

This Report is brought to you by...



The WOW Experience

Overdelivery is our Specialty!

Where Vision and Value Go Hand in Hand with Information and Opportunity!

Other Companies Make Promises -- We Make Dreams Come True!
We Offer QUALITY CONTENT in Every WAY, TYPE and FORM

- Exclusive WOW Private Label Releases
- Private Label Products
- Public Domain Products
- Master Resale Rights eBooks
- Master Resale Rights Software
- Bestselling Audio eBooks by Top Authors
- Non-Fiction Audio eBooks
- Exclusive WOW Affiliate Products
- Resale Rights Products
- Exclusive WOW Private Label Reports
- eBook to Audio Conversion Software
- Resale Rights Generation Software



And, of course, if you want it all tied up in a neat website package, with *all the work done for you*, we have our NEW [Niche Empire Builder Software](#) – the Niche Real Estate Business Builder's Dream Come True!



Niche Empire Builder

The Complete Done-it-For-You Niche Real Estate Business Builder's Dream Come True!

www.the-wow-empire.com



The WOW Content Club

Your Full Spectrum Content Provider

If Content Is King,
The WOW Content Club is the Kingdom
You Have Been Searching For!

www.wow-content-club.com



WOW Profit Packs

Help Yourself to Hundreds of Brand New, Blockbuster Products at Bargain Basement Prices!

www.WOWProfitPacks.com

Enjoy this Free Niche Report, compliments of WOW Enterprises
For Many More Free Reports, simply click on the links below.

www.TheWOWExperience.com

www.NicheEmpireBuilder.com

www.WOW-Content-Club.com

www.WOWProfitPacks.com

A Guide to Flower Gardening – Gardening with Annuals

Topics Covered:

Using Annuals in Your Garden

Popular Varieties of Annuals for the Home Garden

The Best Annuals for Hot Climates

What You Should Know About Annuals

Starting your Annuals the Right Way

Planting Annuals for the Best Results

Controlling Common Problems with Annuals

A Guide to Flower Gardening – Gardening with Annuals

Using Annuals in Your Garden

Annual plants are one of the most popular types of plants for every gardener. Annuals have many advantages for the home gardener, including hardiness, low cost and some of the best blossoms around. Annuals come in every color of the rainbow, and in a variety of sizes and shapes as well. A properly planted garden of annuals is a breathtaking sight indeed.

What separates annuals from other types of plants and flowers is that they grow from seed, blossom, set seed and die to ground, all within one growing season. While some other types of flowers are treated as annuals and replaced each year, all true annuals share this important distinction.

Annuals are further divided into several categories - hardy, half-hardy and tender - according to their tolerance for cold temperatures. Pansies are a good example of hardy annuals, and they thrive in cool and even cold conditions. Hardy annuals are usually planted in the fall for color throughout the colder months. Most varieties of hardy annuals begin to decline in the spring, and die when the heat of summer begins to arrive.

Half hardy annuals, on the other hand, can tolerate a light frost but not a hard one, and they are generally planted early in springtime to provide color throughout the spring and early summer. Half hardy annuals, like dianthus, generally start their decline in the heat of the summer, but they can bloom again the autumn.

Tender annuals, on the other hand, cannot tolerate any freezing temperatures at all. Tender annuals, such as zinnias, impatiens and vincas, should not be planted until any danger of frost is gone.

Annuals are most often used as landscape plants, and the colors and varieties of annuals make them ideal for use in the landscape. It is important to remember that most annuals need full sunlight for at least four to six hours every day in order to produce the best blooms. There are, however, shade tolerant varieties of annuals, such as impatiens, coleus and begonias, and they can be used in parts of the landscape that receive less sunlight.

When selecting planting locations for annuals, it is best to avoid areas where water pools after heavy rain. Pooling water can drown the roots of many annuals. It is also important to avoid planting annuals in areas that are close to trees or large shrubs, since the root structures of these large plants can compete for moisture and leave your annuals without sufficient water.

It is also important to prepare the planting bed properly to get the most from your annuals. The planting bed should be deeply spaded and dug between six and ten inches deep. Clay heavy soils should be amended prior to planting by mixing in at least two inches of humus, leaf mold, compost or small pea gravel. These improvements will help the soil drain well and provide additional aeration as well.

It is important as well to test the soil properly before planting annuals. Most varieties of annuals thrive in soil pH from 5.8 to 6.5, but more alkaline soils will need to be amended prior to planting.

