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July 26th, 2018

Dear Friends,

Here is the 259th issue of our weekly gardening newsletter for Houston, the Gulf Coast and beyond. We really appreciate all of our readers hanging in there with us, sharing stories and inspiring us in so many ways.

Thanks so much!

This newsletter is a project of The Lazy Gardener, Brenda Beust Smith, John Ferguson and Mark Bowen (John and Mark are with Nature's Way Resources). We also have a great supporting cast of contributing writers and technical specialists who will chime in and tweak away regularly. We would love to keep receiving your input on this newsletter . . . comments . . . suggestions . . . questions. . . E mail your thoughts to: lazygardenerandfriends@gmail.com. Thanks so much for your interest.

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WHY ISN'T MY PLANT BLOOMING?

*"Flowers are restful to look at.
They have neither emotions nor conflicts."
-- Sigmund Freud*

BY BRENDA BEUST SMITH

Seems a little presumptuous to disagree with Sigmund, but I do on this one.

One of the most common questions I get asked is why this or that plant isn't blooming? Latest came from Debbie Starns, who has grown both mandevilla and esperanza before with no problem. So why, she writes, are her new plants producing lots of green growth but no flowers?



Mandevilla, left, & esperanza (yellow bells, Tecoma stans)

Spoiler: you're not going to like this.

I think plants are a lot like us. They bloom when they're happy. If they're not, they don't.

Sometimes plants can be tricked into blooming in spite of their pouting. But if you don't find out the reason why they're pouting, it just makes for more work down the line.

Unfortunately, the possible reasons are many:

- **Too much or too little water.** Symptoms are often the same for both sins. First sign - no flowers. Drought-tolerant plants that won't bloom with too-wet roots include antique roses, black-eyed Susans, blue daze, bougainvillea, bulbine, cassia, cestrum, coneflowers, Copper Canyon daisy, coreopsis, coral vine, duranta, gaura, hamelia (hummingbird bush), lantana, fernleaf lavender, oleander, pavonia, pride of Barbados (Caesalpinia), Rangoon creeper, russelia, hardy salvia and thyralis.



L to r, blue daze, Copper Canyon daisies, pavonia, pride of Barbados and Rangoon creeper.

If you don't water very often, try watering not just more, but smarter. Don't use sprinklers during these hot days. Most water will be lost to evaporation. Best: water early in morning. Second best: late in evening.

Lay the hose right next to the plant base. Let water slow drip for a longer period so it seeps deep down into the soil. Quick watering just soaks top layers. Roots grow upward to get moisture, then are baked when these top layers dry out and heat up during the day.

If you're watering every day, cut back. Make sure automatic sprinklers aren't keeping drought-tolerant plants too wet. Group these with like plants, not with flowers that need regular watering.



L to r, firespike, barlaria and hosta

- **Too little or too much sun.** Plants listed for full sun in northern areas may need shade in our blistering afternoons. Some part-sun plants (firespike, barlaria, newer hostas) may not bloom as well in full sun as in part shade. Most often, however, too little sun is the culprit. Tomatoes, most grafted roses and lots of natives require all-day sun to produce fruit or flowers.
- **Bud damage.** Buds that form, then won't open, may be infested with thrips, gall midge and other insects. Tear open a few buds. If you see bugs inside, put all the buds on the bush in a sealed bag. Throw in the trash. Let the plant start over.
- **Need deadheading.** Most plants are genetically programmed to produce a certain amount of seed. If you leave spent blooms on, flowering stops and seeds develop. Removing spent blooms tricks the plant into producing more flowers. Some newer varieties don't need deadheading so that won't work.
- **Improper pruning.** Prune at the wrong time and you literally might cut off flower buds. Prune early spring bloomers, such as azaleas, camellias, bridal wreath, Confederate rose, dogwood, mock orange (Philadelphus/English dogwood) and pink magnolias right AFTER they bloom. They almost immediately start setting next year's buds. Spring bloomers generally bloom on old wood, which is why they need that full year of growth to produce new buds. Prune summer bloomers in winter.
 - Even better, don't prune AT ALL unless absolutely necessary -- and certainly not just because someone said it's time to prune. Always have a good reason for creating those open wounds.



