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Tiny chao garden guide

Sometimes a garden is too much of a mess to be recovered. Here are the steps to build a new bed or edge from scratch. Make your new garden as good as possible. Give it a fun shape with smooth curves or use it to echo the lines of your home. Do well by laying out a tube to outline your bed. Once you have the perfect shape, mark the edges with a line of sand or flour. Publisher tip: Always call your local utilities and get your yard marked before you start digging. Advertising Advertising If you have grass growing in your new garden place, dig it up with a spade or woodcutter. Or, if you have time to wait, mow that area as low as possible, then cover it with a layer of newspaper several sheets thick and several inches of soil or compost. Wait a couple of months for the grass to die. Now comes the dig. Dig or up to your new garden, removing rocks, roots or other debris. If you have poor soil, now is also a great time to incorporate organic matter, such as compost. Dig it up while you're working on the floor. Discover the best garden tools. Advertising Prevent the lawn from crawling into your garden with a good edge. A trench about 8 inches deep and a couple of centimeters wide will prevent even the worst invaders from crossing. Alternatively, sink a edging material around the perimeter of your garden. Find more tips on installing borders here. Although it takes a little longer, putting all your plants before putting them in the ground can make a world of difference. This allows you to get the right spacing and make your plants really good next to each other. When you know that all your plants are located exactly in the right places, plant them in the ground. It is useful to loosen or tease the roots of plants before putting them in the ground, especially if they were rooted. Advertising Advertising In addition to changing the terrain, the best thing you can do to keep your new garden healthy and low maintenance is to spread mulching. A layer of shredded wood 2 inches deep or other material will work wonders to stop the ash and help your soil conserve moisture during periods of drought. Find out what kind of mulching is best for you! When you're just getting started with gardening, it can feel like there's so much to know and you have a thousand questions. How should you plant your vegetables and what kind of soil is better? When should you prune the hort gardens and split your hosts? Does everything have enough sunlight and water? The good news is that nature is an exceptional teacher. The more garden, the more you will learn what works and what does not. But for now, use this list of basic gardening tips to find the to some of the most common questions beginners have. And don't forget to have fun as your food grows and beautiful flowers in your yard! 1. Get to know your USDA hardness zone. Use it as a guide so as to plant trees, shrubs, and perennials that won't survive winters in your area. You'll also get a better idea of when to expect your last frost appointment in spring so you know when you can plant vegetables, fruits, and annuals outside in your area. 2. Not sure when to prune? Spring-flowered shrub plums, such as lilacs, and large-flowered climbing roses immediately after flowering fades. They put their flower buds in the fall on last year's growth. If we can prune them in autumn or winter, remove the flower buds of next spring. 3. Apply on the ground only compost and rotten manure that it has cared for for at least six months. Fresh manure is too high in nitrogen and can burn plants; may also contain pathogens or parasites. Manure from pigs, dogs and cats should never be used in gardens or compost heaps because they can contain pests that can infect humans. 6. Deadheading is a good practice for perennials and annuals. Since the goal of annual plants is to bloom, set seeds and die, removing old blooms tells annual plants to produce more flowers. The removal of spent flowers also encourages plants to use their energy to grow stronger leaves and roots instead of seed production. Avoid dead plants grown specifically for their decorative fruits or pods, such as the money plant (Lunaria). 7. Pay close attention to how much light the different plants need. Grow vegetables in a place that receives at least 8 hours of direct sunlight every day. Most vegetables need full sun to produce the best crop. If you have some shade, try growing cold-season crops such as lettuce, spinach, radishes, and cabbage. 8. The best approaches to controlling inert herbs in the garden are discomfort and hand hoeing. Avoid deep hoeing or cultivation that can bring grass seeds to the surface of the soil so that they germinate. Wintering early and often so the injections do not go to the seed. Use mulch to stifle and prevent annual disobedience. 9. Hostas do not need to be divided unless you want to rejuvenate an old plant or increase the number you have, or because you simply prefer the appearance of individual plants. The best times to split your hostas are in spring as the new shoots begin to appear, but before the leaves unrotted, or in autumn at least four weeks before your soil freezes solidly. 10. Not all hort gardens grow in the shade. Panic hydrangeas (Hydrangea paniculata) need sun for the best flowering. Some of the best diaper varieties include Limelight, Little Lime, Vanilla and Bombshell. 11. Do not clean everything up in your garden in autumn. Leave ornamental herbs for the beauty and seed heads of perennial plants such as conioi to feed birds. Avoid cutting marginally hard perennials, such as garden moms, to increase their chances of surviving a harsh winter. 12. Vegetable garden tip: The optimal temperature for ripe tomatoes is between 68-77 ° F. And at 85 ° F, it is too hot for plants to produce lycopene and and the pigments responsible for the color of the fruit. Once temperatures constantly drop below 50 °F, green fruits will not mature. Tomatoes that have a little color change can be brought inside to finish ripening. 13. Plant spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, fritillarias, ornamental alliami and crocuses, in autumn before the soil freezes. In general, place the bulb in a hole that is two to three times the depth of the bulb. While most durable bulbs need to plant only once and continue to come year after year, note that hybrid tulips are an exception to this rule. It is better to cheer them up when they have finished blooming and replanting new tulip bulbs every autumn, or choose tulips of species that become perennial. 