

Overgrow ver 4:20 FAQ
Grow Like a Pot Star on Team Green!

Ganja Tree of Life “(Nothing) Guerrilla (About This) Overgrow Guide”:
How to Grow Large Plants Outdoors

To the earth and the sun, the moon and the stars, the water, the air, and the fire lighting
the way.

Thanks to Tom Hill and everyone else who has contributed the valuable information and
pertinent questions along the way within the many threads that comprise this guide, for
you have inspired us all.

Foreword:

“Clearly Cannabis was the first organism that ever existed, the mighty trichome giving rise to the mushroom, with the plant we see today being in fact a highly evolved terrestrial landrace that comes from a long line of ancient alien ancestors. All organisms on earth contain Cannabinoid receptors as they are directly related to this ancient alien Cannabis ancestor, but alien Cannabis itself did not land on planet earth until around 34 million years ago, where it has been evolving since. The evidence for Cannabis being an alien species, not native to planet earth, is evidenced by the fact that it produces THC and Cannabinoids, which no other organism on earth (indeed in all existence) naturally creates. Endocannabinoids are evidence of our ancestral link to alien Cannabis, but CBI receptors are not activated by these Cannabinoids, only alien Cannabis and it’s special Cannabinoid, like THC, can activate these receptors and get us high. This proves the Cannabis plant (and mushrooms and chemicals like DMT) is not from planet earth, but is an ancient alien species that came to earth long ago from another planet, or even possibly multiple planets! Mushroom spores from alien mushrooms, having evolved in space and on other planets for billions of years as derived from the ancient alien Cannabis trichome, also came to earth, but they arrived much earlier than space faring alien Cannabis achenes, beating Cannabis out by at least 650 million years if not a billion or 2 years. These ancient alien mushrooms made life on earth possible by turning a hostile environment into a hospitable one, one it’s ancient alien progenitor, Cannabis, could thrive within once Cannabis itself landed upon earth, which of course is did around 34 million years ago! This is the symbiosis between the mushroom and Cannabis, and all drugs, and what has given life and consciousness to us all; the reason why we are here, is the universe has gone to pot!”

– Crazy stoned hippy

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[Note: All *my* (re: the editor's) words are placed between brackets []!!!!]

[Another tip for readers: The novice, or the lazy, will skim through this guide. Perhaps they can succeed, but I will surmise they will more often fail, and scour this piece for the answer to their dilemma. The wise will take heed and read this work from start to finish, every page, in depth, before making their journey. Not a task undertaken often by the lazy, but you will surely be more than a novice if you accomplish this first goal, and on your way to achieving your next; growing large plants, outdoors!]

General Growing Outdoors and Organics Information

Tom Hill: When I first logged-on to Overgrow, and was talking about 10 pound plants, I was laughed out of town to put it mildly. Called a liar etc, some still don't believe or think only in California blah blah blah. The common crap going around was 1 gallon for one foot of growth, and 5 gallons of soil was more than sufficient for outdoor grows etc, etc. Here we are today, and you are lugging-in 40 gallon holes, bravo my friend, and welcome to the party.

Best of luck, I think you'll do well.

The microbial process (...) is the process by which organic matter is transformed into humus or compost. Once humus/compost is created nutrients are sequestered and not soluble/salts as you have stated. There are several microbial processes which transform humus/compost into ionic (soluble/salts) form so they can be uptaken by roots. In order of typical magnitude; 1/ bacteria are consumed by protozoa (primarily flagellates and naked amoebae) and bacterial feeding nematodes which eliminate up to 70% of what they consume in ionic form (plant available) nutrients 2/ certain types of fungal hyphae (primarily mycorrhizae) deliver ionic form nutrient directly to the roots 3/ certain bacteria and archaea are nutrient fixers and provide ionic form nutrients to the rhizosphere. The large player in this cycle is the plant which through molecular feedback can determine and control to a large degree the ionic form nutrient available in the rhizosphere. This is why it is called a cycle. This microbial-plant nutrient cycle is not a theory. "Mountains of research has been done (this is not theory, these are the facts)" (sic). The plant does not leave behind soluble nutrients of any significance and the nutrients unused remain sequestered in the humus. This is the whole point of nature doing it this way, I surmise.

A good example of this is that I can grow a plant in practically pure (vermi)compost (or humus) right through to harvest. It derives all the necessary nutrients for vegetation and flower, turning yellow, etc. I can then plant a rooted cutting in the same compost and the new plant will derive nitrogen for new growth. (BTW before someone says the obvious one would logically top-dress new organic matter, etc. for the rest of the life of the second plant).

