



Container Gardening Basics and Beyond

UC Master Gardeners of Monterey & Santa Cruz
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Containers for Any Environment & All Gardening Skill Levels

- Indoor and outdoor container gardening
- Container types – pros and cons
- Proper preparation – pots and plants
- Soils for different container and plant type
- Watering strategies
- Combination planting design
- Food Crops in a pot



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Why Container Gardening? Why Not!!

- Quick & Easy
- Portable
- Endless re-do possibilities
- Focal point – draw the eye to one area or away from another
- Forgiving medium



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Adaptability

- Indoor/Outdoor
- Indirect to direct indoor sunlight
- Full shade to full sun outdoor sunlight, water wise
- Tiny windowsill or balcony
- Covered patio, pergola, deck, poolside, formal garden, relaxed landscape



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Voilà

- Showy plants + gorgeous pot = instant impact
- Unique plants + fun container = whimsical note



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Small Spaces

- Confirm the amount & type of light the space receives
- Select plants suited to the container size & shape
- Consider spacing within the container



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Container Accents in Larger Spaces

- Accentuate the positive
- Distract from the not so positive
- Define pathways
- Anchor other design elements
- Border water feature



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Placement Matters & If Its Not Quite Right – Move it!

- If its in a container, the ‘Goldilocks rule’ applies
- Observation will dictate location change
- Sunlight, water, nutrients or soil?
- Frost



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Choose a container

- One that you like
- The right size
- Porosity to match plant needs
- Effects on soil temperature
- Weight and portability
- Cost



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Terra Cotta

- Porous—breathes, soil dries more quickly
- Needs watering more often
- Variety in size, shape, design
- Harmonious with plant and garden colors
- Relatively heavy
- Breakable



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Glazed Clay and Ceramic

- Non porous-retains moisture
- Wide color, size and style choices
- Decorative!
- Relatively heavy
- Breakable



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Wood

- Porous-breathes
- Ideal for large plants
- Relatively inexpensive
- Will rot--airspace under plant important
- Select durable wood
– Cedar, oak, redwood, teak



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Plastic

- Retains moisture
- Relatively light weight
- Less thermal insulation—collects heat
- Petroleum product—may leach chemicals, non-recyclable
- May crack and fade



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Fiberglass

- Similar to plastic
 - Non porous
 - Wide variety in size, style and color
 - Less thermal insulation
 - Light weight
- Durable
- Expensive



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Fabric

- Aeration
 - Roots air prune
 - Pot binding is avoided
 - Stable temperature
- Many sizes
- Light weight
- Relatively inexpensive
- Functional, temporary vs. decorative



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Metal

- Non porous
- Conducts heat
- May rust over time
- Style
 - Cottage
 - Victorian
 - Industrial



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Concrete

- Porous
- Durable
- Heavy
- Good insulator
- Lime content=alkalinity
- Expensive



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Hanging Containers

- Variety of materials
 - Wire baskets lined with natural fibers
 - Plastic, clay, wood, metal
- Make use of vertical space
 - Hanging
 - Mounted on walls and railings
- Dry quickly due to exposure



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Repurposed



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The right sized container

- Has enough space for roots at maturity
- Soil to root ratio for hydration, thermal insulation and fertility
- Container size determined by
 - Diameter-the distance across the top of the pot
 - Volume in gallons
 - Height



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Container size—small

- **1 gallon or smaller (4"-8")**
 - Succulents
 - Bonsai
 - Herbs
 - Microgreens
 - Seedlings awaiting transplant



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Container size—small

- **2.5 to 3-gallon (10")**
 - Strawberry (1)
 - Lettuce (1 to 4)
 - Swiss chard (1)
 - Bush beans (1)
 - Turnips (4)
 - Small herbs (basil, chives)
 - Annuals (1 to 3)



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Container size—medium

- **5 to 7-gallon (14")**
 - Cabbage (1)
 - Collards (1)
 - Carrots (9 to 10)
 - Peas (4)
 - Perennial herbs (1)
 - Rosemary
 - lavender
 - Annuals (3 to 4)



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Container size—medium

- **10 gallon (16")**
 - Pole beans on trellis (3 to 4)
 - Dwarf shrub (1)
 - Dwarf citrus tree (1)
 - Dwarf bush berries (1)
 - Annuals (4-6)



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Container size—large

- **15 gallon (18")**

- Broccoli, cauliflower (1)
- Eggplant (1)
- Peppers (1)
- Determinate tomato with support (1)
- Multiples of
 - Herbs and leafy greens
 - Annuals



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Container size—large

- **25 gallon (24")**

- Indeterminate tomato and cage (1)
- Summer squash (1)
- Dwarf stone fruit tree (1)
- Columnar apple (1)
- Shrubs—rose, hydrangea, evergreen (1)
- Black berry, raspberry (1)



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Container size—XL

- **30 gallon (30")**

- Espalier fruit trees (1)
- Japanese Maple (1)
- Dwarf cherry (1)
- Sweet corn (1)
- Pumpkin, bush type (1)
- Rhubarb



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UC Master Gardener & Bee Keeper Randy Fox shows container gardening done well!



