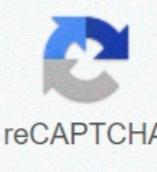




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Garden answer 2019

Q. The hole is ready for my garden pond for the line, but I need some sort of sub-layer because of the rocky soil. The Home Improvement Center sells a very thin product for this, but I'm not convinced that it will do the work in my situation. I have access to a lot of used shag rugs and have read that this can be very effective as underlayment. Tips on using carpets as sub-layers? My concern is that bulking it up will make it very difficult. My pond is kidney-shaped and about 8 feet by 5 feet with shelves all the way around.

A. Positive, use the carpet. If you cut the carpet into 2 strips 1/2 or 3 feet you'll be able to handle it easier. Just make sure there is no vine in your used shag. The line is large enough; Drilling ponds are even a little deeper than you planned.

Q. I hear that if you use barley straw in the pond it will help control algae. Is this something I can use in my small backyard pond and does this harm my fish?

A. Barley straw is supposed to help reduce stringed algae. Unsure why it works, it may have something to do with setting water pH. Stringed algae looks like water at a pH above 7.8+ (or perhaps bacteria that help control algae can't get on water with a higher pH). Limestone (based on limestone) will tend to raise water pH. You should be able to use it in your backyard pond. It didn't start working until it started to break. Another thing you might want to try if you don't want to spend big bucks on the small bundle of straw joe in the pond store is that old socks stuff with pete moss from your garden store. It will have the same effect to reduce pH if it is too high. You can test for pH with pool test kit from your local big box store. Barley grass works and is cheap, because you only have to replace it every six months. But there are risks. now let me tell you what not to do . Believe articles that tell you to tie it to a plastic bottle and then attach it to a rock and place it under the waterfall. This will keep it from lying at the bottom of the pond. Yes, it keeps floating and floating and floating right into the skimmer. Place the barley straw under lava rocks in the waterfall. It won't leave and it will work very well. If you don't keep that atmosphere down, at least one sump pump will close by. Keep Q. Are there aquatic plants that can oxygen enough water to prevent the pump? If so, what are they? If I go down this path, what happens in winter, do plants freeze or die? In general, some good starter plants for fishpond? A What are. Why don't permanent GFCI burial lines run into ponds? This way you can run a filter, WF, and add oxygen with an aerator, if needed. Most hardy pond plants need to go down to the deep part of the pond to avoid being frozen. The oxygen of plants in your size pond is probably not enough to support fish. Skeeters can be controlled by mosquito dunks. The fish will get smaller Consume larvae. A good starter plant is lily water - for shade of water, keep it cooler and reduce algae. Multi-oxygen anacardis, and elodea. Q are. Can anyone tell me what kind of stones to use around my pond? I need to cut them to different sizes - which is kind of easiest to cut?A. The type of stones that you decide to use will depend on a number of factors. Cost is often a major concern. Why pay \$40 or \$50+ per tonne if you can make some local withdrawals? Also, the physical characteristics of different stones will be important. Are they straight or jagged? Can they be easily shaped? Do you want to have a layered effect or more of what you find on the bed a fast flow? Another thing you might want to consider will be what the stones actually are. Granite rock is roughly pH balanced, but most limestone or calcareous rocks will cause water pH to go up or sour. Many plants and fish will not grow as well when the water pH goes far beyond 7.6 - 7.8, so you may have to use peat or sphagnum to acidify acidic a little water and bring the pH to more ideal levels. When cutting stones, most fermented stones will be cut easier when you follow the seeds in the stone. Harder materials such as granite and hard shale will usually be crushed in places you don't want while softer limestone and sandstone are more controlled when using hammers and chisels. If you want to use diamond blades or wet saws, both types should be cut in a more controlled fashion. Visit our community forum for more answers to your home improvement questions. Every day we look out for ways to make your job easier and make your life better, but Lifehacker readers are smart folks, insights with a variety of expertise to share, and we want to give everyone regular access to that exceptional bedo mind. Helping yourself is a daily topic where readers can ask and answer questions about technology, productivity, life hacking, and everything else you need help with. There is nothing like growing and eating your freshly grown vegetables. When you experience the delicious taste of tomatoes cut inside a bowl of soup, you will always prefer the taste of your vegetables homegrown to those purchased at the supermarket. However, if you live in an urban environment, then you most likely don't have much room to grow vegetables or do any kind of gardening. Or worse: You may live in a studio apartment where you hardly have any room to start with. If you want to experience fresh hot pepper flavors but limited space, don't worry: Your fellow Lifehacker readers are here to help! If you have questions about growing vegetables, flowers, herbs, or whatever, feel free to ask in the comments below. Alternatively, if you have advice about successfully growing an urban garden in a confined space, we want to hear all about your methods, strategies, and any kind of public consultation you may have. Questions and answers to questions about urban gardening in When you're just starting with gardening, it can seem like there's a lot to know and you have a thousand questions. How should you plant your plants and what kind of soil is the best? When should you drink your hydrations and split your hosts? Does everything get enough sunlight and water? The good news is that nature is a wonderful teacher. The more you garden, the more you'll learn about what works and what you don't understand. But now, use this list of basic gardening tips to find answers to some of the most common questions beginners have. And don't forget to have fun while growing your food and beautiful flowers in your yard!

1. Know your USDA Hardiness area. Use it as a guide so you don't plant trees, shrubs, and perennials that don't survive winter in your area. You also have a better idea than when to expect your last glacial date in spring so you know that you can plant vegetables, fruits, and annuals outside your area.

