

DOWNLOAD PDF USING ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS (NO NONSENSE GARDENING GUIDES)

Chapter 1 : Practical Organic Gardening: The No-Nonsense Guide to Growing Naturally by Mark Highland

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Bloom booster fertilizer – who needs it? Clematis recta growing just fine at Aspen Grove Gardens without any fertilizer. Bloom Booster fertilizer is a fertilizer with a high middle fertilizer number – it is high in phosphorus. It may also have a higher than normal amount of potassium. There is no such thing as a Bloom Booster fertilizer! Any fertilizer with a high level of phosphorus can be considered to be a bloom booster fertilizer, even if the label just calls it fertilizer. If there was a special formulation that boosts flowers you would think all manufacturers would use the same formula? Bloom booster fertilizer is nothing more than a marketing gimmick to get you to buy more fertilizer. Many people grow plants for the flowers, and so manufacturers are using your desire for more flowers to sell more products. Bloom Boosters, Do They Work? Will a high level of phosphorus increase the number of flowers? The answer to this question is a bit more complex than it seems. Plants need a certain amount of phosphorus to grow properly. If they get enough phosphorus along with the other needed nutrients, plants will grow to their best ability and produce lots of flowers. Adding phosphorus to soil that already has enough phosphorus, or adding it to one that is deficient in one of the other nutrients, will NOT make plants grow better. You are just wasting a natural resource or worse, making your soil toxic. Adding a bloom booster to soil that already has lots of phosphorus, will NOT increase the number of blooms. It turns out that in North America, few garden soils have a deficiency of phosphorus, which means that in most of these soils bloom booster does nothing to boost blooms. If you check bloom booster fertilizers you will notice that some include minor nutrients, along with some nitrogen and potassium. If the fertilizer fixes any deficiency in these other nutrients, plants will perform better. Except for nitrogen, most garden soils do not have a deficiency in these other nutrients. Do Plants Use a Lot of Phosphorus? Lets have a closer look at the nutrients plants need. How much phosphorus do plants need? When rose tissue is analyzed, the fertilizer numbers are in the ratio of ref 1. They contain much less phosphorus than nitrogen or potassium. So why would a fertilizer ratio of Peters Professional Super Bloom Booster , be good for plants? Plants do not need high levels of phosphorus to bloom well. This leads to an iron deficiency in the plant, leading to interveinal chlorosis. Excess phosphorus also inhibits the development of mycorrhizal fungi which are very important to plants. These fungi provide water and phosphate to the plant. For more details on this see Mycorrhizae Fungi Inoculant Products Excess phosphorus is toxic to plants. Does Potassium Boost Blooms? Some of the bloom boosters also provide an increased level of potassium, and some people feel that potassium is important for flower production. Potassium is essential for plants to grow and flower properly, but high potassium levels will not increase flowering. As reference 2 points out – flowering is controlled by hormone levels – not nutrient levels. Bloom boosters are not needed, nor do they do help your plants, unless you have a phosphorus or potassium deficiency in the soil. The only way to know this, is with a soil test. Stop adding phosphorus to your soil!

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Chapter 2 : Bloom Booster - Fertilizer Nonsense #5 - Garden Myths

No Nonsense Gardening: Using Annuals and Perennials by Garden Way (Editor) starting at \$ No Nonsense Gardening: Using Annuals and Perennials has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris Save 10% through Sunday.

Print A no-nonsense guide to planting salvias Salvias feature an abundance of small tubular flowers in warm colours and are a beautiful addition to any garden. Select your salvia Reliable garden salvias Salvia splendens , sometimes called St. Red-flowered salvias mix beautifully with white petunias, or you can pair them with blue ageratum. For a festive look, mix purple- or salmon-flowered salvias with marigolds and cockscomb. Salvias also make fine upright flowers for container bouquets composed of several different annuals. Choose your colour Red has long been a popular colour in annual salvias. Grow with care You can start salvia seeds indoors eight weeks before your last frost. Look for young plants that have not yet begun to bloom. Young salvias grow and flower better than plants forced to grow too long in cramped nursery containers. When planting, mix organic fertilizer such as composted manure or a controlled-release fertilizer into the soil before setting out plants. Set seedlings 30 centimetres one foot apart, and mulch between plants with a five-centimetre-thick two-inch layer of moisture-retaining shredded bark compost or other organic material. Water as needed to keep the soil slightly moist at all times and snip off fading flower spikes to encourage the production of new ones. After each grooming, fertilize plants with an all-purpose liquid plant food at half strength to ensure summer-long performance. While salvias are relatively care-free, they can be chewed on by iridescent daytime-feeding Japanese beetles. Spraying the undersides of leaves with water will dislodge whiteflies and red spider mites, which prefer feeding in dry conditions. You can also control these pests with insecticidal soap. Whatever variety and colour you choose, treat your salvias with care. Use this guide to learn the best practices for planting salvias and keeping them healthy and free of pests. Then, just enjoy the beauty they add to your garden. National advertising powered by Mediative. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Chapter 3 : A no-nonsense guide to planting salvias | Smart Tips

The name--Garden Guide: A No Nonsense, No PhD Guide to Great Gardens with Hand-Holding How To's for Beginners and Straightforward Instruction for Advanced Gardeners-truly says it all. Indeed, this book is the hand-holding garden guide that will walk even the most timid novice right through the gardening process from beginning to end.

Chapter 4 : Perennials - What You Need to Know

Color Schemes. Rather than plant a hodgepodge of many-colored flowers in one area, try planting a garden based on a color scheme. A small section of the garden devoted to the hues of a single color is pleasing to the eye and draws the viewer to note the subtle differences between the types of flowers, rather than their color.

Chapter 5 : Care-Free Perennials: Lady's Mantle | Smart Tips

A no-nonsense guide to planting salvias Salvias feature an abundance of small tubular flowers in warm colours and are a beautiful addition to any garden. We'll teach you how to plant, grow, and maintain these stunning plants.

Chapter 6 : A No-Nonsense, Illustrated Guide to 49 Botanical Terms - The Grow Network : The Grow Network

No more flipping through plant guides or popping back and forth to Google. This cheat sheet will give you quick, no-nonsense definitions for the most common botanical terms you're likely to come across, along with pictures.

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Chapter 7 : Overhead Trellis Structure | Home Guides | SF Gate

This book is full of practical, no-nonsense advice and tips on favorite perennials grown in my gardens. It is an easy-to-read, illustrated guide to reliable choices for both the sun and the shade. Gardening is a labor of love; it is a joy to the heart and the soul.

Chapter 8 : The No Nonsense Guide to Growing & Caring for Lavender

Practical Organic Gardening is a comprehensive guide to organic gardening practices that focuses on hands-on, up-to-date information and high-quality visual information. Practical Organic Gardening sprouts homegrown, healthy edibles and other safe plants that are nourishing and tasty for your family, pets, and beneficial wildlife.

Chapter 9 : Lonicera fragrantissima "Winter Honeysuckle" - Buy Online at Annie's Annuals

Bloom Boosters are said to increase the number of flowers on your plant. Nonsense. They don't work, and can actually make your soil toxic, making it more difficult for your plants to grow.