Gardening with annuals

Annuals are among the most popular of all flowering plants, and it is hard to beat annuals for low cost, beautiful blooms and ease of planting. All most annuals need in order to thrive is proper water, sufficient sunlight and a good well balanced soil. Let's take a quick look at each of these important elements for growing a spectacular bed of annuals.

Soil

Most types of annuals will do best in when given a well drained soil containing a moderate amount of humus. If you start a compost bin at home, you can provide your own high quality humus, or you can buy prepared humus from your favorite garden store. If your soil is very dry or contains a lot of clay it can be supplemented with manure or high quality compost.

Sunlight

Most varieties of annuals need to have at least six hours of full sunlight per day. Many types of annuals, such as argeratum, browallia, coleus, fuschia, dianthus, pansy, and impatiens, do well in partial shade or in filtered sunlight, but few if any annuals will thrive in complete shade. It is important to take these sunlight needs into account when planning your flower bed.

pH Level

Most annuals tolerate a pH range from 6 to 7.4. Soil that is too acidic to fit this range can be amended with lime, while soil that is too alkaline can be amended with aluminum sulfate.

Water

The watering needs of annuals vary according to variety, and it is important to provide water in accordance with the needs of each plant.

Choosing the best plants

Finding the best plants is very important, and it is important for the gardener to determine whether to grow the annuals from seed or buy transplants. When purchasing ready to plant stock from a nursery or garden enter, it is important to choose the plants carefully. It is important to buy only deep green, healthy looking plants. Most varieties of annuals do their best if they are transplanted before they have fully bloomed. It is also important to provide the plants with shade and water if they cannot be planted immediately.

Planting times

Most annuals should not be planted until all danger of frost has past. Most varieties should be planted in warm soil, while hardy and half hardy varieties can be planted while the evenings are still cool.

Planting annuals

The best time to plant most annuals is during the late afternoon. In most cases you will want to water the plants and the soil in the bed before the annuals are planted. When transplanting the seedlings, it is important not to disturb the roots. The hole in which the seedlings are planted should be dug slightly larger than the root ball, and the plant should be planted at the same level it had been in the transplant container. After the plant has been put into place, the soil should be carefully arranged around the roots and watered thoroughly after planting. It is important to keep the plant moist until the roots have established themselves.

Popular Varieties of Annuals for the Home Garden

Annuals are among the most popular types of plants, and they are attractive to all levels of gardeners, from the first time gardener to the most experienced. Annuals certainly have much to recommend them, including beautiful blooms, bright vibrant colors, low cost and hardiness.

What sets annuals apart from other types of flowers is that they complete their entire life cycle in a single growing season. That means they grow from seed, bloom, set seed and die all within a single season. This of course means that annuals must be planted anew every year, but the gardener is rewarded for his or her hard work by a garden full of beautiful blossoms.

This article focuses on some of the most popular varieties of annuals for the home garden.

Pansies

Pansies do their best when they are planted in an area that receives full sunlight. Pansies should also be planted in tight masses, and they are often used as border or bedding plants. Pansies prefer a rich and well drained soil, and it is a good idea for the gardener to cultivate the area around the plants.

Primroses

Primroses are not true annuals, but they are treated as such by gardeners. Primroses are actually perennials, but most gardeners grow them as annuals and replant them every year. Primroses do their best in a well drained soil. Some types of primroses prefer full sunlight, while others prefer to have partial shade. The staff at your local garden center can advise you on which varieties do best in full sun and which ones prefer the shade.

Impatiens

Impatiens are one of the most popular varieties of annuals, and their tolerance for shade makes them a perfect choice for almost any area of the garden. Impatiens do best in either shade or filtered sunlight, and they like a quick draining soil containing plenty of organic material. If you are planting impatiens from nursery packs, it is important to loosen the root ball carefully and to place each plant in a rich potting soil, being sure not to cover the crown of the plant.

Impatiens should be watered well after they are planted. After that initial watering, however, the gardener should wait until the first two inches of the soil has dried out before rewatering. In addition, no fertilizer should be given until the plants have begun to grow.

Marigolds

Marigolds are one of the most popular of the sun loving annuals. These plants are easy to care for, and they provide dependable blooms when provided with good care. Marigolds need a well drained soil in order to do well.

The color varieties of marigolds is one of their best known features. The colors of marigolds range from white, yellow, orange and red, in addition to all possible combinations of the four. The height of marigolds varies as well, from a few inches to a few feet.

