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| Internship at Baylor Libraries   |                                    |             |
Personal Identity: gee design co.

In thinking about personal identity, I wanted to include “gee,” a nickname I coined for myself long ago. I feel the name represents my creative side while still providing the comfort of a pen name. Meanwhile, the rose challenges me to be fearless as I continue to grow as a person and an artist.
Ro-cocoa is a fictitious high-end chocolate company located in Lafayette, LA. Its brand is centered around the fusion of fine chocolates and the elaborate designs of the Rococo period. Customers are encouraged to relax and indulge themselves with a treat, just like the people of French Rococo culture.
THE ROCOCO PERIOD (1730–1770), emerging in France, was a time of relaxation, pleasure, and intricate décor. Strawberries were brought to France from Chile by explorer Amélie-François Frézier in 1714, and are the inspiration for this delectable strawberry crème bar.

Ro-cocoa Chocolates hopes that you will indulge in our confectionery delicacies and leave your worries behind, just as the French elite did in the 18th century.

Nutrition Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serving Size: 1 4 oz (40g)</th>
<th>Servings per container: 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount per Serving</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories</td>
<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calories from fat</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Fat (g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturated Fat (g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trans Fat (g)</td>
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<td>Cholesterol (mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium (mg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Carbohydrate (g)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary Fiber (g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugars (g)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein (g)</td>
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</tr>
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% Daily Value

- Total Fat: 23%
- Saturated Fat: 27%
- Trans Fat: 0%
- Cholesterol: 0%
- Sodium: 15%
- Total Carbohydrate: 7%
- Dietary Fiber: 21%
- Sugars: 9%
- Protein: 5%

Ingredients: Dark Chocolate (Unsweetened chocolate, sugar, cocoa butter, nonfat dry milk, soy lecithin, natural vanilla flavor), strawberry puree, rice starch, natural flavor.
In With the Old
In With the Old is a fictitious antique store located in Walnut, IA, carrying a wide variety of antiques and collectibles for all who appreciate old relics. The identity mark plays off of the store’s name, and puts a modern twist on antique western woodcut fonts.
An-tea-que Giveaway Promotional Package
For the store’s grand opening, In With the Old will give away antique teacups from its extensive collection to the first 30 customers to walk in, each packaged in this unique teapot-shaped box. The tea themed promotional content is extended to a coupon found inside, resembling the shape of a teabag.
Orizuru Sushi & More

Orizuru is a fictitious origami themed restaurant named for the Japanese word for “paper crane.” It’s located in Phoenix, AZ, and as the menu describes, it serves sushi and other traditional Japanese cuisine. The rounded font used in the mark was chosen to contrast and complement the sharp angles of the origami crane.
Debbie Ushijima
Owner
7450 Rainbow Road
Phoenix, AZ 85001
(555) 674-9878
d.ushijima@orizuru.com
orizurusushi.com
Orizuru's menu design is inspired by the first few steps in the process of folding an origami crane. The square-shaped paper and triangular fold are an exciting novelty to customers and fits perfectly with the restaurant's brand.
The Amazing Black Pumas
This double spread editorial features an article on the formation of the Black Pumas, a psychedelic soul duo based in Austin, TX. The artistic inspiration is a fusion between a 1970’s soul aesthetic and the graphics on the band’s merchandise.
AUSTIN DUO SURPRISE EVEN THEMSELVES WITH THE MAGIC THAT HAPPENS WHEN THEY TEAM UP—AND THE GRAMMYS AGREE
BY MIRANDA DAVENPORT
Instruments he’d been recording. On the recommendation of a mutual friend, he left a message for a local talent, Eric Burton, who had virtually no track record in the business. Burton hadn’t heard of Quesada, either, and he didn’t bother to call back—un- til some friends chided him in to Quesada’s high-end reputation. They said, “Dude, hit that guy back up!” recalls Burton. “They kind of scoffed at me for leaving him hanging for so long.” Fi- nally, Burton dialed the number—“I felt, ‘Hey, this could be an opportunity to make some money’”—and Quesada, who was driving at the time, answered, “He sang over the phone, and I couldn’t bear him that well.” Quesada says, “But his passion and energy were so contagious.”

