

## Chapter 1 : What Do You Know About NARGS? - Dave's Garden

*Gardening Everything You Need to Know to Actually See Your Garden Grow These days, more and more people are discovering the joys of playing in the dirt—though grown-ups might prefer the.*

Gardening with Wildlife 10 Important Things to Consider When Planning Your Landscape Design Whether you are interested in completely redesigning your landscape or simply making a few changes there are some important factors to consider before you start planting. While many people head straight to their local gardening supply store to browse the selections, creating a plan beforehand will help you choose plants that will best fit your needs and thrive in your landscape. These tips will help you develop a plan and put you on the road to creating a beautiful, cohesive, and thriving landscape. Sun and shade patterns EDIS. Know your yard Think about your regional climate, the topography of your site, and your soil type when planning your landscape. Keep in mind that the specific conditions of your yard are likely to create a microclimate based on the amount and length of sun and shade exposure the area receives. Microclimates are usually broken into one of four categories: The topography of your site is important to consider as well as you plan; take note of how water drains in your landscape. The best landscape design will promote water movement away from your home towards other areas of your yard. Who will be using your yard? Think about who will be using your yard and how they will use it. Will children be using your yard? Do you have pets? Are you hoping to use your yard for outdoor entertaining? Remember you can create different spaces for different uses in your landscape using strategic plantings and hardscapes. Walkways can be used to move people from one area to another. Since you will be using and maintaining your yard or hiring someone to maintain it consider what your maintenance style and budget are. Be as realistic as you can. How much time will you truly have to put into your landscape? How much do you have to invest in your landscape? Determining the answer to these questions will help to ensure the success of your landscape for years to come. Think about themes A theme can unify your landscape and help guide your plant and material selections. Themes can be as simple as using consistent shapes or forms throughout your yard or as complex as creating a relaxation garden or an Oriental garden. When deciding on a theme for your yard, a good place to start is looking at the architecture of your home. Themes can help guide how you place and select plants, decorations, hardscapes, and structures. Are you someone who wants lots of neat, geometric shapes and structures in your landscape? Do you want softer lines and a more natural feel to your space? Do you want a landscape to include only specific colors? Questions like these will help you choose a unified theme for your garden. Finding Inspiration for a Design Theme. Gardening Solutions also has articles on specific Types of Gardens. Create and link spaces In order to get the most out of your yard, think of it as another room, or rooms, in your home. Just as a home has well defined and carefully planned rooms, so should your landscape; using your materials wisely allows you can create different "rooms" in your landscape. How will people move from one area of your yard to another? Create openings to encourage exploration in your yard and keep people moving throughout the landscape. Make your plants work for you Early in your planning you should determine how your plants will function in your landscape. Plants can be used in a number of ways, they can provide you with fresh and delicious fruits and vegetables, beautiful scenery, lovely aromas, and much more. Plants can be used as barriers to define areas within your landscape as well as identify where your landscape ends. You can use plants to create physical barriers in your landscape by blocking both views and access to an area. If you want to keep your views open, but maintain some barriers, low growing plants can be used to create implied barriers, blocking access but not the view. Correctly placed plants can also be used to alter your landscape site conditions. Temperature, light levels, and wind are greatly affected by the trees and plants in a landscape. The noises in your landscape can be affected by what you put into the design, such as water features or bird houses, as well as any physical barriers that keep your garden insulated from noises beyond your landscape. Structure your plantings Consider your various visual planes when selecting plants. Starting from the area above you, think about the overhead plane, this might include archways and trees. Moving on to the vertical plane, consider how closely spaced or far apart plants will be, how plants will be layered or staggered generally larger plants

