

PLANTER 1	
Poppies	
AUTUMN	Sow poppy seeds by sprinkling over soil in Late Autumn. Poppy seeds need light to geminate so sprinkle a little dusting of compost once seeds have been scattered.
WINTER	
SPRING	Flowering time
SUMMER	Flowering time
<p>Water poppies during dry spells but don't oversaturate. (Use a finger and feel beneath the top level of soil if wet don't water but if dry then water) Deadhead faded poppy flowers often to encourage more blooms. Or leave to go to seed and they will spread. To avoid unwanted spreading removing the seedpod in good time. Cut seed heads when the plant turns light brown. Dry out on newspaper on a light window ledge until seeds fall freely from the seed head. Store in an envelope in a dark dry place. Once the plant has gone to seed pull up plant and compost.</p>	
Barley	
AUTUMN	Add compost to revive soil for winter. If the container is to full remove some and mix in new.
WINTER	Sow in December
SPRING	Harvest (Sow a veg/ sunflowers in your class room in pots ready to plant in summer)
SUMMER	Plant veg/ sunflowers for when you get back from Summer holidays
<p>Barley grows best in cool ground--ideal temperatures hover right around freezing. For winter barley, October is the best time to plant. For spring barley, plant in January. Sow the seeds in the rows or just scatter in the container, ensuring that there are 20 to 25 seeds per square foot of space. Barley ripens about 60 days after spring growth begins. Barley is harvested by cutting, bundling and storing to dry. Keep out weeds by weeding take photos and look up on line what barley and poppies look like pull out everything that does not look like these two plants. Barley does not require too much watering. Too much watering can lead to decomposition.</p>	

PLANTER 2	
Ginkgo Biloba	
AUTUMN	<p style="text-align: center;">Make Leaf mold.</p> <p>To make leaf mold gather up leaves from other trees and place in a black bin liner. Poke some holes in the bag for air to help aid the decomposing process. Place the bag outside behind a shed. Do this every year. It will take a year but once you have started you will have leaf mold the following year.</p> <p>Collect the leaves from the tree for your display when they turn golden.</p>
WINTER	
SPRING	Add a layer of leaf mold.
SUMMER	<p>Remember to keep container grown plants well watered when they are in full leaf. Do not rely on the rain as most of the water will be shed away from the pot by the tree's leaf canopy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Use a finger and feel beneath the top level of soil if wet don't water but if dry then water)</p>
<p>The surface of the root ball should be about 25mm or 1 inch below the soil surface.</p> <p>If you wish to prune the Ginkgo do a heavy prune in January to February. Light trimming may be done in summer. If you cut above a leaf nod you will get branches from that point so cut low to encourage a low growing plant.</p>	
Hard Ferns	
AUTUMN	Add a layer of leaf mold
WINTER	
SPRING	Cut back old foliage and compost. Add a layer of leaf mold
SUMMER	
<p>Ferns like lots of shade and moisture, and do well under the canopy of a few other larger plants or trees. Plant (or transplant) ferns onto a plot that gets northern sun and no direct sunlight. If ferns are left in an area with direct sunlight, their leaves will burn. Keep the soil moist.</p>	

PLANTER 3	
Lemon Balm	
AUTUMN	Cut back to the ground (You will see new growth coming from the bottom of the plant)
WINTER	
SPRING	
SUMMER	Cut back the entire plant once a month after it reaches full size in early to mid summer before summer holidays. Remove a third of the plant with sharp shears, making the cuts near leaves or buds. Use the removed leaves as a drink flavouring as suggested. This will aid the watering over the summer hols.
Water deeply enough to saturate the roots, and then allow the top of the soil to dry slightly before watering again, as soggy soil may cause the plant to rot. Lemon balm in containers may require water every day, especially during hot, dry weather.	
Purple Sage and Rosemary	
AUTUMN	Cut new growth around 10cm in length and make new plants (use a 5L pot for 5 cuttings add compost in and remove the leaves from the lower part of the cutting to the mid point and push into soil till you hit the leaf point. Take inside and keep watering when the soil feels dry. Once you start seeing roots coming from the bottom of the pot they are read to transplant into their own pots and take outside. Grow till you see roots in this second step coming from the bottom of the pot, as they are now ready to be sold or planted.
WINTER	
SPRING	
SUMMER	Take 1cm cuttings for hot drinks add honey to sweeten the drink.
When planting add grit to increase drainage. If the top 1 to 2 inches of soil feels dry, it's time to water. Water the plant deeply, then let the pot drain freely and never let the pot stand in water. Use care, as overwatering is the most common reason rosemary plants don't survive in containers. Purple sage and Rosemary are drought-tolerant plants that thrive in dry soil.	