This unlikely pairing of two men 13 years apart in age, and coming from very different musical backdrops, paid off: At this year’s Grammy Awards, Black Pumas will be competing in the Best New Artist category against the formidable likes of Lizz- iz, Billie Eilish, Lil Nas X, Yola, Maggie Rogers, and Rosalia, all of whom have sold more records than Black Pumas have. “I don’t even know how we made it onto the list,” says Burton. “We feel like this is a battle against a bunch of Goliaths. It really is kind of mind-boggling.”

Then again, surprise twists are part of the group’s DNA. Growing up in Laredo, Texas, Quesada ignored his parents’ mu- sic in favor of hip-hop and hair-metal. He moved to Austin to study art in college, playing guitar in a punk-jazz act, the Blue Noise Band, before circling back to Mexican dance music from the Fifties and Sixties. Eventually, he and his group joined forces with another, more funk-oriented local band, the Biffy, to form Grupo Fantasma. Quesada would log nearly 15 years with that band, multi-fac- eted group, who played a cool, jacked-up version of traditional music. Their reputation growing, Grupo Fantasma were recruit- ed by Prince for a series of dates at his Glam Slam club; Prince also jammed with them at a few VIP gigs in 2007. And in 2011, after losing out on an earlier Grammy, Grupo walked away with an award for Best Latin Rock, Alternative or Urban Album for 2010’s El Train.

Even when he was in the band, Quesada was restless; early on, he started a harder, more metallic side project, Brownout, which released a bunch of Black Sabbath covers under the name Brown Sabbath. In the years after Grupo Fantasma’s Grammy win, Quesada reached a point where he felt he had to leave his musical motherhood for good, in part due to the group’s rigorous road work. “I was starting to have a hard time committing to that schedule,” he says. “More than that, it was just a very spe- cific palette. It was difficult to leave, honestly, because it had turned into a family. But I never felt like the primary songwriter or anything, and if I was going to invest that much time in any- thing, I want to be more directly involved. It was time.”

For another side project, Quesada joined up with My Morning Jacket drummer Patrick Hallahan in the one-off band Spanish Gold in 2019. But he remained in search of an indelible sound to call his own, and had begun working on his own instru- ments with local musicians when Burton entered the picture. Burton’s story had started across the country, in Los Angeles. Living in a religious household with his mother in the San Fernando Valley, he heard more gospel than pop music. “I grew up kind of sheltered through the church,” he says. “As far as secular music, I just heard what was on the radio while we were doing chores.” The same non-gospel record he remembers from that time is Pras’ 1998 hit “Ghetto Suprassa,” his first CD purchase was 50 Cent’s Get Rich or Die Tryin’. (Though not a huge hip-hop fan, he loved 2Pac’s catchy tunes.)

As part of his high school’s theater-geek crowd, Burton envi- ored himself an actor, and thanks to an industry connection, he landed a bit part in the music-themed Keira Knightley/Mark Ruffalo movie Begin Again in 2013. Through that, he met for- mer New Radicals frontman Greg Alexander, who encouraged Burton’s music side. After a brief trip to college in Arizona, Bur- ton wound up back in LA, selling T-shirts while looking on the Santa Monica Pier. He and two musician friends played up and down the West Coast before driving to Austin, where Burton decided to stay.

When he first heard Burton’s name suggested as a possible collaborator, Quesada was perplexed. “I looked him up, and the first thing I thought was, ‘How have I not heard of this guy?’” says Quesada, who watched YouTube videos of Burton singing in clubs, “I pride myself on knowing. But I thought it was awe- some. I love that I had no preconceived notions of this guy.”

When the two finally met at Quesada’s Austin studio, it be- came immediately clear that they could complement each oth- er. Burton’s smooth but gritty voice and original songs, like his raw-horned-romantic “Color” (“My sisters and my brothers see em like no other”), fit alongside the tracks Quesada had already cut, which were heavy on old-school electric piano, live drums, and Quesada’s Robbie-steel guitar. Quesada enhanced the clas- sic-soul mood by introducing his younger collaborator to vin- tage F&H. “It made me want to go back and listen and figure out how to project the way Otis Redding and Marvin Gaye could,” Burton says. “Adrian really appreciated the tonality of my voice and the way I was moving to embody those artists that felt like the canvas he was giving to me.”

