

Green Harvest
by

George Mayfield

A Straightforward guide to growing Sensimilla

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Preface

So many books have been written about marijuana cultivation. Most of them are very informative, and at the end of the day they provide a very detailed way of growing.

Most books though, although they are good, miss the point. The majority of people who attempt to grow end up with a miserable crop at best and at worst, a sad window sill “garden”.

Most first time growers end up with large shade leaves, a few shoots and a headache from smoking badly grown weed.

Unless you are a “green fingered” type of person, most other books assume you are already some kind of gardening expert. Most people want to know how to grow successfully straight away, without all the hassle of trying to understand complicated growing data.

Sensimilla

Just the mention of the word conjures up in the mind a vision of something really special. In fact Sensi isn’t anything special to grow, just much better to smoke.

Most closet growers have their own method of cultivation. This book will show the reader how, if it were legal, to grow first class Sensimilla, every time, Guaranteed.

Once the grower has seen their first attempt looking like a proper garden, smelling right, and “heads” from courgette to cucumber size, glistening with resin, they will know they have got it right.

The book's prime function is to show the reader how it is GUARANTEED to produce a perfect Sensi garden every 8 WEEKS.

The book is laid out in very easy to understand sections. Drawings have been added where needed, to show you what I mean.

It’s not complicated, it’s not hard, it’s just a matter of reading this book and understanding the very simple basics of growing Marijuana.

After that, the outcome is guaranteed. Ripe pure Sensi every time, full power, smooth to the throat, what else could a grower want?

At present, the laws of this country prohibit the growing and smoking of Marijuana, and it’s a shame the reader cannot

actually, put into practice the knowledge they gain from this book, but it's nice to know that if it were legal, the reader would be able to raise a beautiful sensi garden every time, every 8 weeks guaranteed.

Chapter 1

SECTION 1: WHAT IS THIS MARIJUANA

Marijuana is a weed. A fast growing very hardy plant that can withstand human, animal and bad weather abuse.

It will grow in virtually any climate and most soils, and has a good resistance to most insects. Lack of water, freezing weather, doesn't make any difference to the marijuana's inner strength to carry on.

It's a winner, it has been around for thousands of years. Marijuana is an annual plant. This means that it has to do its "Business" in one season. Once the season is over and the seeds have been cast they die.

The next year's cycle relies on Mother Nature. The warming of the soil, a drop of rain, and that's it, they're off again.

If this happens naturally outside without any human help, then how can there be any problems inside? You will be eliminating all the natural 'agro' the plant gets outside by growing in a perfect environment.

The life cycle of a Marijuana plant is the same as any other plant. Firstly the seedling stage, the vegetation stage and the flowering stage.

Basically after the seeds have germinated, it takes between 5-6 weeks to complete the seedling stage. After that, the vegetative stage is the time the plant uses to get itself big and strong. It has one purpose in life and that is to reproduce, so with this one aim it grows lots of leaves to catch the sun. Its roots, which can grow at a really fast rate, are busy searching about below ground trying to find water and minerals.

I won't go into the night and day thing here with you, but the plants naturally know when the nights are drawing in, and they start to prepare themselves for flowering.

The male plants would have grown taller than the females, and they would release their pollen over them. Both the male and female plants have flowers. The desired ones are female.

Once the male has cast his pollen, his purpose is over, his strength will go and he will start to die. The females, who's flowers are now pollinated will go on to produce lots of seed, to ensure species survival the next year.

Marijuana grows best when it is in a fertile, well-drained soil, with lots of light and a nice balanced atmosphere. Get all these right can you can't stop it growing. It 's as if it wants to please you.

You end up staring at it for hours, mesmerised by all the little happenings and goings on. There is a lot of pleasure in any kind of gardening once you understand it, and marijuana growing is no exception, except that everything happens much faster.

Get yourself a magnifying glass and take a look at all the little resin 'mushrooms' all over the 'heads'. Wonderful to see. Don't worry you'll see them I promise.

There are a lot of people who have grown successfully. Not many at their first attempt, I'm sure. Most fail. The reason being that there is so much useless information about that people don't know what is right and what is wrong. They cut corners trying to save money and time. They use the wrong feeds at the wrong time, and don't understand what they have to do to get the plant to give the desired end product.

When I first started smoking 'grass' there wasn't any available information to be had. I had my bad crops like everyone else. I cut corners because I thought I knew best. There weren't many growers about when I first started so it was all

guesswork and perseverance.

As time went by I spoke to other growers and listened to what they had to say. The majority didn't have a clue, but then again I didn't know that much so I followed up on a lot of information and tried what I was told. Mostly disaster I'm afraid.

It's amazing how many novice growers who have just put a seed in a pot for the first time become experts overnight. Like I did to begin with, the majority of growers ended up with these long skinny throat scraping plants that give you a headache.

Eventually I gained experience and knowledge from time. I learnt to log my findings and apply common sense to it all.

Well that's it really, a simple plant that will lovingly respond to your efforts and attention.

As you read on you will learn how to get the best fastest results from your garden. There aren't any great secrets or myths connected with growing good grass. You watch it grow up, you watch it blossom into a beautiful looking plant and to top it all off, she blows you away.

This book will show you how to grow Sensimilla every time. Sensimilla being the unfertilised female flower, that's all sensis.

Keep the males away and the plants can't play (poet). If she hasn't been pollinated, the female will go on producing flower after flower to try and attract a male partner. This will go on for weeks and weeks, each cluster of flowers on every bud getting thicker and thicker until they all join up along the stem, forming into large resinous heads. How's that sound?

I've seen lots of bad plants and the growers have said that they don't understand why they turned out like it. They say they have fed and watered the plant, given them plenty of light. The answer is that they want to run before they have learnt to walk. They just didn't bother to learn the very basics. I'll show you, read on.

Chapter 1

SECTION 2: SECURITY (THE HIDDEN GARDEN)

Although marijuana growing is legal in some parts of the world, the need for a safe secure hidden garden is still necessary. An illegal gardener will be arrested if caught growing marijuana. For whatever reason it may be, the need for a secret garden is of utmost importance.

This is probably the hardest part of growing. For a start, the smell of pungent grass, escaping light are just two of the giveaways.

Those trustworthy friends, are they? Envy is a terrible thing. People DO grass on you. A grower needs to find the right site and tell NO-ONE!

Once you have found the right site and you are satisfied with its secrecy, then you can relax.

Remember, the courts have the right to take cash and property away from you if they think that they were gained from the proceeds of illegal growing.

Until the marijuana growing laws in this country change, any garden is illegal. BEWARE!

Chapter 1

Section 3: Outdoors or Indoors

Although this book is about outdoor growing, I thought I'd tell you a little about the pros and cons of both indoor and outdoor gardening.

Firstly, if it were legal and we could put our plants out in the best sunniest positions, the weight return would be amazing compared to a similar size indoor garden.

I have heard of plants that were grown outdoors that when dried and graded, produced a couple of pounds plus of dried heads. Half a dozen fully matured plants outside. Doesn't take much working out does it? The return from a large outside garden could be phenomenal.

Greenhouses and lean-tos are other excellent sites. In these you aren't at the mercy of the elements. You can control things a lot easier in them. One thing I must say is, that in or out there should be no differences in strength all things being equal. (conditions of growth)

Unfortunately these sites are easily seen. The police have helicopters and binoculars and neighbours and friends have eyes and noses (read Security).

Inside the grower is in complete control from start to finish. No light or weather problems to contend with. In this book I will tell you how to grow a minimum of 9 ounces of dried sensimilla bud every eight weeks. A pound plus could easily be achieved from this small inexpensive cheap to run system.

Chapter 2

SECTION 1: ELECTRIC GARDEN

There are lots of different types of light systems on sale. It would be easy to get confused not knowing what lights you would need. Different lighting is needed for each stage of growing, and the wrong choice could make a great difference to the final outcome. I will describe some to you and explain their functions.

Then when it comes to setting up the garden, the grower will then understand why I tell you to use one type, as opposed to another.

Remember, the idea is to create as near as possible the exact light needs of the plant. Do you understand the light spectrum, do you know what effect it has on plants? No problem you will.

Figuring out what light size you need is closely coupled to the power needed to run them. It is obvious that the larger the garden the more it will cost to run. The reason being that a large garden will need more light.

Anyhow, as I have said, I will explain the Spectrum to you next, and that should start to make things a lot clearer.

Chapter 2

SECTION 2: THE SPECTRUM

Without light plants can't grow. Just a glimmer though, will start them off. How much light and the right kind are essential for good growth.

Natural light is made up from all the colours of the rainbow (the spectrum). Marijuana efficiently converts the light for its needs. Mostly though, the areas of the spectrum that marijuana needs, are in the blue and red regions.

These different colours help the plant go through its development stages. The plants take in the energy through their leaves and convert the light energy into growing energy. All other factors being equal, a plant that has been "zapped" by its favourite light cannot help but to grow fast and lush.

The different colours all have a significant effect on what happens to the growth process. During its life the plants take from the spectrum and convert the light it needs, to use for whatever stage it is in.

A vegetation plant would freely use all the spectrum to help it grow, but when it starts to flower the plant would start using the part of the spectrum in the red areas. Next I will explain to you the PHOTOPERIOD. This is very important. The grower would need to know about this so that they can combine it with the spectrum, and then understand why the right light at the right time is crucial for a good crop.

Chapter 2

SECTION 3: PHOTOPERIOD

Photoperiod means day and night. Black and white. The amount of light a plant gets determines how it develops in terms of speed and maturation.

