

## Chapter 1 : Great Garden Build “ December 15, - Green Our Planet

*Greener Planet Gardening, Lansing, MI. likes 2 were here. We offer the highest quality gardening equipment without the huge price mark ups of our.*

In other words, how can we grow a little bit greener? What are some little changes we can make to help save costs, save time, and more importantly save our planet as we grow our gardens. Here are six steps we can take to grow a little greener in our vegetable gardens. **Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose** Take products from our every day life and reuse them in the garden. For instance, use old soda bottles to water plants at the roots, use paper towel holders to create a cutworm-proof collar, add shredded newspaper to the compost pile. You would be surprised at the things you can use for other purposes that end up being quite helpful. **Compost** Begin a compost pile! If you live in a small dwelling, there are small composter crock you can use for vegetable peels and raw leftover vegetables for composting. **Stop putting it off. Stop with the Chemicals!** Stop using harmful, expensive chemical fertilizers. All the nutrients your plants will ever need is right under your nose “ right in nature. Remember that compost pile you just started? Use that compost to make compost tea. Use well-aged herbivore grass-fed cattle, horses, rabbits, alpaca manures to amend your garden soil. This will give your plants a nutrient-rich soil that will have them bursting with produce much better than any blue-powder concoction man can ever develop. Just remember to compost the manures before adding them to your garden. Manures should be composted at least six months before applied to your garden soil. **Stop With The Chemicals!**again! There are many pests and diseases that have an organic solution. If you find Japanese Beetles use a beetle trap to catch them, hand pick them off or spread nematodes to kill the larvae that live in the soil. If worse comes to worse and a pesticide is the only alternative left, use an organic, targeted pesticide such as Diatomaceous Earth, neem oil, or insecticidal soap. Use it in a targeted manner. **Grow Flowers That Attract Beneficial Insects** A great way to organically attract the insects that are beneficial to your garden. If aphids are typically an issue in your garden, plant flowers that attract ladybugs and lacewings. Plant flower in big groups to attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies. Not only will you attract the good bugs which gobble up those that want to destroy your hard work, but you will also beautify your landscape. **Share Your Bounty** If you have more produce than you know what to do with share with neighbors, family and friends. Donate some to your local food bank or mission hall. Not only will you help to feed someone that is hungry and feel great about it, but you will help to reduce waste. **Look For A Greener Alternative** So next time you need something for your garden, try to find a more environmentally-friendly alternative. You will protect your environment, save some money in the long term and have a better garden to boot.

## Chapter 2 : Bill's Greener Planet, LLC Port St. Lucie Landscaping

*Hi my name is Solstice Jones, and I am a junior in high school. I've lived in Davis for most of my life, and I think it's important to help the environment.*

Alliums, lavender, box and other water-thrifty plants in the dry garden at Cambridge Botanic Garden

Climate-friendly gardening includes actions which protect carbon stores beyond gardens. The biggest carbon stores in land are in soil; the two habitat types with the biggest carbon stores per hectare are woods and wetlands ; and woods absorb more carbon dioxide per hectare per year than most other habitats. Climate-friendly gardeners therefore aim to ensure that nothing they do will harm these habitats. The figures quoted above are global averages. A report [31] suggested that British woodland soil may contain as much as tonnes of carbon per hectare. Many studies of soil carbon only study the carbon in the top 30 centimetres, but soil is often much deeper than that, especially below woodland. The plants in rain gardens must be able to grow in both dry and wet soils. Protecting and increasing carbon stores in gardens[ edit ] Juglans elaeopyren, an American walnut, at Cambridge Botanic Garden After rocks containing carbonate compounds , soil is the biggest store of carbon on land. The first priorities for climate-friendly gardeners are, therefore, to: To protect the soil, climate-friendly gardens: Climate-friendly gardeners avoid things which may harm soil. They do not tread on the soil when it is wet, because it is then most vulnerable to compaction. They dig as little is possible, and only when the soil is moist rather than wet, because cultivation increases the oxidation of soil organic matter and produces carbon dioxide. In general, the more biomass that the plants can create each year, the more carbon will be added to the soil. In Soil Carbon and Organic Farming, a report for the Soil Association , Gundula Azeez discusses several factors which increase how much biomass is turned into humus. These include good soil structure , soil organisms such as fine root hairs , microorganisms , mycorrhizas and earthworms which increase soil aggregation , residues from plants such as trees and shrubs which have a high content of resistant chemicals such as lignin , and plant residues with a carbon to nitrogen ratio lower than about More carbon, however, may be stored by other perennial plants such as trees [12] and shrubs. They also do not need to be maintained using power tools. Climate-friendly gardeners will also aim to increase biodiversity not only for the sake of the wildlife itself, but so that the garden ecosystem is resilient and more likely to store as much carbon as possible as long as possible. They will therefore avoid pesticides, [12] and increase the diversity of the habitats within their gardens. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions[ edit ] Climate-friendly gardeners can directly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from their own gardens, but can also use their gardens to indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere. Using gardens to reduce greenhouse gas emissions[ edit ] Climate-friendly gardeners can use their gardens in ways which reduce greenhouse gases elsewhere, for example by using the sun and wind to dry washing on washing lines in the garden instead of using electricity generated by fossil fuel to dry washing in tumble dryers. From farmland[ edit ] Walnut, Juglans regia, with ripening walnuts Food is a major contributor to climate change. It is therefore important to protect the soil organic matter in farmland. Farm animals, however, especially free-range pigs, may cause erosion, and cultivation of the soil increases the oxidation of soil organic matter into carbon dioxide. Most farmland consists of fields growing annual arable crops which are eaten directly by people or fed to farm animals, and grassland used as pasture , hay or silage to feed farm animals. Some perennial food plants are also grown, such as fruits and nuts in orchards , and watercress grown in water. Although all cultivation of the soil in arable fields produces carbon dioxide, some arable crops cause more damage to soil than others. Root crops such as potatoes and sugar-beet , and crops which are harvested not just once a year but over a long period such as green vegetables and salads , are considered "high risk" in catchment-sensitive farming. Climate-friendly gardeners may grow and eat plants such as sweet cicely which sweeten food, and so reduce the land area needed for sugar-beet. Gardeners who understand climate-friendly practices can advocate their use by farmers. For example, it takes a lot of energy to produce synthetic fertilizers , especially nitrogen fertilizers. Climate-friendly gardeners will also aim to follow " cradle-to-cradle design " and " circular economy " principles: From transport[ edit ] Gardeners can reduce not only their food