L to r, bridal wreath, Confederate rose, fringe tree, pink magnolia

- **Insufficient nutrients.** We have such a long growing season here, plants may quickly use up available nutrients. Boost soil fertility with compost or other organic matter. All plants appreciate a cup of Epsom salts sprinkled around the base to boost blooming. Coffee grounds and banana peels worked into the soil may also help.
- **Wrong fertilizer.** Fertilizers come with a three-number ratio. The first number = percentage of nitrogen, in part for good green growth (lawns!). Second number = phosphorus in part aids flowering. Third = potash general good health. (*This is a very simplified look at complex chemical interactions.*) If someone fertilizes your lawn, then dumps his excess nitrogen-high food on flowering plants, they might produce a lot of green growth and no blooms.
- **Overcrowding.** Amaryllis and daylilies are among plants that stop blooming if overcrowded. They need good air circulation, and often roots have become too intertwined. Although fall is the best time to separate, you can transplant daylilies anytime. Other plants (bird of paradise, gerbera daisies) seem to bloom better once they become overcrowded.
- **Immature plants.** First come the roots, then come flowers . . . in a plant-happy world. Unfortunately, we gardeners demand flowers on plants we buy. Poor plants get doused with bloom hormones so all energies are forced into flowering, often at the expense of healthy root systems. If this happens, just be patient. And sympathetic! How would you like being forced to tap dance for strangers when you're longing for peace and quiet to just do your own thing in your own good time?

Trees, in particular, may take several years to produce flowers, as they may **INSIST** on first spreading a strong root system underground -- even if a bloom hormone has tricked them into a quickie display for nursery sales. A lack of the plant's own bloom hormone production might also be the issue. Sometimes this happens in plumerias if the rooted cutting doesn't already have the growth hormone already present. You just have to wait until the plant produces enough itself . . . and that may take years.

- **Unknown plant damage/stress.** Before you bought the plant, it might have been allowed to completely dry out, damaging roots. Bulbs may have overheated. Or, more common, growers forced that plant into bloom for sale so you would buy it. It may just be exhausted. Cut it back by about a third. This will give the root system a chance to recuperate. Then be patient. Next time, use plants in displays in bloom to find colors you want. But purchase those **NOT** in bloom. At least they'll have had a bloom-free rest period.
- **"Give me time to get used to this new place!"** Some plants take a while to acclimate to a new site, up to a year or two if the new environment is very different from the old one. Spider lilies, lycoris, rainlilies and crinums acclimate more slowly than some other plants. (*Not so different from us, eh?*)
- **Slow sap movement.** This sounds crazy, but it's true. Beating larger shrubs with a broom (preferably at night when the neighbors can't see you) may trigger blooming by forcing sap movement.
- **Wrong bloom time.** Spring bloomers up north are winter bloomers here. Their summer bloomers are our spring bloomers. Larkspur, snapdragons, hollyhocks, delphiniums and many daisies stop blooming once it gets hot.



L to r, angel trumpet, aster, Mexican mint marigold and sweet autumn clematis

Hummingbird bushes and firespikes are normally fall bloomers here. But weather variations may trigger summer blooming in these and other traditional fall bloomers, such as angel trumpet, asters, Mexican mint marigolds and sweet autumn clematis. Some fruit trees bloom one year, rest the next year, then bloom again. Removing excess fruit sometimes will trigger blooms the next year.

- **Wrong planting depth.** Everything sinks in our gumbo clay soil and heavy rains. Amaryllis may complain if they've sunk too deep by not blooming. Lift the bulb up so its "neck" is above ground. Iris, callas and other lilies may do the same.
- **Wrong variety.** Some varieties of the same plant may do better than others along the Gulf Coast -- a good reason for shopping at your locally-run neighborhood nursery. The owner wants your repeat business and will focus on plants that do well in your specific area, not plants purchased for a wide sweep of chain stores. Just like us, plants have favorite climates. Lilacs, peonies and many Holland-type bulbs want prolonged cold, not our roller-coaster winter temperatures.
- **Blame the weather!** Sometimes plants are smarter than we are. Blooming takes a lot of energy. Unusually hot and/or dry summers, abnormally cold winters or sudden freezes following mild weather may trigger such stress. Plants conserve energy by slowing bloom production.

