<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=2.0">

<title>Horticulture Website</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma">

<style>

body, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {

font-family: "Karma", sans-serif;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

background-color: #f5f5f5;

color: #333;

}

.w3-bar-block .w3-bar-item {

padding: 20px;

}

#backToTop {

position: fixed;

bottom: 20px;

right: 20px;

background-color: #4CAF50;

color: white;

padding: 10px 15px;

border: none;

border-radius: 5px;

cursor: pointer;

display: none;

z-index: 1000;

}

#backToTop:hover {

background-color: #388E3C;

}

#moreText {

display: none;

}

.show-more-btn {

cursor: pointer;

font-size: 18px;

color: blue;

display: inline-block;

margin-top: 5px;

transition: transform 0.3s;

}

.show-more-btn:hover {

transform: scale(1.1);

}

.hero-section {

background-image: url('https://cdn.britannica.com/53/166053-050-88676FD4/Interior-view-commercial-horticulture-greenhouse.jpg');

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

text-align: center;

padding: 50px 20px;

color: white;

}

.hero-section h1 {

font-size: 4em;

margin: 0;

text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);

}

.section {

padding: 40px 20px;

}

.section h3 {

color: green;

font-size: 1.8em;

margin-bottom: 20px;

}

footer {

background-color: #333;

color: white;

text-align: center;

padding: 20px 10px;

}

footer a {

color: #4CAF50;

text-decoration: none;

}

footer a:hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Hero Section -->

<div class="hero-section">

<h1>Welcome to the Helpful horticulture site !</h1>

<p>Your one-stop destination for everything about plants, gardening, and sustainable practices for the Rodney area !</p>

</div>

<!-- Top Navigation -->

<div class="w3-top">

<div class="w3-white w3-xlarge" style="max-width:1200px;margin:auto">

<div class="w3-button w3-padding-16 w3-left" onclick="w3\_open()">☰</div>

<div class="w3-center w3-padding-16">Horticulture Website</div>

</div>

</div>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Garden Website</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">

<script>

function w3\_close() {

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}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Sidebar -->

<nav class="w3-sidebar w3-bar-block w3-card w3-top w3-animate-left" style="display:none;z-index:2;width:40%;min-width:300px" id="mySidebar">

<a href="javascript:void(0)" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">Close Menu</a>

<a href="#horticulture" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">What is Horticulture</a>

<a href="#seasonal" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">Best Plants for Each Season and What to Harvest and When?</a>

<a href="#Starting garden" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">What things are necessary for starting a garden ? </a>

<a href="#about" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">About</a>

<a href="#references" onclick="w3\_close()" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">References</a>

</nav>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Horticulture Website</title>

<style>

.image-container {

display: flex;

justify-content: space-around;

align-items: center;

gap: 10px;

flex-wrap: wrap;

}

.image-container img {

max-width: 40%;

height: auto;

border: 2px solid #ccc;

border-radius: 5px;

}

.hidden-content {

display: none; /\* Hidden by default \*/

}

.show-more-btn {

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

cursor: pointer;

}

.show-more-btn:hover {

color: darkblue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Main Content -->

<div class="w3-main w3-content" style="max-width:1200px;margin-top:80px">

<!-- Section: Horticulture Introduction -->

<div class="section" id="horticulture">

<h3>What is Horticulture?</h3>

Horticulture is a branch of plant agriculture that primarily deals with garden crops, such as fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. The word is derived from the Latin hortus, “garden,” and colere, “to cultivate.” As a general term, it covers all forms of garden management, but in ordinary use, it refers to intensive commercial production. In terms of scale, horticulture falls between domestic gardening and field agriculture, though all forms of cultivation naturally have close links.

<span id="moreText">Horticulture is divided into the cultivation of plants for food (pomology and olericulture) and plants for ornament (floriculture and landscape horticulture). Pomology deals with fruit and nut crops. Olericulture deals with herbaceous plants for the kitchen, including, for example, carrots (edible root), asparagus (edible stem), lettuce (edible leaf), cauliflower (edible flower buds), tomatoes (edible fruit), and peas (edible seed). Floriculture deals with the production of flowers and ornamental plants; generally, cut flowers, pot plants, and greenery. Landscape horticulture is a broad category that includes plants for the landscape, including lawn turf but particularly nursery crops such as shrubs, trees, and vines.The specialization of the horticulturist and the success of the crop are influenced by many factors. Among these are climate, terrain, and other regional variations.

