Keep track of your garden fertilizers

By James E. Walters Special Writer

PHOENIX (AP) – Many gar-leners believe that fertilizers eed plants. If applied correctly, hey certainly help plants grow



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did and whon. Compare this with results and adjust as needed. Poor growth often is a clue to fortilizer problems. Experts can look at a struggling plant and suggest what is probably wrong. Experience and careful record-keeping help gardeners do the same.

In general, the faster a plant grows the more fertilizer you can apply. But there are exceptions. Take nitrogen. It etimulates leafy growth. While

and produce better. But in the wrong proportions or at the wrong proportions or at the wrong lime, they also can kill of the detrimental.

A month-by-month record is good insurance against falling into the trap that if some is good, a little extra may be better.

Carefully follow label directions until experience under your conditions suggests modificated in the conditions of the careful forms of the careful forms of the careful forms and changes noted in the computer, the paper is distincted to careful forms and changes noted in the careful forms and changes and changes noted in the careful forms and changes noted in the careful forms and changes noted in the careful forms and changes and ch

the computer, the paper is discarded.

This may sound odd where killing frost is possible, but February is the prime month for most fertilizing in the subtropical, desert Southwest.

So my February list includes nearly every landscape plant. It says, for example, scatter five pounds of ammonium sulfate (which contains 21 percent nitrogen) under all mature citrus trees except grapefruit, which get half that.

In May the printout will say to apply half the February amount. August's amount, the final one of the year, also is half of February's.

Roses in February got two ounces of a systemic fortilizer; the bird of paradise (Strelitza) two cups of bonemeal, and desert shrubs and trees two ounces of ammonium sulfate.

Bags of the various fortilizers are loaded into a wheelbarrow and rolled to each plant in the landscape for the recommended application. If a plant is not on the list, it gets none, But if this raises a doubt, the database is rechecked. While such a system may seem too elaborate, it insures that each month each plant gets considered for fertilplant gets considered for fertil-

all are critical to plant growth. In plant gots considered for fertilization.

Certain basics case the learning curve on how much fertilizer to apply, Of the more than 100 chemical elements, only 16 and any one of the work of the more than 100 chemical elements, only 16 and wing enough trouble without the added pressure of now water. The remainder are made around the fortilization needs of absorbed mainly by plant roots.

The so-called primary nutrients are nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, often referred to as N-P-K and by law the first three numbers on a package of fertilization. For example, the first number indicates the percentage of introgen (N); the second, percentage of throogen (N); the second, percentage of the percentage of the

phosphorus (P), and the third, porcentage of potassium (K).

The secondary nutrients are sulfur, magnesium and calcium. The micronutrients – iron, zinc, topper, manganese, molybdenum, boron and chlorine – other are referred to as trace elements since they are needed in small amounts.

While future research man are required concentrate on the known 16 and understand that, regardless of the amount needed, and are remissioned to the sulfur of the content of the content

and plants can't tell the difference.

Convenience in handling is the major advantage of chemical fertilizers. In most cases, slow-release types multiply this advantage. But organics improve the soil's tilth and water- and nutrient-holding capacity; they have been the method of choice through much of horticulture

James Walters worked for the

Tips and facts on hydroponic plants

Hydroponics is a system of growing plants in porous cluy pobbles, fertilizer and water, instead of soil. House plants grown in this manner should only be placed indoors and out of direct sun-licity.

light.
Hydroponic plant cultivation dates
back to the Hanging Cardens of Babylon and most of the world's rice crops
have always been grown this way in
Germany, 50 percent of the house
plants are roted in hydroponics.
There are six components to a hydrorocic system.

* Extorior water pot

* Water gauge

* Clay pebbles

* Fertilizer

* Plants

Hydroponic plants are perfect for travelers, according to Burnie Hughes, a gardening expert with The Home Depot. By filling the water gauge to the maximum level, the water supply will last up to four weeks, climinating the guesswork of watering too much or too little.

Many commercial growers use

Thinning is not losing weight in your garden

n with computer lovers; each group has its specialized jargon, not readily understandable to those outside the field. Just as "bytes" and "boting a dise" have nothing to do about using your mouth or kicking a record in the world of computing, "thinning" has nothing to do with losing weight in the world of gardening. So, an explanation of gardening terms is in order.

"Thinning" is the removal of excess plants. When you sprinkle carrot seeds along a furrow in the

uxury is Attainable

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garden, or press three cucumber seeds into the soil in one pot, you are taking out insurance. You really want only one carrot every inch and one cucumber plant in each pot. So once your insurance policy has paid off and many more seedlings come up than should mature, you have to start thinning. Ideally, thin late in the day and just before a rainfall or watering, so that the remaining plants have time to recover from any root damage that occurred as their neighbors were wrenched from the soil.

When you are directed to plant cucumbers in "hills," no mounding of soil is implied. A hill is a grouping of plants, and cucumbers and squash, are oasier to manage if planted in hills room which the trailing vines can radiate.

A "stand" of plants is a group of plants, which might vines can radiate.

A "this time of year, most plants have been removed from their date and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a fact and plantice and the garden. A flat is a flat of the garden. A flat is a group of a garden and the garden. A flat is a group of a garden and the garden. A flat is a group of a garden and the garden. A flat is a garden and the garden. A flat is a garden and the garden

seems like a reasonable torm, since a flat is flatter than it is tail.

"Pinching" means just that, almost. The dictionary says that to pinch is "to squeeze between the finger and thumb," but we pinch in the garden to remove the tips of plant shoots, so snipping might be a more accurate term. Fingernalls come in handy here. Pinching makes plants bushier.

Seedlings raised in flats in supny windows and greenhouses are too eod-died to face the world outdoors without being "hardened off." Harden, off seedlings by gradually exposing them to increasing sun, wind, cool temperatures and even a little drying. After a week or two of treatment, the once-tonder seedlings are tough enough-for a permanent home out in the garden, exposed to the whims of nature. "To cultivate means to care for plants. However, when the directions on seed packet tell you to cultivate weekly you are being in and rough up the top inch or so of soil. English gardening books use the phrase "sir the soil." The purpose is to uproot small weeds and lossen the surface so rain scops in more readily.

By now, seedlings in "flats" were

and loosen the surface so rain sceps in more readily.

By now, seedlings in "flats" were "hardened off" and planted in the gardon, in "hills," perhaps. As delicate seedlings from seeds sown directly in the garden prove themselves sturdy, "thin" the "stand" to correct spacing. Good times to "sit rhe soil" are mornings and following rains.



