

# Secure Your Food

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Self water containers are growth systems which makes planting accessible and economical while being sustainable and adaptable.

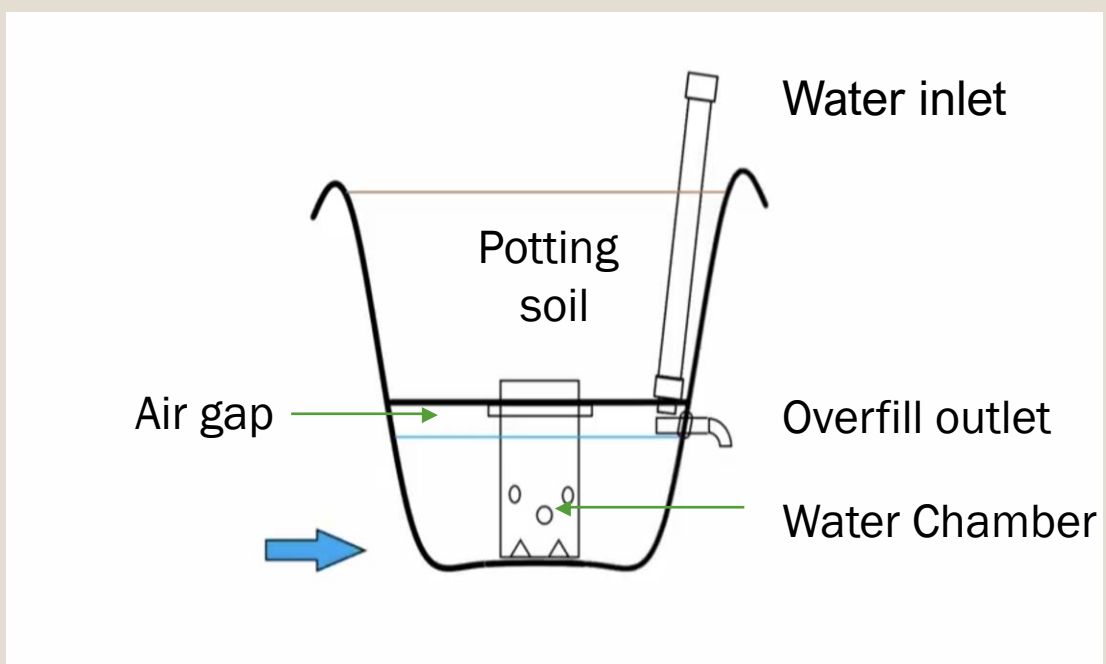


## Advantages

- Resource efficient
- Water efficient
- Mobile
- Accessible
- Productive

## Disadvantages

- Fertilize more
- Closely monitor
- Non renewable potting medium

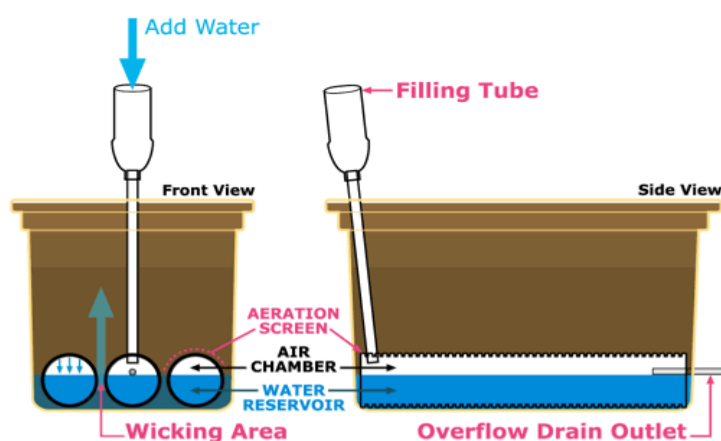


# Things to consider.

## Consider

- Plants in containers will exhaust nutrients present in the mix after three weeks. Fertilize with a vegetable fertilizer as a side dressing or into the water chamber (water soluble).
  - For Blossom End Rot, make a slurry of dolomitic limestone and water and add to plant.
  - To prevent blight, one week, combine in a 1L spray bottle in order (950 ml) water, (3 tsp) baking soda, (1 tsp) vegetable oil and one drop of natural dish soap. Spray plant above and below leaves till dripping.
  - On the other week for the plant immune system, in a 1 L sprayer mix an 1/2 of 325 mg uncoated aspirin and water. Tomatoes only.
- For Plant Containers, only use plastics with the triangle and number of 1,2,4, and 5.

### 30 Gallon Sub-Irrigated Planter (For Outdoor Use)



#### Notes:

- My totes are Polypropylene (Recycled #5).
- Drain pipes must have perforations for aeration.
- Be sure to cap off the ends of the drain pipes.
- Potting mix squeezed between drain pipes serves as the wick. No separate wick is needed.
- Never place the overflow drain outlet too high! There MUST be an air gap to avoid root rot.
- Plastic cover is not needed. Be sure to add enough perlite and mix fertilizer directly into potting mix.