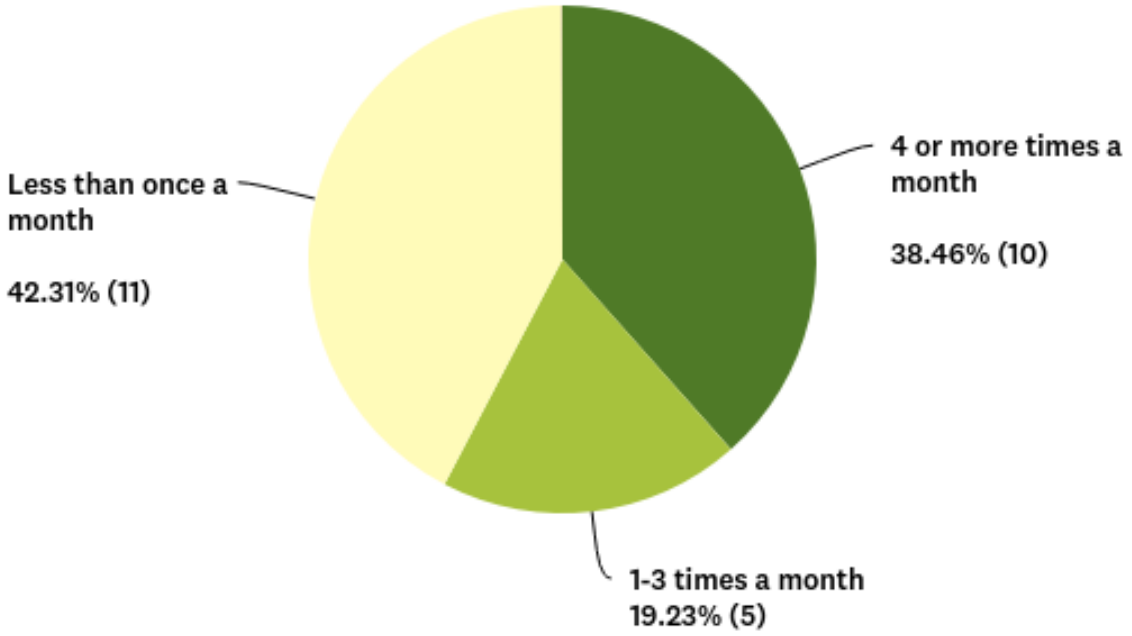
Note. This pie chart depicts the age breakdown of the 26 survey participants. The chart was created with SurveyMonkey.

Q2: Library Usage

Most of those surveyed visited a public library at least once a month. 42.31% visited less than once a month, but no participants indicated that they did not use their public library or only used online library services.

Figure 2

Survey Participants' Library Usage



Note. This chart shows how frequently participants visit public libraries. Created with SurveyMonkey.

Q3: Gardening Experience

Most participants had at least some experience gardening or caring for plants; however, two participants used the "other" option to make free-text comments indicating that they had little to no gardening experience. One participant used the "other" option to state that they had an unfortunate track record with gardening and had never been successful in growing plants. At the opposite end of the spectrum, just over a quarter of participants either considered themselves experienced home gardeners or had professional experience growing plants.

Table 3

Survey Participants' Gardening Experience

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I have grown plants from seeds	73.08%	19
I have grown plants from cuttings	30.77%	8
I have transplanted seedlings	61.54%	16
I have maintained an outdoor garden or houseplants	80.77%	21
I have saved seeds from a plant	23.08%	6
I consider myself to be an experienced home gardener	23.08%	6
I am a Master Gardener	0.00%	0
I have professional experience growing produce or other plants	3.85%	1
Other (please specify)	11.54%	3
Total Respondents: 26		

Q4: Likelihood of Using a Library Seed Exchange

This question had participants rate the likeliness of their using the seed exchange on a scale from one to five, with one being very unlikely and five being very likely. Six participants selected five, eight selected four, five selected three, three selected two, and four selected one. This averages out to 3.35, which is between neutral and somewhat likely.

Although as previously mentioned, most respondents had at least some gardening experience, when looking only at the responses of participants who indicated they were very unlikely or somewhat unlikely to use the seed library, the amount of gardening experience drops significantly. Amongst those who were unlikely to use the seed library, none considered themselves to be experienced home gardeners or had professional plant growing experience, and two had no gardening experience whatsoever. This indicates that currently, inexperienced gardeners are less likely to use the seed library.

