



G O L D E N A C R E
H O M E & G A R D E N

SINCE 1967



Annuals. What are they? How and when do I plant them?



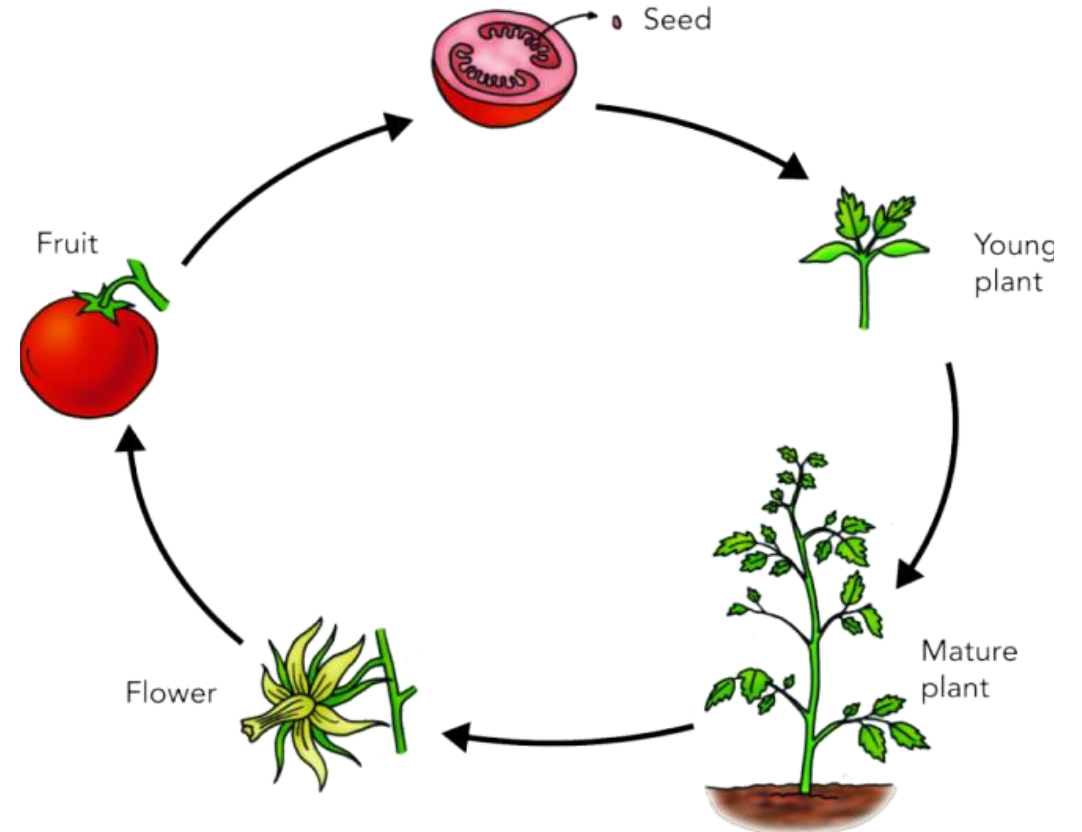
What is an annual?

- An annual is any plant that has its entire life cycle in one growing season.
- Every part of the plant dies. Leaf, stem and root. Seeds might live (overwinter).
- Perennials are plants that have a life cycle spanning many seasons.



Annual life cycle.

- Seed germination.
- Vegetative growth.
- Maturity.
- Flower development.
- Fruit and flower development.
- Death.
- Commence again.



Examples of annuals.

- Tomatoes.
- Peppers.
- Dill.
- Basil.
- Geraniums.
- Impatiens.
- Sunflowers.
- Carrots.



Food.
Aesthetic.
Pollinator attraction.
Gentle learning curve.
Constant blooms.
Allows variety year to
year.
Colour, style and size
options are near
unlimited.
Easy to start from seed.

Benefits of
annuals.



How to plant an annual (flowerbed).

- Loosen soil by adding amendments (compost, peat).
- Amend no deeper than 2-4”.
- Dig hole slightly bigger than pot.
- Gently remove annual.
- Place in hole.
- Backfill with soil.
- Do not plant too deep/shallow.
- Water softly but saturate.



How to plant an annual (planter).

- Consider your annuals, thriller, filler, spiller.
- Consider location and viewing areas.
- Add fresh potting mix. (Or blend your own).
- Fill to about 2-4" lower than top.
- Dig hole slightly bigger than annual root ball.
- Gently remove annual.
- Place in hole.
- Backfill with soil.
- Do not plant too deep/shallow.
- Water sparingly but frequently.





How to plant an annual (Hanging Basket).

- See previous steps for planter.
- The differences are as follows –
 - Hanging baskets tend to be smaller, be aware of annual size, both starting and maturity.
 - Check weight of basket and structure strength.
 - Make sure it is easily accessible for watering, fertilizer and maintenance. Again check the weight and height.
 - Consider spillers as primary plants. Consider all view points though.



How to plant an annual (Raised planter).

- See previous steps for planter.
- The differences are as follows –
 - Spatial awareness is a must. Knowing your space is essential for success. Both the size of the planting area and the location.
 - While it is tempting to only utilize the space for veggies, flowers can be an excellent addition. (pollinators, aesthetic, companion planting).
 - Consider using mulch for water retention.



Where to plant?

