



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
 - **Potassium** – controls stomatal function/water movement
 - **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.



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.

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

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

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	Fuchsia	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*

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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.

Abutilon	Celosia	Heliotrope	Pentas
Alocasia	Cleome	Impatiens*	Perilla
Aloe	Cuphea	Ipomoea	Plectranthus
Anisodonta	Cyclamen	Iris	Portulaca
Arctotis	Dianthus*	Lisianthus	Salvia
Begonia-Rex	Seed and Zonal Geraniums	Marigold	Sedum
Calceola	Heliconium	Nierembergia	Streptocarpus
	New Guinea Impatiens	SunPatiens	

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Why Grouping by pH Matters