Q5: Increasing the Likelihood of Using a Library Seed Exchange

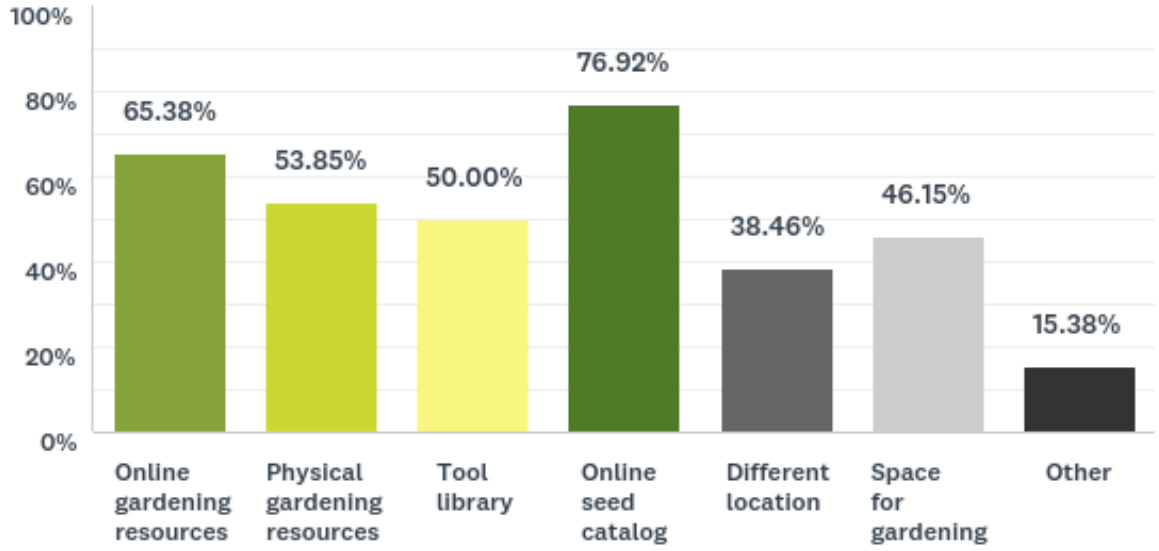
Question 5 asked participants to select from a list of several resources and services any options that would make them more likely to use the seed exchange. The most popular response to this question was a way to check the current availability of specific seeds online, followed by an online guide for instructional gardening resources. Respondents clearly value online

information, and ORPL's seed exchange would likely benefit from the creation of a webpage providing information about the current seed collection and pointing patrons towards informational resources about gardening.

Participants were also given an "other" option, which allowed them to make free-text suggestions. Suggestions included a basic gardening class series, an online discussion board for asking experienced gardeners questions, and beginner-friendly seeds. These write-in responses all imply that informational resources for inexperienced gardeners would increase seed library usage. It is also worth noting that some of these resources already exist—there are many online gardening forums, such as the National Gardening Association's (National Gardening Association, 2020), where beginners can post questions and the seed library likely already includes some beginner-friendly seeds—and could be addressed by simply pointing patrons to existing resource.

Figure 3

Potential Changes to Increase Seed Exchange Usage



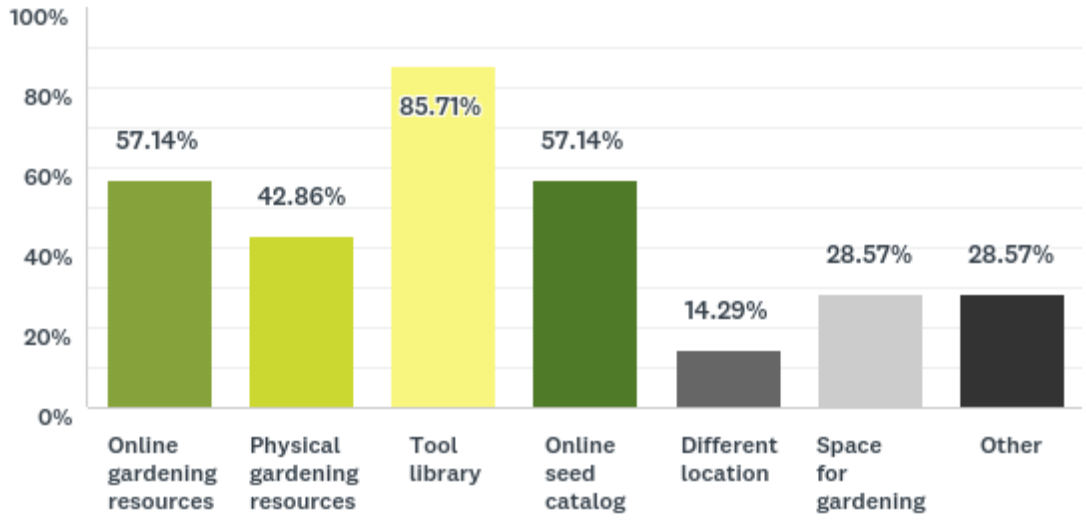
Note. This graph shows the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that a particular resource or service would make them more likely to use a seed library. Created using SurveyMonkey.

