













MULCHING Can be done in vegetable or ornamental beds



Should be done to instead of tilling



LASAGNA BED Best way to establish a garden



LASAGNA TOO These 2 petunia plants were grown on top of a 6-12" layer of newspaper, and slightly undone compost, with regular watering with aerobic compost tea. This photo was taken 2 months after planting.

FLOWERS LIKE

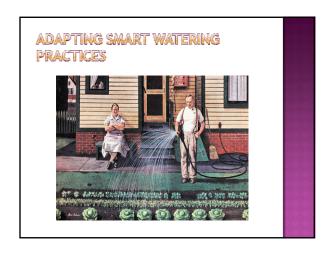


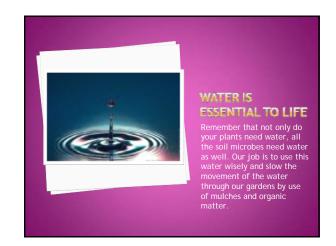
MULCHING: LEAVE THE LEAVES are gone, devoured by soil microorganisms

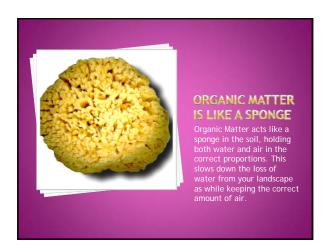


WEEDS AS MULCH

Local weeds are used in no-till garden beds as either cover crops or companion plants, then I smother them under 6 layers of newspaper and a handful of straw, leaves, or









These 180 degree micro jets are ideal for watering borders and against fences and walls. The jets produce a ½ circle spray pattern. Spray radius 2.3 metres.

MICROMISTER



A rotating, full circle sprinkler with adjustable flow. Designed for installation into the main tube and the micro feeding tube, or on fitted rigid risers.

IRRIGATION RULES



- Water just before dawn if you can
- Do not water at nightDo not water in hot sun or wind
- Apply only as much water as you need
- Do not set irrigation and walk away
- Make sure any automatic irrigation is set correctly





WATERING YOUR LAWN



- Many lawn problems are created by excessive watering
- To keep a lawn green it only takes 1 inch of water a week
- To keep a lawn alive it only needs ½ an inch of water a week

MORE WATERING TIPS



- It is better to water the lawn twice a week with half the amount needed each time.
- Do not water every other day, just because you can.

BE SMARTER THAN YOUR SPRINKLER SYSTEM

- 1) Use a rain gauge, or use a ruler and any flat-bottomed container. A tuna can works well.
- 2) Put your rain gauge in the middle of the sprinkler spray area. If there is more than one kind of spray head, test the kind that you have the most of that waters lawn.
- $\, \circ \,$ 3) Write down the time and start the sprinkler.
- 4) Check the water depth in the rain gauge or container every ten minutes or so until the sprinkler has watered 1/2 inch of water.
- 5) Write down the ending time. Figure out how many minutes you should water.
- 6) If you have an automatic timer on your sprinkler, set the timer for that many minutes.
- 7) If you have an automatic timer with more than one zone, do this test for each zone.

HOW TO USE A RAIN GAUGE IN THE FLOWER OR VEGETABLE GARDEN



CALIBRATING YOUR GARDEN SPRINKLER

- Water your garden for 10 minutes
- Stop the water and dig a hole to see how deep the water has penetrated
- Start the sprinkler again and repeat until the water has penetrated about one foot deep.
- Check your rain gauge to see how much water it holds
- You can then set your sprinkler to run until your gauge is at that same level, or you can also run it the same amount of time.

PENETRATION OF VERY DRY SOILS



If your soil has dried out to the extreme you may want to cycle your irrigation
Cycling involves running the sprinkler for 15 minutes, allowing the water to soak in, then repeating.
Cohesive forces will draw the water into the soil, and there will be less run-off



WHAT DO SOIL MICROBES DO?

MYCHORRIZAE FUNGI



- Make nutrients like Phosphorous available to the plant
- Extend the plant roots, providing more nutrients and water from a larger area
- Defend the plant roots from disease
- Share nutrients and water from plant to
- Help bind the soil together

LACTOBACCILUS

Nitrogen Fixers provide nitrogen



 Lactobaccilus in soil help make nutrients available to plants

Decomposers make all nutrients available from organic matter

 Lactobacillus in plants also plays a role in defending plants from root diseases

WHAT DO SOIL MICROBES NEED?

- Moisture Rain, irrigation, and organic matter
- Protection Mulch with organic matter, freedom from toxic fertilizers and pesticides, and tilling
- Air Present in organic matter
- Food Organic matter



NO TILL GARDEN

After only 6 months of constant composting and aerated compost tea soil applications, the native hard acidic clay soil turns into this pretty loamy stuff!

WHERE DO SOIL MICROBES COME FROM?

- There are thousands upon thousands of beneficial soil microbes in healthy soil
- Soil microbes can easily be destroyed by the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- You purchase EM or Effective Microrganisms from various suppliers to reinnoculate your soil.



MICROBES IN COMPOST



- Compost contains many beneficial microbes
- You may be able to spread the beneficial organisms around by making aerated compost tea.





SIMPLE COMPOST TEA BREWER SYSTEM

Simple systems are available to brew up a nice blend of compost tea full of beneficial microbes







MYCHORRIZAE

Mychorrizae fungus wraps around plant roots to help them absorb food and water, as well as protect them from root diseases. You can inoculate roots with mychorrizae, and the roots will continue to feed it in exchange for it's services.

PLANTS HAVE NATURAL DEFENCES

- Plants have mobilized their natural defenses to protect themselves since the beginning of time
- Some defenses are internal, others are the result of their relationships with microbes
- Our plants can resist both insects and diseases if they are well fed with a balanced diet.
- Only organic matter in conjunction with healthy microbiology of the soil can provide this perfect nutrition.