Ironically, extremely stressful weather can also trigger exceptionally spectacular bloom periods. If plants fear they're dying, they may produce lots of seed to continue the species. They flower to produce seed, not to please us!

I apologize if I "*tightened your jaws*," as an old friend likes to say. I know this isn't a quickie answer readers want.

But I hope these options help you realize that plants are really a lot like people. Sorry, Sigmund.

* * *

Brenda's column in the LAZY GARDENER & FRIENDS HOUSTON GARDEN NEWSLETTER is based on her 40+ years as the Houston Chronicle's Lazy Gardener. To sign up for this free, weekly Greater Houston area gardening report or read past issues, go to natureswayresources.com

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NEWS FROM THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF SOIL AND PLANTS #52B

One of my weaknesses is dark chocolate and it comes from the South American evergreen tree (*Theobroma cacao*). The Loma Linda University Health Sciences Center has released data from two new studies that show dark chocolate reduces stress and inflammation, while improving memory, immunity and mood. The chocolate needs to have a high concentration of cacao (at least 70%) and 30% organic cane sugar. Cacao is a source of flavonoids which are extremely effective antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents. Note: Cacao is not cocoa and the difference between cocoa and cacao exists far beyond mere spelling. These foods in powdered form sure look similar, but cacao is a raw superfood made by cold-pressing unroasted cocoa beans. The fact that cacao is raw (not processed or roasted, like cocoa) means the nutritional value in the living enzymes is retained and the fat (cacao butter) has not been taken out.

We continue to learn about the importance of root exudates, as a new study in the *Vadose Zone Journal*, 2018 has found. Researchers at the University of Aberdeen have found new ways to look and study root exudates. Roots continuously produce chemicals (exudates) into the soil as a method to liberate nutrients from soil particles (this may be done directly or indirectly via microbes in the soil). The exudates from plants function as equivalent to gastric juices in humans. These exudates work at a microscopic scale to hold soil particles together as a type glue which then along with fungi and other microbes form aggregates. Note: When artificial fertilizers are used with soluble nutrients like phosphorus, plants DO NOT produce exudates. This leads to poor aeration and the formation of hardpan which favors disease and weeds.

A study from Aarhus University published in the journal *Plant Signaling & Behavior* 2018, has found that trees lower their branches at night often by several inches and raise them back in the morning. This phenomenon has been linked to variations in water pressure within the tree and effectively means the tree is pumping water. Some trees use a 12 hour cycle and other more or less. The Magnolia tree completes three full cycles of up and down movement in one night.

There is so much we do not understand about nature and how God designed our world. I am reading a new book on the Hidden Life of Trees that explains what they feel, and how they communicate. It is a summary of all the new research on trees and forest systems and how they work. I will be sharing what I learn in future articles.

A study in the peer reviewed journal *PLOS* (Public Library of Science, 2018) has found that plant DNA genes can be transferred to humans. From four independent studies and over 1,000 human samples, they found meal-derived (food) DNA fragments that were large enough to carry complete genes. "Biotechnology companies like Monsanto have allowed for the transfer of genes from one to another without any regard for the biological limitations, or constraints". Studies have also shown that when humans or animals digest genetically modified foods, the artificially created genes transfer and alter the character of the beneficial bacteria in the intestine. The reasons to avoid GMO foods at all cost

continue to increase. Note: if a product does not say "organic" or at least "GMO free" it is probably contaminated with GMO's.

