

Growing Microgreens

Fresh Greens to Grow Year-Round

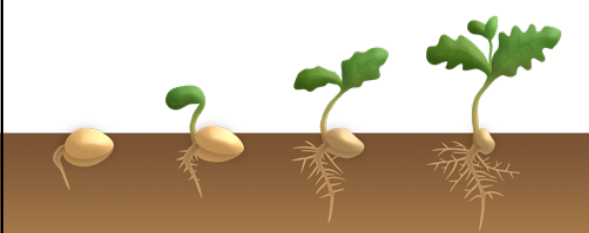
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Microgreens Introduction



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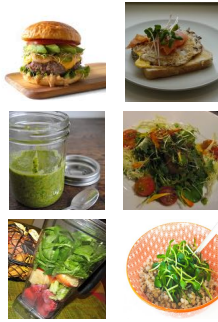
Sprouts vs Microgreens vs Baby Greens

Sprouts	Microgreens	Baby Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-4 days • White or light green • Grown without soil • Eat the whole thing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7-14 days • Mostly green, pale • Grown in potting soil • Eat the stem & seed leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14-42 days • Green & identifiable • Grown in potting/soil • Eat the mature leaves
		
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Using Microgreens

- Recommendations
 - Salad ingredient
 - Wherever you use wilted greens (e.g. pasta, omelets)
 - Wherever you would want crunch (e.g. tacos, hamburgers, wraps)
 - Wherever you would use fresh veggie flavors (e.g. soups, stir fries)
 - Pureed to make pesto
 - Blended in "green" smoothies
- Best eaten fresh



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Microgreens Benefits

- Easy to grow
 - Grows well indoors
 - Good for small spaces
 - Few materials needed
 - Fast-growing
- Nutritious
 - Flavor-full
 - Versatile
 - Food Safe



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Growing Costs Comparison

Store Bought

- \$6-8 per container
- Limited flavor options

Grown-At-Home

- \$1 per container
 - Seeds: \$24.70 per pound (\$0.30 per container)
 - Potting Soil: \$5 for 8-quart bag (\$0.40 per container)
 - Container: \$0 (variable)




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• Lots of flavor options

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Nutrition Claims


- Rumor suggestions that microgreens offer 4x to 40x the nutrition of mature plants; this claim is weakly supported by only a single study
 - "Assessment of Vitamin and Carotenoid Concentrations of Emerging Food Products: Edible Microgreens" (Journal of Agricultural & Food Chemistry)
 - <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/ef300459b>
- Better to assume microgreens are equally healthy to their mature vegetable counterpart




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Microgreen Recommendations

<p>Fast Growing (7-10 days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arugula* • Broccoli* • Cabbage* • Cress • Kale* • Mustard Greens* • Radish* • Sunflower* 	 <i>Broccoli microgreen</i>	<p>Slow Growing (14-28 days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amaranth • Basil • Beet • Carrot • Cilantro • Purslane • Scallion • Swiss Chard
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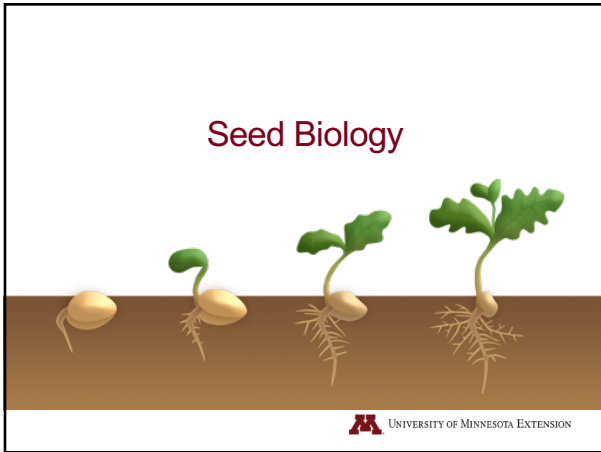
* Denotes varieties that are beginner-friendly


Swiss Chard microgreen

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Seed Biology

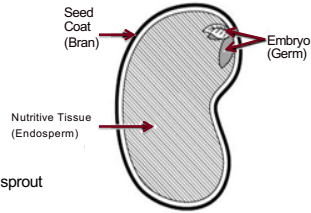


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Anatomy of a Seed

- Seed coat ("Bran")
 - Protects against insects & disease before sprouting
- Embryo ("Germ")
 - Undeveloped plant
 - Waiting for ideal conditions to sprout
- Nutritive tissue ("Endosperm")
 - Provides all the food/energy needed for the embryo when it begins to grow



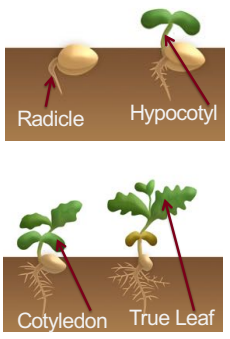
Seed Coat (Bran) Embryo (Germ)
Nutritive Tissue (Endosperm)

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Seed Germination

- Radicle
 - First to emerge from seed
 - All roots develop from the radicle
- Hypocotyl
 - Becomes the part of the stem
- Cotyledons ("Seed leaves")
 - Surround the embryo
 - Look different from the true leaves
 - Starts photosynthesis
- True leaves




Radicle Hypocotyl
Cotyledon True Leaf


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Sprouting Conditions

- Common needs
 - Temperature (above 50°)
 - Moisture
 - Light
- Special needs
 - Soaking
 - Scarifying (scratching the surface)
 - Stratification (submitting to cold temperatures)



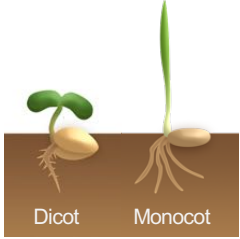
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Monocots vs Dicots