Outside in the natural environment the nights get longer the nearer we get to winter. Towards the end of December (22nd) the nights are at their longest.

Then we pass through winter towards spring, then summer, the nights get shorter and the days get longer. This is a natural occurrence and all plant life is affected by it. Let me take you through it and explain how the photoperiod works on plants.

If you put a marijuana plant under 24 hours of constant light it could go on growing (vegetating) for ages. Being an annual plant it has to get its business done before the short nights set in and the bad weather comes. So, you've put your seedlings out into the greenhouse around March, you harden them off by putting them outside during the day and back in at night. Once they have weathered after a few days you would then put them out into a permanent site. Now they are at the mercy of the elements. All other factors being good, the feeding, watering and weather, they are now totally governed by the natural day and night lengths (Photoperiod).

As time goes by the plants "suss" out that the nights are getting shorter and the days are growing longer. Ground temperatures are rising, summer's coming!

This is the signal to the plants to go into its vegetative stage. The plant then grows lots of leaves to catch the energy from the sun (Light). Small shoots and branches go berserk all over the place. The stems get thick and strong, and its growth rate is amazing.

All this carries on happening through the long days right up until June 21st. This is the longest day of summer. From that day on the days gradually get shorter and the nights start to get longer. Because at this point (June 21st) the daylight is considerably longer than the night, vegetative growth keeps going, but not as manic as before.

Gradually the plants get to know that the nights are getting longer and they start to prepare themselves for maturity. Then the plants stop the vegetation stage, and go into a semi-dormant stage for a couple of weeks to prepare themselves for flowering.

As you know, there has to be a point when both day and night are equal in length. Long winter nights and longer summer days, they have to balance somewhere.

We live in the Northern Hemisphere and our equal days fall on September 21st and March 21st. So....,our plants were put out about March when day and night was about equal. As the nights got shorter and the days longer towards the summer, the plants grew vegetatively.

Come September 21st (equal night and day) the plants go into action for the next stage. Plants need to have about 2 weeks of equal nights to initiate flowering, well the trigger would be round about then. The nights and days would be roughly of 13 hours or thereabouts to initiate flowering, but generally the 12 hour nights are nearer the norm.

After the 2 weeks or so of constant nights, the plants will have started to flower and show their sex. The males would mature earlier than the female to enable them to pollinate. Males grow taller and spindlier. They cast their pollen onto the females and gradually die.

Depending on what they are, the females take from 5-10 weeks to mature. After this they die. The pollinated females will produce lots of seeds to ensure species survival. The unpollinated female will go on frantically producing flower after flower trying to attract a male before it's too late and she dies.

These unpollinated plants are Sensimilla. It's unlikely that if all the plants were grown in close proximity that one of the females would escape pollination. Wind and light breeze would virtually certainly ensure full female pollination.

The long nights are back and the plants have done their job. Growing inside enables you to eliminate all this and control the situation. No winter conditions or erratic nights under artificial light!

I hope this has given the reader some idea of what the photoperiod is all about. Fortunately this book eliminates the need to be clued up on the photoperiod, because the garden demonstrated in this book will be based on one setting of 12 hours equal duration.

Still, it doesn't hurt to know a bit about how it works and how it affects plant life. Now we can go into the different lights with a bit more understanding of things to come.

There is one last thing I must mention. During the dark hours the flowering chamber must NEVER be opened. This is especially important during the first two weeks. NEVER unless you want to do some real damage, let so much as even a flicker of light get to the plants. Even a lit match or lighter is a stab in the heart to the crop.

The reason for this is that marijuana constantly produces a flowering hormone called PHYTOHRONE. This hormone initiates flowering.

Exposure to light during the dark period will stop this hormone from working. The hormone helps the plant develop flowers rather than leaves. This is another reason why the chamber needs to be light proof, and not just for the obvious reasons. (See Security)

Chapter 2

SECTION 4: LIGHTS

Remember what I told you in the last section about the spectrum. I will take you through this section explaining to you how to make the lights fit the job. Just think colours! Firstly, the starter lights.

FLUORESCENTS

These tubes come in all different sizes from 6" up to 8 foot. The length normally determines its power (output). For example a 3' tube would be 30 watts and a 6' tube would be 60 watts. They are generally made with different combinations of the light spectrum, depending on the job they were intended for.

Some are called White light and these have a general light spectrum. Others if you look at them when switched on, give out a definite hue, some bluey looking and some pinkey red. By mixing these tubes it is possible to create the right amount of colour required for any particular need.

Tubes are excellent for starting cuttings or for seedlings. You can raise and flower any crop under tubes and be pleased with the result. A lot of Dutch growers use only tubes. They are commercial growers with loads of tubes on the "go".

A few tubes in a room will not really give a grower the fast turnover crop that other light sources can. For a start, because the light density of tubes aren't even, the grower would have to use more tubes or move the plants about to compensate. 5 x 8' tubes (400W) wouldn't be anywhere near as good as a high powered single unit light of 400 W. Lots of manufacturers make tubes that are specially designed for plant growth. Some are called money saving and others high output. Some are specially designed for fish tanks and Vivariums.

Because the growing method in this book is a fast turn over garden, any wrong tube would hold back the process. The only light that I would recommend would be the kind known as Power Twists. These tubes look like long pieces of cough candy twist. Instead of one smooth light surface these are lots of different surface angles to through the light about everywhere. They are formulated with a good strong balance from the spectrum.

These tubes can easily be obtained from most good electrical shops. If for any reason you can't use these tubes, then ordinary white light tubes will do but only until the others can be obtained. Don't cut corners if you can help it.

Fluorescents are a good source of supplementary light. Because of their low running costs they could be added to other light to help improve conditions. Also because of the different sizes, they can easily be adapted to most spaces. So now you know that the tubes in this garden will be Power Twists, which are a general overall spectrum tube. They will be perfect for the cutting box. (See Chapter 5).

HIGH POWERED LIGHTS

These lamps are the best Especially those designed to give the best spectrum for the intended job. Because they have a point source of lights, unlike the linear source a fluorescent gives, they can't be beat. Their efficiency is second to none. They can penetrate the leaves and light up the whole plant much better than any other light source. This means thicker faster lush growing plants.

METAL HALIDES

Metal Halides can be used to grow and flower a garden. They are strong in all the colours of the spectrum. They promote strong healthy vegetative growth, and they can also be used to flower your garden. Most growers use these bulbs to bring their garden on, until they decide to flower their crop off. Then some use just a Sodium to flower off or both. It depends on how the garden is run, as to what light you would use and when.

Although they have a similar spectrum to the Power Twists it would be silly for the inexperienced gardener to try and start seedlings or cuttings under a Metal Halide. They are far too powerful to start with, and if you don't know what you are doing, the plants will either stretch into tall skinny useless plants, or you'll burn them. Probably both. Most high power lights have their power boxes separate from the light fitting. These boxes can be kept away from the growing area which is good for safety. We wont be using a Metal Halide in the growing system, but it's nice to know how they could be used and what they do best.

HIGH PRESSURE SODIUM

H.P.S. These bulbs are the business, but only if you use them properly. They aren't dangerous to use. The respect of any electrical device should be of the utmost importance. H.P.S. are rich in the red end of the spectrum. They are perfect for flowering off plants and are relatively cheap to run. We will be using a 400W H.P.S. to demonstrate my book.

LIGHTING GENERALLY

I haven't covered all the different lights that are available. The reason for that is that if they aren't needed, then what's the point.

I don't want to fill your head with a lot of data. Some books go on and on about lumens (light intensity) and give all the facts and figures. Who wants to know all that? Personally, to be able to grow properly first time without any hassle has to be the only way. I've got to tell you something about lighting and associated things because they are necessary, but I won't be bogging you down with any high powered data.

There are two main shapes of bulb for both Halide and Sodium lights. One hangs from its socket like a conventional house light, and the other is fixed in its socket in the horizontal position.

As I said, both types of light should have separate power boxes. The light I would recommend would be the horizontal type. The vertical bulb looks similar to a large household bulb in a large conical reflector. The horizontal bulbs, (although they can be the same shape as the vertical bulbs), tend to be the long sausage shape bulb. They are a more efficient bulb because they are housed in a parabolic reflector. These reflectors help to focus the light better than the conventional conical reflector.

All high power lights come in different sizes from 150W up to 1,500W. Not all similar power lights are the same. Some manufacturers claim their lights are the best – well they would wouldn't they? Unfortunately there are so many on the market at the moment that knowing what one is right for the job is hard to sort out. No problem. I went to Amsterdam and took a look at what they are using. Right in the middle of the Marijuana Museum was an amazing plant being grown under sodium. I clocked what light it was and went next door to the seed shop to ask him if they could be bought in England.

They had the same lights on sale in the seed shop for about £150 but I didn't fancy taking a large box home on the Magic Bus. Too bulky, too uncomfortable and well, maybe it was paranoia, but I didn't want to take one through customs. Anyway the bloke in the shop told me that the lights were available in the UK. I searched about when I got home and eventually located these lights. Don't bother with small electrical shops, they don't stock them. Go to a large wholesaler/retailer. No problem!

The actual bulb has the words SON-T printed on the side. These are good bulbs. Next to these words printed on the bulb is the word AGRO. So you would need a SON-T-AGRO. Phillips make these bulbs together with the proper lightweight housing and reflector. They are brilliant. As you've probably guessed the AGRO bit means agriculture. They are designed for deep plant penetration. Once again, if you can't locate one (are you sure?), any sodium one will do until you get one. I'll always try and give you an alternative to what I recommend, but by getting anything else you will be cutting corners, wasting time and reaping a smaller harvest. You only get back what you put in. So up to now you know that the system I describe will comprise of 4' power twists and a 400 watt SON-T-AGRO sodium.