In addition to their beauty, many gardeners believe that marigolds are able to repel common garden pests, and they are often planted new vegetable gardens for this reason.

Verbenas

Verbenas are also annuals that love the sun. In addition, verbenas need hot weather in order to thrive, so they should be planted in the warmest parts of the garden, and the ones that get the most sunlight.

The Madagascar periwinkle

Madagascar periwinkles look somewhat like impatiens, and they are often used as fillers in very sunny parts of a bed of impatiens. These periwinkles bloom through the summer and into the fall season, and they come in a variety of pink and white shades.

The Best Annuals for Hot Climates

One of the most critical considerations for a successful garden is choosing the types of plants that will grow the best in your particular environment. Matching the plants to the climate in which they will be grown is the best way to ensure your garden will thrive.

Those who live in hot, dry climates often think that they will be unable to enjoy a lush garden without constant watering and attention. Fortunately, however, there are a

great many annuals that love just such a climate. The list below is a sample of annuals that can take the heat.

Annuals best suited for hot and dry climates

While all types of annuals and other plants require regular watering and close attention as they become established, the annuals listed below are much more able to tolerate consistently dry conditions once they have established their root system.

- African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*)
- Annual Vinca (*Cataranthus roseus*)
- Calliopsis (*Coreopsis tinctoria*)
- Cosmos (*Cosmos* species)
- Creeping Zinnia (*Sanvitalia procumbens*)
- Dusty Miller (*Senecio cineraria*)
- Gaillardia (*Gaillardia pulchella*)
- Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*)
- Gloriosa Daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Gold Medallion (*Melampodium paludosum*)
- Moss Rose (*Portulaca grandiflora*)
- Snow-on-the-Mountain (*Euphorbia marginata*)
- Spider Flower (*Cleome hasslerana*)
- Verbena (*Verbena* species)
- Zinnia (*Zinnia* species)

Heat seeking varieties of annuals

The annuals in the list below are generally able to tolerate very hot conditions, but they do usually require additional moisture.

- Blue Daze (*Evolvulus glomerata*)
- Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*)
- Cockscomb (*Celosia argentea*)
- Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*)
- Dahlia (*Dahlia* species and hybrids)
- Fan Flower (*Scaevola aemula*)
- Flowering Tobacco (*Nicotiana* species)
- Four o'clock (*Mirabilis jalapa*)
- Hyacinth Bean Vine (*Dolichos lablab*)
- Joseph's Coat (*Amaranthustricolor*)
- Mexican Bush Sage (*Salvia leucantha*)
- Mexican Heather (*Cuphea hyssopifolia*)
- Mexican Sunflower (*Tithonia rotundifolia*)
- Moon Vine (*Ipomoea alba*)
- Morning Glory (*Ipomoea* species)
- Salvia (*Salvia* species)
- Silk Flower (*Abelmoschus manihot*)
- Starflower (*Pentas lanceolata*)
- Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

A combination of the varieties of annuals listed above can be great choices for those people living in hot, dry climates. These heat and drought tolerant annuals provide a wide variety of colors, sizes, shapes and textures, enough to meet the needs of any gardener.

Gardening in a hot, dry climate can provide a great many challenges, particularly when water use restrictions make providing supplemental moisture impossible. Matching the types of flowers you plant to the climate in which they will be growing is one of the best ways to ensure a healthy garden and a healthy environment.

What You Should Know About Annuals

Annuals are among the most beautiful, vibrant and colorful of all flowers, and they are very popular with both new and experienced gardeners. The sheer variety of annuals, their awesome range of color and their hardiness makes annuals hard to beat.

It is important to know exactly what makes an annual an annual. In order to be a true annual, a plant must complete its whole life cycle in a single year. This means the seeds sprout, the flowers bloom, the plant sets seed and the plant dies, all within the same year.

Some plants which are used as annuals are not true annuals. Some tender perennials are treated as annuals and replanted each year, especially in colder climates. While these plants could regenerate in warmer climates, in colder areas they are unable to regenerate and are therefore used as annuals instead.

The other side of that coin is annuals that act like perennials. Some annuals drop so much seed in the autumn that those seeds remain active over the winter and bloom the next year. That does not mean that they are perennials, simply that the seeds they set have taken root and bloomed the next year. Some of the most common perennial mimicking annuals are snapdragons, petunias and amaranth.