miles by growing some of their own food, but also their "gardening miles" by reducing the amount of plants and other materials they import, obtaining them as locally as possible and with as little packaging as possible. This might include ordering plants by mail order from a specialist nursery if the plants are sent out bare-root , reducing transport demand and the use of peat -based composts; or growing plants from seed , which will also increase genetic diversity and therefore resilience ; or growing plants vegetatively from cuttings or offsets from other local gardeners; or buying reclaimed materials from salvage firms. Using sunlight and wind to dry washing on washing lines instead of fossil fuel-generated electricity to run tumble dryers ; Planting deciduous climbers on houses and planting deciduous trees at suitable distances from the house to provide shade during the summer, reducing the consumption of electricity for air conditioning , but also such that at cooler times of year, sunlight can reach and warm a house, reducing heating costs and consumption; [5] [35] Planting hedges, trees, shrubs and climbers to shelter houses from wind, reducing heating costs and consumption during the winter as long as any planting does not create a wind-tunnel effect. Power tools which are powered by diesel or petrol , or electricity generated by burning other fossil fuels , emit carbon dioxide. Climate-friendly gardeners may therefore choose to use hand tools rather than power tools, or power tools powered by renewable electricity, [12] or design their gardens to reduce or remove a need to use power tools. For example, they may choose dense, slow-growing species for hedges so that the hedges only need to be cut once a year. Climate-friendly gardeners will therefore do what they can to reduce this consumption by: Replacing part of or all lawns with other perennial planting such as trees and shrubs with less ecologically demanding maintenance requirements; Cut some or all lawns only once or twice a year, i. Climate-friendly gardeners will therefore use their greenhouses carefully by: Choosing only annual plants which will only be in the greenhouse during warmer months, or perennial plants which do not need any extra heat during winter; Using water tanks as heat stores and compost heaps as heat sources inside greenhouses so that they stay frost-free in winter. Climate-friendly gardeners will not put woody prunings on bonfires, which will emit carbon dioxide and black carbon, [5] but instead burn them indoors in a wood-burning stove and therefore cut emissions from fossil fuel, or cut them up to use as mulch and increase soil carbon stores, [12] or add the smaller prunings to compost heaps to keep them aerated , reducing methane emissions. Climate-friendly gardeners may use deep-rooted plants such as comfrey to bring nutrients closer to the surface topsoil, but will do so without making the leaves into a liquid feed, because the rotting leaves in the anaerobic conditions under water may emit methane. Nitrogen fertilizers may be oxidised to nitrous oxide , [12] especially if fertilizer is applied in excess, or when plants are not actively growing. Climate-friendly gardeners may choose instead to use nitrogen-fixing plants which will add nitrogen to the soil without increasing nitrous oxide emissions.

### Chapter 3 : Gardening for a Greener Planet | Land Stewardship Centre of Canada

*As described in Acres USA Books (): "Gardening for a Greener Planet is a straightforward, well-organized guide to simple, safe, non-chemical methods of controlling insect pests in the lawn and garden. The advice is divided according to the vegetable, fruit or ornamental grown, narrowing the focus to pests that impact only the plants you.*

### Chapter 4 : 6 Steps To Growing A Greener Vegetable Garden | Veggie Gardener

*Gardening For A Greener Planet A Chemical Free Approach Download Free Ebooks Pdf hosted by Edward Bennett on October 15 This is a ebook of Gardening For A Greener Planet A Chemical Free Approach that visitor could be grabbed this with no registration on calendrierdelascience.com*

### Chapter 5 : Climate-friendly gardening - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 6 : Greener Planet Gardening

*Gardening for a Greener Planet: A Chemical-Free Approach [Jonathan Erickson] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Using a technique called integrated pest management, this guide, arranged by plant type, offers advice on raising plants using minerals and soaps.*

## Chapter 7 : Green Roofs and Rooftop Gardens (BBG Guides for a Greener Planet) - Fire Books

*Greener Planet Gardening is a garden supply store that prides itself on honesty and loyalty. With decades of business experience in other service industries, our goal is to build an honest long term relationship with our customers.*

## Chapter 8 : Great Garden Buildâ€™May 18, - Green Our Planet

*The Trustees of Reservations, a member-supported, nonprofit, conservation organization that preserves, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value in Massachusetts.*

## Chapter 9 : Greener Gardening for a Healthier Planet | Find Your Place | The Trustees

*Growing a Greener World is an Emmy Award-winning TV show appearing on national Public Television that features organic gardening, green living and farm-to-table cooking. Each episode focuses on compelling and inspirational people making a positive impact on the planet through gardening and shares DIY information that we can all use at home.*