Now all these lights as I said, have got reflectors. These play an important part in plant development. They push or direct the light down to the desired area. These light reflectors can be greatly helped by other reflecting things. Mirrors or silver foil on the walls to name a couple. I found the best way is to paint all the walls with flat matt white emulsion. This helps to direct any stray light back towards the plants.

I want to show you in this book how you would (if it were legal) grow easily, and simply, first time. If you are interested in all the sophisticated methods of growing there are some great informative books to be read. Personally all I was after was to be able to grow some decent grass. I taught myself from scratch and learnt from trial and many an error. With all this designer seed about, there isn't any need really to get involved in all the intricacies of growing. If you know how to get the best out of your seed stock with simple easy to maintain garden why both complicating things?

Chapter 3

SECTION 1: THE SET UP

This part of the book will cover all the requirements needed to get started. I will tell you about water, soil, vegetation and nutrients.

I'll try not to dwell too long on one subject, but what I do tell you will be really important, if you want to understand fully.

First of all, here is a complete list of what is needed to fully equip the garden:

1.1 x 400watt high pressure sodium, SON-T-AGRO

2.4 x 4' Power Twists

3.1 x small but durable oscillating fan

4.1 x 24 hour time switch

5.2 x thermometer / humidity gauges

6.36 x 3 litre plastic rose pots

7.1 multipack of 3" start pots (seedlings)

8.1 x 80 litre bag of soil (See soil)

9.1 x 80 litre perlite

10. A quantity of nutrients (Feed) (See Nutrients).

Chapter 3

SECTION 2: SOIL

You wouldn't think that there is much to say about soil. Unfortunately it is just as important to understand what soil is needed, just as it is important to know about lights.

I used to think that any good soil would be OK to use. Basically I was right in one respect, but like all the other factors to be taken into account, was the soil I chose the right type for the job its intended for?

The fact is there are so many different kinds of soil for sale. There is heavy soil and light soil, some with coconut (COIA) added, some with lots of peat.

The proper soil to use is one that drains well and is capable of breathing freely. These properties help to assist plants to grow strong and healthy.

Lots of soil manufacturers make up all different kinds of soil to suit most requirements. The soil I needed to find was one that was stocked with all the minor nutrients but low in the three major nutrients. I tried lots of different types, but as I become more proficient I knew that if I could control the intake I would be more in control of how the plants grew. (See nutrients).

I was forever buying bags of soil that I thought was right, and found that I was having to adjust it to get the desired result. I had started to understand a little of the data supplied on the side of some of the soil bags. The N.P.K. (See nutrients) was never right and it started to get a bit frustrating. I wouldn't say that I'm a perfectionist, far from it, but I did know what I wanted. I also realised that as long as I wasn't using the right growing medium I would never achieve the desired results. As I said in the beginning of this section, I was on the lookout for a soil that had all the minor nutrients but very very low in the three major ones. I won't pretend that I found it. I didn't. A fellow gardening friend of mine who was having the same problem, found the best soil (to date?) for the job. It gave us the results we were looking for, so I have to say that it was the best for us.

The soil I started to use was developed for specialist nurseries whose business it was to grow delicate or hard to root seedlings and cuttings. It had a crumbly texture and its nutrient content was spot-on.

FISONS F.1

This soil is reasonably easy to get although you probably won't get it from the local garden centre.

Its not a soil that is generally available to the public, so you'll probably have to order it. By phoning the company that formulated the soil, they can save you time by telling you of the nearest dealer who stocks it.

Try not to cut corners by buying any other soil. Other soils can work brilliantly and give good results, but unless you know for sure that your plants are peaking on time, you won't know if they are at their best.

By knowing exactly what nutrient is in the soil and feeding the plants with the correct amount at each stage of growth, the grower will be in complete control of the plants development.

This is how I view it. I know that this particular growing medium is the best for my way of growing. Other gardeners have their favourite, this is mine. I just happen to believe that if you can eliminate all soil associated problems at the beginning, then not only does it make life a lot easier, but the plants have been allowed to grow hassle free.

Why cut corners, the end result far outweighs everything. The P>H< of the soil is important. A small inexpensive P.H. tester kit will let you know whether the soil is ACID or ALKALINE.

A soil with a neutral P.H. would read number 7 on the tester. Marijuana grows best in slightly acid soil, say 6.3 – 6.5. The soil I have told you about is a neutral soil.

The soil should be mixed exactly 50/50 with the Perlite. Now you have a light, airy, moisture retaining soil, with a beautiful structure ready to grow your plants to perfection.

Don't knock up all the mix with Perlite. Save enough to fill at least 60 of the 3" starter pots.

PERLITE

This is the stuff you mix with your soil. It has practically no weight, it contains no nutrients. It can hold water and it doesn't affect the P.H. Available at any garden store. To adjust the P.H. of the soil if it is too low add lime according to the instructions, for high P.H. add Gypsum. Don't overdo it, if you take your time and get it right first time, you will know how much to add to new soil without having to keep testing. A good source of information for gardeners who are keen to learn their trade, is a garden centre who specialise in exotic plants. Do you know someone who grows Orchids or Bonsai?

Normally these people are experts at preparing soils for specialist plants.

Don't be afraid to ask people for help, especially gardeners. Subtle questions can be put to them to get the information you need without the need to tell them what crop you are to grow.

Gardeners in general are a nice type of person, they are only too happy to help a novice understand a problem. Maybe they have a home developed soil mix that is perfect. Who knows?

Chapter 3

SECTION 3: WATER

When gardening, it is advisable to keep a nice largish plastic container full of water. As big as you can keep without it getting in the way.

NEVER use water straight from the tap. For a start its too cold and just as important you don't know what P.H. it is.

The way that you water your plants, and the amount of water you give, can be a major factor as far as healthy growing plants are concerned.

If you are to water a plant through its life, you'd be amazed how much they will need, that's why a good supply of proper water is essential.

A water that is cold can shock and retard a plant's growth. Water that has a high P.H. can damage the plants. Rainwater is a good source of water to use. Rainwater has a natural acid in it which helps get rid of salts and alkaloids from the plants. Rainwater is nearly neutral P.H.

If rainwater isn't available then we must use tap water, but you must remember to do a couple of things to it first before using it.

Firstly always let the water stand for at least 24 hours before use. If you do a P.H. test on the average tapwater, depending on where you live the P.H. will always vary and tend to be high (Alkaline).

Get this water down to an acid reading of 6.3 – 6.5. Use Acetic acid (Vinegar) sparingly, and test during application until you have it right. If you don't get the P.H. of the water down you will be giving the plants a high dose of nutrient. These nutrients form a "build up" round the roots of the plants and block up them. So what happens is that the plants aren't able to take in the correct feed and water supply. You probably think this is a little over the top, but it isn't. Water and its content are vital to a plant's progress. Don't get lazy, it's nothing to sort a drop of water out! Once again the end result will convince you.

The correct water for seedlings is especially important. They are the nucleus of the garden and if they aren't off to a good start then the rest of the chain suffers. Get it right!

OVERWATERING

Overwatering is a common fault with novice growers. Most people assume that the plant will take what it needs and the rest will drain away. True, but with all that excess water goes all your precisely measure nutrients (feed).

The plants end up growing in a saturated mess. Oxygen can't get through and the plants suffer. The plants start to show similar symptoms of a plant that is dying from underwatering.

The grower sees the leaves going brown and the plant is wilting. Off they go and give it more water and fertiliser, not knowing that they are gradually giving it a massive overdose. If this ever happens and you recognise your mistake in time, don't water it until the top 3" –4" inches have dried out, and gradually bring it round by feeding pure fresh water that has been standing. I will tell you how much water and how much fertiliser to use in the growing section. Stick to this and you shouldn't have any problems.

UNDERWATERING

Underwatering has hardly any effect on the marijuana plant in comparison to overwatering. When the plants start to wilt, that obviously is a sign of underwatering (unless you are guilty of over-watering), and causing the plant to display similar ailments.

Just water the plants again and go back to them an hour or so later. They should have picked up with no noticeable damage. The gardener would have to be neglecting the plants if they were to get like this. Regular precise watering is the key to success.

Regular visits to the plants will tell the grower their water needs. Poke your finger two or three inches into the pot. If it's moist and the plant looks healthy upright and strong, leave it alone.

If the soil is dry, try to remember when you last watered, how much you gave it and in future give it the same amount a day earlier than you would have. Remember as they get older the more they need but, this is really important, don't overwater if you can help it, especially when the plants are flowering. The reason being that in a warm confined space the humidity gets high and this can cause problems. Bud rot, loss of weight, who needs it?

Whether you are a novice gardener or not, it is easy to make mistakes, but you would have to be pretty simple if you couldn't manage to sort out some kind of correct watering regime.

It doesn't take much working out and come the end, your efforts will be richly rewarded.

Chapter 3

SECTION 4 : NUTRIENTS (FERTILISERS)

I used to think that the best fertiliser on the market was the one to use. It's understandable really, I wasn't a gardener and I thought that if you bought a box or a bottle of fertiliser and it said it was great for growth, that was the one to have.

Marijuana needs are similar to the tomato plant's needs, so I used to buy Tomato fertiliser. I had some good results but my plants didn't look like I wanted them to. They never used to get as big as I wanted them to and to be honest I didn't have a clue how to feed them properly.