Quesada agrees, but bemoans the old-school comparisons. “We didn’t really set out to be a soul revival band or anything like that,” he says, “I wanted the soul be like it came from our souls, not so much a carbon copy of any particular era or artists.”

Soon enough, the duo had a name, Black Pumas, inspired by Quesada’s fascination with jaguars; this studio has a jaguar logo and a play on the Black Panthers. The moment of creative truth came on stage, when they debuted their act at an Austin club. “I remember telling my wife not to come—the gig was a few weeks, because it might suck the first couple of times,” Quesa- da recalls. Quesada assured Burton would be satisfied with his guitar, but to his—and Burton’s—surprise, the singer opted to stand up and perform, drawing on his theatrical back- ground. “When I got to put the guitar down, I found it was very freeing,” says Burton. “It cleared what we were doing.“

“Everything I had ever seen, Eric was playing troubadour, singer-songwriter style with a guitar,” says Quesada. “I didn’t even know that he had James Brown-level frontman chops. As soon as we stepped in the stage the first time, we pulled each other aside and said, ‘There’s a spark here.’

From there, buzz began building. Black Pumas released ‘Black Moon Rising’ on Spotify, scored a single deal and then a full-al- bum contract with ATO Records (the label co-found- ed by Dave Mat- thews and cur- rently home to My Morning Jacket, mono
design co. | 17
Square Foot Gardening Book

The Square Foot Gardening Book is a twenty-page "passion project" publication. The goal of this project was to challenge myself to create a cohesive and well-designed booklet on the topic of my choosing. The result was an engaging beginner's guide to starting your own square foot garden, covering everything from building a bed, how to start planting, and what kinds of pests to watch out for.
Your guide to starting your own square foot garden!

If you’ve always wanted to grow your own vegetable garden, but have been turned off by the idea of spending countless hours stooped over endless rows of vegetables, square foot gardening may be the perfect solution for you. Not only does square foot gardening save space, it is also known to provide excellent produce yields matching amounts produced in row-style gardens of far greater size. But perhaps the most appealing aspect of square foot gardening is how little physical work is required compared to traditional gardening methods.

Square foot gardening is a revolution in small space gardening everywhere. It doesn’t take much imagination to figure out what this basic concept entails. It involves carefully measuring gardening plots. Careful planning can have a huge impact on how much food you grow, and how much waste you can avoid. But for traditional gardeners and acolytes of other styles (like myself), we may need a bit more of a formal intro!

What is square foot gardening, and where did it come from? Why is it great? Why do people still use the method in gardens today, and why not in popular urban areas that use the same 4×4 foot measurements? What are the most out of your growing space? For us, a beginning gardener, this method is a great introduction to gardening. It’s been a buzzword in the gardening world for decades: the square foot garden, a revolution in small space gardening everywhere. It involves measuring your gardening plots carefully. Careful planning can have a huge impact on how much food you grow, and how much waste you can avoid. But for traditional gardeners and acolytes of other styles (like myself), we may need a bit more of a formal intro!

Due to the tight, compact, yet healthy spacing implemented using this method, you can compactly produce as much food as you would in a larger space that was planted using less-space efficient crop methods. With traditional row-cropping, just one row of healthy plants can be used in the same space, meaning that more plants can be used in the same area. But, with the addition of a foundation of a 4×4 foot raised bed (the method’s standard raised bed dimensions), you don’t have to do anything more than the amount of work required for the same 4×4 foot spacing of a larger plot. With the addition of a foundation of a 4×4 foot raised bed, you can grow as much food as you would in a larger plot but with the addition of a foundation, you can start to see the benefits of a larger plot without the work of a larger plot. Sourcing your own food straight from your backyard with this method is also an excellent way to feel proactive about changing your part of the food system for the better. By growing food organically and by using the methods used in our backyard, you can start to see the benefits of a larger plot without the work of a larger plot. With the addition of a foundation of a 4×4 foot raised bed, you can start to see the benefits of a larger plot without the work of a larger plot. But, with the addition of a foundation, you can start to see the benefits of a larger plot without the work of a larger plot.