As shown in Figure 4, when looking exclusively at the responses from participants who scored their likeliness of using the seed library as a two or below—very unlikely to unlikely—the addition of a tool library was by far the most popular response, with 86% selecting that option. Based on the data, it seems that a lack of gardening equipment is a significant impediment to using the seed exchange, particularly for less experienced gardeners. Offering

basic gardening tools for checkout at ORPL would make the seed exchange more accessible to those who are unable or unwilling to invest in their own gardening tools. It would also allow new gardeners to try out gardening without having to spend money purchasing tools, which could help them determine whether they want to purchase their own tools in the future and, if so, what tools they want.

Figure 4

Potential Changes to Increase Seed Exchange Usage



Note. Like Figure 3, this graph shows the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that a particular resource or service would make them more likely to use a seed library, but only includes responses from participants who stated that they were unlikely or very unlikely to use the seed library as is. Created using SurveyMonkey.

Q6: Community Garden Model

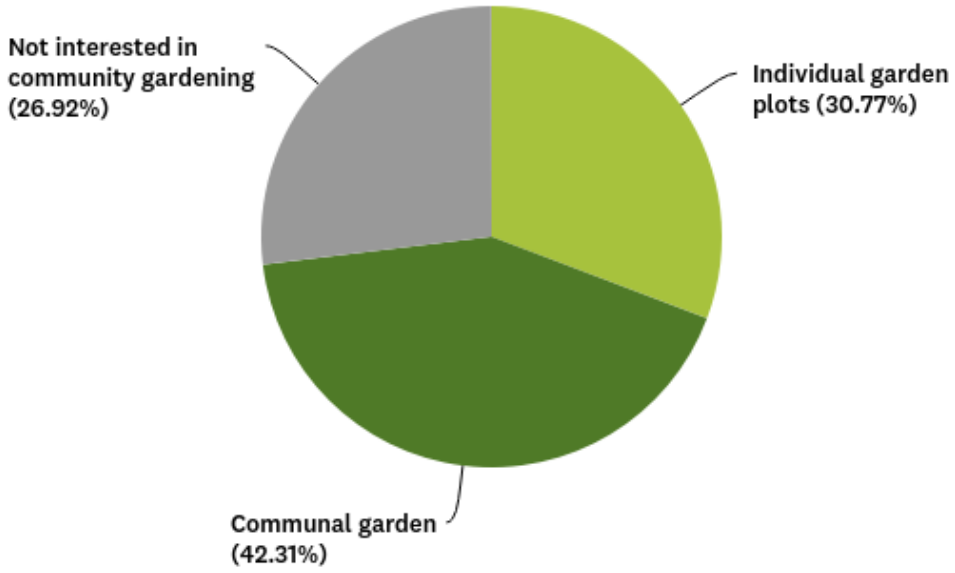
73% of participants expressed interest in some form of community garden, so a community garden at ORPL is likely to be met with enthusiasm. The communal style of gardening was marginally more popular than individual plots, with 58% of those interested in participating in a community garden preferring communal over individual.

Three participants who were interested in participating in a community garden also wrote comments to accompany their response. All three of these participants marked that they preferred a communal garden model. Two of these comments expressed concern over the possibility of a tragedy of the commons scenario and stated that rules would need to be written and enforced to prevent over-harvesting or other bad gardening practices. The third comment suggested either

combining the two models and providing some individual plots in addition to a communal garden or, alternatively, dividing the garden into age-based plots, so that there would be a children's garden, teen garden, and so on. Overall, the tone and content of the free-text comments seem to indicate that some potential participants have strong opinions about the design of the community garden and would likely appreciate an opportunity to provide suggestions and input during the development process of the garden.

Figure 5

Community Garden Model Preferences



Note. This pie chart depicts whether respondents were interested in participating in a community garden and, if so, which community garden model they would prefer. Created using SurveyMonkey.