are used behind smaller plants , as well as the individual and massed heights and widths of your plants. Repeating similar shapes and structures in your garden will give you a unified view throughout your space. Highlight important points Using unique plants, distinct structures, or garden ornaments allows you to highlight a particular area of your landscape. Contrasting shapes, textures, sizes, and colors will help to capture attention and direct it to a specific area. Pay attention to detail Plants, hardscapes, and garden ornaments all have their own visual details, from various forms and shapes to an array of colors and textures. By thinking about how these visual details can be used to complement and contrast each other, you can create a cohesive and captivating landscape. Think about when flowers will be blooming and fragrant, as well as what scents will complement each other in the landscape. Think about the future More specifically, take into account how the passage of time will affect your landscape plants. Make sure you provide your plants with enough room to reach their mature size. Protect your resources By choosing resource-efficient plants, consciously managing water, and choosing environmentally sound hardscapes, you can help protect and preserve your environment. Before removing plants from your landscape, determine whether these plants truly need to be removed, or if they could be relocated to another area of your yard. When selecting new plants, look for resource-efficient plants, ones that will require less water, fertilizers, and pesticides. When planning the changes to your landscape, consider installing a rainwater catchment system which will provide you with an environmentally sustainable source of irrigation water. With careful planning such a system can even be incorporated as an aesthetic design element. Using environmentally friendly hardscapes, non-toxic preservatives, stains, paints, and cleaners is another way you can protect your natural resources. Also, consider reusing construction materials; before demolition starts consider what materials you might be able to reuse, repurpose, or incorporate into your new landscape design.

*Gardening Advice Learn how to garden like a pro with information and advice from the experts. Browse how-tos and tutorials for every garden task, plus tips for gardening in every season.*

Hydroponics permits the cultivator a high degree of control over what the plant is fed and the plant can be provided with all its nutrients in a form that makes them very easy to take up: They can dedicate more energy into foliage, flowers, and fruits. Hydroponically grown plants do not need to form extensive root systems, they grow many fibrous roots and take up food and water very efficiently. This means that they can devote more energy into foliage, flowers and fruits. Will be explaining some benefits of hydroponics systems in a way that the reader can understand that this system can be used by anyone. The first benefit will be talking about is Water preservation: When this happens the plant loses nutrients because the water drains them. This produces contamination and more fertilizer is required. When you use a hydroponics system there are no losses to drainage and as long as evaporation is regulated hydroponics utilizes as small as one tenth of the water that a usual developed crop would need. Hydroponics can be greatly effective in areas where water resources are restricted. In the Middle East in places like Israel and the Gulf States and desert areas in other places in the world or in urban areas hydroponics represents the only method to produced and developed crops. Another benefit is Natural conservation: A lot of characteristics of traditional organic do not apply to hydroponics. For example preserving soil fertility, arrangement and controlling weeds in an authorized method. Even though, the nutrients in a hydroponic system are typically created synthetically they are chemically the same to those the plants would get in a soil. This is also a benefit of hydroponics farming. When grown on soil, nutrients which have not yet been utilized by the plant finish up in the ground water and pollute the rivers and lakes leading to algal blossom and deoxygenation, which eventually is lethal to water life and other animals. In addition, salt can accumulate in the ground water reserves creating then to saline to use for beverage or irrigation. Organic techniques of soil organization help to diminish leaching but in a recirculating hydroponic garden, there is no loss of nutrients to the atmosphere every nutrient placed into the system is consumed by the plants. This results in a very effective non-polluted technique of production that needs fewer nutrients than a usual method. The last benefit will be talking about is Maintenance: Hydroponics can supply a sustainable answer for cultivators with hard soil and climate circumstances. Restricting intake to strictly organically grown crops would result in having to import more food. Growing food and crops locally with the use of hydroponics is more maintainable than to depend on imported organic production.

## Chapter 3 : 10 Things You Didn't Know About Olive Garden

*Plants really do respond to sound. Talking to plants to help them grow is a well-known old wives' tale, but studies have shown vibration (like music, or perhaps even the sweet sound of your voice).*