</body>

</html>

<!-- Section: Horticultural Regions -->

<div class="section" id="regions">

<h3>Horticultural Regions</h3>

<style>

.image-container {

display: flex;

justify-content: space-around; /\* Adjusts spacing between images \*/

align-items: center; /\* Aligns images vertically \*/

gap: 10px; /\* Optional: Adds space between images \*/

flex-wrap: wrap; /\* Ensures images wrap to the next row if the screen is small \*/

}

.image-container img {

max-width: 40%; /\* Adjust size as needed \*/

height: auto; /\* Maintains aspect ratio \*/

border: 2px solid #ccc; /\* Optional: Adds a border around images \*/

border-radius: 5px; /\* Optional: Rounds the corners of images \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="image-container">

<img src="https://cdn.britannica.com/28/65828-050-227E415A/map-distribution-forests-world-categories-wood-names.jpg" alt=" Horticulture" width="500" height="400">

<img src="https://davisla.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/new-zealand-plant-hardiness-zone-map.jpg?w=490&h=703 " alt=" Horticulture" width="300" height="400">

</div>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Horticulture Zones</title>

<b>Temperate Zones:</b> Temperate zones for horticulture cannot be defined exactly by lines of latitude or longitude but are usually regarded as including those areas where frost in winter occurs, even though rarely. Thus, most parts of Europe, North America, and northern Asia are included, though some parts of the United States, such as southern Florida, are considered subtropical. A few parts of the north coast of the Mediterranean and the Mediterranean islands are also subtropical. In the Southern Hemisphere, practically all of New Zealand, a few parts of Australia, and the southern part of South America have temperate climates. For horticultural purposes, altitude is also a factor.

</p>

In addition to elevation, another determinant is the annual distribution of rainfall. Plants that grow and flower in the monsoon areas, as in India, will not succeed where the climate is uniformly wet, as in Bougainville in the Solomon Islands. Another factor is the length of day, the number of hours the Sun is above the horizon; some plants flower only if the day is long, but others make their growth during the long days and flower when the day is short. Certain strains of the cosmos plant are so sensitive to light that where the day is always about 12 hours, as near the Equator, they flower when only a few inches high; if grown near the Tropic of Cancer or the Tropic of Capricorn, they attain a height of several feet, if the seeds are sown in the spring, before flowering in the short days of autumn and winter. Poinsettia is a short-day plant that may be seen in flower in Singapore on any day of the year, while in Trinidad it is a blaze of glory only in late December.</p>

<a href="https://www.britannica.com/science/horticulture" target="\_blank" style="color: green;">Learn more on Britannica's website </a>.

</p>

<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TbdLJd8i1oc" target="\_blank" style="color: green;">Watch an Introduction to Horticulture</a></p>

</div>

</div>

</p>

<span class="show-more-btn" onclick="toggleText()">Show More</span>

</div>

<script>

function toggleText() {

const moreText = document.getElementById("moreText");

const btnText = document.querySelector(".show-more-btn");

if (moreText.style.display === "none") {

moreText.style.display = "inline";

btnText.textContent = "Show Less";

} else {

moreText.style.display = "none";

btnText.textContent = "Show More";

}

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

<!-- Section: Seasonal Planting -->

<div class="section" id="seasonal">

<style>

#moreContent {

display: none; /\* Content hidden by default \*/

}

.toggle-text {

cursor: pointer;

font-size: 16px;

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>

<h3>Best Plants for Each Season and what to havest and when ?</h3>

<img src="https://www.firstlighttravel.com/sites/default/files/styles/article\_800x/public/2018-12/new-zealand-seasons-graph.jpg?itok=ZT4B06Kn" alt="The four New Zealand seasons" width="400" height="300">

<p>Knowing the seasons to sow, plant, and harvest each crop, along with the quirks of your local climate and the rough dates of the last frosts, will help you to plan a container garden that is both productive and attractive throughout the year.</p>

<p/>

<b style="color: green;">Early Spring:</b> As the weather warms up and the days lengthen it’s time to get sowing. Many crops can be sown outside now, but the warmth of a greenhouse or windowsill will give them a head start, and is essential for germinating tender crops.</p>