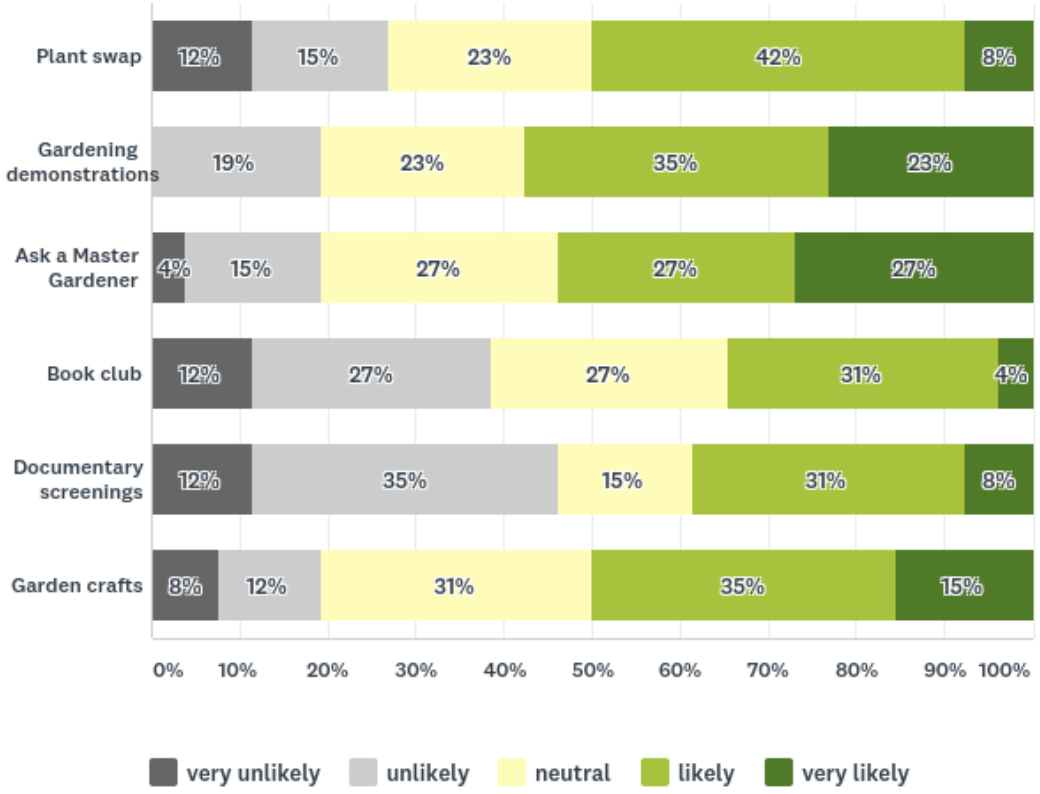
Q7: Interest in Gardening Related Events

Question 7 had participants rank, on a five-point Likert scale, how likely they were to attend different types of gardening related events at the library. 5 indicated that they were very likely to attend, and one indicated that they were very unlikely to. The weighted average scores for each program type are 3.62 for gardening demonstrations, 3.58 for an Ask a Master Gardener event, 3.38 for garden-themed crafts like painting planters, 3.19 for plant swaps where patrons can bring plants or cuttings to trade, and 2.88 for both gardening-themed book clubs and documentary screenings. Gardening demonstrations and drop-in Ask a Master Gardener sessions were the most popular options, so ORPL might want to focus on organizing those types of

events. In the free-text comments, one participant mentioned an interest in learning how to build a raised garden bed and a small greenhouse, so those might be good topics for demonstrations.

Figure 6

Survey Participants' Likelihood of Attending Garden Related Programs



Note. This chart shows participants' self-assessed likeliness of attending various types of gardening related programming. Created using SurveyMonkey.