Friday, April 26, Gardening Many people are putting in gardens instead of lawns, apartment dwellers are growing in containers on their balconies and waiting lists to get into some community gardens can be a year or more long. Are you a super beginning gardener? You need to provide your plants with a nutrient rich environment in order to grow and make great produce. Organic Matters Buying organic means that you can be assured that your plants are GMO free, were grown without persistent pesticides and will produce viable seed that you can save year to year if so desired. Try doing that in a grocery store! Tomatoes, bell peppers, and squash on the other hand may take longer to sprout in the soil and turn into mature plants. Not sure which is the best way to start a plant you want to grow? Google it or check out a great book like Square Foot Gardening have I mentioned how much I love this book? Sun matters Pay attention to the info on the back of your seed packet or growing tag for potted plants. If it says the plant needs full sun and your yard is full of shade, consider growing it in a pot on a sunnier side of your house or investing in a community garden plot where you may be able to have more ideal growing conditions. Overwatered pots can cause root rot which will kill your plant. Try to keep the soil evenly moist but not soggy - similar to the dampness level of a wrung out sponge. Not sure if you should water? Stick a pencil about an inch deep into your dirt and pull it out. If the pencil damp? If so, skip watering that day. If not, give your plants a drink. Move em around If you grew anything else in the same soil the year before, mix it up to avoid growing the same kinds of plants in the same space year after year. This helps reduce pests and soilborne diseases. This also helps the soil remain nutritionally balanced from year to year as different plants will pull different minerals from the soil. Mulch is your friend Whether you are growing in a pot or in a garden bed, mulch will help keep moisture in the soil by slowing evaporation. Mulch will also reduce weeds by blocking light to weed seeds that may have been laying on your soil before you planted. Straw, compost and coffee grounds also make great mulches. Give them some space! You also want to be careful not to overcrowd plants. If you have 5 carrot sprouts sharing the same 2 square inches of space, you are going to have 5 ugly carrot stubs. Thin out your sprouts to let the plants fully mature. That zucchini plant might fit in 2 inches of space today, but in a month or so it will take up feet! Plan and space out your plants accordingly. There is a non-toxic solution to almost all gardening woes from hand removal of cucumber beetles to beer traps for slugs. Not sure what to do about a particular pest in your garden? Leave your question on the Creative Green Living facebook page and I will do my best to find a natural solution for you. Do you like this post? Consider subscribing to our newsletter! Our blog newsletter offers the convenience of email delivery but only goes out every days. I have used this as my favorite go-to gardening resource for the last 5 years.

## Chapter 4 : Gardening 10 Things Beginning Gardeners Need to Know - Creative Green Living

*Whether you are starting seeds or just want to know when it is safe to plant your vegetables, you need to know when the last frost date is. This article will help. Garden Zone Info: The Importance Of Regional Gardening Zones.*

Hanging baskets in Thornbury, South Gloucestershire Residential gardening takes place near the home, in a space referred to as the garden. Although a garden typically is located on the land near a residence, it may also be located on a roof , in an atrium , on a balcony , in a windowbox , or on a patio or vivarium. Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens botanical gardens or zoological gardens , amusement parks , along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and garden hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens. Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory , or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems. Indoor gardening extends the growing season in the fall and spring and can be used for winter gardening. Native plant gardening is concerned with the use of native plants with or without the intent of creating wildlife habitat. The goal is to create a garden in harmony with, and adapted to a given area. This type of gardening typically reduces water usage, maintenance, and fertilization costs, while increasing native faunal interest. Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plants. In aquascaping , a garden is created within an aquarium tank. Container gardening is concerned with growing plants in any type of container either indoors or outdoors. Common containers are pots, hanging baskets , and planters. Container gardening is usually used in atriums and on balconies, patios, and roof tops. Community gardening is a social activity in which an area of land is gardened by a group of people, providing access to fresh produce and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighborhood improvement, sense of community and connection to the environment. These shared gardens, typically front or back yards , are usually used to produce food that is divided between the two parties. Organic gardening uses natural, sustainable methods, fertilizers and pesticides to grow non- genetically modified crops. Garden features and accessories[ edit ] There is a wide range of features and accessories available in the market for both the professional gardener and the amateur to exercise their creativity. These are used to add decoration or functionality, and may be made from a wide range of materials such as copper, stone, wood, bamboo, stainless steel , clay , stained glass , concrete, or iron. Examples include trellis , arbors , statues, benches , water fountains , urns , bird baths and feeders, and garden lighting such as candle lanterns and oil lamps. Comparison with farming[ edit ] Hand gardening tools Gardening for beauty is likely[ original research? Small-scale, subsistence agriculture called hoe-farming is largely indistinguishable from gardening. A patch of potatoes grown by a Peruvian peasant or an Irish smallholder for personal use could be described as either a garden or a farm. Gardening for average people evolved as a separate discipline, more concerned with aesthetics, recreation and leisure , [17] under the influence of the pleasure gardens of the wealthy. In respect to its food-producing purpose, gardening is distinguished[ by whom? Farming occurs on a larger scale, and with the production of salable goods as a major motivation. There is some overlap between the terms, particularly in that some moderate-sized vegetable growing concerns, often called market gardening , can fit in either category. Planting in a garden The key distinction between gardening and farming is essentially one of scale; gardening can be a hobby or an income supplement, but farming is generally understood[ by whom? One distinction is that gardening is labor-intensive and employs very little infrastructural capital , sometimes no more than a few tools, e. By contrast, larger-scale farming often involves irrigation systems , chemical fertilizers and harvesters or at least ladders , e. However, this distinction is becoming blurred with the increasing use of power tools in even small gardens. In part because of labor intensity and aesthetic motivations, gardening is very often much more productive per unit of land than farming. Monty Don has speculated on an atavistic connection between present-day gardeners and pre-modern peasantry. Gardening is effectively scaled up to feed entire villages of