2. Not sure when to prune? Flowering shrubs spring plums, such as lilac, and roses climbing large flowers immediately after the blooms fade. They adjusted their flower buds in autumn in last year's growth. If you prune them in autumn or winter, you remove the buds of the next spring flower.

3. Apply only compost, which is rotten to treat your soil for at least six months. Fresh maneuvering on nitrogen is too high and can burn plants; It may also contain pathogens or parasites. Maneuvers from pigs, dogs, and cats should never be used in gardens or compost piles because it may contain parasites that can infect humans.

4. Beheading is a good practice for perennials and annuals. Because the goal of annual plants is to flower, regulate seeds and die, removing old blooms tells annual plants to produce more flowers. Removing spent flowers also encourages plants to use their energy to grow stronger leaves and roots instead of producing seeds. Avoid beheadings of grown plants especially for your fruits or decorative pods, such as the Money Plant (Lunaria).

5. Pay close attention to what light different plants need. Grow vegetables in a place that gets at least 8 hours of direct sunlight every day. Most vegetables need full sun to produce the best harvest. If you have some shade, try growing cold season crops like lettuce, spinach, radish, and cabbage.

6. The best approaches to controlling weeds in the garden are hand-to-hand. Avoid deep hoeing or cultivation that can bring weeds to the soil surface so they germinate. Weed early and often so that the weeds do not go to the seeds. Use mulch to suffocate and prevent annual weed.

7. Hostas don't have to split unless you want to rejuvenate an old plant or increase your number, or because you simply prefer the look of plants only. The best time to split your hostas in the spring is as new shoots begin to appear but before the leaves unfurl, or in the fall at least four weeks before your soil freezes solid.

8. All hydrangeas in the shade It doesn't. Slow. Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea paniculata*) requires the sun to flower for the best. Some of the top horror types include 'lime light', small lime, strawberry vanilla, and Bombshell.

9. Don't clean everything in your garden in the fall. Leave the cosmetic grass for beauty and perennial beads such as conical flowers to feed the birds. Avoid perennial hardy fringe slices, such as garden mums, to increase your chances of surviving a harsh winter.

10. Vegetable gardening tip: The optimum temperature for ripe tomatoes is between 68-77 degrees Fahrenheit. And at 85 degrees Fahrenheit, it's too hot for plants to produce glycogen and carotene, pigments that are responsible for fruit color. When temperatures consistently drop below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the green fruits do not arrive. Tomatoes that slightly change color can be brought inside to the finish.

11. Spring plants bloom lamps, such as tulips, fritillarias, earth alliums, and crocuses, in the fall before freezing the ground. Generally, it inserts the lamp into a hole that is two to three times the depth of the lamp. While most hardy bulbs you only need to plant once, and they will keep up year after year, note that hybrid tulips are an exception to this rule. It's best to kill them until they're done blooming and re-planting new tulip bulbs each fall, or choose tulips that become one-year-olds. Deadhead spent flowers on spring blossoming lamps such as daffodils and hyacinths, so plants send energy to lamps instead of making seeds. Leave the foliage until brown and can be removed with a gentle scramble. The leaves store the nutrients needed for the lamp to bloom the following year. It is not recommended to cut or close the leaves because it reduces the amount of light to the leaf surfaces.

12. Fertilizer is not the answer to growing the best plants; Soil quality. Add organic modifications such as compost and well-aged fertilizer to your soil. The best crumb soil structure, easy to dig, accepts water easily, and loosens enough to provide oxygen for plant roots. If you choose to use fertilizer, use an organic to add nitrogen, phosphate, and potash (the shape of potassium plants can use).

13. If your rhubarb sends up flower stems, remove them until the plant focuses on foliage production, not seed production.

14. When transplanting perennial grown containers, drill a hole that is twice as wide as the plant's dirt balls to help deploy the roots. Make sure the plant is in the same depth in the hole as it sits in the container. Use the same soil you dug out of holes to fill around your new plant instead of using bagged soil.

15. Mound your potato plants deep in the soil and store the harvested potatoes in total darkness. Exposure to light makes the skin of potatoes green, a sign that it has produced colorless alkaloid potatoes called solanine, a bitter-tasting toxin consumed in large quantities, can cause disease. Cut away any green section or sprouts on potatoes to avoid

16. Most garden plants on earth grow best with 1 to 2 inches of water per week. If it doesn't rain enough, instead of watering slowly daily, it becomes deeply watered once a week. Frequent and shallow watering only moisturizes the top layer of soil and encourages the plant's roots to move there instead of growing deeper.

17. Send your autumn leaves away! Chop them and use them as composting materials. Dried leaves can be left to feed the grass. After a few hard freezes, when the plants have gone completely dormant, you can also use 3-6 inches of chopped leaves as mulch over several tender perennials to keep them dormant during the winter. Take the mulch in the spring.

18. Avoid serping or planting in wet soil; Wait until the soil is crumbed and no longer forming a ball when you press some in your hand (it doesn't have to be dry bones) to dig or dig.

19. Understand the drainage of your soil. The roots need oxygen, and if your soil is constantly moist, there are no aerial pockets to grow the roots. Many plants prefer well-drained soil, so shave your soil with organic matter to improve soil quality.

20. Some flowering plants respond to the day length. Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, strawberries, and others need long nights to produce flowers. If you want strawberries that flower and produce fruit when the temperature is between 35 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit, choose the types labeled Neutral Day. Neutral Day.