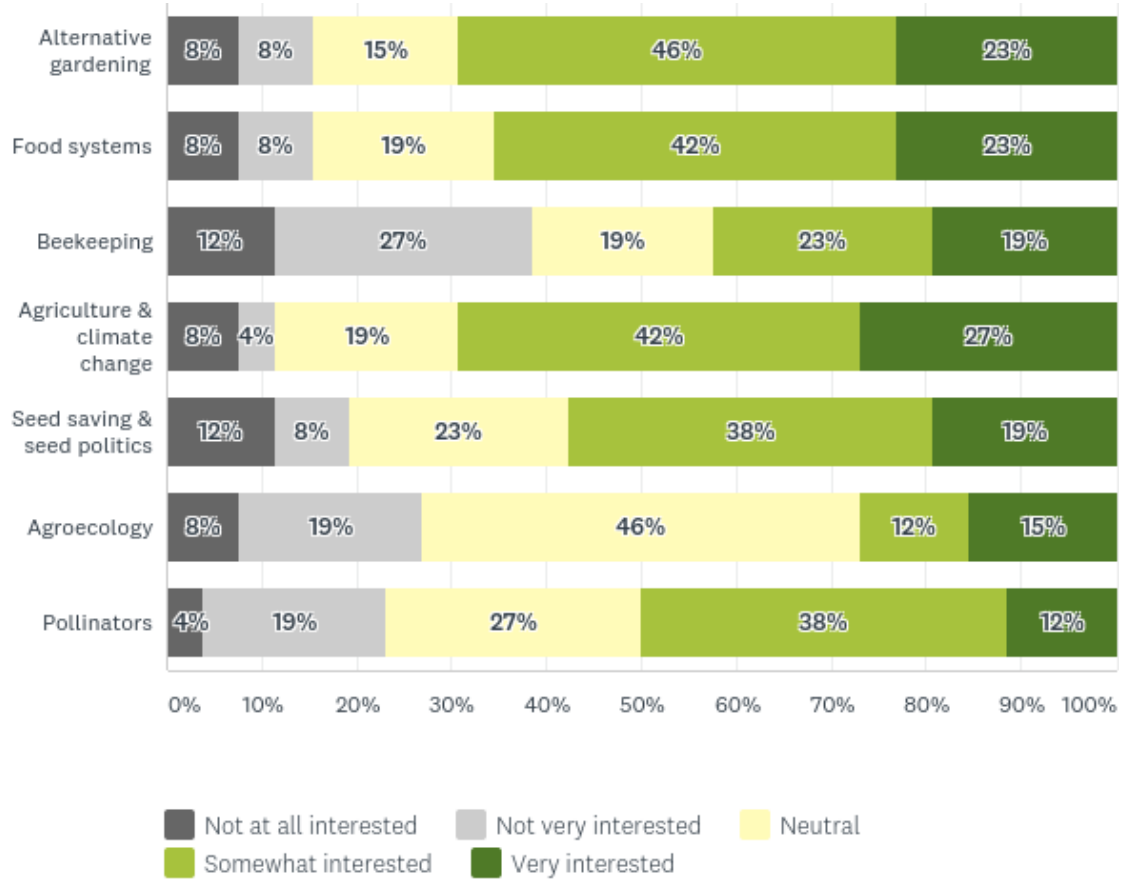
Looking at the responses from participants who stated that they were unlikely to use the seed library, the scores were significantly different. The weighted average score for each program type is 3.86 for gardening crafts, 3.14 for gardening demonstrations, 2.86 for documentary screenings, 2.57 for Ask a Master Gardener, 2.29 for book clubs, and 1.86 for plant swaps. In order to include community members who may be less willing or able to garden at the moment, ORPL may want to consider branching out into gardening crafts or screenings of relevant documentaries. Also, although book clubs were not particularly highly ranked by any group of participants, one participant suggested a vegan cookbook club, so themed cookbook clubs may be a more popular spin on the book club concept and might be worth exploring at ORPL.

Q8: Interest in Gardening Related Science Topics

The final question in the survey had participants rate their interest in attending a talk by an expert on various science topics, again using a five-point Likert scale. The calculated averages were 3.77 for agriculture and climate change, 3.69 for alternative gardening methods like hydroponics and vertical gardens, 3.65 for food production systems, 3.46 for seed saving and seed politics, 3.35 for pollinators, 3.12 for beekeeping, and 3.08 for agroecology. These averages indicate that climate change is the topic with the most interest, closely followed by alternative gardening methods and food production systems. That said, all of the averages were above 3, which suggests that overall, most people have some level of interest in most gardening related science topics.

Figure 7

Survey Participants' Interest Levels in Gardening Related Science Topics



Note. This chart shows survey participants' interest levels in learning about various science topics related to gardening. Created using SurveyMonkey.

Improvement Strategies

Based on the data collected through the survey, as well as earlier analysis of the Oak Ridge community and research into seed and garden programming at other libraries, there are several directions ORPL could take for building upon its already successful seed exchange program. Potential strategies for expansion of the seed exchange have been divided into four main categories: web presence, potential additions to the seed exchange, community garden, and additional programming possibilities.

Web Presence

Based on the survey results, ORPL's seed exchange would benefit from increased web presence. A webpage for the program could be used to improve the usability and convenience of the library and would also serve as a form of marketing.

Online Catalog of Available Seeds. The data collected overwhelmingly indicates that a way to check what seeds are available online would make the seed exchange more appealing to potential users, with 77% of survey respondents stating that such a website would make them more likely to use the seed exchange. While it may seem like an overwhelming undertaking to move the seed catalog online and keep it up to date, this does not need to be overly complicated; it could be as simple as moving the list of seeds from paper to a spreadsheet. A working prototype was set up as a proof of concept for this model and can be viewed at https://erika-fitzpatrick.github.io/seedexchange.github.io/. Note that the sample data currently being used is pulled from UTK's seed library's site (Johnson, 2020) and is not intended to reflect ORPL's actual seed collection. In place of a more traditional database, the site uses a Google Sheets spreadsheet (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1T3QP7ed5CU1Tdu7cy1lDKGA2n8LLd11Bw4QvEB1aq_k/edit?usp=sharing), meaning that the website is automatically updated each time the spreadsheet is edited. The amount of effort to keep a spreadsheet up-to-date should be roughly equivalent to the amount of work currently spent keeping the paper seed list up-to-date, so in this way, using a website could be a relatively low-investment means of making the seed library more convenient and appealing to many library patrons.