over people from specialized plots. A variant is the community garden which offers plots to urban dwellers; see further in allotment gardening. Gardens as art[ edit ] Garden at the Schultenhof in Mettingen , North Rhine-Westphalia , Germany Garden design is considered to be an art in most cultures, distinguished from gardening, which generally means garden maintenance. Garden design can include different themes such as perennial, butterfly, wildlife, Japanese, water, tropical , or shade gardens. In Japan, Samurai and Zen monks were often required to build decorative gardens or practice related skills like flower arrangement known as ikebana. In 18th-century Europe, country estates were refashioned by landscape gardeners into formal gardens or landscaped park lands, such as at Versailles , France, or Stowe , England. Today, landscape architects and garden designers continue to produce artistically creative designs for private garden spaces. City of Toronto" , , the right to cultivate all native species, even most varieties deemed noxious or allergenic, was upheld as part of the right of free expression. Community gardening comprises a wide variety of approaches to sharing land and gardens. People often surround their house and garden with a hedge. Common hedge plants are privet , hawthorn , beech , yew , leyland cypress , hemlock , arborvitae , barberry , box , holly , oleander , forsythia and lavender. The idea of open gardens without hedges may be distasteful to those who enjoy privacy. The Slow Food movement has sought in some countries to add an edible school yard and garden classrooms to schools, e. Garden pests[ edit ] Garden pests are generally plants , fungi , or animals frequently insects that engage in activity that the gardener considers undesirable. A pest may crowd out desirable plants, disturb soil, stunt the growth of young seedlings, steal or damage fruit, or otherwise kill plants, hamper their growth, damage their appearance, or reduce the quality of the edible or ornamental portions of the plant. Aphids , spider mites , slugs , snails , ants , birds , and even cats are commonly considered to be garden pests. Because gardeners may have different goals, organisms considered "garden pests" vary from gardener to gardener. *Tropaeolum speciosum* , for example, may be considered a desirable and ornamental garden plant, or it may be considered a pest if it seeds and starts to grow where it is not wanted. As another example, in lawns , moss can become dominant and be impossible to eradicate. In some lawns, lichens , especially very damp lawn lichens such as *Peltigera lactucifolia* and *P.* Garden pest control[ edit ] There are many ways by which unwanted pests are removed from a garden. For example, snails may be dealt with through the use of a chemical pesticide, an organic pesticide, hand-picking, barriers, or simply growing snail-resistant plants. Pest control is often done through the use of pesticides , which may be either organic or artificially synthesized. Pesticides may affect the ecology of a garden due to their effects on the populations of both target and non-target species. For example, unintended exposure to some neonicotinoid pesticides has been proposed as a factor in the recent decline in honey bee populations. These guns are especially effective inside of barns and sheds, as the snake shot will not shoot holes in the roof or walls, or more importantly injure livestock with a ricochet. They are also used for pest control at airports , warehouses , stockyards , etc.