<b style="color: green;">Sow:</b> Outdoors: arugula, beets, carrots, chives, chop suey greens, cilantro, corn salad, fennel, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, onions, parsley, peas, radishes, scallions, spinach, Swiss chard, tarragon

Under cover: alpine strawberries, arugula, basil, beets, carrots, celery root, corn, cucumbers, dwarf French beans, eggplants, lettuce, microgreens, peppers, tomatoes

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Plant:</b> Outdoors: chives, fruit trees and bushes, garlic, mint, onion and shallot sets, potatoes, rhubarb, tarragon

Under cover: citrus trees. </p>

<b style="color: green;"> Harvest:</b> Chives, kale, leeks, microgreens, parsley, rhubarb, rosemary, sage, Swiss chard, thyme, windowsill herbs.

</p>

<span id="moreContent"> <b style="color: green;"> Late Spring </b> This is an exciting season, when everything is growing fast and baby vegetables are ready to harvest, but try not to get carried away. Crops like beets, carrots, lettuce, peas, and radishes are best sown in small amounts every couple of weeks for a continuous harvest. Make sure to harden off young plants before planting them outside, and protect vulnerable plants with fleece or cloches if cold nights are forecast.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Sow:</b> Outdoors: American cress, arugula, beets, carrots, chicory, cilantro, corn, endive, Florence fennel, green beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mizuna, spinach, oregano, oriental mustard greens, parsley, peas, radicchio, radishes, runner beans, scallions, Swiss chard, thyme

Under cover: basil, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, green beans, microgreens, runner beans, squashes, summer purslane, zucchini

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Plant</b> Outdoors: alpine strawberries, celery root, fennel, green beans, leeks, lettuce, mint, oregano, parsley, potatoes, rosemary, runner beans, thyme

Undercover: citrus fruit, cucumbers, eggplants, peppers, tomatoes

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Harvest:</b> Arugula, basil, beets, carrots, chives, chop suey greens, cilantro, fennel, gooseberries, kohlrabi, microgreens, mint, oregano, parsley, peas, radishes, rhubarb, rosemary, sage, scallions, spinach, strawberries, tarragon, thyme

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Early Summer</b> Summer arrives with a delicious glut of soft fruit, peas, and baby carrots. Net berries and currants to prevent birds from getting to them first. Plant out tender crops when frosts have passed, and sow fall and winter crops.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Sow</b> Outdoors: American cress, arugula, beets, bok choy, carrots, chicory, chop suey greens, cilantro, corn, corn salad, cucumbers, endive, green beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mizuna, oregano, oriental mustard greens, peas, radicchio, radishes, runner beans, scallions, spinach, squashes, tarragon, Witloof chicory, zucchini

Under cover: basil, microgreens

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Plant</b> Outdoors: celery root, corn, cucumbers, Florence fennel, kale, leeks, peppers, rosemary, squashes, tomatoes, zucchini

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Harvest</b> American cress, arugula, basil, beets, carrots, cherries, chives, chop suey greens, corn salad, cucumbers, currants, fennel, gooseberries, herbs, kohlrabi, lettuce, microgreens, spinach, oregano, oriental mustard greens, peas, early potatoes, radicchio, radishes, rosemary, scallions, strawberries, Swiss chard, zucchini

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Late Summer</b> This time of year yields a bumper harvest of tree and soft fruits and a huge range of vegetables. Check frequently to catch crops, such as beans, when they are small and tender. Leafy crops sown now, including Swiss chard, can be harvested into winter if protected with cloches.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Sow</b> Outdoors: American cress, arugula, beets, bok choy, carrots, chop suey greens, cilantro, corn salad, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, oriental mustard greens, radicchio, radishes, scallions, spinach, Swiss chard, tarragon, winter lettuce

Under cover: microgreens

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Plant </b> Kale, leeks, strawberries

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Harvest </b> American cress, apples, apricots, arugula, basil, beets, blackberries, blueberries, bok choy, carrots, cherries, chicory, chili peppers, chives, chop suey greens, cilantro, corn, corn salad, cucumbers, currants, eggplants, endive, fennel, figs, Florence fennel, garlic, green beans, lettuce, microgreens, mint, mizuna, nectarines, spinach, onions, oregano, parsley, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, potatoes, radicchio, rosemary, runner beans, sage, shallots, tarragon, thyme, tomatoes, squashes, strawberries, zucchini