PLANTER 4	
Clematis and English ivy	
AUTUMN	
WINTER	
SPRING	Prune after flower if you need to.
SUMMER	Water everyday or a good soak every few days
<p>Maintenance of container grown clematis involves ensuring they are well watered through the growing season.</p> <p>Clematis that dries out will not forgive you in a hurry (if at all). You can feed your clematis while watering. Every fortnight, use a liquid feed (root and foliage) such as Liquid Growmore, which contains equal parts of nitrogen (N) and potash (K). All fertilisers list their makeup on the label. Use one with equal parts of N and K. Start feeding as the plant breaks into growth but stop as soon as you see a flower bud. Then do not feed again until flowering has stopped.</p> <p>If flowering continues into early autumn, don't feed until the following spring. Too much feed, too late in the season encourages soft growth, which will be killed by frost. And your clematis in a pot is pruned in exactly the same way and at the same time as the same variety grown in the soil.</p>	
Alliums	
AUTUMN	Cut flower head out when dry and spray paint or leave for winter interest.
WINTER	
SPRING	
SUMMER	
<p>Allium care is simple if planted in the right soil and sunlight. The allium plant needs only infrequent watering, weeding and fertilization. These needs may be taken care of by rainfall and the watering of the above plants.</p> <p>Adding organic mulch after planting will help all the plants.</p>	

PLANTER 5	
Clematis and English ivy	
AUTUMN	Cut Back Ivy when it grows in places you don't want it to.
WINTER	
SPRING	Prune after flower if you need to.
SUMMER	Water everyday or a good soak every few days
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PLANTER 6	
Willow Arch	
AUTUMN	Cut back shoots or thread back into structure
WINTER	
SPRING	Cut back shoots or thread back into structure
SUMMER	
<p>The Willow arch may grow in the container if so all shoots can be wound back into the structure to strengthen. Or cut off shoots in Winter and either compost (Cut into 4cm peace's) Or place in water to see if you can grow more willow Or dry and use to make more structures.</p>	
Geranium	
AUTUMN	Cut back old growth
WINTER	Mulch with compost
SPRING	Water when needed
SUMMER	Cut back flower storks when finished flowering
<p>Best in poor soil but any soil apart from waterlogged soils will do. Full sun or partial shade is best but shade is tolerated. These plants all don't need much watering. (Use a finger and feel beneath the top level of soil if wet don't water but if dry then water)</p>	
Daffodils	
AUTUMN	Plant in late Autumn
WINTER	Mulch with compost
SPRING	Flowering time – Once flowers have finished cut the heads and compost.
SUMMER	Leave the leaves to die back so that the nutrient goes back into the bulb for next year. You can bundle together and tie.
<p>They will grow well in sun or part shade. Plant them anywhere in the garden in a free draining situation, avoiding total shade and close proximity to south facing walls where the soil temperature is likely to become uncomfortably hot for the bulbs.</p>	

PLANTER 7	
Clematis	
AUTUMN	
WINTER	
SPRING	Prune after flower if you need to.
SUMMER	Water everyday or a good soak every few days
<p>Maintenance of container grown clematis involves ensuring they are well watered through the growing season.</p> <p>Clematis that dries out will not forgive you in a hurry (if at all). You can feed your clematis while watering. Every fortnight, use a liquid feed (root and foliage) such as Liquid Growmore, which contains equal parts of nitrogen (N) and potash (K). All fertilisers list their makeup on the label. Use one with equal parts of N and K. Start feeding as the plant breaks into growth but stop as soon as you see a flower bud. Then do not feed again until flowering has stopped.</p>	
Geranium	
AUTUMN	Cut back old growth
WINTER	Mulch with compost
SPRING	Water when needed
SUMMER	Cut back flower stalks when finished flowering
<p>Best in poor soil but any soil apart from waterlogged soils will do. Full sun or partial shade is best but shade is tolerated. These plants all don't need much watering. (Use a finger and feel the soil if wet don't water if dry water everyday)</p>	
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WINTER	Mulch with compost
SPRING	Flowering time – Once flowers have finished cut the heads and compost.
SUMMER	Leave the leaves to die back so that the nutrient goes back into the bulb for next year. You can bundle together and tie.
<p>They will grow well in sun or part shade. Plant them anywhere in the garden in a free draining situation, avoiding total shade and close proximity to south facing walls where the soil temperature is likely to become uncomfortably hot for the bulbs.</p>	