Further, an online seed catalog could present an opportunity for inter-library collaboration. Multiple library in East Tennessee have seed libraries now, and many libraries do not require library cards to check out seeds, so a website that allows East Tennessee residents to

check the seeds available at all nearby libraries in one place could be useful for patrons of all involved libraries. This could easily be implemented using the model described above with separate spreadsheets for each library. Based on the collected data, such a service would likely be well-received by the community.

Collection of Online Gardening Resources. 65% of survey respondents indicated that a collection of online gardening resources would make them more likely to use the seed exchange. A wide array of gardening resources are already freely available online, so ORPL could curate a collection of these resources, or simply link to one or more existing resource guides, such as UTK's "Seed Library & Gardening" research guide (Johnson, 2020).

Potential Additions to the Seed Exchange

Gardening Tool Library. The survey results indicate that by providing basic gardening tools for checkout, ORPL could make the seed library more appealing and usable for community members who are currently unlikely to borrow seeds, including less experienced gardeners. 86% of the participants who scored their likeliness of using the seed library as unlikely or very unlikely indicated that a tool library would make them more likely to use the seed library. Because the participants who would want a gardening tool library were less experienced gardeners, the tool library would only need basic tools that a beginner might need to get started, like shovels, trowels, and gloves.

Bringing the Seed Library Outside the Library. This was the least popular option given in Question 5, with only 38% of participants selecting it; however, 38% is not an insignificant percentage, so this idea still has potential in terms of making the seed library more convenient to use. Further, bringing the seed library to outside locations like farmers markets could help bring the program to the attention of people who might otherwise not have heard about it—particularly individuals who do not frequently visit the library—making this idea useful as a marketing strategy as well.

Community Garden

Based on the preferences and comments from Question 6, ORPL should consider a communal model community garden or a mix of communal and individual plots. As previously discussed, the free-text comments included in the responses to Question 6 show that some potential participants will have strong opinions about how the garden should be designed and maintained. ORPL may want to hold an open design meeting, conduct another survey, or put out

a suggestion box in order to gather suggestions and feedback from Oak Ridge community members before the library actually implements a community garden.

Indoor Hydroponic or Aeroponic Garden. In addition to an outdoor community garden, ORPL may want to consider setting up a small indoor garden. 69% of participants indicated interest in learning more about alternative gardening methods, such as hydroponics or vertical gardening. Further almost all of those interested in alternative gardening methods also indicated that they would likely attend gardening demonstrations if offered at the library. Based on this data, there would be a large amount of interest in seeing a hydroponic or vertical aeroponic garden at the library. Hydroponic or vertical gardening systems can be constructed inexpensively, but because ORPL librarians have limited time, the library might consider investing in a premade system. These can cost anywhere from $100 to $1000 depending on the size and model (Tower Garden, 2020; Home Depot, 2020), but most are fully automated and, based on the author's personal experience, require minimal maintenance—generally biweekly or even monthly feedings and water changes are sufficient—making them worth the investment, especially in a setting like a library where frequent and consistent maintenance would be difficult to work into already busy schedules. An alternative indoor gardening setup at ORPL not only would provide opportunities for scheduled programs, such as demonstrations and events for planting or harvesting, but also would serve as a tool for unplanned learning and exploration, as it would always be on display for library patrons to view and enjoy.

Food Bank Partnership. Although food banks were not mentioned in the survey, two participants included free-text comments suggesting that the library partner with a food bank to distribute produce from the garden. If ORPL creates a communal-style community garden, or starts an indoor garden, community members would likely be enthusiastic about the library donating some or all of the produce to a local food bank.

Additional Program Possibilities

Gardening Demonstrations and Ask a Master Gardener. The survey determined that, of the options provided to survey participants, gardening demonstrations would likely be the most heavily attended programs, followed by drop-in Ask a Master Gardener sessions, so ORPL should consider hosting more of those types of events. Based on comments, building garden structures, like raised beds or mini greenhouses, might be good topics for demonstrations, as would any basic, beginner-level gardening tutorials.

Seed saving is another topic to consider for gardening demonstrations or talks. Seed saving and seed politics ranked relatively highly in terms of topics of interest, with well over half of respondents indicating that they would like to learn more about it. Seed saving is also an important part of maintaining a self-sustaining seed library, as borrowers will either need to save or purchase seeds in order to have seeds to return to the library. However, only six participants had ever saved seeds from a plant. Providing an opportunity for seed library users to learn how to save seeds might help the seed library continue to self-sustain even as its user-base expands.