Numerous times we have talked about how gardeners are exposed to many beneficial microbes and how it improves our health. Raw milk is filled with good bacteria, enzymes, immunoglobulins and nutrients. Research has now shown that children who grow up on farms and drink raw cow's milk are less likely to have allergies or autoimmune disorders as well. The enzymes in raw milk help our bodies absorb key nutrients better. Raw milk is rich in conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) a valuable fat. Pasteurization and homogenization destroys these benefits. One can learn more at www.food.news

Gardeners whom are stressed might consider growing the herb known as *Damiana* which is used to lower stress levels, boost sexual drive and other health benefits. This plant likes well drained soil and bright shade. It grows 2-6 feet tall with olive green leaves and bright yellow flowers. Damiana is related to the Tunera family of plants. The Dr. Mercola website has an article on how to grow and use this plant.

We have known for years that the herbicide atrazine chemically castrates male frogs and possible other life. As little as 0.1 parts per billion (ppb) caused animals to have drastically lower sperm counts. This herbicide is commonly found in Weed & Feed products for our lawns. Many men are having erectile dysfunction issues, low sperm counts and are unable to father children, etc. I wonder how much of the men's health issues is related to using these products? This product is also responsible for many tree health problems and it pollutes much of the water systems in the country.

The Dr. Mercola e-newsletter had a article titled "**The Peril on Your Plate: Film Explores the Human Health Effects of Genetic Engineering and Chemical Agriculture**" on the dangers of eating and growing GMO crops. Below is the link to the video and article:

<https://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive>

* * *

LAZY GARDENER & FRIENDS HOUSTON GARDEN NEWSLETTER CALENDAR EVENTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

**DON'T SEE YOUR ORGANIZATION EVENT LISTED? DID YOU SEND IT IN?
NO EVENTS ARE PICKED UP FROM OTHER NEWSLETTERS, MASS RELEASES, OTHER PUBLICATIONS, ETC.**

**Events NOT submitted in EXACT written calendar format below may take 2+ weeks to be posted.
Adult gardening/plants events only -- If you don't see your submitted event, email us**

lazygardener@sbcglobal.net

_ IF WE INSPIRE YOU TO ATTEND ANY OF THESE EVENTS, PLEASE TELL SPONSORS YOU HEARD ABOUT IT

THURS., July 26: POLLINATORS & PLANTS by NORA KNOWLES, 6-8pm; Extension Office, 846 6th Ave., Hempstead. \$15. Waller County Master Gardener event. Register: 979-826-7651; wallermgardener2013@gmail.com

FRI., JULY 27: HOUSTON FOOD PRODUCTION CONFERENCE, 9am-3:30pm, University of Houston Downtown, 201 Girard. Harris County Master Gardener event. \$50 (\$30/students).

SAT., AUG. 4: HANGING BASKET CLASS CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$25. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

THURS., AUG. 9: MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM IN THE COMMUNITY by PAUL WINSKI & BRANDI KELLER, w/PLANT SALE, 10-11:30am, Genoa Friendship Gardens Educational Center Building, 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd., Pasadena. Free. Harris County Master Gardener event. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

THURS., AUG. 9: WATER, THE NECESSARY INGREDIENT by BAXTER WILLIAMS, 7pm, Cherie Flores Garden Pavillon, 1500 Hermann Dr. Houston Rose Society event. Free. houstonrose.org.

THURS., AUG. 9: FALL VEGETABLE GARDENING - 6:30-8:30pm, Barbara Bush Library, 6817 Cypresswood Dr., Spring. Free. Harris County Master Gardener event. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

FRI., AUG., 10: GREATER HOUSTON ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMIT. Citizens' Environmental Coalition event. cechouston.org

SAT., AUG. 11: WASTE NOT, WANT NOT . . . BOKASHI AND VERICOMPOSTING, 9:30-11:30am. University of Houston Downtown, 201 Girard St. \$30. Urban Harvest event. Register: 713-880-5540; urbanharvest.org/classes-calendar

THURS., AUG. 16: FALL VEGETABLE GARDENING - 6:30-8:30pm, Freeman Branch Library, 16616 Diana Lane. Free. Harris County Master Gardener event. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