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Whether you are growing flowers, herbs, vegetables, a lawn, a shrub border, healthy soil is an absolute must. Your plants will be less prone to pest and disease issues, they’ll grow better, and they’ll look better. With a bit of know-how, some work, and some patience, you can have healthy soil, no matter what kind of soil you are starting with.

If good soil could be achieved merely by buying a bag of fertilizer from the garden center, most Americans would be buttoning perfect soil. While fertilizers do improve an aspect of good garden soil, there is much more involved. Good soil has good structure. You often hear gardeners talk about their soil’s “Crumb.” This refers to the texture of the soil. Good soil is crumbly, like cookie crumbs scattered over the top of an ice cream sundae. That crumbly texture takes work, and we’ll talk more about that in a minute.

Organic matter is just dead plant and animal tissues, which decomposes and enriches your soil as humus. Humus is wonderful because it helps improve your soil’s texture by binding some of the smaller particles together, which increases your soil’s aeration. It also improves your soil’s ability to both absorb and drain moisture. Finally, organic matter helps provide nutrients to your plants.

Microorganisms help break down the organic matter into its basic elements, which enables plants to absorb it and use it.

Soil pH is the measurement of the acidity of your soil. The softer the minerals contained in garden soil and their availability to your plants, in general, the closer to neutral your soil is, the better your plants will be able to take up these minerals. Of course, some plants prefer a more acidic soil, but for most flowers, herbs, and vegetables, a neutral pH is optimal.

The next thing to consider is the structure of the soil. There are three main types of soil:

1. CLAY SOIL: Clay has tiny particles that stick together, forming large clumps. While clay soil tends to be of higher fertility than other soil types, it is not optimal to garden because its texture makes it very difficult for plant roots to work their way into. Improving clay soil takes some work, but it will make life much easier for your plants.

2. SANDY SOIL: Sandy soil is definitely easier to work than clay soil, but it has the opposite problems: it often drains too quickly and is less able to retain nutrients.

3. LOAM: This is ideal garden soil. Crumbly, full of organic matter, retains moisture yet still drains well. This is what we’re working toward; this is “good” garden soil.

There are several things you can do to improve your soil. Luckily, they are all fairly easy to do.

Test your soil. The first thing you do is to learn all you can about your soil. You may want to try a couple of DIY soil tests to learn more about the load of life in your soil and what its texture is like. Getting a soil test from your county’s cooperative extension would be a great idea; this will alert you to any deficiencies in pH problems.

Add organic matter: Adding organic matter is hands-down, a double, the number one way to improve your soil. Whether your soil is clay, sandy, low in nutrients, compacted, has poor drainage, organic matter will fix it.

So what should you be adding to your soil? Compost is a must — it will improve your soil immediately and introduce microorganisms that will continue improving your soil for further breaking down organic matter. Add as much as you possibly can; it truly is nearly impossible to overdose it with compost. Add some in spring before planting. Side-dress your plants with it throughout the growing season, and add more in fall when you are putting the garden to bed — you will see improvement in no time.

In addition to compost, there are several other things you can add to your soil to increase the amount of organic matter (and therefore overall fertility). Grass clippings, shredded tree leaves, aged manure, coffee grounds—all of it will help your garden’s soil increase in fertility, water retention, and improved structure.

Adjust your soil pH: Once you have your soil tested, you’ll know whether you have a pH imbalance. If your soil is alkaline, there are several things you can do to reduce the acidity level. Generally, the report you receive from your extension service will have recommendations for improving the pH of your soil. The addition of plenty of organic matter will often help fix this as well. A garden guru, Barbara Damrosch points out, ‘You have soil that is well supplied with nutrients and organic matter, the pH matters less than if your soil is struggling with those issues.’

Building and maintaining: A compost pile is the natural way to become a better gardener. Not only will you be producing the best possible food for your garden, but by watching leaves, apples, orange rind, and grass clippings become transformed into rich compost filled with earthworms and other soil biota, you’ll be learning what healthy soil is all about.