Hands on Programming. As previously discussed, gardening crafts were the most highly ranked in terms of potential attendance of inexperienced gardeners. Comments also indicated an interest in planting events, particularly for beginner gardeners. Hands-on programs where participants can plant their first seed or cutting, decorate a pot, or make a planter might help community members who are interested in gardening but inexperienced get their feet wet.

Speakers from ORNL and Other Science Organizations. Responses to Question 8 demonstrate strong interest in climate change and alternative gardening methods. ORPL's location puts it in close proximity of experts on these topics—specifically the scientists of Oak Ridge National Lab (ORNL)—creating an excellent opportunity for collaboration. Scientific institutions like National Labs benefit from community outreach (Spencer, 2016; Bardeen, 2011; Ament et al., 2011), and ORNL seems to recognize this. ORNL has an active community engagement team (ORNL, 2020a), as well as an employee volunteer program called Team UT-Battelle (ORNL, 2020b). Much of the lab's current educational outreach is focused on schools, but the data indicates that there would be an audience for scientific speakers in the library as well and bringing science education into the library could broaden the audience and expand ORNL's community impact, making it an excellent opportunity for both the lab and the library.

Behind climate change and alternative gardening methods, the topic of food production systems was a close third. Healthy eating and diet were suggested as possible topics in the comments as well, suggesting that there would be interest in health and nutrition related programming. Although not quite as close as ORNL, UT Medical Center could potentially be a useful collaborator. UT Medical Center's mission includes community outreach (UT Medical Center, 2020), and its affiliated library, Preston Medical Library, even has a public library toolkit and offers in-person training programs on evaluating health information (Preston Medical Library, 2020).

Virtual Programming. For the more immediate future, virtual programming could provide a fun and educational means to keep the community connected during social distancing. In terms of the seed and gardening related programming this survey dealt with, one option for virtual programming is virtual documentary screenings. As previously mentioned, the possibility of documentary screenings was shown by the data to have promise as a means of engaging less experienced gardeners in ORPL's gardening-related programming. Many gardening, agriculture, and food system documentaries exist, including a number that are available on free streaming services; for example, Patagonia has a number of short films and a few features that would be relevant, such as *Unbroken Ground, Treeline,* and *Artifishal*, which are freely available on YouTube (Patagonia, 2020). Screenings could be coordinated using a synchronized player so that attendees could watch films in their own homes while commenting and discussing with each other online. Gardening classes and demonstrations could also be done virtually, as could science speakers and Ask a Master Gardener sessions. In the long-term, successful virtual programs could be continued beyond the end of the current pandemic as a means of engaging community members who cannot or prefer not to attend in-person events.

Data Collection Critique and Reflection

Overall, the survey was effective for capturing the desired data, but some minor improvements could be made. For example, with the data filtering capabilities of SurveyMonkey, the survey would have been easier to analyze if question 3, which asked users about their gardening experiences, had included an option for users to indicate that they had little to no gardening experience or knowledge. SurveyMonkey only allows for filtering based on which options respondents did select, and it is not possible to filter responses based on which options were not selected or the total number of selections. Including an option that would allow users to identify themselves as inexperienced would have made it much easier to quickly find trends in the preferences and interests of inexperienced gardeners.

Another issue that came up when collecting data was with participant recruitment. Recruiting participants of varying ages proved somewhat difficult, especially given the limitations imposed by COVID-19 related restrictions. Snowball sampling was used for much of the recruitment, which resulted in a disproportionately large number of participants in the 25-34 age group, as most participants recruited others of similar ages.

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Appendix

Table 1.

Numerical Survey Responses

Respondent Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Q1. What is your age? 1 = under 18; 2 = 18-24; 3 = 25-34; 4 = 35-44; 5 = 45-54; 6 = 55-64, 7 = 65+		4	5	6	3	7	6	3	3	3	6	3	3	5	3	3	2	6	3	6	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Q2. How frequently do you visit your public library? Response		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1
Q3. Please check all of the following statements about your gardening experience that apply.	I have grown plants from seeds		1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1
	I have grown plants from cuttings			2		2			2		2		2								2		2		2		
	I have transplanted seedlings		3	3		3	3		3		3		3				3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3		3
	I have maintained an outdoor garden or houseplants	4	4	4		4	4	4	4		4	4		4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4
	I have saved seeds from a plant			5		5				5	5							5							5		
	I consider myself to be an experienced home gardener			6		6	6				6				6												6
	I am a Master Gardener																										
	I have professional experience growing produce or other plants																		8								
Q4. How likely are you to use a seed exchange service at your public library? (1 is very unlikely, 5 is very likely)		4	2	5	3	5	5	1	3	1	5	3	4	4	5	1	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	2	3	2	5