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Tricks for tall heavy pots

- Place heavy pots on rolling bases
- Use a hand truck to move heavy pots
- Plant on location



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Pot accessories

- Saucers hold water
 - May cause root rot if not drained after watering
 - Protect floors and tables for houseplants
- Pot risers offer free drainage and air space
- Stakes, cages, trellises for trees vines and vegetables



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Drain hole tips

- Cover hole so water drains freely while holding the potting soil in.
 - One or two shards—no more!
 - Screen
 - Coffee filter



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Should you add gravel? NO!



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Drilling a hole in your pot

- Normal bit for metal and metal and plastic pots
- Masonry bit for unglazed ceramic pots
- Tile or glass bit for glazed ceramic pots.



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Sanitizing used pots

- Remove soil and deposits
 - Brush
 - Scrape
 - Rinse away
- Sanitize in 10% bleach solution (9 to one)
 - 10 minutes for non porous pots
 - 3 hrs. to overnight for terra cotta
- Rinse thoroughly



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Soil Composition

- Commercial potting soil, cps + amendments or build your own potting soil
- Know your plants' needs
- Sun exposure may influence the amount of amendment needed
- Control water retention, drainage, aeration, nutrient absorption



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Potting Soil Tips

- Buy what you need for your project
- Leach potting soil thoroughly before planting to reduce soluble salts
- Container soil structure engineered to hold large qty of H2O in a small volume & maintain high volume of aeration
- Bulky organic materials needed



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Amendments

- Sphagnum peat
- Compost
- Coco coir
- Pumice
- Sharp Sand
- Perlite
- Vermiculite



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Sphagnum Peat

- Very stable organic material that holds water and air well, does not decompose quickly and drains freely
- It is very acidic, pH around 4.0, and yellow to light brown in color. Sphagnum peat is the least decomposed of the general categories of peat.
- Plants that prefer moist soil
- Acid loving plants are fans!



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Coco coir

- Excellent substitute for sphagnum peat as the base potting mix ingredients in Soilless potting mixes, a renewable organic resource that lasts longer than sphagnum peat before breaking down. Adds bulk and aeration to potting mixes, can hold a large amount of water, excess water is able to drain freely from the potting mixture
- pH is neutral



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Pumice

- Provides soil structure, does not break down
- Works as a sponge, holding H₂O, until plant needs it
- Prevents 'wet feet' as well as perlite, but doesn't float
- Does not hold as much H₂O as Vermiculite
- Provides excellent drainage for Succulents & Cacti



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Sharp Sand

- Increases H₂O drainage
- Great addition to prevent 'wet feet'
- Structural stability for tall/top heavy plants
- Succulents and Cacti
- Some Salvias and Lavenders



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Perlite

- Super heated volcanic glass, white, popped and porous like a popcorn kernel
- Holds water on the outside, readily available but dries out quickly – aeration/drainage
- Increases aeration, more O₂ to roots
- Lightens potting mix
- Floats



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Vermiculite

- Compressed dry flakes of a silicate material which is absorptive and spongy, pale brown
- Expands like a worm shaped sponge when wet
- Best used for plants that require soil to stay damp and not dry out – water retention
- Neutral pH



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Additional Amendments

- Blood Meal – nitrogen amendment, green it up
- Bone Meal – calcium, phosphorus only if soil above pH 7.0, dangerous for dogs in large quantity
- Green Sand – from sea bed, contains phosphorus & trace minerals/vitamins
- Humus – highly decomposed organic matter, adds structure to soil
- Compost – stretches potting soil, never exceed 1/3 of mix
- Worm Castings – compost, fertilizer & soil amendment
- Coffee Grounds & Egg Shells



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Potting Soil Recipes

- Seed Starting Mix - 1 perlite or pumice 1 vermiculite 1 coir/sp peat (presoaked)
- Organic Mix – 1 sp peat 1 peat humus 1 compost 1 sand
- Basic Mix – 8 potting soil w/p or v 1 sand 1 sp peat, compost & or rotting manure
- Acid Lovers – 8 potting soil 1 p/p 1 v 8 sp peat ¼ green sand ¼ gypsum
- Succulent/Cacti Mix – 3 potting soil 2 sand 1 pumice



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Love Apple Farm Tomato Mix

- Organic Potting Mix – 1 cy
- 1 C Fish meal
- 1C 4-6-3 dry organic fertilizer
- 1 C Bone meal
- 3-4 crushed egg shells
- 2 crushed aspirin



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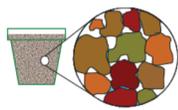
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Watering Plants in a Container

The concept of water potential

Potential energy components of water in substrates

- **Matrix potential** - the energy required to remove water from the substrate



Units of measure:
Kilopascals (kPa)

Also:
pounds per square inch (psi), bars or millibars (mbars)



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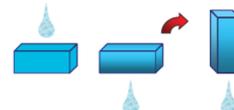
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Understanding Water Potential in a Container