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Fall </b> Harvest the fruits of your labor now to enjoy them fresh or to store for later. Later in the season, sow peas outside for an extra early spring crop, and bring herbs indoors.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Sow </b> Outdoors: American cress, arugula, hardy peas, kohlrabi, radishes, winter lettuce

Under cover: alpine strawberries, arugula, cut-and-come-again salad greens, microgreens

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Plant </b> Garlic, strawberries, windowsill herbs, winter lettuce

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Harvest </b> American cress, apples, apricots, arugula, beets, black- and blueberries, bok choy, carrots, celery root, chicory, chives, chop suey greens, corn, corn salad, cucumbers, eggplants, endive, fennel, figs, green beans, herbs, kale, leeks, microgreens, mizuna, nectarines, onions, oriental mustard greens, peaches, pears, peppers, potatoes, radicchio, radishes, runner beans, strawberries, Swiss chard, tomatoes, winter squashes, zucchini

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Winter </b> This is the quietest season, perfect for tidying, taking stock and planning for the year ahead. When the weather is not too cold most fruit trees and bushes can be planted and pruned. Garlic can also be planted, Witloof chicory forced for crisp salad leaves, and other hardy winter crops harvested, along with citrus fruit from the conservatory.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Plant </b> Fruit trees and bushes, garlic, rhubarb

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Harvest </b> American cress, arugula, celery root, citrus fruits, corn salad, kale, leeks, microgreens, mizuna, oriental mustard greens, parsley, Swiss chard, thyme, windowsill herbs, winter lettuce, Witloof chicory

</p>

<a href="https://www.hgtv.com/outdoors/gardens/planting-and-maintenance/plan-your-fruit-and-vegetable-growing-by-season" target="\_blank"style="color: green;">Click Here to Visit HGTV, For more information</a>

</p>

<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1HtBMfbJ\_nY" target="\_blank" style="color: green;">Here's a video tutorial !</a>

</span>

</p>

<span id="toggleText" class="toggle-text" onclick="toggleContent()">Show More</span>

</p>

<script>

function toggleContent() {

const moreContent = document.getElementById('moreContent');

const toggleText = document.getElementById('toggleText');

if (moreContent.style.display === 'none') {

moreContent.style.display = 'inline'; // Show the content

toggleText.textContent = 'Show Less'; // Update toggle text

} else {

moreContent.style.display = 'none'; // Hide the content

toggleText.textContent = 'Show More'; // Update toggle text

}

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

<!-- Section: Starting garden -->

<div class="Section" id="Starting garden">

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.toggle-text {

cursor: pointer;

font-size: 16px;

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>

<h3>What things are necessary for starting a garden </h3>

<img src="https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5fc3c6fcec917750a3e9b173/1606668166569-64934NQ3RRKXFNB3BGFK/Fruits-Information-Campaign-Poster-1.png" alt=" Tips for starting a garden" width="400" height="300">

<p/>

<b style="color: green;">Project 1: Make an instant, temporary vegie patch :</b> A vegie garden is likely the thing you want to start right away, but don’t jump in just yet! You need the information and the learnings from the first 2 sections: “Gather the info” + “Lay the Foundation” before you can make awesome choices. Be patient my friends and go the road. Growing your vegies in containers (or existing gardens), will tide you over in the mean time.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 2: Get to know your Land + your Needs: Make a Basemap + A Wishlist:</b> etting to know your land is the coolest mission of all. When you understand all the little micro climates at you place + your soil, it’s easy to make sound choices about what should go where.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 3: Test your Soil:</b> Send a soil sample away to Soil Safe NZ to check for heavy metals and contaminants.

Your soil is unique – you gotta get to know it, in order to figure out how best to treat it. It’s truly not tricky – it is infact a delight.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 4: Tree research:</b> Rule number 1 for easy productivity, is to plant trees/ shrubs/ fruits/ nuts/ vines/ plants that suit your soil and climate. When well matched, they grow strongly with little effort from you – that’s what I mean when I say an easy garden life!

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 5: Spring clean! </b> Yipee! A big clean up! Clearing out your site allows you to truly see the potential of your land. Its all very well to imagine it, but to actually see it – that’s another thing entirely. Be bold. Let go!