Q5. Which of the following would make you more likely to use the seed library? Please check all that apply.	A collection of online instructional gardening resources (e.g. a gardening LibGuide)	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1			1		1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	
	Physical instructional gardening resources (e.g. gardening books available for check out)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2				2		2	2	2						2	2	
	Basic gardening tools available for check out	3	3				3	3		3					3		3				3		3	3	3	3	3
	A way to check the availability of specific seed types online	4	4	4		4	4		4	4	4		4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4
	Bringing the seed library to a more convenient location (e.g. the farmers market)			5		5			5		5			5			5				5	5	5		5		
	Space for gardening (e.g. a community garden plot)		6	6	6	6					6	6			6		6				6				6	6	6
Q6. The library is considering starting a community garden. Which model would you be most interested in participating in? 1 = individual plots, 2 = communal garden, 3 = would not participate in a community garden		3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1
Q7. If the following events were held at your local public library, how likely would you be to attend? (1 is very unlikely, 5 is very likely)	Plant swap (bring plants, cuttings, and seeds to trade with neighbors)	2	2	5	4	4	4	1	3	2	5	3	4	4	4	1	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	4	4	4
	Gardening demonstrations	4	4	5	4	2	5	3	4	3	5	4	2	3	5	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	5

	Ask a Master Gardener (drop in and ask an expert your gardening questions)	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	3	2	5	2	3	4	5	2	4	4	4	5	5	2	1	3	3	3	5
	Agriculture and food themed book club	2	3	5	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	3
	Documentary screenings and discussions	2	4	5	4	2	3	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	2	1	4	2	4	4	2	1	4	2	5	2
	Garden crafts (e.g. decorating pots)	3	4	3	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	5	4	2	3	3	4	1	4	3	5	4	3	5
Q8. The library invites guest speakers to give talks at gardening round tables. Please select your interest level for each of the following topics. (1 is not at all interested, 5 is very interested)	Alternative gardening methods (e.g. hydroponics, vertical gardening)	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	2	5	3	4	1	4	4	4	5	2	4	1	4	4	3	4
	Food production systems	3	4	5	3	2	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	1	4	4	3	2	4	4	1	5	5	4	4
	Beekeeping	4	5	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	5	1	2	2	5	4	1	2	3	5	4	2	3
	Agriculture and climate change	4	4	5	5	3	5	1	3	4	5	3	5	3	4	1	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	2
	Seed saving and seed politics	4	3	5	5	4	4	1	3	2	5	3	4	2	5	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	3	5	4	4
	Agroecology	3	4	5	3	2	5	1	3	3	5	4	5	2	4	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
	Pollinators	3	4	5	4	2	5	1	4	3	5	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	3

Table 2.

Free Text Survey Responses and Comments

Resp't Num.	Q3. Please check all of the following statements about your gardening experience that apply. Other (please specify)	Q5. Which of the following would make you more likely to use the seed library? Please check all that apply. Other (please specify)	Q6. The library is considering starting a community garden. Which model would you be most interested in participating in? Comments	Q7. If the following events were held at your local public library, how likely would you be to attend? Any comments or program suggestions?	Q8. The library invites guest speakers to give talks at gardening round tables. Please select your interest level for each of the following topics. Any other topics you would be interested in learning more about?
3					Partnership with local food shelf for excess produce.
4	I have little to no experience with growing plants. I have house plants that require minimal work.		If there is a way to do both individual plots and a communal plot then that would be interesting. Or maybe have individual plots for different age groups, as in a section for teens and another for children.	I'd be likely to attend a vegan cookbook club. The vegan community would connect over specific programs like that.	Healthy eating, diet and exercise, sustainability
7	I have more of a black thumb than a green thumb... Everything dies.	A class on basic gardening, preferably a class series so that we can discuss problems as they arise.	Sorry, I just don't have enough time.		
9			I would like communal as well. There would need		

			to be firm and set rules for the garden.		
10				Partnership with local foodshelf with extra produce	
12		Beginner-friendly seeds which are easy and fast to grow			
15		I'm not into gardening...			
18			The community garden has the potential to become a "tragedy of the commons" type of resource. Certain measures would have to be in place to stop the over-harvesting of herbs etc.		
19		Network of experienced gardeners that are available to answer question online. Maybe online board in which I could post photos and questions.	Gardening at home would be fun.	I have always wanted to learn to build an above ground box garden that actually works (I tried and drainage was a problem).	Making a small outdoor greenhouse.
25	I have no experience in gardening			A day where you can go and start your first plant or plot—would be helpful to encourage people who are completely new to gardening	