It wasn't as if you could go into the local gardening store and ask them the best formula for dope plants. Most other growers must have had this problem. I knew the marijuana was a nitrogen loving plant. Why? I knew that marijuana needed balanced amounts of Phosphorous and Potassium (Potash) Why?

Once I found out why the plants needed these three major nutrients, I could then apply this knowledge to help me give them a proper feed.

I did hear that some companies were advertising in High Times, fertilisers for marijuana. I never followed it up. Maybe I should have, but learning the plants needs for myself helped me in my understanding for there needs. Anyway, I had to learn the names of the nutrients I needed and also I had to know how to give the plants what they required at the right time. As I said trial and error soon had me on the right path.

N.P.K.

If you look on the side of any fertiliser container, you will see these three letters. The 'N' stands for Nitrogen, the 'P' stands for Phosphorus and the 'K' for Potassium (Potash). Besides these letters there will be numbers indicating what percentage of these nutrients are in the mix. An example would read,

N. (15) P. (30) K (20) These numbers next to the letters could be anything really. It all depends what stock the fertiliser was formulated for. Different plants need different combinations of fertiliser (N.P.K.).

Marijuana is a Nitrogen (N) loving plant. It gorges itself constantly on it, in order to grow strong and healthy. So the need to keep it properly replenished is important.

Phosphorus (P) helps the plant during germination and its infancy stage, it also contributes to and promotes good flower formation.

Potassium (K) is vital for helping the plant settle down. The formulation of a good sturdy healthy plant depends on proper use and application of this nutrient. Also good during flowering.

So now we've read the side of the packet and the N.P.K. reads 15.30.20 and we know that these numbers indicate the major nutrient quantities.

Unfortunately, there aren't any generally available to the public that I know of, although as I said, if you find a specialist advertiser that can supply your needs then all the better. Anyway I knew what I needed so I went to the garden centre and I bought off the shelf the boxes of nutrient I needed. 1 box of Nitrogen, 1 box of Phosphorus and 1 box of Potassium (Potash). I also bought 1 bottle of Maxi crop organic seaweed. Its what is called a complete feed and its N.P.K. reads 5.5.5. 5% of each major nutrient in its formula.

I then took my scales out and measured out my feed. My own N.P.K. formula is made up as follows. I need one of my feeds to have a N.P.K. reading of 5.35.25.

Five per cent Nitrogen, thirty five percent Phosphorus and twenty five percent Potassium (Potash). Notice that although I said marijuana is a Nitrogen loving plant, the amount I use is very low. Don't worry about this for the moment, all will become clear if I explain it to you in turn. I don't want to confuse you at this stage.

Using a 2 gallon plastic bucket, I measured and added my nutrients to my prepared water as follows:-

Measure out from the bottle of natural organic seaweed a two-gallon dose. Your water at this stage has a N.P.K. of 5.5.5. Then to this you would add 60 grammes of Phosphate and 15 grammes of Potassium (Potash). You give the mixture a good stir and you now have a N.P.K. of 5.35.25.

The powder mixes (Phosphate and Potassium) can be measured out exactly in two-gallon formulas and stored at the ready for future use. During the eight week cycle the plants will need to have about 4-5 feeds. So making up 4-5 formulas separately and storing them in plastic moneybags will save the grower time.

If you added the powder mix to the water and omitted to add the Natural organic seaweed your N.P.K. would read 0.30.20 get it?

When mixing the powder ingredients together the grower might have trouble making it dissolve properly, a good idea is to mix the powder first with a small amount of hot water before introducing it to the two-gallon bucket.

ALWAYS after feeding or watering refill the 2 gallon bucket so that it would have stood for at least 24 hours before the next drink. Don't forget the P.H. of the water.

I found that the N.P.K. amounts that I used were very good for my personal satisfaction. If you feel at anytime you would like to experiment by giving a different feed then go ahead.

There's always room for improvement in one way or another and Marijuana is a responsive plant so don't be afraid to experiment.

When it comes to growing, I will tell you how to feed and water the plants. I'll also tell you how to water the cuttings precisely (For cuttings see growing).

Well, I have basically covered what nutrients are and what they do. You will remember that the soil you bought will have a good amount of the minor nutrients in this composition, so over all, the plants will be getting a balanced diet of fertiliser. You are in control.

To be honest I don't know much about the scientific things to do with marijuana, but I do know that years of smoking, smelling and constantly playing about with the plant has given me the ability to produce top class dope. I leave all that mind-blowing stuff to the boffins to find out. I'm not interested.

Chapter 3

SECTION 5: VENTILATION

Outside a plant has a constant supply of fresh air. Indoors we have to give the plants the same. Although fresh air manages to get into the tightest of chambers, the air does tend to become stale or stagnant if it isn't moved about. This is why we use an oscillating fan. Cold air is heavier than warm air, so the warm air will naturally go to the top of the chamber. Marijuana can handle a stuffy atmosphere to a degree, but like any living thing it must get affected by it. Any chamber must be constructed so that fresh air can get in and stale air out. A light proof vent fitted at both the bottom and the top should ensure adequate ventilation.

Combine these with the fan and the grower should experience no venting problems. Some strains of marijuana really stink when growing. For obvious reasons this has to be channeled away from unwanted "noses". Location of the site must be considered when really pungent crop is to be grown.

There are lots of ways to lose the smell and its up to the grower to find the best way to solve their problem. Larger gardens need more air turnover than a smaller one and a thermostatically controlled extractor fan will solve the problem. In fact if you can afford it use an extractor anyway. They really help. They can turn the fresh air over regularly, ensuring a nice humidity free environment. Humidity must be kept to a minimum in the flowering chamber. The extractors will do this, although if you don't have one or you can't use one for whatever reason, then make sure you don't let it happen. Larger (light free) ventilation, maybe the chamber can be kept open during the light hours, what ever it takes to keep the humidity to a minimum. Over watering can cause high humidity. Get that right and it's another thing you don't have to worry about. High humidity in the cuttings box will be no problem to attain. The plastic lining (See Chapter 5) and the high amount of moist cuttings, combined with the lights will easily take care of this. Use the vents in the cutting box to control humidity and air flow.

When a constant supply of fresh air is given to the plants they can breathe and do their thing properly. During the day they make lots of Oxygen and during the night CO₂. Plenty of CO₂ is used to help the plant in its growth. It takes in the Oxygen during the night and enriches the grow room with CO₂. The more Oxygen they have the more CO₂ they make. During the day the plants don't make CO₂ instead the room gets filled with Oxygen.

Some growers supplement their grow room with additional CO₂ during flowering. This doesn't improve the quality or potency, but it can really speed up the growing rate to the point of nearly doubling the return weight.

If you used one of these you would have to adjust your feeding regime to compensate. Anyway that's up to you. If you feel at a later stage that you would like to use CO₂ check out a place that sells them, and they will clue you up as to how and when to use it.

Chapter 3

SECTION 6: WHAT SIZE GARDEN

When considering starting a garden the following things must be taken into account. Firstly the space available, its situation (See security) and the running costs.

As you know the system will comprise of a 400W Sodium light and 4 x 4' power twists. The power of the four twists coming up to 160W. With the other bits and pieces, the fan etc. taking up very little electric their running costs will be low.

First of all though I want to explain to you how to get the perfect space versus light ratio. You need to get the most light you can per foot up to a maximum of 40W per square foot.

Therefore a 400W light would perfectly cover 10 square feet or 1 square meter approximately.

Try to use this way of gauging any garden's size, allowing yourself a minimum of 20W per square foot.

Anything below 20W per square foot will be a waste of time really. Too small a light in too large a room will result in a much inferior crop, compared to one with the right amount of light. Don't cut corners!

So now you've guessed I'm going to be growing in a meter square room. The need to figure out how much it would cost to run any grow room is also an important thing to take into account.

So the next section will deal with the expense incurred running a room the same size as I will be using in the example.

RUNNING COSTS

As I said earlier in the book the grower must consider the price of electricity when determining the garden's size.

At present in Great Britain the average price of power is 8 pence per Kilowatt per hour. A kilowatt is 1000 watts.

My system runs 4 x 40 watt tubes and a 400 watt Sodium. The running costs of the fan and other bits is so small that I will add a small amount to the total to cover it.

Now we break down the actual amount used over an eight week period. I say eight weeks because barring a day or two either way this is the time it takes to complete a cycle. The four tubes are on for 24 hours a day and the sodium for 12 hours per day.

1 KILOWATT = 1000 WATTS = 8 pence per hour

Based on the above figure a 400 watt light would use 3.2 pence per hour. 12 x this amount every day comes to 38.4 pence. Multiply this amount by seven and you have a weekly running cost of approximately £2.77 per week. Multiply this amount by eight and the total running cost for a 400W light comes to £22.16.

Now the tubes. At the same rate (8 pence) the tubes would use 160 watts (4 x 40 watts) which comes to approximately 1.5 pence per hour. 24 x 1.5 pence = 36 pence per day. Multiple this amount by seven and you have a weekly cost of £2.52. Then once again by eight and the price of power for the tubes comes to approximately £20.16.

So now we have a total power cost for the eight weeks cycle as follows:

Sodium Power= £22.16

Tube Power=£20.16

Fan etc. (£1.00 per week)=£8.00

Total£50.32

As you can see from my figures the weekly cost comes to roughly £6.25 per week.

I have based the above figures on a 560+ watt system, using light at 40 watts p.s.f.

SECTION 1: SEEDS (SELECTING A STRAIN)

There are more types of seed on the market than there are different strains of marijuana. The reason for this being that there are lots of hybrids about.