Most gardeners don’t start with great soil. Whether yours is hard and compacted, sandy, stony, heavy, or not, adding compost will improve its texture, water holding capacity, and fertility. Your soil will gradually become fluffy and loose—the ideal home for healthy plants.

Even if you are lucky enough to have great soil, you can’t expect that soil to remain rich and productive without replenishing the nutrients that are consumed each growing season. Commercial fertilizer, even one that is totally organic, provides the full spectrum of nutrients that you get with compost. The nutrients are available gradually, as your plants need them, even a period of months or years. The microorganisms in the compost will also help your plants absorb nutrients from fertilizer more efficiently.

Compost is nothing with all kinds of micro-organisms and soil fauna that help convert soil nutrients into a form that can readily be absorbed by your plants. The microorganisms, enzymes, vitamins and natural antibiotics that are present in compost actually help prevent many soil pathogens from harming your plants. Earthworms, millipedes, and other macro-organisms turn through your soil, opening up passageways for air and water to reach your plants’ roots.

Even very experienced gardeners often have soil that is less than perfect. Adding compost moderates pH and fertility problems, so you can concentrate on the pleasures of gardening, not the science of your soil’s chemical composition. Unlike organic or inorganic fertilizers, which need to be applied at the right time and at the right amount, compost can be applied at any time and in any amount. You can’t really over-apply. Plants see exactly what they need, when they need it.

Can a gardener ever have enough compost? It’s doubtful. Compost is the perfect thing to spread around when you are creating a new garden, seeding a new lawn area, or planting a new tree. Compost can be sprinkled around plants during the growing season or saved as a mulch in your perennial garden. You can add compost to your flower beds and deck planters. You can also use it to enrich the potting soil for your indoor plants.

Organic matter is transformed into compost through the work of microorganisms, soil fauna, enzymes and fungi. When making compost, your job is to provide the best possible environment for these beneficial organisms to do their work. If you do so, the decomposition process works very rapidly—sometimes in as little as two weeks. If you don’t provide the optimum environment, decomposition will still happen, but it may take from several months to several years.

Microorganisms and other soil fauna work most effectively when the rate of carbon-rich to nitrogen-rich materials in your compost pile is approximately 3:1 (brown to green) but most people find three parts brown and one part green works quite well. In practical terms, if you want to have an active compost pile, you should include lots of high carbon “brown” materials such as straw, wood chips, or dry leaves and a lesser amount of high nitrogen “green” materials such as grass clippings, freshly-pulled weeds, or kitchen scraps.
COMpanion planting is also something well worth thinking about. Again, it can sound complicated, but it is quite simple and straightforward. Plants just like people, can be really good for one another and create mutually beneficial relationships. For example, some plants can help reduce the incidence of pests or disease in their neighbors. Marigolds are a fantastic plant for a square foot garden as they will attract ladybirds and hoverflies which will help to pollinate your crops. Planting strong-scented chives beside your carrots will help to deter the terrible pest carrot fly, which finds the carrots through their smell, which is then masked by the chives. Incorporating companion plants can help you to design square foot garden beds with beneficial mixtures of plants which can aid one another and create healthy, diverse ecosystems. Companion planting is an instant science and we know surprisingly little about how different plants interact with one another. That said, it is clear that plants with similar requirements will do well when grouped together.

CUCUMBERS & PEAStCucumbers are a tropical vegetable, which need warm soil that has an acidic pH to grow. Plant the sowings into four-inch pots, and use a drills to support the vines as they grow. The milk will also consistently keep the fruit off the ground. Try to keep the soil damp with approximately one inch of water per week. Peas are a legume that normally prefers cooler weather, so in order to plant them with tropical cucumbers, you will have to support them with water and shade during summer months for a fall harvest. While a variety of pea will work for companion planting, snap peas grow on a trellis, so planting those will allow you to utilize the same tool as the cucumbers. Pea need slightly acidic soil. Plant directly into the ground, as transplanting can damage the plants and affect the harvest later on. Try to water the peas daily once pods form to encourage higher quality.