The concept of water potential

Potential energy components of water in substrates

- **Gravimetric potential** - the energy required to "lift" water



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Shallow vs Tall



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Choosing nursery stock

- Read plant tag
 - Water needs
 - Light requirements
 - Bloom time
 - Spacing
 - Growth rate and size
 - Fertilization
 - Cold hardiness
 - Suggested uses... “works well in containers”



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Choosing nursery stock

- **External inspection**
 - Bright green color—no yellow leaves
 - Absence of pests and weeds
 - Bud stage before flowering
 - Smooth bark on trees and shrubs
 - Check roots at pot holes



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Choosing nursery stock

- **Internal inspection**
 - Don't be shy—do it yourself or ask nursery staff for help
 - Gently remove root ball from pot to look for
 - Soil and roots hold together
 - Small to medium roots visible
 - Roots are white or light colored
 - Roots free of 90° kinks
 - Minimal root twining or circling



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Managing root bound plants

- Cut or pinch off roots that have circled
- Cut or score root ball in 4 places
- Gently tease the roots apart to stimulate growth of new roots



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Preparing the root ball for planting

- Roots and soil should be moist but not wet
- Gently spread and separate roots
- Tickle “old” soil away so roots will grow into new potting soil—*some exceptions for plants with sensitive roots*



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Planting guidelines

- Fill container ¾ full with moist potting soil
- Form a cone of soil in the middle of the pot for central plant
- Spread prepared roots around cone
- Support plant at ground level
- Fill in potting soil around roots to the same level on the trunk or stems as in the original pot
- Tamp by tapping pot or with fingers to settle
- Water in



Single specimen in a pot



Planting a container arrangement

- When combining plants
 - Select plants with same requirements
 - Light, fertilization
 - Moisture, drainage
 - Consider design elements
 - Color, texture
 - Size, height
 - Repetition and contrast



Container design 101

- **Thriller**
 - Vertical accent
 - Focal point
- **Filler**
 - Blends
 - Adds mass
- **Spiller**
 - Cascades
 - Connects to the pot



Plant in this order

- ¾ fill with potting soil
- Place plants first to see where they'll go
- Start with the thriller in the middle and work your way out
- Fill in with potting soil



Design success—grand scale



succulents



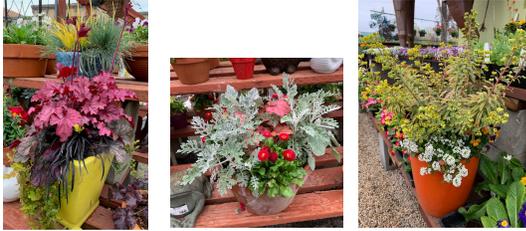
shade plants



sun loving plants



Design Success—small scale



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Time to repot?

- Every two – three years
- Repot to the next size container—up 2" in diameter
 - When pot bound
 - Gets too large for pot
 - Sunken soil level
 - Discolored leaves
 - Frequent wilting

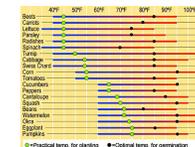


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One container—all seasons

- Ornamental
 - Bulbs planted in fall
 - Topped with pansies
 - Narcissus-daffodils-tulips bloom successively in spring
 - Repot with tomato in summer (remove bulbs)
- Successive food crops
 - Warm season plants
 - Cool season plants



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Planting seeds in containers

- Sew directly
 - Radish, carrots, beans, cucumbers, peas, lettuce, spinach beets, turnips, scallions, squash
 - Follow
 - Planting time and depth
 - Sew in grids vs rows
 - Thin to proper spacing
- Otherwise use transplants



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Maintaining potted plants

- Watering—weekly
- Fertilizing—monthly
- Observing for pests and diseases—weekly
- Pruning
 - Deadheading—faded blooms
 - Pinching—to shape
 - Clipping—to shape and form



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Integrated pest management:

- Prevention through sound cultural practices—using chemicals as last resort
 - Start with healthy disease resistant plants
 - Provide optimal growing conditions
 - Light, water, drainage, plant spacing, air circulation, fertilization
- Encourage beneficial insects
- Accurate pest identification
- Apply the least toxic strategy targeting the specific pest



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Minimally disruptive pest controls

- Inspection for early detection
- Hand picking (snails, slugs, caterpillars, weeds)
- Barriers for birds and digging critters
- Copper edging for snails and slugs
- Water blasting
- Soap sprays, alcohol swabs
- Horticultural oils



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Chemical Controls

- Pesticide sprays
- Baits
- Fumigation

Finding active ingredients on a pesticide label:

Active Ingredients	0.1%
Bifenthrin.....	0.1%
Other Ingredients.....	99.9%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION See back panel booklet for additional precautionary statements.
NET WT 10 lb (4.53kg)

Pesticide labels show the active ingredient in a product.

- Read the label!
- Learn its impacts
- Choose the least toxic
- Wear protective clothing
- Use as directed
- Dispose of properly



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Stumped? Ask a Master Gardener

Ask the UC Master Gardener Hotline

<http://mbmg.ucanr.edu/hotline/>



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**Help Us Better
Serve You!**

Our follow-up survey provides us the tools we need
to grow and improve the quality of our program.

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