SAT., AUG. 18: THE ART OF KOKEDAMA: JAPANESE GARDENING, 10am-noon, Mercer Botanic Garden, 22306 Aldine-Westfield, Humble. \$40. Register: themercersociety.org/events

SAT., AUG. 18: PLUMERIA CLASS CLASS by JIM MAAS & LORETTA OSTEEEN, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$25. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT. AUG 18: BONSAI by CLYDE HOLT, 9-11 am, \$25; URBAN SMALL BACKYARD GARDENING by HERMAN AUER, 1-2:30pm, free; and PROPAGATING TOMATO PLANTS USING CUTTINGS, 2:30-3pm, free, AgriLife Extension Bldg., Carbide Park, 4102 Main (Hwy. 519), LaMarque. Galveston County Master Gardener events. Register: galvcounnymgs@gmail.com, 281-309-5065; aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/galveston/index.html

SAT., AUG. 18: FALL VEGETABLE GARDENING - 10:30am-12:30pm, Maud Smith Marks Library, 1815 Westgreen Blvd., Katy. Free. Harris County Master Gardener event. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

MON., AUG. 20: HARRIS COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS OPEN GARDEN DAY w/PLANT SALE, 9-11am, Genoa Friendship Gardens Educational Center Building, 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Road, Pasadena. Free. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

TUE. AUG 21: GARDENING BY THE SQUARE FOOT by JOHN JONS, 6:30-8pm; Galveston County AgriLife Extension Bldg, Carbide Park, 4102 Main (Hwy 519), La Marque. Free. Galveston County Master Gardener event. Register: galvcounnymgs@gmail.com, 281-309-5065; aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/galveston/index.html

TUES., AUG. 21: FALL VEGETABLE GARDENING, 6:30-8:30pm, Spring Branch Memorial Library, 930 Corbindale. Free. Harris County Master Gardener event. 713-274-0950; hcmga.tamu.edu

SAT., AUG. 25: FALL & WINTER VEGETABLE GARDENING CLASS by JIM MAAS, PAT CORDRAY & PAUL NESRSTA, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$40. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

THURS., SEPT. 6: ROSES by GAYE HAMMOND, 9-10 am; Waller County Extension Office, 846 6th St., Hempstead. Free. Waller County Master Gardener event. RSVP: wallermgardener2013@gmail.com, 979-826-7651

THURS., SEPT. 6: INSECTS; THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE NOT SO UGLY BY MARY KARISH, 10 am, MUD Building, 805 Hidden Canyon Dr, Katy. Free, Nottingham Country Garden Club event. ncgctx.org

SAT., SEPT. 8: BASIC ORGANIC VEGETABLE GARDENING, 9:30am-noon. Houston Museum of Natural Science, Moran Conference Hall, 5555 Hermann Park Dr. \$30. Urban Harvest event. Register: 713-880-5540; urbanharvest.org/classes-calendar

SAT., SEPT. 15: MINIATURE FAIRY GARDEN CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$40. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT., SEPT. 15: TERRARIUM TIME, 10am-noon, Mercer Botanic Garden, 22306 Aldine-Westfield, Humble. \$40. Register: themercersociety.org/event

SAT., SEPT. 22: GARDENING FOR BIRDS & HUMMINGBIRDS CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$40. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT., SEPT. 29: HANGING BASKET CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$25. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT., OCT. 6: HIBISCUS CLASS WITH GRAFTING by JIM MAAS & JOE MILLER, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$35. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT, OCT 20: TEXAS ROSE RUSTLERS FALL CUTTING EXCHANGE, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2038 FM 3171, Schulenburg. Free. texasroserustlers.com/events/

SAT., OCT. 27: FRUIT TREE CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$25. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT., NOV. 3: MINIATURE FAIRY GARDEN CLASS by JIM MAAS & PAT CORDRAY, 10am, Maas Nursery, 5511 Todville Road, Seabrook. \$40. 281-474-2488, maasnursery.com