The Dutch growers have got this down to a fine art. They take the good qualities of one strain and cross them with the good qualities of another. An example being a strain that has a high potency being crossed with one that has a good fast growth rate.

These plants outgrow all 'standard' seed stock. Hybrids are normally a healthier faster growing plant than either of their 'parents'.

The name on most growers' lips now is SKUNK. The garden I describe in this book is based on growing SKUNK. Any plants can be grown in the system but I prefer the Skunk. Skunk has been developed into so many different strains to suit individual tastes. NORTHERN LIGHTS, SHIVA SHANTI, RED HAIR to name a few. Under a proper set up these plants grow very fast.

If I wanted to I could go on about all the different types of seed available, but what's the point? As I have said before, this book is geared to showing the grower how it is possible to grow perfect Sensimilla first time.

Once the grower sees the result of their effort, the enthusiasm should be stoked up. With this new-found confidence the grower might want to go on and develop their own strain. But one can't think about all the technical bits and pieces to do with breeding until they are capable of growing properly first.

Skunk seeds are easy to obtain. They are sold 'mail order' or over the counter at most 'Head Shops'.

Some seeds are genetically engineered to produce female stock, so it eliminates the need to sex the plants. Make sure any seed stock comes from a reliable source.

Remember, it doesn't matter if the grower had all the best equipment and the most perfect of growing environments, if the seed comes from crappy stock the resulting plants will also be crap.

The strain I preferred to use were Northern Lights 1. Stocky, sturdy, fast growing and really potent.

If this book manages to stoke up the reader's enthusiasm for breeding and experimenting then there are some excellent books on the subject. At the end of the day, the growing procedure of cultivating any seed is basically the same. If the grower is going to create a perfect environment, then why grow any inferior stock? Genetically engineered seeds are best. SKUNK!

Chapter 4

SECTION 2: SEXING THE PLANTS

It is very important to know how to tell the difference in sex of the marijuana plant. If you'd taken your cuttings from a female, then it goes without saying that they would also be female.

Most growers have at some time started from seed, and like myself in the early days, didn't have a clue about what sex the resulting plants were. Male plants look more like female to the untrained eye, because they do show more characteristics of a flowering plant than a female.

Growers don't want male plants taking up valuable growing space. The way to eliminate this is to sort them out before

transferring them to the growing rooms.

When fully-grown and mature, the male plants have lots of pods growing on them. About a 1/4" inch long before they open. Some are coloured yellow, others a red to crimson colour before opening.

They all grow pretty close together mostly at the tops and ends of the branches. The little pods when open have five tiny petal looking things that look like a conventional flower. The pollen is held within these pods. Male plants grow more straggly looking than the female. They also grow taller, the reason being that, they are over the top of the female by the time the pollen is ready to be dispersed, enabling it to fully pollinate the female.

Female flowers start to show themselves about 10 days to 2 weeks after the photoperiod has shortened (Read Photoperiod). To begin with the female flowers are small and insignificant. They keep forming from 5 weeks to 10 weeks. The flowers develop into tight dense buds. These buds get bigger and bigger until they join up and form a large head.

Female flowers have two small white stigmas (like antennae) raised in a 'V' sign. These stigmas come out of a small pod.

I will now tell you how to detect the sex of the plants at an early age. We will assume that we have a batch of seeds and they have been germinated and grown for a couple of weeks. They would have been under a constant 18-24 hours of light all this time.

Turn the light cycle down to 12 hours of light and dark even. After about 2 weeks the sex of the plants would be recognisable to the trained eye. Get a good magnifying glass and have a look at the tops of the growing shoots. Look where the leaf stalks and the branches join the stem.

Make sure to look closely, because at this stage both male and female preflower look similar. At best you should see the 'V' shaped stigmas poking out of its pod. If you see this in 3 or 4 different places, you can be pretty sure it's a female.

Males are harder to identify at this stage because the little pods stay tightly closed. They don't have stigmas to identify them by. Instead they look either like little knobs or tiny flat growths on small stems.

As you take a guess at the plants sex, mark the pot and see how you did when they grow older. You will soon become very proficient once you see them develop their flowers.

Male flowers hang in clusters from the branches like tiny bunches of tiny bananas. When they release their pollen the pods (flowers) break open and take on the appearance of a small alpine type of flower. They look much more like a flower than the female does. These male plants are only required for breeding. Growing them for smoking is a total waste of time.

Some male plants can be really potent, but they will never be as good as even seeded female plants, let alone Sensimilla.

SENSIMILLA

The quality of Sensimilla is not guaranteed unless it has been grown properly from good stock. It will always be better than its sister plants who are seed bearing. Sensimilla as I have said, is only a female that hasn't been pollinated. Sensi from the right stock can be anything from good to absolutely devastating. Although I personally think that 'sensi' is the better smoke, females that have raised seed aren't far behind.

When manicuring your seeded buds a certain amount of resin gets stuck on your fingers. Better to have it down the throat than that happen. Perhaps that is why the unseeded female (Sensi) is a better smoke.

Also a plant that uses all its growing potential to grow just flowers, has to have more overall potency than the plant that is now turning its attention to seed production. Either way, grow an unfertilised female, grow Sensimilla!

SECTION 3: GERMINATING THE SEED

This is a doddle. Simply place the seed on top of several layers of tissue. Cover them with the same, and give the tissue a good soaking with ordinary water. Within a few days most of the seed will have started to sprout. Immediately the seeds start to split and show the white sprout the grower must then plant the seeds. NEVER during germination time must the seeds be allowed to dry out.

Place the seeds in their tissue in a saucer and try to keep them in a place that has a constant warmish atmosphere.

The seed once split, must be placed in its first growing medium with the point of the sprout facing downwards. If you are sure of your seed stocks viability, then the grower might want to place the new seed directly into the soil to germinate them.

To do this you would put the seeds in soil at a depth of ¼” - 3/8” inch maximum. Water the seeds in and cover the soil container(s) with cling film.

This will create a high humidity environment and will cut out the need for daily watering. Once again, the moment the seeds break the surface, remove the cling film. You don't want to suffocate them. Remember a plant needs a constant supply of fresh air to grow properly. Don't worry if all the seeds haven't made an appearance, if they are all from the same source, then the others will follow suit within hours; those that don't are probably duds. This shouldn't be any problem with the new designer seed, but with seed that has been obtained from illicit deals there could be. The reason being that the seed from the deals could be just 'make weight' seed, added to push the weight up. They could be a mixture of 1 or 2 strains, who knows?

Stick with the proven stock and you'll eliminate any problems.

Chapter 4

SECTION 4: BASIC GROWING STUDY (FEEDS)

In order for you to understand the growing method I use in this book, it will be necessary for the reader to grasp the basic growing techniques needed to grow marijuana.

Firstly, after you have selected your seed and germinated it, you would place it in its growing medium. Remember what I said in the water section about the condition the water should be in. The plant would have been fed with a fertiliser high in Nitrogen (N). An example would be 25.15.15. The plant would be fed with this formula up to the point of flowering, when it would then need to have its feed changed. During vegetative growth the plant will use lots of the three nutrients to get tall, strong and bushy. Once flowering starts the plant would need a feed with a N.P.K. reading of something like 10.30.20.

Notice that the Nitrogen reading is right down, this is because during flowering the plant's needs change. Nitrogen promotes lush fast growth and it would need to have fed to the plant regularly. The nutrients are used up very quickly during the plant's life because of the rapid growth rate.

During flowering you don't want the plants vegetation to grow anymore, you want the flowers to grow instead, So you cut the vegetation "fix" and give it more of the other nutrients. The Phosphorus (P) which is vital to flower formation is "upped". The Potassium (K) which is also important for flower growth is also increased. I realise that I have been pretty vague about my feeds, this is because I can't tell you exactly what feed you would need to give.

The reason for this being that the conditions, the light source and the stock all vary from garden to garden. Only the growers themselves will know their gardens needs.

All I have tried to show you in this section of the book is what food the plants need at certain stages of their life, and how the feeds work.

Notice that although you have reduced the Nitrogen you haven't cut it out completely. The individual grower will know how they want to feed their plants according to the method of growing they use.

Overfertilising is a common fault amongst novice growers. This doesn't happen if you follow my system of feeding.

Chapter 5

SECTION 1: PREPARING THE GROWING CHAMBER

As you know, the garden plot has an overall size of 1 metre X 1 metre square. This garden will hold exactly 36 X 3 litre pots. There should be a minimum headroom of 5'6". The chamber would be constructed in such a way that it would be totally light proof. The only access to the plants would be through a small light proof door.

The chamber would not be built to accommodate anyone actually getting inside it. All work would be done through the small door

(As no illustration is available the door is approx. 2 ½ X 2 ½ foot square - rather like a large cat flap. There are two light proof vents: 1 below the door and the other high up on the right side of the chamber. In addition the chamber has a small 'fan and heater box' 1 metre (the depth of the chamber) and 18" X 18" square for the electrical equipment at the bottom right hand side of the chamber)

I constructed my chamber out of ½" plywood. Marine ply is best. I put the plywood over a 2" X 1" timber frame. The running temperature and the humidity in this chamber must be right, so construct your chamber accordingly, depending on where it is situated. Although marijuana is a hardy plant and it can withstand temperature drops, it would be wrong to allow this to happen. The idea is to grow the plants in a stress free, ideal environment. Getting the temperature and humidity balance right is really important for fast healthy growth. Insulate any outdoor gardens, maybe add a heater with a built in temperature control.

Only the grower knows how they would grow and where, so build your room to suit these conditions.