TOMATOES & MARIGOLDSMarigolds and tomatoes are good garden buddies with similar growing conditions. Research studies have indicated that planting marigolds between tomatoes protects the tomato plants from harmful root-knot nematodes in the soil. Although scientists tend to be skeptical, many gardeners are convinced that the orange scent of marigolds also discourages a variety of pests such as tomato hornworms, whiteflies, thrips, and even some rabbits. Plant tomatoes first, and then dig a hole for a marigold plant. Allow 1 to 1.5 inches (2.5 to 3.8 cm) between the marigold and the tomato plant, which is close enough for the marigold to benefit the tomato, but allow plenty of space for the tomato to grow. Don’t forget to install a tomato cage. Plant the marigold in the prepared hole. Water the tomato and marigold deeply. Continue to plant as many marigolds as you like. Not all marigolds are as attractive as others. You can also plant marigold seed around and between tomato plants, as marigold seed germinates quickly. Thin the marigolds when they’re 3 to 5 inches (7.6 to 12.7 cm) tall to prevent overcrowding.

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CARROTS & LEAKSCarrots are normally preceded by corn, peas, and beans are affected by leaf blight and corn. The carrots will deter the leeks’ pests, and the leeks will keep the carrots’ pests away. So, these plants are such good garden buddies because they act as symbiotes for each other’s pests. To grow carrots, plant the seeds outside about three to five weeks before the last frost. Plant the seeds three to four inches apart in rows that are at least 12 inches apart. Try to grow them in full sun or partial shade. The soil should be well-drained and loose, and should contain the plants at least one inch per week. The leek is a cousin of the onion that thrives in cool weather. Plant leeks in an area of the garden that gets full sun and that has fertile, well-drained soil. They need cool weather and are known to develop in areas that are six inches apart. Radishes need a lot of sun and well-drained soil with lots of moisture, but make sure the soil isn’t waterlogged.

You can plant spinach as soon as the ground warms up. Start the plant outdoors, as trying to transplant the spinach may damage the young plants. Make sure the spot you choose gets full sun to light shade and has well-drained soil. You can either sow the seeds half an inch to one inch deep or sprinkle the seeds over a large bed. Water regularly, and use mulch to retain moisture.

SPINACH & RADISHESIf you plant radishes and spinach together, the radishes will help keep away insects from the spinach. These pests will not affect the root of the radish plant, which is the edible part.

Plant radishes about one month before the average date of the last frost of the season. Seed the seeds directly in the soil, about half an inch to one inch deep and two inches apart in rows that are six inches apart. Radishes need a lot of sun and well-drained soil with lots of moisture, but make sure the soil isn’t waterlogged.

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Shakespeare Classics Book Jackets
This series of book jacket designs feature three of William Shakespeare's greatest works: Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, and A Midsummer Night's Dream. The imagery plays off of the theme of theatre, featuring curtains in the background. A key symbol found in each work is placed front and center, also alluding to the use of props needed for a play.
Our gripping tragedy begins with an encounter with the ghost of the late king of Denmark. When Prince Hamlet learns the details of his father’s murder, allegedly enacted by Hamlet’s uncle, he is torn between his quest for revenge and the relief of his own death. While he feigns madness in an attempt to cover up his investigation for the truth, rash decisions and mistakes are made, resulting in a tragic ending for more than just the king’s villainous murderer.
The Flawless Feline Cat Show
This poster advertises an imaginary cat show hosted by Austin Cat Fanciers. I wanted to emphasize the cats’ beauty while adding a little playfulness to the imagery to capture the viewers’ hearts. While a cat show is meant to methodically assess a cat’s flaws and perfections, it’s also not possible to leave fun out of the equation when beloved pets are involved.
AUSTIN CAT FANCIERS PRESENTS

The Flawless Feline CAT SHOW

SATURDAY, MAY 25
9:00AM–5:30PM

Enter your classy cat for judging, or just come watch!

Tickets

Palmer Events Center
900 Barton Springs Rd
Austin, TX 78704

More de-tails on our website!
austincatfanciers.com