## Chapter 5 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*Gardening 10 Things Beginning Gardeners Need to Know Gardening is all the rage. Many people are putting in gardens instead of lawns, apartment dwellers are growing in containers on their balconies and waiting lists to get into come community gardens can be a year or more long.*

Every plant has its preferred range of soil acidity, and when the pH level is out of that range, a host of ills may follow. A basic understanding of pH will not only help keep your garden healthy but also assist you if things go bad. The acidity or alkalinity of a substance is measured in pH units, a scale running from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. As numbers decrease from 7, the acidity gets higher. As numbers increase from 7 so does the alkalinity. Soils generally range from an extremely acidic pH of 3 to a very alkaline pH of 14. Most cultivated plants enjoy slightly acidic conditions with a pH of about 6. Pin oak, gardenia, blueberry, azalea, and rhododendron are among the plants that demand a very acidic pH of 4. What does pH do? Soil pH has indirect yet far-reaching effects on plants. Yellowing between the veins of young leaves indicates an iron deficiency, a condition arising not from a lack of iron in the soil but from insufficient soil acidity to put iron into a form that a plant can absorb. Most plants thrive in slightly acidic soil because that pH affords them good access to all nutrients. The darker side of soil pH is plant poisoning. Too low a pH level can render the plant nutrient manganese available at toxic levels; geraniums are particularly sensitive to this, showing their discomfort with yellowed, brown-flecked, or dead leaves. At a high pH level, the plant nutrient molybdenum becomes available in toxic amounts. Soil pH also influences soil-dwelling organisms, whose well-being, in turn, affects soil conditions and plant health. The slightly acidic conditions enjoyed by most plants are also what earthworms like, as do microorganisms that convert nitrogen into forms that plants can use. How do you adjust your pH? This will determine how much you need to raise or lower it, if at all. A simple soil test can be done at home or by a soil-testing laboratory. More material is needed to change the pH level of a clay soil than for a sandy soil because the charged surfaces of clays make them more resistant to pH changes than the uncharged surfaces of sand particles. Generally, limestone is used to raise a pH level, and sulfur is used to lower it. Limestone is relatively pure calcium carbonate, but dolomitic limestone is a mix of calcium carbonate and magnesium. Pound for pound, dolomitic limestone neutralizes more acidity than pure limestone and adds magnesium to the soil, perfect for those who garden in the East or the Pacific Northwest where this nutrient is naturally low. Limestone and sulfur are available in powdered or pelletized form, with the latter being easier to spread uniformly and causing less of a health hazard from dust. Avoid using powdered sulfur sold as a fungicide because it is finer and more expensive than needed for acidifying soil. Neither limestone nor sulfur is soluble in water, so mix these materials thoroughly into the top 6 inches of soil when quick action is needed. Otherwise, just lay the material on top of the ground, and let it gradually work its way down. Why should you monitor your pH? Once the pH level is adjusted for the plants you are growing, do not put it out of your mind. Maintaining the correct pH level for your soil is an ongoing task, especially in the naturally acidic soils of the East and the Northwest, where rainfall leaches out calcium and other alkaline-forming elements. Naturally alkaline soils will keep shifting up the pH scale because of the rock minerals from which they were formed. In some cases, acidifying these soils is unfeasible. Even fertilizers can shift your soil pH over time, with materials such as ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate pushing the pH level lower and potassium nitrate or calcium pushing the value higher.