The other growing chamber I used was a 52" long by 24" X 24" square. This box is also constructed with ½" plywood. It doesn't have to be light proof because it is constantly lit, although if it's in a place that could be seen you might want to make it light proof. This box is constructed in a way that allows it to be opened full length for access (As no illustration is available the front panel of the chamber is hinged at the bottom and has a catch at the top so it can be dropped down for access to the cuttings. There are small vents at the bottom of the left hand side of the box and the top of the right hand side)

Paint inside white and fit the power twists in. Line the inside of the box with plastic (clear) sheeting. At one end of the box fit a small adjustable vent at the top, at the other end fit one at the bottom. The best type are those small ones that are similar to those fitted in the plastic germination boxes sold in garden shops.

Failing that, any way that you can control the humidity properly will do. This box will want HIGH humidity. Cuttings grow best in high humidity. The electric supply to both the large chamber and the smaller box should be kept well away.

Put the other temperature/ humidity gauge in the box and it's ready to go.

Chapter 5

SECTION 2: THE METHOD OF GROWING

We have eventually got to the main part of my book. The time has come to show you how to grow a minimum of 9 ounces of ripe potent Sensimilla every time. (Probably a pound).

Our growing chamber is built and the cutting box is waiting to receive its stock. We have already prepared the soil(s) and the water has been sorted out. I have already told you how to grow a standard plant. I will assume that at this stage you have grown 1 or 2 plants vegetatively for the last couple of months. At about four weeks old the grower would have pinched out the growing tips. This makes the plant produce more tips.

The plants would have been grown in at least 18 hours (24 is better) of light so they won't be flowering. Regardless of whether you have been given cuttings, or whether you have had to start with seed, the grower will still need to know how to take their own cuttings.

If you are happy with the plants you've grown then you will never have to start from seed again.

The one or two stock plants that you've grown have been fed with a high N.P.K. during their vegetative stage. Remember you haven't changed their feed yet because the plants wouldn't have been allowed to reach the flowering stage.

A couple of weeks before you take the cuttings you cut the feed down by half. The reason for this being that marijuana roots better when it isn't full of Nitrogen.

Chapter 5

SECTION 3: CUTTINGS AND MOTHERS

Marijuana can be a bit harder to get going than a lot of other plants because the roots can take up to 3 weeks to grow. I have tried taking cuttings in all different ways.

The only tried and trusted way that I know of is to take a cutting about 4" - 5" long from any active growing tip. About three or four nodes (joints) down. Cut the plant more diagonally than horizontally. This gives you more exposed stem to gain a foothold in the soil. It increases the surface area and enables the plant to take in more water etc.

Once you have taken the cuttings remove the lower set of leaves. You want to be able to put the cutting in soil about 2" deep. Don't cut the other leaves off. At this stage the plant has a lot of work to do, it needs to get its roots down into the soil as quick as possible. The remaining leaves can be cut crossways in half. The reason for this is that a plant needs its leaves to grow. If you take them off you lessen its capacity to take in light. Plants use their leaves to trap the light and turn it into growth energy. The cuttings have been trimmed and should now be dipped into a good rooting medium. I used BIO-ROOTA GEL.

My cutting containers have all been filled with plain soil (See soil) and watered. I make a hole with a pencil about 2" deep and put the cutting into the soil. The two plants that you've used to take cuttings from are commonly known as the "Mother" plants. You should quite easily be able to grow them bushy enough to be able to take at least 50 cuttings. It depends on how old they are and how you've bushed them. When pinching out heads on a young vegetating plant, don't overdo it. As I said earlier they should be pinched out at about four weeks old, and maybe here and there on the plant as it gets older, but not too much. Every time you pinch out a tip you double it.

So now the cuttings have been put in the small grow box and the lights have been switched on.

Place the plants at the bottom of the cutting box. The soil in the containers is given a good watering prior to the cuttings being planted, so this should last for the first day. Every day after for the next couple of weeks, I fed my plants with a syringe (no needle).

By using a syringe I was able to direct an exact amount of fluid to the right place. NEVER water over the plant. Always water just slightly away from the stem.

I also used to add Maxi Crop organic seaweed Growth Stimulator to every watering. I never fed anything else but this for the whole of the time they were in the cutting box. After 2 - 3 weeks the cuttings should have "taken" and they won't be so delicate. You should have enough experience at this point as to how much fluid they need.

Once the grower notices the cuttings have taken, the plants would be raised up under the tubes until they were about 4" away. Make sure it isn't too hot for the plants by placing the back of your hand at this distance from the tubes. If it doesn't get too hot or uncomfortable after about 20 seconds this will be all right.

Precise watering and the right distance away from the light will ensure that the plants don't stretch into long skinny things. Don't forget water carefully and sympathetically!

Once the plants have rooted they will start to grow at a pretty fast rate. You'll probably be adjusting the plant to light distance every other day. You'll notice that the small growth between stem and leaf stalk has started to thicken, the leaves in the top of the cutting would have grown much more. Keep trimming the new leaf like I told you until the plants are about 4 weeks old. Because you have kept the proper light distance and watered correctly the plants should be about 10" tall at this stage of life.

I must explain at this point that when the grower sees new growth on the new cuttings they can safely assume that they have rooted. It is from this point that the grower should age the plants. So if the cuttings were about 3 weeks old when they rooted and they took 3 - 4 weeks to grow, they would be 6 - 7 weeks old cuttings. The grower would select the best 36 plants and prepare them for the final move. Before this though we have to think about future stock. The 'Mothers' you have just cut up for the stock will have been growing away under a constant light source. They are only able to sustain just so much cannabaling before the shoots become too small to use. At this point it should be flowered off in the Sodium chamber or smoked as it is. Either way the grower would need to select a new 'Mother' from the cutting stock. She would be transplanted from the cutting pot into a 6" pot and fed with a good fertiliser. One high in Nitrogen because of the need for fast growth. Keep it in the grow box with the other cuttings but don't cut the leaves on her like you would the others. Just let it grow until about 2 weeks before she is needed for cuttings and cut out the Nitrogen (N).

You can start Mother plants whenever you like. This enables you to keep an eye on them and grow them up as you need them. You'll end up with a constant source of your favourite plant forever. As she gets bigger and taller in the grow box the grower will keep it in control by taking cuttings.

If you don't manage to get a full quota (36) cuttings to begin with, you'll be forever adjusting the 400W Sodium to compensate for different height plants. You don't want this to happen if you can help it.

There is one advantage to this though, and that is the grower would be taking mature stock from the garden every week or so. I prefer to grow it uniformly.

Taller older plants overshadow the smaller younger ones. You would have to start moving them about and stand them on something to keep the light spread even. This is no good because it's hard not to do this in such a small place without knocking or rubbing up against the plants. You don't want all that lovely resin to be disturbed. Best to get 36 cuttings every eight weeks. They all grow nicely together, the only movement in the chamber is the light on its pulley or whatever you have to adjust it.

These 6 - 7 week old cuttings will have grown leaf stalks and new branches. Next to the leaf stalks adjoining the main stem other small leaves and shoots would also have grown. Any branches that have grown from the stem during the cutting stage will have been removed a couple of days prior to being transplanted to the 3 litre pots.

Don't take off any of the leaves growing on the top of the cutting, nor any of those that have grown between the stem and any branches that have grown. Remove any side branches, cutting them straight off about 1/2" from the stem.

At this stage the plants will look pretty sparse. Don't worry about it. See what happens. Let's recap - we have 36 x 6 - 7 week old cuttings. None of the leaves would have been removed, just cut in half. Any side branches that have grown would be removed. They are now ready to go into the main chamber. The 'Mother' plant is ready to give the grower new stock to replace the old. Time to 'flower'.

Chapter 5

SECTION 4: Flowering

The 36 X 3 litre pots would have been filled with the soil and Perlite mix. A couple of screwed up tissues would have been placed in the pots first to stop any soil falling through the drainage holes. Don't pack the soil mix in, just fill it up and give it a 'tap' on the floor. This should settle the soil to within 1" from the top of the pots. Water the pots in prior to transplanting the cuttings. Take one of the cutting pots (a spare), and press it into the soil of the 3 litre pot. Push the cutting pot down until it is about ½" below the rim. Take one of the prepared cuttings and gently put your fingers across the soil, holding the plant between your fingers. Turn the pot upside down and gently tap it. This will release the pot from the soil. Then carefully remove the pot and put the plant and its soil into the perfect hole you've already made in the 3 litre pot.

The cuttings would also have been watered prior to transplanting. This helps to bind the soil when removing the small container. When the 3 litre pots were watered, the level of the soil mix would have gone down (settled). Carefully fill the pots back up with the soil/Perlite mix until it is back to about 1" below the rim. Once the 36 pots have received their new cuttings, it will be time to put them in the flowering chamber. Set your timer switch to exactly 12 hours day and 12 hours night. The 12 hour times depend on when they want it, or how the situation of the garden determines it (security).

The pots are placed in the chamber and the Sodium is switched on. Bring the light down to about 3' foot from the tops of the plants at this stage. No need to Zap them first day. The watering the plants received prior to transplant will be enough to sustain them until the next day. Don't switch the fan on until the second day. The grower will want to give the plants every chance to settle into their new home before they are bombarded with intense light and air. That's for today, see you tomorrow.

Depending on where the garden is situated (indoors or out) the temperature must be kept at about 75 degrees during the light hours and no less than about 60 degrees during darkness. The lights help to keep the room warm. Indoors, getting these temperatures right isn't too hard, but outside you are at the mercy of the Gods. A simple remedy is to buy a small thermostatically controlled hot air heater. This will cut in and out when needed to keep the temperature constant. Make sure the ventilation is adequate if you use one of these.