Make 3 piles. Rubbish. Useful for you. Useful for someone else.

Good timber, corrugated iron, wire + pipes are all super useful. De-nail/ remove screws and fillet stack under cover, out of the way.

Take time to decide on trees – wait until fruit trees fruit to see how well they do and whether or not you like them. Same goes for ornamental trees, take time to see whether you love them or if they are useful – shelter, leaves, habitat…

Remove trees that block light, crush the fence, give you hayfever, or are half dead – get a mulcher in and create a pile of future nourishment. Don’t be sentimental over fruit trees that are in a terrible way – start a fresh!

Roughly slash back weedy areas to help get to grips with the actual shape of your land and the state of the soil.

Make the most of this window – its easy to fell trees and make a mess while you don’t have to work around new gardens, young trees, greenhouses et all.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 6: Set up a wormfarm:</b> Worms turn food scraps into vermicastings, which are one of the most potent soil conditioners. And once up and running – free! Find a simple, low tech wormfarm set-up that you like and get going with it. It’s worth a bit of research – don’t just rush out and buy the first wormfarm you see.

Buy yourself sometime to figure it out and trench your food scraps direct in your soil, or use bokashi buckets, or find a local food recycling/ compost making team to take them.

READ: DIY Wormfarms for Tiny, Medium and Large gardens.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 7: Organise water:</b> Water is the keystone of your gardens health. Our goal is to moderate either too wet or too dry because soil in either of these states cannot convert minerals, and without minerals, our plants choke. Our easy garden life, relies on plants that grow heartily from transplanting through to cropping. Start by figuring out how well drained your soil is.

READ: How to do a drainage test

Great news is, whether too dry or too wet – the solutions are the same, and they’re mostly simple.

Capture as much water as you can and store it for dry times. Do this simply in:

Strong soil. Mulch and build soil to create humus. Humus holds onto water like a sponge, slowly releasing it over time.

Trees + perennials. So much water is held in trees – in both the canopy and the roots! The more big rooted plants about your property the better.

Tanks. Catch water from every roof and then, make good use of the overflow.

A wetland or pond. A fab ending for the overflow from tanks.

READ: Simple solutions for too much water

Now’s a great time to get help if you need it. Engage a permaculture designer, a clever friend, book a garden coach session, or do your own research. Check out “Managing Water”, Pages 28 – 36 in my Edible Backyard book.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 8: Get a new weed mindset:</b> Weeds are the guardians of the soil. Learn your weeds, the names of them, whether they are annual or perennial and how they spread. From there, you can learn to work with them.

READ: Managing weeds naturally and Easy as alternatives to weed spray to prepare for planting.

Get a new mindset around weeds! It makes for an easy gardening life.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 9: Gather organic matter.</b> Your easy garden life relies on always having stashes of organic matter (OM) to hand. Start to gather now in preparation for making composts, building soil and starting vegie beds. A good supply of organic matter means no more bought fertiliser for you!, and rather than scrabbling around to feed your garden – you’re getting the feed sorted before the garden. You’re ahead!

READ: OM is your guardian angel

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 10: Practice making compost</b> Homemade compost is the only feed your garden needs. Once you get in the rhythm of making compost – you’re away laughing. What a huge difference in your gardens vitality when you switch from bought to homemade!

READ: Easy peasy compost

Bought composts are often minerally imbalanced and contain herbicide/ pesticide residue. Its safer and better to make your own, and not at all hard. I’m hoping you’ll kick your vegie growing venture off with your homemade stuff and be strong from the get go.

READ: The ins and outs of choosing bought compost

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 11: Make a harvest calendar</b> Such a satisfying project! Turn the fruits + berries on your tree research list, into a year round harvest calendar. Seeing it written up is so very useful – preventing you from having big gluts and growing too much fruit (yes! theres such a thing!). the best result is to have fruits arrive steadily throughout the year, and not in one big hit.

READ: How to make a harvest calendar

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 12: Plan + plant shelter</b> Now that you know where your winds blow through and how they behave, start to plan out where you need shelter. Go stand in the wind – all the different winds. With your plan. Huzzah! Best way to check.

READ: Step by step to kick ass shelter.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 13: Plan buildings</b> Have a play with locating greenhouse, chook house, berryhouse, garden shed – whatever buildings you are wanting.

READ: Use your chooks!