## Chapter 6 : How much do you know about gardening? | Playbuzz

*You may have to look at your garden and maximise vertical growing space to get access to enough sun and increase the variety of what you can grow. Use a Planting Calendar If you are unfamiliar with what to plant when, then a calendar is a useful tool to help you learn and remember which plants grow well in different seasons.*

Need help growing vegetables? Growing vegetables is easier than you think. Here you will find all the gardening advice you will need to grow your own food. Still not sure where to begin? A vegetable plant has the same basic needs as we do: The amount of each of these given to a plant will determine the success of your harvest. How much sunlight is needed for growing vegetables? Light is one of the most important elements in growing veggies and is probably the one that we have least control over. When growing vegetables consider the amount of light your area will be getting. Most vegetables need an average of 6 hours of sunlight. Do not be too concerned if your garden plot is in a shady area as leaf and root vegetables lettuce, peas, carrots, kale, swiss chard will tolerate some shade. Vegetables that produce fruit tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, squash are the ones that need full sun - but these can easily be grown in containers on a sunny patio. Container gardening is a wonderful way to grow your vegetables. How does the plant get food? The soil provides a place for plant roots to grow and to draw up nutrients. Plants need the following to grow - nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micro nutrients. These nutrients are usually present naturally in soil however amending your soil regularly with compost and other organic matter will give you better results. Learn more about your soil here. Vegetables can be grown in poor soil but you may be discouraged by how they grow. When growing vegetables give them nutritious food and they will produce abundantly for you. How much water does a plant need? Vegetable plants need 1 - 2 inches of water each week especially from mid June to mid August. Too little water will not let plant roots grow deep and strong enough to gather nutrients for good growth. Too much water will saturate the soil, not allowing the plant air and space needed to grow. For best results it is important to know how much water your plants are getting. Observe your vegetables, get to know your soil conditions, keep an eye on the weather and learn which plants need more water than others. Is this sounding too complicated? Here is an easy way to measure how much water your garden is getting. Watering Measuring Tip Place a small can in 4 different areas of your garden, turn on the overhead sprinkler for 1 hour and then measure the amount of water in your cans. How often do you water? It will depend on your climate but all of us will need to water our gardens at some point in the season. Container gardening has different rules for watering. What is the best way to water? Some plants lettuce, spinach, salad greens, swiss chard like to be sprayed to stay cool. Other plants are adversely affected by overhead watering tomatoes, squash, carrots because the water can cause fungus and disease on the leaves. Still other plants have such large leaves that overhead watering does not allow enough water to get to the roots broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower. Overhead sprinkling is probably still the most popular way of watering however drip, trickle or seeping hoses are becoming more common place now as well. I recommend using both as each are best for certain plants. If you have a small garden and hand water, it is easy to do both; spray the leafy vegetables and water around the base of the root vegetables. When is the best time to water? Before 11am or after 4pm. Let plants dry off before dark so they are less likely to get fungus or disease. When growing vegetables why do they need warmth? The air and soil temperature is most important for seed germination. Some seeds do best in cool soil lettuce, peas, radishes others need warm soil tomatoes, squash, corn to grow. All plants need some warmth to grow, some more than others. We do have some control over this basic need as we can supply plants with extra heat using heating pads, cold frames, plastic or cloth covers. Here is a list of vegetables and my vegetable garden journal with simple vegetable growing tips to help you stay organized and enjoy your best vegetable garden ever. Please take the time to subscribe to my monthly newsletter "Vegetable Gardening Hints". This Form cannot be submitted until the missing fields labelled below in red have been filled in Please note that all fields followed by an asterisk must be filled in.

## Chapter 7 : All You Need To Know About Hydroponics | Dengarden

*1. Know your USDA Hardiness theinnatdunvilla.com it as a guide so you don't plant trees, shrubs, and perennials that won't survive conditions in your area. You'll also get a better idea of when to plant vegetables and fruits in your area.*

But something is stopping you. Indoor gardening could be your solution. It certainly has been for me. Want to do the same? Essential Equipment for Indoor Gardening

### 1. Grow Lights

For indoor gardening, lighting is paramount. Without adequate light, plants become leggy. For best results, you should supplement natural light with grow lights. There are several types of grow lights to choose from, ranging in both cost and effectiveness. As you read about the pros and cons of each below, keep in mind that there is more to a grow light than just the bulb. A quick note about light color: Blue light encourages compact, bushy vegetative growth. Red light initiates the flowering stage.