Right! We've gone back to the chamber on the second day. Time to start work! The first thing we have to do is feed and water the plants. Make up the first feed as described in the nutrient section. 5.35.25.

The solution would be placed in a watering can with long spout (2 foot). Make the spout longer by pushing a piece of hose over the end of it. This will enable the grower to get right into the garden without disturbing the plants. If you have your own preference as to how you water, then use that way instead. Just be careful not to knock the plants about. Feed them about half a pint of the solution each. Bring the light down to about 18" from the top of the plants. Switch on the fan on its lowest speed setting and direct it so that it gently blows down across the plants. An oscillating fan is best because it gently sweeps backwards and forwards across the garden.

I only used to use the fan during the light hours so I connected it up on the same circuit as the Sodium via the time switch.

Everyday from now on the plants will start to grow. To begin with they won't look as though much is happening. This is because they are now receiving a constant unbroken night and day (See photoperiod) and they are getting themselves ready to flower. After about 2 weeks all the plants would have started to flower. They would have had a regular feed. Feed them with the 5.35.25. Mix every four days and water them in between. Don't overdo the watering (See water).

Now is the time to explain why the plants are only getting a small amount of Nitrogen (N). Remember that the mother plant was fed with a high Nitrogen fertiliser. That fertiliser would have spread right through the plant. Every part of the plant would have received a high dose of Nitrogen.

The cuttings were sustained in their growing box by growth stimulator and the intake of nutrient from their Mother plant. Marijuana needs lots of Nitrogen during its vegetation stage. Your vegetation stage happened in the Mother plant. You aren't growing a vegetation plant. The vegetation stage has been eliminated from the process.

In the flowering chamber we want the heads (Buds) to grow, not the leaf (vegetation). So we cut out the Nitrogen. They are sustained through the first two weeks (until flowering) on the 5.35.25 feed. Just 5 per cent Nitrogen (N). Once the plants are flowered you cut the nitrogen completely by not adding the natural organic seaweed 5.5.5.

From now on the plants will only receive a weekly feed of the other two nutrients (P and K). Feed them using the measurements I described in the nutrient section. Now that plants are flowering, the fast growth rate will be apparent. The lights will need raising accordingly and the plants will require more fluids. The soil already has all the vital minor nutrients added by the manufacturer.

You will notice that the plants are taking on a very pale green colour. This is because you haven't fed them any Nitrogen.

The plants would be fed with the nitrogen free solution until they are 6 weeks old. Then feeding stops altogether. From now on until they are fully flowered (approximately 8 weeks), they will receive only water.

The reason for this being that the grower would wash all the nutrients out of the plant. This makes the plant take on the appearance of a plant in Autumn, getting ready to finish its duty before it dies. In fact this is exactly what is happening. You've created a natural process.

Also by doing this washing process, the plants end up with a very natural taste when dried. They don't taste bitter or make you gag. Smoother to smoke (See drying).

As I said earlier, after about 2 weeks the plants start to flower. Slowly to begin with, until eventually the whole of the stem starts to join up. The flowers are hardly noticeable to begin with, but eventually over the course of its life the flowers continue to grow rapidly on the plant.

They form into little buds, which in turn grow into larger buds. These large buds eventually get so big that they join up with all the others on the plant, resulting in one really nice large head.

The heads will be covered in resin. The resin seen through a good pair of eyes or a magnifying glass looks like trillions of tiny glass mushrooms. Remember I told you about them in the beginning of the book? Well here they are. Great Eh?

In this last two weeks or so the growth will get larger and solid to the feel. The need or desire to get them down and dried and into a skin is very high. Wait! Don't touch the plants, remember those delicate resin mushrooms don't want to be knocked about. Watch closely and use your eyes. When the stigmas (the little hairs) have started to go brown and wither, and the little mushroom drops of resin have started to lay over rather than stand upright on at least 60 - 70% of the head, this will indicate peak maturity.

Now is the time to reap the harvest. Don't worry if all the plants don't mature uniformly together. It is quite common for this to happen especially with unknown stock. Generally though, they should all have matured and reached their peak within a couple of days of each other.

During the whole process new leak would have developed. A common sight is just a single leaf on its own. These leaves should never be removed during flowering only cut in half (See cutting).

After careful removal of the plants from the chamber, they would be cut at their base and taken to the drying area (see drying). The soil mix would be discarded from the pots and a fresh 50/50 mix of soil and Perlite would be used. Why change the soil every time? It depends on your point of view really. I look at it like this - if the desired crop has been realised and you are happy with what you have, then why change or mess about with a proven system?

For a start, getting these plants to grow as you would want, involves a pretty precise dose of nutrient. The soil when it is unused has an exact amount of the Minor nutrients in it. To this you add the exact amount of the major nutrients ensuring that you know exactly what they are getting. Even though you have washed out the soil in the last 2 weeks of growth you won't know for sure what is left in it.

I tend to think that it is a small price to pay to be able to eliminate any soil related problem, every time, and guarantee a perfect fertilised growing medium.

Taking a look at the mature delicious garden should really convince you that unless you are certain of the old soils nutrient content, "out it". You don't have to waste it though. Use it with a good general fertiliser for house plants or spread it around the garden.

The new plants would be placed in the flowering chamber and the whole process starts again. The cutting box would be replenished with cuttings. Changing the cutting's soil isn't necessary every time as it isn't being bombarded with fertiliser.

Chapter 6

SECTION 1: DRYING

After spending the time and effort getting the plants to this stage the last thing you want to do is spoil them. It's easy to do if you don't dry and store them properly.

Force drying with a heater or 'nuking' the plants in a microwave, putting them in an oven. These are just a few of the ways the grower could seriously diminish the plants potential. I wouldn't recommend any other way than hanging them up in a warm room or any suitable space that has a good supply of fresh air. The temperature should be between 65-75 degrees.

Firstly though they should be prepared for drying. Holding the plant upside down, remove any large leaves with a pair of sharp pointed scissors. (Hairdressing ones are perfect).

The larger leaves that are growing between the buds should be taken off. At this point the grower will have to make a decision. All those tiny leaves that have grown in amongst the buds, do you really want to remove them? I say this because although these little leaves will probably slow down the drying time maybe by a day or two, they are just as potent as the buds. They are covered in resin just like the buds are. I didn't cut these out, I just cut them flush (where necessary) with the buds. In the proper drying environment, marijuana dries best in about 4 - 5 days. If you try to dry it too quick (2 - 3 days) you'll end up with harsh smoke. Instead of being solid and pliable the buds will crumble. Don't dry plants in damp conditions. Keep them in the dark whilst drying. Warm airy, and dark rooms over a duration of 4 - 5 days seem to give the best results. Hang the plant by fixing a line up and hooking them over it. Keep them near to each other but try not to let them touch. On the fourth day a sample can be taken and evaluated for taste, bouquet and smoothness. Does it burn even? When these factors are all right, that would be the time to take them down. These plants when properly dried will lose at least 85% of their weight. They will all return at least 1/4 oz of dried bud per plant. I say at least because I found that if they are grown properly in the right conditions they quite easily return 3/8 oz to 1/2 oz of dried bud per plant.

36 X 1/4 oz = 9 ozs. Minimum up to a potential return of 1 pound plus every 8 weeks.

When they are dried and taken down, the plants should still be carefully handled. Cut the buds off the stem. Don't break the buds up because air and light helps to diminish the strength. An earthenware tobacco pot is perfect. When rolling a joint most people break the grass up between their fingers. Perhaps they think they can get the hands stoned? Why grow good resinous grass to do this? Always use a small pair of scissors for the job and get the maximum from your grass. Better down the throat than on your hands. Appreciate your skill.

Chapter 6

SECTION 2: THINGS TO KNOW GENERALLY

INSECTS

You shouldn't really have any problems with this garden. The soil hasn't got any kind of insect life in it. The fan stops any

flying creatures from settling. The light (Sodium) doesn't attract insects like the whiter light of a Metal Halide. Indoors it is very unlikely to attract anything more than the odd spider or a housefly. I always used to hang a fly paper up but it wasn't really necessary. The odd spider won't hurt either. If you are growing in an outside environment e.g. the garden shed or the loft you'll need to be a bit more vigilant with insects. Cover the ventilation holes with a fine mesh (a stocking is perfect). This stops all but the most minuscule of creatures from getting in. A good solution is to seal every potential access with a mastic gun. Putty is also a good sealer. The only time insects should be able to get in is during your visits to the chamber. Make sure that the access door closes tightly. Remember, even though it should be light proof, insects still manage to find a way through. Generally though you shouldn't experience any major insect problems.

When they are young and in the cutting or seedling stage, marijuana plants have a low resistance to insect attack until they have grown enough natural deterrent to overcome them. A cutting box that is not sealed is easy for the insects to get into. Any area of the cutting box that is open to insects (vents etc.) could be covered with a fine mesh (a stocking).

Constant examination of these younger plants will enable the grower to see any impending insect problems and sort them out before it gets out of hand.

I cannot see the grower having any problems with insects with the method I have described because the plants are being grown in virtually clinical conditions. However, if you do have any insect problems, identify them and buy the correct insecticide for the job. Try buying an organic based brand.

PLANT DISORDERS

A garden grown in ideal conditions will not usually fall foul of any plant related disease. This does not mean to say this won't or can't happen. Over watering the soil of plants growing in a stuffy stagnant atmosphere can cause the roots and stem to go rotten. The stem gets soft to the feel and starts to discolour. Roots that get infected are incapable of doing their job properly, so the rest of the plant suffers.