Butt the greenhouse, berryhouse and chooks together if you can – it saves such alot of work when you can easily let the chooks in to weed and fertilise.

Go as big as you can with your greenhouse and berryhouse – such useful spaces, you will fill them up!

Use buildings for shelter.

Keep buildings on the south side to create warm, north facing microclimates for your vegies and tender fruits.

The Build chapter in my Edible Backyard book has sample designs, layout ideas and loads of help.

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 14: Plan fruit trees, nut trees + berries</b> Now that the buildings are located, start to think about where your fruit trees might go. Using your tree research list and the observations you made on your basemap, match fruits to their ideal environment.

READ: My healthy fruit tree game plan to help you set up for naturally healthy, easy to manage fruit trees.

READ: How to grow citrus and How to grow an avocado to help you choose the right spots and develop a good space for them.

Once you’ve a good idea of locations, label stakes with the names of fruit trees, and bang them in where you imagine they’ll go. Its super helpful to test your ideas out. And so much easier to move a stake than a tree!

READ: How to space your fruit trees

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 15: Order trees + start to plant your fruit trees</b> Hunt about for local fruit tree nurseries – so much better to buy from local specialists, even if it means getting the trees couriered. Double check with them that the rootstocks + varieties you chose suit your region.

Start with hardy deciduous trees and/ or feijoas, especially if your shelter is not fully developed. Do a small selection, not all of them all at once. Young trees take alot more care than older ones. Deciduous trees are best planted in winter.

READ: How to plant and prune deciduous fruit trees

Leave the more tender trees like Citrus and Avocado, until the shelter is up, your soil is awesome and you’ve created the right micro climates for them. Citrus, Avocados and other subtropicals are best planted in spring.

READ: How to plant citrus

</b> Kale, leeks, strawberries

</p>

<b style="color: green;">Project 16: Get a new pest mindset </b> With new gardens, pests arrive. Newsflash! – we aren’t at war with them! Huge pest burdens aren’t inevitable – they’re a result of the way we garden. Steer clear of artificial fertilisers and overfeeding your soil. Focus your energy on keeping your whole garden well, rather than worrying about the pests. The stronger your soil becomes and the more diverse your garden as a whole becomes, the less pests will come.

Varieties well suited to your site + homemade compost + vermicastings + homemade mulch + diverse plant cover = hardly any pests! Simple as.

READ: Natural Ways with Pests.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 17: Plan your vegie patch </b> Use ropes or hoses to mock up your vegie growing areas. On small sites or windy sites, you may need a few dotted about rather than one biggie.

Leave your mock up in place for a bit, walk around and double check access and sun and wind. Move the rope about until you are happy.

Plan to have your vegie patch grass free – its heaps less work. Do this by mulching the paths and planting the outside edge of the garden with herbs, perennials and maybe citrus or espalier fruit trees too, as a barrier to slow the advance of grass/ weeds into the vegie beds. Set up at least x3, 3 sided compost bays in this edge.

READ: Pay attention to the edge – what a difference when you implement this very simple edge design.

</p>

<b style="color: green;"> Project 18: Start your vegie beds </b> Finally! You made it!

READ: My 3 fav ways to start a vegie bed

Start small – by creating 1 or 2 beds at a time. Increase a little more each year until you have enough. You can, with practice, grow heaps of vegies in a small space. Part of your easy garden life, is using your space well rather than having loads of beds.

Use the space beneath young deciduous fruit trees for pumpkins, leafy greens, herbs, zuchinni and potatoes while you develop your vegie gardens.

Don’t build raised beds, unless you need them.

READ: Are raised beds your best bet?

READ: How to grow a living soil

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<a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/start-new-gardens/" target="\_blank"style="color: green;">Click Here to Visit Edible Backyard, For more information</a>

</p>

<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LoFIrs-ioAk" target="\_blank" style="color: green;">Here's a video tutorial !</a>

</span>

</p>

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Section: About -->

<div class="section" id="about">

<h3>About Me</h3>

<p>Hi, I’m Samara, a 16-year-old horticulture student with a passion for gardening and rural landscapes. I created this website to assist gardeners, support fellow horticulture students, and help our community gain valuable insights about the beauty and importance of our lovely rural areas. Whether you’re here to learn, grow, or connect, I hope this site provides the inspiration and information you need!