PLANTER 8	
Hawthorne	
AUTUMN	Cut back any branches growing at head height or below. Collect leaves to make leaf mold (Talk to planter 2 class as they need these)
WINTER	
SPRING	Add mulch to prevent compaction
SUMMER	Add mulch to prevent compaction
<p>Hawthorns aren't too fussy over their position – they will grow in open, sunny sites or partial shade.</p> <p>They prefer a well-drained soil enriched with lots of organic matter, which holds plenty of moisture in spring and summer, doesn't dry out or become waterlogged. They will grow in just about all soils types, including chalky and alkaline ones.</p>	
Fleabane	
AUTUMN	Flowering time
WINTER	
SPRING	Flowering time
SUMMER	Flowering time
<p>Fleabanes prefer good, well-drained garden soil in full sun. They prefer slight shade in areas of hot summers.</p> <p>Propagating fleabane: By division in early spring, by cuttings, or by seed.</p>	

PLANTER 9

Apple tree - Scrumptious

AUTUMN	Harvest time
WINTER	Prune
SPRING	Flowering time – Water as the fruits start to develop
SUMMER	Water as the fruits start to develop – Prune new growth by 2/3

This apple is perfect for a small garden, as you don't need another tree to produce a crop of sweet, crisp and aromatic fruits that have a thin, bright red skin. It's delicious flavour makes it popular with children, and it has a good resistance to many of the common diseases. The fruits are usually ready to harvest in September. Remember to twist the apple and let it fall away from the branch don't pull in case you brake the branches. Keep the base of the tree weed free, fertilise at the beginning of each year and water regularly during hot, dry spells. The main prune should be done in the winter as long as it isn't frosty or freezing. Take out the 3D's (dead, dying and diseased wood) and create an open shape. Then reduce the leaders back by a third. Aim to create an airy structure without any crisscrossing branches. In August summer prune. Shorten any side shoots (or laterals), which are longer than 20cm back to three leaves. This will allow the sun to ripen the fruit and encourage more fruit buds. Make sure that the growth you're cutting away feels firm to the touch.

Nasturtium

AUTUMN	Flowering time – Once flowers start to die back collect the seeds and dry on a window ledge.
WINTER	
SPRING	Sow from March to May, outside where they are to flower.
SUMMER	They will flower from the summer through to the autumn.

Nasturtiums are edible flowers like marigolds, so not only do they look really colourful but they taste good too. They like to grow in well-drained soil.

PLANTER 10	
Carrots	
AUTUMN	You may still have a few carrots left in the ground for when you come back from holidays.
WINTER	
SPRING	Add sand and mix in before sowing - Sow in April
SUMMER	Crop in early July

When the plants are 4 inches (10 cm.) high, thin the plants to 2 inches (5 cm.) apart. You should know they grow best in cool temperatures like those that occur in early spring and late Autumn.

The Carrots come in shapes and colours other than long and orange – look out for round carrots, as well as unusual colours such as red, yellow and even purple.

Try



Planter 11	
Onions	
AUTUMN	Plant Sets in September for early June crop Place half the bulb in the soil with the top showing
WINTER	
SPRING	Before planting improve the soil with a bucket of garden compost or well-rotted manure – Plant Sets (White – March/ Red – April) Place half in the soil with half the top showing
SUMMER	Crop Last week in July – Leave to dry until green leaves have died back
<p>They are easy to grow from baby onions, which are called sets.</p> <p>Water if the weather is dry and give an occasional feed with a general liquid fertiliser. A light feed of sulphate of potash in June will help ripen the bulbs ready for storage. Stop watering and feeding once the onions have swollen in mid summer. If a flower stew starts to grow this is called bolting and the onion will not be able to be stored but can still be eaten.</p>	



Planter 12	
Peas	
AUTUMN	Plant in late Autumn in rows (Two rows on each side)
WINTER	Mulch with compost
SPRING	Plant in Spring when the weather and soil are warm (Cover soil with plastic to warm it up if needs be.
SUMMER	
<p>First earliest are sown from March to early June and will be ready to pick in 11 to 13 weeks. Second earliest are sown from March to June and are ready in around 14 weeks. If you get a Dwarf verity they wont need anything to climb but if you buy a climbing verity create a climbing frame. Peas are best eaten straight away. Enjoy picking and eating straight from the vine. Water well when the flowering begins and two weeks after. Add mulch around the base of plants to preserve soil moisture.</p>	