- Plant according to sun exposure.
- Tall in the back, small in the front.
 - Example – Sunflowers, Castor Bean, Cosmo, Zinnia, Dahlia, Sweet Alyssum, Creeping Jenny.
 - Example – Beans/peas, tomatoes, peppers, broccoli, lettuce, spinach, radish, carrots.
- Make sure watering/fertilizing isn't an issue.
- Utilize porches, decks, stoops, stairs.
- Hanging baskets are perfect for small space.
- Vines (Sweet Pea, Morning Glory) on fences/trellis.



Sun vs Shade veggies.

SUN

- Tomato.
- Pepper.
- Cucumber.
- Basil.
- Strawberry.
- Watermelon.
- Pumpkin



SHADE

- Arugula.
- Spinach.
- Kale.
- Lettuce.
- Broccoli.
- Potatoes.
- Kohlrabi.



Sun vs Shade flowers.

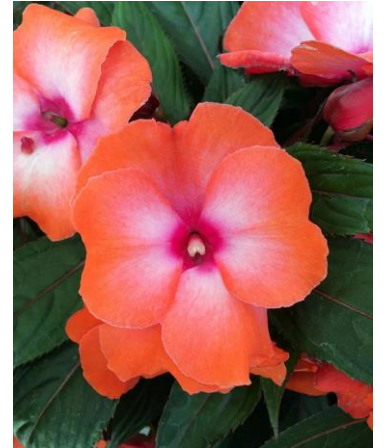
SUN

- Marigolds.
- Sunflowers.
- Zinnia.
- Daisies.
- Tea rose.
- Sweet Alyssum.
- Petunias



SHADE

- Impatiens.
- Begonia.
- Fuchsia.
- New Guinea Impatiens.
- Sweet Potato.
- Coleus.
- Bacopa.



Sun vs Shade herbs.

SUN

- Basil.
- Thyme.
- Oregano.
- Rosemary.
- Chamomile.
- Lavender.
- Sage.



SHADE

- Mint.
- Dill.
- Parsley.
- Sorrel.
- Chervil.
- Chives.
- Lovage.





When to plant?

- After last frost!!!!
- May long weekend is the rule of thumb, but it is not written in stone.
- Annuals tend to dislike cold, snow, frost.
- Some annuals are perennials elsewhere.
 - New Guinea Impatiens, Verbena.
- Always good to ensure you have time to finish planting and watering.





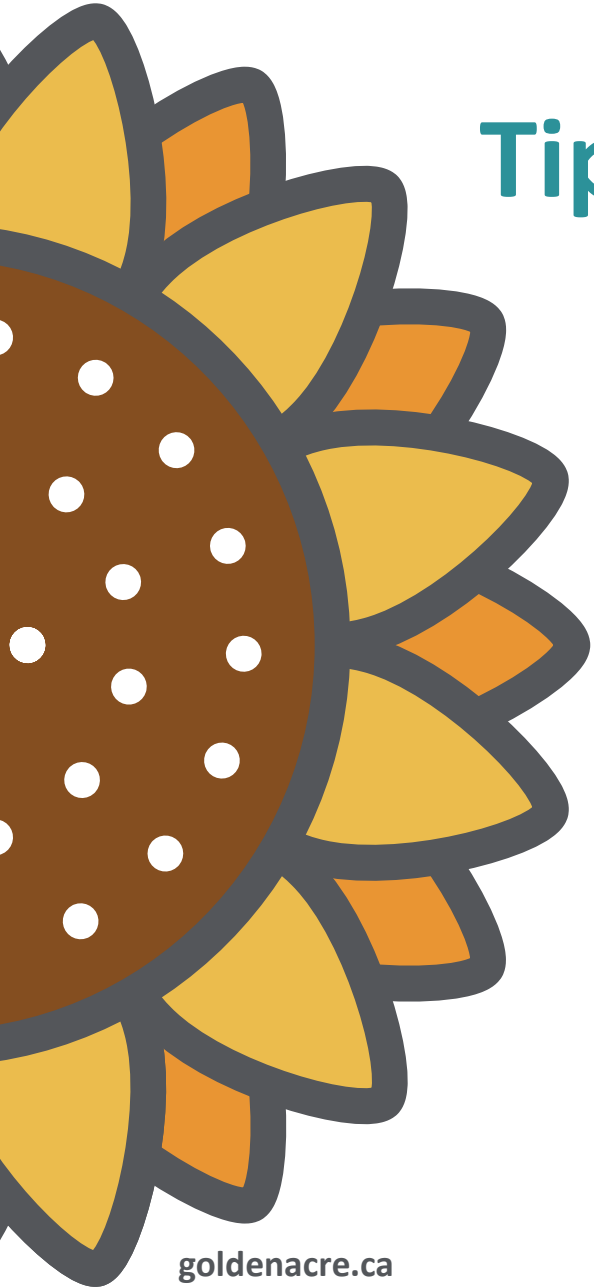
Watering requirements.

- All annuals require regular water.
- Check often, death can occur quite quickly.
- The higher the “production” the higher the water frequency.
- Pots, hanging baskets and planters will likely need more than flower beds.
- Not all will be the same requirements.
- Be wary of overwatering containers.



Fertilizer requirements.

- Start a fertilizer program immediately.
- High phosphorus and potassium are key.
- Follow manufacturers recommendations.
- Do not over fertilize.
- All purpose will work.
- Water soluble is my personal favourite.
- Fertilize until autumn. All season long.



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Tips and tricks.

- Deadheading is key in some types.
- Plant depending on location, time and effort.
- Don't be afraid to try new things.
- Remember successes and not so successes from previous years.
- Rotate crops.
- Do what you like, it's your garden.
- Don't be afraid to ask for help. It's why we're here.



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THANK YOU!!!