There are a number of ways to start annuals, including starting them directly from seed, buying seedlings, and buying older plants ready to transplant. Some annuals can be purchased in what are called cell packs, either in flats or as individual pots. Any time you buy plants to transplant, it is important to plant them as quickly as possible. If it is not possible to plant them immediately, they should be stored in a shaded area and watered when necessary. It is also important to water the bedding area in order to moisten the soil well before planting the transplants.

When working with annuals it is important not to plant them too early. Most types of annuals like the soil to be warm and the temperatures to be stable before planting. To prepare the plant properly, the seedlings should be lifted gently from their packs by pushing on the bottom of the container. It is important that the seedling and surrounding soil come out in one piece.

If the roots of the plant appear to be compacted, they can be loosened up by gently breaking the root ball apart or cutting the sides with a knife. Loosening the soil in this manner will encourage better and deeper rooting after the seedlings have been planted.

Annuals should be planted in the garden to the same depth they were in the cell packs. After they have been set in place, the soil should be gently tamped down around the seedling and the area should be watered deeply. This should be followed by an application of a high quality fertilizer that is high in phosphorus content. The fertilizer can be applied at a concentration of two tablespoons of fertilizer per gallon of water.

All these steps will help get your annual garden off to the best possible start. Then, in no time at all you will find yourself enjoying a stunning garden of annuals.

Starting your Annuals the Right Way

Annuals are among the most popular of all flowering plants, loved by gardeners around the world for their color, hardiness, variety and beauty. Since annuals must be planted afresh every year, however, it is important to start them properly in order to have a fresh vibrant garden.

What sets annuals apart from other varieties of plants like perennials and bulbs is that annuals complete their entire life cycle within a single season. That means they sprout from seed, grow, bloom, then die to ground all within one growing season.

Most types of annuals can be successfully started from seeds, and many experienced gardeners prefer to grow their plants from seed. Growing from seed provides a greater degree of control, and a lower costs as well. Most types of annuals can be successfully seeded directly in prepared seed beds. That approach allows the annuals to be started indoors and then transplanted outdoors at a later date.

For those who prefer not to grow their annuals directly from seed, they can also be purchased as ready to plant transplants. This approach allows the gardener to see the results of his or her efforts more quickly, and it can also allow the gardener to choose the healthiest, most robust plants.

Most annual varieties, whether they are purchased on the internet or directly from a garden center, will include some sort of instruction sheet detailing the recommended care, the best time to plant, the best planting depth and the recommended plant spacing. If this information is not provided, it is important to ask about these things.

Some annuals that are recommended for planting in late winter or early spring can be planted instead in late fall where the weather is warmer. In addition, most annuals planted outdoors should be thinned out to their recommended spacing once they have developed their first true leaves.

If annual seeds are to be started indoors for transplantation at a later date, it is important that the seedlings have access to a light source for at least 16 hours every day. Seedlings that do not get sufficient light will be spindly and weak, and they may be unable to survive the rigors of the great outdoors.

Most summer annuals should be seeded indoors from six to eight weeks before the first frost. When planting seeds, it is important to carefully follow the directions on the label. Seeds should always be started in a sterile seed starting mixture, and the seeding flats you use should provide proper drainage.

It is important to wait until all risk of frost has passed before planting tender varieties of annuals. The reason for this is that even if tender annuals are able to survive the lower temperatures, they will not grow well until the soil is warm.

Winter annuals, on the other hand, should be planted a minimum of six weeks prior to the date the first frost usually occurs. This time is needed to give the roots sufficient time to develop before winter sets in.

Planting Annuals for the Best Results

Annuals are among the most popular varieties of flowers for both beginning and experienced gardeners. Annuals are known for their hardiness, their ease of growing and of course their bright and vibrant colors.

In addition, annuals are easy to start directly from seed, keeping planting costs to a minimum. Most types of annuals can be started right from seed by using seed boxes. The seeds should be started inside, and it is important to provide them with plenty of light and well drained soil as the seedlings are establishing themselves. After the seedlings have gotten a good start indoors, they are then replanted outside in the garden.

For those who do not want to grow their annuals from seed, seedlings can be bought directly and transplanted immediately. This approach is generally more expensive, but it provides a quicker time between planting your flowers and enjoying them.

Whether you start your annuals from seed or buy read made transplants, annuals should be planted to a depth at which the tops of the roots are just below the surface of the soil. If buying seedlings, it is important to be sure that all fiber, paper, plastic pots and other packing material are removed before the seedlings are planted. If peat pots are used for transplantation, the top edge of the pots should be removed before they are planted. This will help prevent the pot from pulling precious water away from the roots.

