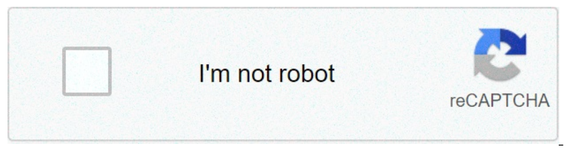

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During seed germination

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listvsby lacey volkâ â Mar 16, 2020â â |â 20 commentsrecensioneby liz cadmanâ â |â â Mar 12, 2020â â 42 comments before going to plant your garden this year, it is a good idea to test the vitality of your seeds, especially if you use seeds collected or collected. If your seeds aren't vital, you can save yourself a lot of work by finding them before you plant them! or, if they are vital only to 50,% you may want to plant it twice, to be sure to have enough plants. Germination test of the seeds is a simple DIY technique to test the germination of the seeds, which can be performed using common domestic materials. to test seed germination, you will need:10 seeds of any type you are testing one or more plastic bags with zipper closure of paper (one for every type of seed you are testing) permanent marker for labeling semi labels cut by a plastic bag for shopping (if you run multiple tests) moisten the paper absorbent and spread it on the counter. a paper napkin of normal size folded in half fits easily inside a space bag the 10 seeds on the paper napkin. do not mix the types of seeds, put zinnies in a paper napkin and tomatoes in another. Roll the seeds into the absorbent paper, pressing slightly to ensure that the seeds are in contact with the wet paper. put paper napkin with seeds in a plastic bag and seal it. If you are testing more than one type of seed per bag, write the type of seed on a plastic label by oando an indelible marker and roll the label with absorbent paper. If you are testing more than one type of seed in different bags, write the type of seed on the outside of the bag. put the bag sealed with the seed packages in a warm spot of your house, and wait to see if they sprout. Every few days check the germination of the seeds by gently peeling the wet paper napkin. if they are not sprouted, rewind the seeds and return to the bag. Once the seeds are germinated, count how many are sprouted, then multiply this number by 10 to obtain the germination percentage. For example, if sprout 7 seeds out of 10, you have a 70% vitality rate. If less than 5 seeds sprout (less than 50% of the germination rate,) you may want to discard the seeds or plant more than you think it is necessary. if it is time to plant when testing, it is possible to plant the seeds that are sprouted in the soil, or discard them and plant fresh seeds from the lot. Further information a seed is a small package of potential. peel it with these tips for seed germination. seeds are easy but complicated to germinate. in general, the seeds need oxygen and humidity to sprout, followed by light and soil andjust to grow up. Each type of seed has its own set of rules for germination. If you know something about the type of plant you are growing, you may be able to guess its germination needs. For example, if the plants originate from tropical climates, their seeds need hot temperatures and humidity for But if they are plants originating in the mountains, their seeds may need cold or freezing temperatures. Small growing plants Germination germination seeds alone are quite often to break the dormancy of a seed. Have you ever raised buds for salads or cooking? You have sprouted seeds, using water and light. However, some types of seeds are difficult customers and need a special treatment to sprout. A cooling period with moisture is necessary for some seeds, such as Milkweeds (Asclepias spp.). This process is called stratification. (Side note: the paint is the term for a cooling period needed to promote flowers for some plants but do not involve seeds.) Other plants that need stratification for their seeds to sprout include Columbine, Daylilies, Monkshion, Primuras and Roses . Other seeds, such as Flowflowers (Ipomoea Alba), need a scarification. This scary term is a benign process that simply means using a knife or a glazed paper to open the resistant coating of the external seed. Other plants that need a scarification include camellia, holly, tree peonies and wisteria. Each seed has its optimal temperature for germination. Many need hot temperatures and need water to sprout. Many experts suggest dipping perennial plant seeds overnight before planting. Avoid immersing the seeds longer than 24 hours; The seeds left too long in the water begin to rot. Small plants in black planter under lamp seedling plants in egg cardboard for many plants, you can start seeds inside and transplant the seedlings into garden soil or outdoor containers. Or seed seeds directly into the ground or garden containers when soil temperatures are hot enough. In both cases, you need to read the package package to determine the germination needs of the plants you are growing. Your seed start-up program is determined by plant growth rates and plant growth rates and from the average frost date of your area, which you can find in Garden.org. 8 weeks before the latest frost: cabbage, broccoli, aubergines, lettuce, peppers 6 weeks before the last frost: perennial flowers, tomatoes, watermelon 3-4 weeks before the last frost: cucumbers, pumpkin, pumpkins, Muskmelon 2- 3 weeks before the last frost: lettuce, peas, radishes, carrots, beets, potatoes, peas, onions 2-3 weeks after last frost: basil, cutting flowers, corn, cucumbers, pumpkins, pumpkin 3-4 weeks later The last frost: all the varieties of beans semijan lettuce, broccoli and carrot seeds outdoors at the beginning of the fall for the winter harvest and the tomato, pepper and cucumber seeds at noon for the collection of Moisten a paper towel sheet so that it is uniformly wet, but not wet dripping. The spruce / Michelle Becker positions the 10 seeds in a row along the wet paper napkin. The spruce / Michelle Becker rolls or fold the paper towel around the seeds so that they are covered. The spruce / Michelle Becker positions the paper towel with seeds in the plastic bag and seal. Write the date on the plastic bag, so there is no guess involved. If you're testing more than a seed type, label the bag even with the IL type and variety. The fir / Michelle Becker Place the plastic bag somewhere warm, about 70Â°F (a sunny windowsill or on top of the fridge should work). The fir / Michelle Becker Check every day to make sure the paper towel does not dry. It should not because it is sealed, but if it gets very hot, you may need to re-moisten the towel with a spray bottle. The fir / Michelle Becker Begins to check germination in about five days. To do this, gently unroll the paper towel. You may also be able to see sprouting through the rolled up towel. Very often the roots will grow through it. The fir/Michelle Becker Check your seed package for average germination times for your particular seed, but generally, 7-10 days should be enough time for testing. The fir / Michelle Becker After 10 days, unroll the paper towel and count how many seeds have sprouted. This will give you the germination percentage you can expect from the remaining seeds in the package. If only three sprouted, it is a germination rate of 30 percent. Seven would be a 70 percent germination rate, nine would be a 90 percent germination rate, and so on. The fir / Michelle Becker Realistically, if less than 70 percent of the test seed germinated, it would be better to start with fresh seed. If 70-90 percent germinated, the seed should be fine to use, but you should sow it a little more often than you normally would. If 100 percent germinated, your seed is feasible and you are ready to plant. There is no need to waste the seeds that are germinated; they can be planted. Do not let them dry and handle them very carefully so as not to break the roots or increase the tip. It is often easier to cut the paper towel between the seeds and plant the seed, the towel and everything. If the root has grown through the towel, it is almost impossible to separate them without breaking the root. The paper towel will rot quite quickly and, in the meantime, it will help to keep the water close to the roots. roots.

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