

VEGETABLE GARDEN SOILS PREPARATION

N = Nitrogen 25 to 30 percent of mixture

SOURCES horse, cow, chicken, llama manure

Composted plant material, Cotton meal, Blood meal

Prepared soils (Harvest mix, Planting mix, Compost mix)

Bulk Humus is low in nitrogen add fertilizer mix

Ph = Phosphorus 1 to 2 cups per wheelbarrow mix

SOURCES Rock Phosphate, Fish Bone meal, Bone Meal, Guano,

All bagged Fertilizers

K = Potassium 1 to 2 cups per wheelbarrow mix

SOURCES Wood Ashes, All Bagged Fertilizers *Greensand Seaweed Kelp*

Ca = Calcium 1 to 2 cups per wheelbarrow mix

SOURCES Gypsum (pH neutral), Dolomite Lime (raises pH),

Oyster shell (raises pH slow release), Bone meal (slow release)

Micro nutrients 0.5 cup and as liquid watering amendment

SOURCES Volcanic soils, Seaweed, Kelp meal,

Super thrive =(B vit + plant hormones),

Organic Material is the manure/compost mix - 30 to 50% of garden area. Spread mixture 2 -4 inches thick and turn in garden area

SOURCES well composted plant material, animal manures, Humus,

Peat moss(acidifies soil -lowers pH), All bagged Soils

Renew garden each autumn with a 2 inch topdressing of same mixture and you will be ready to plant as soon as snow has melted in spring.

Mycorrhizae and soil biota is the life force in the soil. They help plants by bringing more nutrients to the roots for more absorption.

SOURCES undisturbed soils in nature called forest duff, All bagged products from Garden and Bloome. Rainbow Ammendments.

By not turning the garden soil each year the mycorrhizae are in tact.

Thus dig deep only once, add soil preparations deep and throughout, and avoid compacting the soils with feet.

Magnesium cell strength

Silica cell structure

epsom salt (10% in Dolomite)

Horse tail ferment, quartz sand