Cotyledons ("Seed leaves")

- Monocotyledons
 - Single leaf-like structure
 - Grass-family seeds (e.g. wheat, rye, corn)
- Dicotyledons
 - 2 leaf-like structures
 - Broad-leaf seeds (e.g. radish, sunflower, kale)

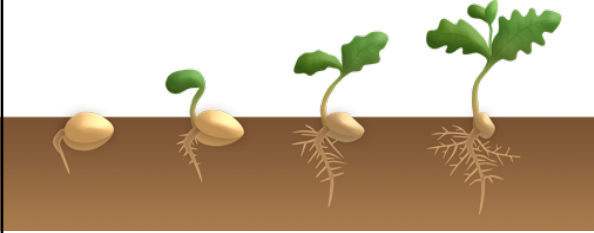



Dicot Monocot



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Microgreens Materials

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Choosing Seeds



- Select any vegetable, grain or herb where the plant itself is eaten
 - Plants with large seed leaves or thick stems (e.g. brassicaceae, sunflowers, peas)
 - Avoid plants eaten for the fruit (e.g. tomatoes, squash)
- Choose seeds intended for sprouting
 - Avoid irradiated seeds
 - Look for reputable vendor
- Pick seeds that grow at similar rates if growing a mixture

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Potting Medium




- Characteristics
 - Supports root growth (loose & friable)
 - Holds water
- Potting Medium Examples
 - Use sterilized soil-less potting soil (combinations of peat/sphagnum moss, compost, vermiculite & perlite)
 - Hydroponics
 - Rockwool

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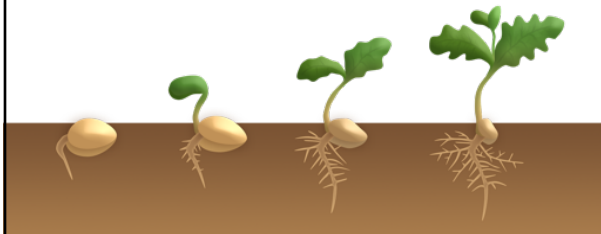

Container Ideas

- Characteristics
 - Broad (example: 4"x4" wide)
 - Shallow (example: 2-3" deep)
 - Drain holes recommended
 - Lid or cover recommended
- Example Containers
 - Traditional garden pots
 - Plastic take-out containers
 - Strawberry clamshells
 - Newspaper origami trays

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Growing Microgreens

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Step 1: Preparation

- Choose and purchase seeds
- Clean containers
- Hydrate potting soil
- (Optional) Soak seeds in water
 - 8-24 hours (overnight works)
 - Recommended for large seeds



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Step 2: Planting

- Drain excess water from seeds
- Add 1-2" potting soil to container
- Spread seeds over soil
 - Small seeds: 10-12 per square inch
 - Medium & large seeds: 6-8 per square inch
- Press seeds into soil
- (Optional) Cover soil
 - Damp newspaper
 - Plastic lid



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Step 3: Growing

- Keep soil moist
 - Add 2-4 tablespoons of water as needed
 - (Optional) Keep soil covered with wet newspaper until seeds sprout
 - (Optional) Keep container covered with a lid or enclosed until sprouts reach lid
- Keep soil warm
 - 55-75° (a little warmer than room temp)
- Provide light after sprouting
 - Bright-medium light recommended
 - (Optional) Keep sprouts in a darkened space for 3-5 days to germinate and force stem growth



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Normal Growth vs Disease

- Root Hairs
 - White and fuzzy
 - Along soil surface
 - Branching off plant
- Damping-off Disease
 - Gray-white & fuzzy
 - Across soil and plant surfaces
 - Spiderweb-like
 - Foul smelling



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Step 4: Harvesting

- Microgreens are ready when 2-4 inches tall
 - 0-4 true leaves
 - ~7-14 days (depends on plant)
- Harvest just prior to eating
 - Stems & leaves only
 - Cut near base of stems (above soil)
 - Rinse well
 - Cut from the same tray over multiple days
- Store 2-5 days in refrigerator



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Reusing Materials

- Seeds
 - Can be stored (cool & dry) for 2-4 years depending on variety
- Potting soil
 - Not possible
 - Root growth fills all spaces
 - Compost remainder
- Containers
 - Wash to remove lingering soil
 - Sanitize in 10% bleach solution



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Microgreens Recap

- Microgreens are
 - The stem and seed-leaves from sprouted seeds
 - Fast-growing & inexpensive to grow indoors
 - Versatile & nutritious
- Requirements
 - Use sprouting-quality seeds
 - Grow in a small shallow container filled with potting soil
 - Harvest in 10-14 days



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Learn More


PRO-TIP: Google "site:edu Microgreens" (or site:.gov) for research-based advice

Extension Websites

- Iowa State Extension <https://hortnews.extension.iastate.edu/2019/03/grow-your-own-microgreens>
- University of Maryland Extension <https://marvlandgrows.umd.edu/2018/02/16/microgreens-last-accents-from-small-spaces/>
- South Dakota State University Extension <https://extension.sdstate.edu/growing-micro-oreans>
- U of MN Extension: <https://extension.umn.edu/yard-and-garden>
- Ramsey County Master Gardeners: <http://www.ramseymastergardeners.org/>

Online References

- Microgreens Nutritional Study <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/ef300459b>
- Johnnys Seeds Company <https://www.johnnyseeds.com/vegetables/microgreens/>
- True Leaf Market Seed Company <https://www.trueleafmarket.com/collections/growingmicrogreens-new-home>

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