

Feeding with Focus

Tips for Smarter Fertilizing with Jack's in Real-World Conditions

Group Plants by pH Preference

- Match plants with similar pH needs to avoid nutrient lockout
- Example: Petunias like more acidic conditions, geraniums prefer higher pH
- Feed accordingly for better uptake and fewer deficiencies

⋄ Feeding During Summer Stress

- Stick to the schedule
 - Weekly: 1 Tbsp/gallon every 7 days
 - Continually: 1 tsp/gallon every watering
- Nutrients help plants regulate water and recover from heat
 - o **Potassium** controls stomatal function/water movement
 - o Calcium strengthens cell walls to handle heat stress
 - Iron & Magnesium support chlorophyll and photosynthesis
- Feed early in the day for best absorption and plant support

Feeding Dry Containers

- Dry media can become hydrophobic—rehydrate gradually
- Fully submerge "dunk" (ideal for baskets)
- Temporarily plug container to reduce run off and re-saturate
- Avoid applying strong feed into dry soil, its going to run away

Support the Root Zone

- Use Jack's Root Boost at transplant to encourage strong, early root growth
- Loaded with beneficial microbes to promote healthy root zone environment
- Healthy roots = healthier tops

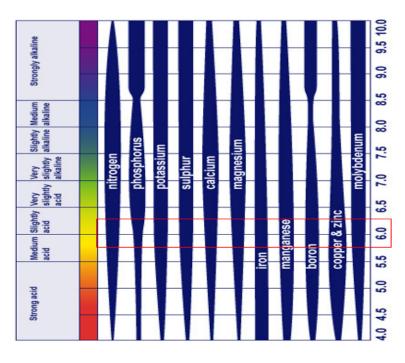
◇ Liquid vs. Slow-Release Fertilizers

- Liquid feed = precision, fast results, real-time control
- **Slow-release** = labor-saving, steady nutrition over time
- Use both in tandem for flexibility and resilience in demanding conditions

Remember:

Plants under heat stress **need nutrients more** – not less.

Feeding isn't "pushing" – it's supporting cellular function when plants need it most.



LOW PH OR PETUNIA GROUP

These plant materials grow best with a lower growing medium pH, approximately 5.4–5.8. They are prone to iron, boron, and other micronutrient deficiencies.

Snapdragon* Sutera	Thunbergia	Tiarella	Torenia*	Verbena*	Vinca	Zinnia
Nemesia Osteospermum*	Pansy	Petunia	Phlox - Intensia	Primula*	Ranunculus	Scaevola
Bougainvillea Brachyscome	Bracteantha*	Browallia	Calibrachoa	Diascia	Lantana*	Lobelia*
Acalypha-Chenille Plant Alternanthera	Anagallis	Bacopa	Begonia-Dragon Wing	Begonia semperflorens	Begonia-Tuberous	Bidens*





MODERATE PH OR GENERAL GROUP

These plant materials grow best with a moderate growing medium pH, approximately 5,8–6,2. They are not particularly prone to micronutrient deficiencies or toxicities.

Angelonia	Dahlia	Mecardonia	Primula*
Ageratum	Euphorbia 'Diamond Frost'	Melapodium	Rudbeckia
Argyranthemum	Fuchsla	Mimulus	Schlumbergera
Begonia	Gaura	Nicotiana	Salvia
Bidens*	Gazania	Oenothera	Sanvitalia
Bracteantha*	Gerbera	Osteospermum*	Schizanthus
Chrysanthemum	Impatiens*	Oxalis	Snapdragon*
Cineraria	Lantana*	Penstemon	Torenia*
Coleus	Lobelia*	Poinsettia	Verbena*

*This species has been listed in more than one group by various plant suppliers.

HIGH PH OR GERANIUM GROUP

These plant materials grow best with a lower growing medium pH, approximately 6.2–6.8. They are prone to iron, manganese and other micronutrient toxicities.

Heliotrope	patiens* Perilla	e Plectranthus	sine Portulaca	ianthus Salvia	rigold Sedum	erembergia Streptocarpus	nPatiens	various plant suppliers.
Celosia	Cleome	Cuphea	Cyclamen	Dianthus*	Seed and Zonal Geraniums M.	Helichrysum	New Guinea Impatiens Su	is species has been listed in more than one group b
Abutilon	Alocasia	Aloe	Anisodontea	Arctotis	Begonia-Rex	Calendula		Ē

Why Grouping by pH Matters