SAT., NOV.3: SEABORNE NATURE FEST, 10am-4pm, Seaborne Creek Nature Park, 3831 TX 36, Rosenberg. Free.
SEABOURNE NATURE FEST

**If we inspire you to attend any of these, please let them know you heard about it in . . .
THE LAZY GARDENER & FRIENDS NEWSLETTER!
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**PLEASE READ BEFORE
SUBMITTING AN EVENT FOR THIS CALENDAR.**

Events NOT submitted in the EXACT written format below may take two weeks or longer to be reformatted/retyped. After that point, if your event does not appear, please email us. Sorry, no children's programs. - Submit to: lazygardener@sbcglobal.net

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ABOUT US

BRENDA BEUST SMITH

WE KNOW HER BEST AS THE LAZY GARDENER . . .

. . . but Brenda Beust Smith is also:

- * a national award-winning writer & editor
- * a nationally-published writer & photographer
- * a national horticultural speaker
- * a former Houston Chronicle reporter

When the Chronicle discontinued Brenda's 45-year-old "Lazy Gardener" print column a couple of years ago, it ranked as the longest-running, continuously-published local newspaper column in the Greater

Houston area.

Brenda's gradual sideways step from Chronicle reporter into gardening writing led first to an 18-year series of when-to-do-what Lazy Gardener Calendars, then to her *Lazy Gardener's Guide* book and now to her *Lazy Gardener's Guide* on CD (which retails for \$20. However, \$5 of every sale is returned to the sponsoring group at her speaking engagements).

A Harris County Master Gardener, Brenda has served on the boards of many Greater Houston area horticulture organizations and has hosted local radio and TV shows, most notably a 10+-year Lazy Gardener run on HoustonPBS (Ch. 8) and her call-in "EcoGardening" show on KPFT-FM.

Brenda recently ended her decades-long stint as Production Manager of the Garden Club of America's **BULLETIN** magazine. Although still an active horticulture lecturer and broad-based freelance writer, Brenda's main focus now is **THE LAZY GARDENER & FRIENDS HOUSTON GARDEN NEWSLETTER** with John Ferguson and Mark Bowen of Nature's Way Resources.

A native of New Orleans and graduate of St. Agnes Academy and the University of Houston, Brenda lives in Aldine and is married to the now retired Aldine High School Coach Bill Smith. They have one son, Blake.

Regarding this newsletter, Brenda is the lead writer, originator of it and the daily inspiration for it. We so appreciate the way she has made gardening such a fun way to celebrate life together for such a long time.

JOHN FERGUSON

John is a native Houstonian and has over 27 years of business experience. He owns Nature's Way Resources, a composting company that specializes in high quality compost, mulch, and soil mixes. He holds a MS degree in Physics and Geology and is a licensed Soil Scientist in Texas.

John has won many awards in horticulture and environmental issues. He represents the composting industry on the Houston-Galveston Area Council for solid waste. His personal garden has been featured in several horticultural books and "Better Homes and Gardens" magazine. His business has been recognized in the Wall Street Journal for the quality and value of their products. He is a member of the Physics Honor Society and many other professional societies. John is the co-author of the book *Organic Management for the Professional*.

For this newsletter, John contributes articles regularly and is responsible for publishing it.

MARK BOWEN

Mark is a native Houstonian, a horticulturist, certified permaculturist and organic specialist with a background in garden design, land restoration and organic project management. He is currently the general manager of Nature's Way Resources. Mark is also the co-author of the book *Habitat Gardening for Houston and Southeast Texas*, the author of the book *Naturalistic Landscaping for the Gulf Coast*, co-author of the *Bayou Planting Guide* and contributing landscape designer for the book *Landscaping Homes: Texas*.

With respect to this newsletter, Mark serves as a co-editor and periodic article contributor.

PABLO HERNANDEZ

Pablo Hernandez is the special projects coordinator for Nature's Way Resources. His realm of responsibilities include: serving as a webmaster, IT support, technical problem solving/troubleshooting, metrics management, quality control, and he is a certified compost facility operator.

Pablo helps this newsletter happen from a technical support standpoint.



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