</p>

Thank you for your support !

</p>

</div>

<!-- Section: References -->

<div class="section" id="references">

<h3>References</h3>

<ul>

<h5 style="color: green;">What is Horticulture ? </h5>

</p>

<li><a href="https://www.britannica.com/science/horticulture" target="\_blank"> Brianna's website</a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TbdLJd8i1oc" target="\_blank"> An introduction to Horticulture</a></li>

</p>

<h5 style="color: green;">Best Plants for Each Season and what to havest and when ? </h5>

</p>

<li><a href="https://www.hgtv.com/outdoors/gardens/planting-and-maintenance/plan-your-fruit-and-vegetable-growing-by-season" target="\_blank"> Click Here to Visit HGTV, For more information</a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1HtBMfbJ\_nY" target="\_blank"> Here's a video tutorial !</a></li>

</p>

<h5 style="color: green;">What things are necessary for starting a garden ?</h5>

</p>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/make-an-instant-vegie-patch/" target="\_blank"> Grow Vegies in Containers + Make an Instant Vegie Patch </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/how-to-make-a-basemap/" target="\_blank"> How to make a basemap + wishlist </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/learn-your-winter-landscape/" target="\_blank"> Learn your winter landscape. </a></li>

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<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/the-easiest-wormfarm-ever/" target="\_blank"> trench your food scraps direct in your soil </a></li>

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<li><a href=" https://goodlifepermaculture.com.au/diy-worm-farms-for-tiny-medium-large-gardens/" target="\_blank"> DIY Wormfarms for Tiny, Medium and Large gardens. </a></li>

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<li><a href=" https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/services/video-consults/" target="\_blank"> book a garden coach </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/the-edible-backyard-book/" target="\_blank"> my Edible Backyard book. </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/organic-solutions-for-weeds/ " target="\_blank"> Managing weeds naturally </a></li>

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<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/how-to-plant-fruit-trees-and-bravely-prune-them/ " target="\_blank"> How to plant and prune deciduous fruit trees</a></li>

<li><a href=" https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/how-to-grow-great-citrus/" target="\_blank"> How to plant citrus </a></li>

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<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/mulched-paths-oh-yes/ " target="\_blank"> mulching the paths </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/a-useful-yet-oh-so-beautiful-herbal-border/" target="\_blank"> herbs, perennials </a></li>

<li><a href=" https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/pay-attention-to-the-edge/" target="\_blank"> Pay attention to the edge </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/my-3-fav-ways-to-start-a-vegie-patch/" target="\_blank"> My 3 fav ways to start a vegie bed </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/are-raised-beds-your-best-bet/" target="\_blank"> Are raised beds your best bet? </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/grow-a-living-soil/ " target="\_blank"> How to grow a living soil </a></li>

<li><a href="https://www.ediblebackyard.co.nz/start-new-gardens/" target="\_blank">Click Here to Visit Edible Backyard, For more information </a></li>

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</p>

</ul>

</div>

</div>

<!-- Back to Top Button -->

<button id="backToTop" onclick="scrollToTop()">Back to Top</button>

<!-- Footer -->

<footer>

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</footer>

<script>

// Sidebar toggle

function w3\_open() {

document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.display = "block";

}

function w3\_close() {

document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.display = "none";

}

// Back to Top Button

window.onscroll = function() {

document.getElementById("backToTop").style.display = window.scrollY > 100 ? "block" : "none";

};

function scrollToTop() {

window.scrollTo({ top: 0, behavior: "smooth" });

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Scroll to Bottom Button</title>

<style>

/\* Style for the Down to Bottom button \*/

#downToBottomButton {

position: fixed;

bottom: 20px;

left: 20px;

background-color: #28a745; /\* Green background \*/

color: white;

border: none;

border-radius: 5px;

padding: 10px 15px;

font-size: 16px;

cursor: pointer;

}

/\* Hover effect \*/

#downToBottomButton:hover {

background-color: #218838; /\* Darker green on hover \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Button to scroll to the bottom -->

<button id="downToBottomButton" onclick="scrollToBottom()">Down to Bottom</button>

<script>

// Function to scroll to the bottom of the page

function scrollToBottom() {

window.scrollTo({

top: document.body.scrollHeight,

behavior: 'smooth'

});

}

</script>

</body>

</html>