If the seedlings have any buds or flowers on them, they should be pinched off when the seedlings are planted. This will promote greater branching and help the plant grow stronger. After the seedlings have been transplanted, the plants should be given a good

watering. It is particularly important to provide lots of water in the first few weeks, since the plants are still developing their root structure during this time. It is essential to provide adequate moisture to get the plants off to a good start. Even after planting, most annuals require from 1 to 1½ inches of water every week to thrive. Even more water may be needed in very hot climates or during heat waves in cooler climates.

Sufficient watering is a good way to encourage the deep root system that annuals need in order to thrive. By watering deeply and thoroughly the gardener can encourage this deep root growth. The best methods for achieving this deep and thorough watering are soaker hoses and drip irrigation. In addition, these methods of watering avoid water splashes on the foliage, which can serve as pathways to fungal infections.

Proper mulching is important for annuals to grow properly as well. Prior to planting, the flower bed should be mulched with a two to three inch layer of pine straw or pine bark. Mulching serves to conserve the moisture contained in the soil and to reduce the growth of weeds. A good layer of mulch will shade the seeds of weeds and prevent them from sprouting. Mulch provides a natural form of weed control and thereby eliminates the need for hand weeding or harsh chemicals to control the growth of weeds.

Fertilization needs vary between varieties of annuals, so it is important to determine the needs of the varieties you purchase. Some varieties of annuals require more fertilization during their growing season, while others do not.

Controlling Common Problems with Annuals

Annuals are among the most varied, most beautiful and most colorful flowers on the market. The sheer variety of annuals, the many colors, shapes and textures they come in, has made them a favorite among gardeners for many years.

With so many different annuals on the market, their ability to resist common plant diseases and insect infestations can vary quite a bit. While some types of annuals are virtually impervious to disease and insects, others require much more care to remain trouble free. When choosing varieties of annuals, it is always best to choose disease and insect resistant varieties when ever you can. Doing so will allow you to use less pesticides, and they will generally be less trouble in the long run as well.

It is also a good idea to choose annuals that are best suited for your climate. Some varieties of annuals are very drought resistant, while others require lots of moisture to look their best. Knowing the requirements of each variety, and tailoring the plants you buy to local conditions, is the best way to grow a successful garden. The staff at your local nursery or garden center can help you choose the hardiest varieties of annuals for your garden.

It is also important to look for signs of disease or insect infestation every time you work in the garden. For instance, as you are pulling weeds, look at the plants. Are the stems

intact, or are they showing signs of cracks or other damage? Is the foliage leafy, green and free of holes and spots? Catching problems early is the best way to cure them.

When watering annuals, it is best to avoid overhead watering if you can. That is because splashing a lot of water on the foliage of plants can encourage a variety of diseases. Most plant diseases love moisture, and standing water on plants is a great way for existing diseases to spread throughout the garden, or for a new infection to take hold.

A combination of drip irrigation and soaker hoses is usually the best choice for watering the garden. These methods allow for greater control over the amount of water each plant receives, and they generally allow for deeper, more thorough, watering as well. No matter which method you use, however, it is generally best to water in the morning, since this allows the plants to dry before the hottest part of the day.

When working with annuals in the garden, it is important to be on the lookout for signs of insect problems. The most common insects that trouble annuals include spider mites, aphids, caterpillars and white flies. Any possible infestation should be attacked at the first sign of trouble. The best way to control any outbreak, be it insects or disease, is to control it early before it has the opportunity to spread.

There are a number of products on the market to treat problems with insects and disease. Of course, no treatment regimen can be effective until the problem is identified, so if you are unsure what is causing the problem be sure to consult with a more experienced gardener. In addition, it is important to always follow the package instructions of any insect or disease control product you use, to dispose of unused products properly, and to wear protection gear like gloves and masks when applying the product.

You are invited to pass this report along to as many people as you like, provided that you make no changes to it and that you give it away for FREE.

If you would like **your own Private Label Version of this report** and hundreds of others just like it on hot, high interest niche topics – all of which come complete with 5 custom cover graphics – [click here to visit our Niche Reports Resource](#).



WOW: Where Vision and Value Go Hand in Hand with Information & Opportunity!

Please click below to check out all of our entrepreneurial friendly sites and products.

=> <http://www.The-WOW-Experience.com>

Always something NEW on the horizon. Always something for YOU to use to grow your business!
That's what WOW is all about. Your success is our ultimate goal and our reason for growth.