Photo by Dineshraj Goomany

Incandescent Not much about the incandescent light bulb has changed since Thomas Edison invented it in 1879. While inexpensive and readily available, incandescent lights are the least efficient option for indoor gardening. There are a few different kinds of fluorescent lights commonly used for indoor gardening: T5, T8 and T12 bulbs are long and tube-shaped. T5 is the narrowest and most efficient of these. Because of its smaller surface area, a T5 bulb produces the most intense light with the least energy. Compact fluorescent lights CFLs are the same size as a typical incandescent light bulb but much more efficient. CFLs are useful for lighting individual plants or seedlings, but not necessarily an entire Tower Garden. There are 2 kinds of HID lights commonly used for indoor gardening: Metal halide MH lights produce cool colored light which, remember, is best for compact, leafy growth. High-pressure sodium HPS lights emit warm colored light. But using HPS lights alone often causes plants to become leggy. But as with HID lights, they often cost a pretty penny up front compared to fluorescent lights. Or at least they used to. For healthy development, plants need sleep. Using a timer to automatically turn your grow lights on and off will save you the trouble of remembering to do it. Keeping the air moving will help prevent problems, such as leaf fungi and garden pests. Place your indoor Tower Garden on a rubber-backed rug or mat to protect your floor from any accidental spills that may occur when refilling the water reservoir or performing other maintenance tasks. Like the timer, this is not necessarily required, but useful. Once garden pests take root no pun intended in your home, they can be difficult to eradicate, as there are no natural predators indoors. Grow pest-repelling plants, such as marigolds, indoors to help keep your Tower Garden problem-free! So what seeds should you start with? For most indoor gardening setups, greens, herbs and other leafy plants grow best.

### Chapter 8 : The Four Things You Need to Know About Soil pH - FineGardening

*Discover gardening made easy. Whether you are a new gardener or an experienced one, we can help you learn new things and grow your garden. Plus, if you have a gardening question, one of our helpful and friendly gardening experts can help answer it.*

More than you might think. Not entirely, as most of these will feature plants as well to give the scene a more naturalistic look. According to their website, NARGS is an organization "for gardening enthusiasts interested in alpine, saxatile, and low-growing perennials. It encourages the study and cultivation of wildflowers that grow well among rocks, whether such plants originate above tree line or at lower elevations. Rock gardens are nothing new. Nature has been shaping the world this way for millions of years; humans less so but enthusiastically. Explorers brought plants and seeds down from the mountains, inspiring gardeners with various degrees of success. Credit is often directed to Reginald Farrer an English traveler, mountain explorer and plant collector who spent a great deal of time in Asia collecting plants. He wrote *My Rock Garden*, published in and *The English Rock Garden*, a two-volume set in which became the bible of rock gardeners at the time. The word "saxatile" means "growing on or living among rocks," while the phrase "low-growing perennials" is pretty self-explanatory. Of course, this also includes low-growing plants from lower elevations and those perennials, like penstemons, that throw up a two to three-foot high flowering stalk from a basal rosette of leaves. With 40 chapters in North America, the organization offers field trips and tours, information including the *Rock Garden Quarterly* published four times year, meetings and garden visits, and a Seed Exchange that alone is worth the price of membership. Members contribute their time and seed collections from gardens or the wild. Not restricted to North America, worldwide members send in their seeds which are repackaged for distribution to as many members as possible. To motivate donors, NARGS offers 10 extra packets of seeds per order for every five packets of seeds sent in, as well as a bump on the priority list to have their seed orders filled. This can be critical especially for those species with limited availability but high demand. When the Seed Exchange notification arrives each year, there are lists of plants you can choose from. When our seed order arrives, we try to get them into pots as soon as possible to give the seeds time to cold stratify. Labels help to identify the sprouts. Some plants stay in pots to grow for another season before they get transplanted. Through NARGS, many people have been inspired to include rock gardens in their yards, alongside cottage gardens, vegetable plots, and pollinator pathways filled with a mix of flowers from near and far.

### Chapter 9 : Gardening - Wikipedia

*Container gardening is a great solution if space is your main concern. What's more, there's a whole variety of plants that thrive when grown in pots We've rounded up all you need to know about containers, from choosing the right size and material to how to clean used containers.*