14. Deadhead spent flowers on spring flower bulbs such as daffodils and hyacinths, so plants send energy to the bulbs instead of making seeds. Leave the foliage until it turns brown and can be removed with a gentle tugboat. The leaves store the nutrients necessary for the bulb to bloom the following year. Weaving or tying leaves is not recommended because it reduces the amount of light to leaf surfaces. 15. Fertilizer is not the answer to the cultivation of the best plants; soil quality is. Add organic modifications such as compost and well-aged manure to your soil. The best soil structure is crumbly, easy to dig, easily accepts water and is loose enough to provide oxygen for plant roots. If you choose to use fertilizer, use an organic one to add nitrogen, phosphate and potassium (the shape of potassium plants can use). 17. If your rhubarb sends stems of flowers, remove them so that the plant focuses on the production of foliage, not on the production of seeds. 18. When transplanting perennial plants grown in containers, dig a hole at which is twice the ground ball of the plant to help with root planting. Make sure that the plant sits at the same depth in the hole as in the container. Use the same soil you dug from the hole to fill around your new plant instead of using the bagged soil. 19. Mound your potato plants deep under the ground and store the harvested potatoes in complete darkness. Exposure to light turns the skin of potatoes into green, an indication that the potato has produced a colorless alkaloid called solanine, a bitter-flavored toxin that, consumed in large quantities, can cause disease. Cut any green portions or shoots on the potatoes to avoid the problem. 20. Most garden plants in the soil grow better with from 1 to 2 of water per week. If not enough rain falls, the water falls deeply once a week instead of watering slightly every day. Frequent and shallow watering moisturizes only the upper layer of the soil and encourages the roots of the plant to move there instead of growing deeper. 21. Don't send away your autumn leaves! Cut them and use them as compost ingredients. Pulverized leaves can be left to feed the lawn. After several stops, when the plants went completely completely you can also use 3-6 inches of shredded leaves as mulch on keep perennials to keep them dormant during the winter. Remove mulch in the spring. 22. Avoid digging or planting in moist soil; working it damages the structure of the soil. Wait for the soil to be crumbly and no longer form a ball when you hold a little in your hand (it doesn't have to be dry to the bone) to grow or dig. 23. Understand the drainage of your soil. The roots need oxygen, and if your soil is constantly wet, there are no air pockets to make the roots thrive. Many plants prefer well-dreathed soil, so modify your soil with organic materials to improve soil quality. 24. Some plants bloom in response to the length of the day. Chrysanthemums, poinsettias, strawberries and others need long nights to produce flowers. If you want strawberries to bloom and produce fruit when temperatures are between 35°F and 85°F, choose a variety labeled as day-neutral. Is it possible to have a lush and luxurious garden if your landscaping skills and program leave something to be desired? A crop of smart books can only help you convince beautiful blooms from your beds and still have time to stop and smell roses. I always start the season of gardening full of ambitions. I draw new plans in my graphic paper notebook and make lists of plants to buy. Then, I shop. This is my favorite part: piling up my cart at the top with perennial youth to fill holes where last year's attempts failed and lush annuals to distract from this year's inevitable shortcomings. Planting is also fun; and also mulching that first time: when I'm done, my beds and edges are clean and dam-free, and so full of potential. And then, reality strikes. Plants (well, at least some of them) actually begin to grow. But so do the injections. And the warm weather brings not only a lawn to cut - and dandelions to pull - but weekends filled with football and Little League and birthday parties and the opening of the city pool and the sheer pleasure of spending the days doing nothing but taking care of the garden. So, within a month of that barrage of planning-buying-planting, life is at odds with the landscape, and I find myself frustrated by my imperfect plan, tired of watering, fed up with inconvenience, and wishing the lawn was a beautiful gravel patch. Does that sound familiar to you? Anyway, this year I decided to do things differently. First, I'll spend early spring working on our poor excuse for a lawn (more on this in another post), to get it earlier than usual. Secondly, this year I am only low maintenance varieties. I'm thinking about potted herbs instead of water-hungry annuals. I'm going to get better, and sooner, even to keep those injections at bay. And I'm going to spend some time taking a look at the books with a very specific theme: easy gardening tricks that save time for the longest pressed between us, like the ones below. I thought you might find it a little bit inspiration here too. Good gardening! Courtesy of gardening publisher In No Time: 50 step-by-step projects and inspirational ideas from Tessa Eveleigh, CICO Books; 25

bucks. Courtesy of Easy Container Combos: Herbs and Flowers by Pamela Crawford, Color Garden Publishing; 20 bucks. Courtesy of publisher Starter Vegetable Gardens: 24 floors no-fail for small organic gardens, plan publishing; 20 bucks. Courtesy of Miranda Beaufort and Jane Nicholas 's Easy Gardening editor, Frances Lincoln; 23 bucks. Courtesy of The New Low-Maintenance Garden: How to Have a Beautiful, Productive Garden and the Time to Enjoy It by Valerie Easton, Timber Press; 20 bucks. Courtesy of 50 High-Impact, Low-Care Garden Plants by Tracy DiSabato-Aust, Timber Press; 20 bucks. Courtesy of How to Cheat at Gardening: Shameless Tricks for Growing Radically Simple Flowers, Veggies, Lawns, Landscaping and More by Jeff Bredeberg, Rodale Books; 19 bucks. This content is created and managed by third parties and imported into this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io piano.io

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