PLANTER 13	
Silver Birch	
AUTUMN	Cut back any branches growing at head height or below. Collect leaves to make leaf mold (Talk to planter 2 class as they need these)
WINTER	
SPRING	Add mulch to prevent compaction
SUMMER	Add mulch to prevent compaction
<p>Needs moist, cool soil, but also sunshine on its leaves to flourish. When planting a birch tree select a site that will shade its roots in the afternoon and still provide sun to canopy for much of the day. Mulching also helps to maintain soil temperature.</p> <p>They prefer a well-drained soil enriched with lots of organic matter, which holds plenty of moisture in spring and summer, doesn't dry out or become waterlogged. They will grow in just about all soils types, including chalky and alkaline ones.</p>	
Alchemilla mollis	
AUTUMN	
WINTER	
SPRING	Flowering time
SUMMER	Flowering time
<p>Grow in moist but well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. Cut back the foliage hard once it has finished flowering, then feed. This will encourage a new flush of leaves and more flowers in late summer.</p>	

Pots inside	
Hyacinth Bulbs	
AUTUMN	Buy Bulbs - Send out email for glass jars and start planting up.
WINTER	Flowering time
SPRING	
SUMMER	

Lovely, fragrant bulb flowers are of the first signs of spring. I especially love hyacinths, with their intoxicating perfume and particularly growing indoors just a little bit out of season.

One of my Favorites is a 'prepared' Hyacinth bulb (heat/cold treated for indoors forcing – this is important, as unprepared 'garden' bulbs wont flower if grown in this way) Prepared bulbs take 2/3 weeks to form Keep them in a cold, dark cupboard then bring out to a window sill after 3 weeks to bloom.

How to

- First you'll need to fill your jam jar with grit (Or your alternative). Not to the top but $\frac{3}{4}$. This will suspend your bulb above the water level.
- You want the fattest part of the bulb to sit in the neck part of the jar to stabailise the bulb when fully formed. Work out if you need to remove some stones to get the level right, and then place the hyacinth bulb on top of the stones. Remember you want the bulb just peeping out from the top of the jar so that the neck of the jar supports the flower Stork.
- Top up with water to just below the base of the bulb.
- Now place the jar in a cool dark place (a cupboard, shed or garage is ideal). You will have to do this for 2/3 weeks.
- Once there are roots growing and green growth is visible in the top of the bulb move to a bright windowsill.
- Keep the water topped up every so often but avoid having water directly in contact with the base of the Bulb as this will encourage mold to grow and may make the bulb rot.
- Wait for the hyacinth to flower, which will take another 3 to 4 weeks.

Outside Pots	
Tulip Bulbs	
AUTUMN	Buy Bulbs - Send out an email for donations of outside pots
WINTER	
SPRING	Flowering time Decorate entrances by placing pots on either side.
SUMMER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place crocs, small stones or broken pieces of polystyrene in the base and ensure you have drainage holes in the container. • If you are planting a single layer of bulbs, fill the pot to within four or five times the depth of the bulb from the top of the pot. • If you are planting in layers half fill the pot, then make your layer then top with soil and make the next layer. Don't worry about where the others are located, as they will push through each other. • You can plant the bulbs closer together in a pot than you would in the ground, leaving them around 1 cm apart if they are small tulips, but a bit more space for varieties with larger blooms. Its best to plant uneven numbers of bulbs for a good display. • Then fill the rest of the pot with compost, up to around 3cm from the top of the rim. Also, be aware that tall bulbs in shallow containers don't generally do well. • The most important thing is that the soil is well drained so stand on feet, two bricks will do or small blocks of wood. • Add a layer of grit to dress the top of the pot. • Keep them out of the bad weather • In severe winter weather, move the pots closer to the school so they escape the worst of the excess wet and chilling wind. • But once the days become slightly warmer in early spring, move them out into the open and don't let the pots dry out or you'll be left with stunted foliage and poor flowers. • Once the flowers have finished you can compost the soil, grit and bulbs and start again for next year. 	

House Plants	
Choose someone on a Friday when calling out the register to water the plants – Make sure they are in a place they can reach and use a small drinking cup (one cup full per plant)	
AUTUMN	Water once a week
WINTER	Water once a week
SPRING	Start feeding once a month and increase watering to twice a week
SUMMER	Feed once a month and increase watering to twice a week

Yes, the **spider plant** is one of the easiest plants to propagate. If you look closely at the babies, or plantlets, you'll see some little knobs on the underside of the cluster of leaves. Those are root initials. Cut the baby off and place them on potting soil, the roots will start to grow, and you'll have new plants.



Tradescantia propagation Simply take a one-inch piece of stem containing at least one leaf and set it in fresh potting soil. No rooting hormone is necessary. Regular watering will encourage a fully rooted new plant within a few weeks