To remedy this the grower would let the soil dry out, get the stuffy conditions sorted out and then water properly. NEVER on the stem, always around it.

During flowering the humidity in the flowering box is kept low. An ideal humidity would be about 55 - 65%.

A high humidity helps the plants to grow lush and bigger (80%). This is what we want to happen in the cutting box. In the flowering chamber you would only be interested in the buds not the vegetation. Although a high humidity helps the plants to grow, it is not wanted in the flowering chamber.

If it gets too high, the humidity will cause the buds to rot. This is because they are so tightly packed together, that the circulating air will not be able to get through. A good fan and venting system combined with correct watering regime will sort it out. If you are unfortunate enough to spot the symptoms of bud rot, flowers turning black to brown in a sticky mess, leaves turning grey or light brown with a 'lifeless' texture. This is bud rot. It does not take long from this point for the rot to take over the plant completely. The only way out of it is to salvage any plants that are not infected and quickly get the conditions in the chamber right. Correct temperature, correct humidity and a good ventilation system. Don't cut corners! As I said previously eliminate the potential hassle at the beginning and you'll end up with a virtually problem free garden. Remember to keep the temperature at the correct level (See flowering).

HERMAPHRODITES

Some marijuana plants are hermaphrodites. These plants are genetically a combination of both male and female. They produce both male and female flower on the same plant. It does not matter how they are grown or what condition they are in, these plants will always produce male and female flowers. It is unlikely that you'll ever get these in your stock if you are using Dutch seeds.

However, it is not uncommon for the grower to find the odd male flower growing on a female (sensi up to now) plant. This can quite easily occur on male plants too. A female flower can grow on them as well. The reasons for this happening are

mostly to do with the growing conditions. If the light (See photoperiod) times are not set properly, or if the day is too long (or short) an overdose of fertiliser (See nutrients) or too little.

If a female garden gets a few male flowers growing amongst it, that potential crop will probably end up pollinated and turn to seed production. If that is not bad enough, the chances are the seed will be useless because they will all probably be infertile. What a waste!

Get the conditions right and this shouldn't happen.

T.H.C.

T.H.C. means power or potency. The amount of T.H.C. in a plant determines its strength. Marijuana produces cannabinoids which are elements that get you 'stoned'.

Contrary to what some people say or think, the T.H.C. does NOT grow in the plant itself. Only on the glands. These glands (the mushrooms) hold the T.H.C. they appear all over the flower in abundance, and if you know that these plants are from a proven stock then you can be pretty sure that you have a potent crop.

If, however, you don't know the origin or anything about the plants you have just grown and they are covered in resin, this won't be a guaranteed indication of potency. The reason for this being that if the plants come from a strain that does not produce enough of the 'active' cannabinoids, then the level of T.H.C. (Potency) will be lower. They will still produce lots of resin, but will be much weaker.

A garden no matter what you grow will only be as good as the seed stock. If the seed comes from good 'parents' whose pedigrees are proven, it's a good bet the offspring will be good too. Growing conditions all contribute to a plants potential potency. Plants grown in the wrong environment, too rich a soil, in fact a combination of everything you've read about to do with growing, all determines the final outcome.

Good healthy growing conditions are the only way to ensure a high T.H.C. (Potency) level.

As I said before, the Dutch have developed loads of high powered stock seed. These would be the type to use. They are all virtually guaranteed to produce plants with a high potency level. I can't just leave it here though, without saying that there are lots of original strains of marijuana about that are absolutely mind blowing. High level potency, fast growing, really satisfying. Don't just forget about these plants because of the Dutch Skunk invasion.

I personally think that grown properly to maturity, these proven original plants are the best. It is only personal preference but I don't like the taste (bouquet) of Skunk. I have to admit though, for a novice grower skunk eliminates learning the intricacies and needs of natural stock.

Genetically engineered seed stock seems to be the first way to go, so use them. At a later stage the grower might decide to grow a bit of Jamaican or Mexican grass. Lovely!

PLANT TRAINING IN NORMAL GROWTH

If for some reason the grower has a garden with different height plants, an alternative to moving the stock to compensate for the differences, would be to tie the plants over until they were all at the same height.

The advantage of doing this, is that when the tops are bent a chemical reaction occurs in the plant and makes the lower growth grow quicker.

Tie them over carefully with garden wire twists. Not too severe or you'll snap them, and not too tight around the stem. All the plants in an electric garden should be kept at the same height to maximise the light intensity.

PRUNING

If you were growing in a confined space and there wasn't much height, the easiest way to control it is to clip the shoots. With a sharp blade, cut the shoots out right in the middle of the next of leaves below.

This wouldn't be done until the plant had at least four pairs of leaves. When you cut the top shoot off this encourages branches to grow below it. This makes the plant very bushy with lots of shoots forming everywhere.

This is how you would make your Mother plant. The more you prune a plant, the more shoots you have. The grower will end up with loads of small heads at the end. Very few large heads will grow because they would not have had time to develop. You can prune a plant when it's about to flower, but it is advisable to do all the pruning before it does. By taking off all the small branches below, the top heads will develop a lot quicker.

When taking cuttings from the mother plant, the grower will notice that the remaining shoots are not as big as they were to start with. Depending on how much attention you give these smaller cuttings. I only said to use cuttings 4" - 5". This is because they are easier to tend than smaller ones (2" - 3"). Water them carefully and sympathetically, tend them lovingly and they will root and go on to make great plants. Practice and attention to detail in all you do will ensure a lovely healthy fast growing crop.

ALTERNATIVES

Don't think that the method I describe can only be done with the equipment and soils etc. that I write about. I found the methods I used give me excellent results, and that is what I want you to have. The soil, if you can't find the type I mentioned, then a good seedling soil will do. If you can't locate the SON-T-AGRO or the power twists, then use any 400W Sodium or ordinary white light tubes.

The gardener would still end up with a really nice crop but it won't be as good as it could be.

If the flowering chamber construction is impossible for some reason, the grower could make a room by putting thick black plastic over and around a framework of some description. Make it light proof and cover the inside with anything that will reflect light. Mirrors, silver foil white emulsion - in fact anything that reflects.

A good fertiliser to use for the Mother plant is 'Miracle-Grow'. This is available everywhere and is very high in all major nutrients. It's brilliant for fast lush growth.

I knew of somebody who grew plants with the wrong light, wrong soil and disgusting feeding programme. He didn't really know or understand anything about the reasons for proper light etc. but because he has been taught the basics he still managed to grow a nice bit of grass. There was hardly any weight to the crop and lots of leaf. This grower will NEVER get a good full potency crop because he cannot be bothered to learn the plants needs. The wrong lights and soil can be overcome somewhat (the plants will always do their best to survive in most circumstances), but to give the plants a bad feed as well is asking a lot. A good balance is the secret.

A good way to overcome building a cutting box is to use a large fish tank. Paint it white inside and fix the lights on a board covering the top. There's always an alternative and I'm all for trying anything once. So if you find a system that suits you better, or you get great results then go for it. Nothing responds better or faster than marijuana.

Always listen to other growers and note what they say. 90% will talk total garbage and the remainder will say very little. These are the people who do not really want to say too much about anything because they are probably good growers.

Good growers do not go around talking about what they can do, they produce the goods instead. If you can talk knowledgeably about any subject then other knowledgeable people will "pick up" on you. Other growers who know what they are doing, who may have developed excellent growing methods are normally only too pleased to help and advise any other grower.

Listen to these people, practical help and advice from any such person is better than most books. Everything in moderation

with a good balance will ensure a good healthy crop.

The better you get to getting all the growing factors right, the nearer you get to perfection. Try not to cut corners for too long.

LAST WORDS

I have tried to write this book in an easy, simple to understand way. I hope that I have covered the basic growing technique well enough for you to grasp how easy it is to grow marijuana properly.

I've tried not to bog you down with all the technical data. I thought that if I could show you how to grow properly first time, then this will give you the inspiration to learn more if you want to. It is very hard to get into something if you keep failing because there is no incentive.

It is no good reading one of these books that has absolutely everything in it. The novice grower will become totally confused as to what way to grow, what way is best, and then self doubt begins to set in.

Novice growers normally have a half hearted stab at one of the many growing methods and end up failing. Trying to understand what they are doing and the reasons for it, all become too much if the plants are not growing properly.

I have read some of these books and I know that for a fact that if I were a novice grower I wouldn't be able to take it all in. I did not want to know why this or that works, I just wanted to grow some good grass immediately!

Now that I do know what a real 'live' garden looks like, I am able to fully understand them. They are a MUST for the proven gardener. The data they will give will enable the grower to develop and create their own personal 'high'.

Like everything else, progress has taken care of the problems encountered by growers. The seeds are made to order, the lights have been developed to a very high standard. Special soils and fertilisers are developed for all types of plants.

It is a shame that growing is illegal in the UK. Imagine how it would be if you had a couple of ounces of top quality Sensimilla every week to smoke. I think the Dutch have the right attitude. A lot of other European countries are decriminalising small amounts. The police would have more manpower to put onto serious crime. They would not have to take the individual to court for carrying a bit of 'personal'. I don't believe the police lie 'nicking' the average smoker.

For now though, until the law changes, we are not allowed to relax in our own homes with a joint. Laughing, hurting no[one, munching sweets by the bucketful, none of it. Makes you feel like going to the pub and swilling some very toxic alcohol doesn't it.

HAVE A NICE PEACEFUL LIFE