I better add that the above is dependent on completely natural growing processes and any additions of soluble nutrients can confuse things.

In interests of clarity; in my school raw organic matter (such as falling plant matter) is utilized as a food source by one tier of microbes and is transformed into another food type known as humus which can be utilized by another tier of microbes. Humus (and in many regards compost) is a form of microbial food which is stable. There may be (and probably is) an in-between stage where raw organic matter is microbially mineralized and is directly available to plants but this likely occurs less frequently. This stable humus is a source of food for the tier of microbes I described earlier which are responsible for feeding the plant. The ionization of the humus does take place microbially "(in the proper environment)" in the fashions described in my previous post but it is true that once in

ionic form the nutrients are free flowing and carried to roots by water. Why don't the microbes just go to town and gobble down on all that good humus? Because the plant-life has some control over the microbial populations kinda like a farmer has control over livestock. When the plant is hungry for nitrogen she exudes carbon compounds with molecular bonds which feed a certain type of bacteria (or archaea) which then multiply like crazy (every 20 minutes) and in conjunction with fungi derive food from the stores of humus; this population explosion stimulates flagellate (or naked amoebae or bacterial feeding nematodes) to hatch out and divide like crazy (up to every 2 hours) and they begin consuming the bacteria/archaea. Not only does this control the bacterial/archaeal population (thereby conserving the humus) but they poo out ionized nutrients which directly feed the plant. There are many complexities involved but basically when the plant has had her fill she stops exuding bacterial food and sucks up any residual ionic nutrients which might get the bacteria going again, thereby starving out the bacterial (yes I mean archaeal too) population. This causes the bacteria to form dormant stages which in turn causes the flagellates, etc. and nematodes to also form dormant stages. In this way the humus is not all greedily gobbled up and the majority of nutrients are sequestered rather than being in ionic form where they could leach out.

Some good examples of humus like substances which sequester nutrients for years and years are sphagnum peat moss humus and Alaska humus. The nutrients are released when the substance comes in contact with living plants and the microbes come to life.

At least that's my take and I think it is logical to boot. I have posted citations regarding this stuff previously but I don't know where the heck they are. Google Bonkowski & Clareholm & microbial loop.

Again I cannot speak for feeding commercially over-processed amendments and mixing manures (besides worm manure that I know of) into your soil as these can confound the cycle because nature deals with these things on the surface.

Once nonhumic substances (or 1st stage humus - carbs, proteins etc) decay via microbes (in the proper environment) into humic acids and bases (2nd stage, which I didn't leave out, though was admittedly brief), the process is mostly chemical, not biological - nothing more than water is required to complete ionization from the above 2nd stage. Forms of humus can act as a colloid in the soil, binding other charged particles like nitrates in storage for later use, but this only accounts for a fraction over the short term - and the short term is exactly what plants/soils/microbes concern themselves with each and every day. This is my understanding anyway.

Enter organic matter (dead plants, animals, bugs etc). Providing conditions are met, bacteria, fungi etc, will break this matter down/decay into carbs, proteins, fats etc. Some of these conditions are proper moisture, oxygen, temps, and of course pH. Mountains of research has been done (this is not theory, these are the facts) not only outlining tolerable ranges of environments for these organisms to exist, but also more specific ranges where they thrive and do their jobs most efficiently, so-called niche environments.

Anyway proteins, carbs, etc, further break down into simpler compounds - the end product is humic acids (nitric, carbonic, etc) and humic bases (calcium hydroxide etc). Acid + base = salts (calcium carbonate, potassium sulphate, etc). When salts dissolve in water their pos/neg charges break, then ionized elements are freed in solution to be utilized by plants.

It is the organic soil cycle itself that manufactures salts, there is just no getting around that. But too much is not good.

Because they are soluble, salts can be leached/flushed from the medium, but IMO, it may be better to use them up, or tie them up. I don't like the idea of getting soil that wet, not with a plant in it. Taking water saturation to near 100% field capacity let alone beyond is not advised in anything but the very lightest of mediums. If I had to leach in the middle of a grow I probably did something very wrong along the way. It's (a heavy leaching anyway) is kind of a panicked out last resource move IMO.

The health of the soil, how much salts it is producing, how much the plant can utilize those factors is governed by what we add to the soil, how healthy the plant is, where we fall in those environmental ranges etc, etc. Advice is difficult to give, except don't be afraid of meters, they are quite useful in making semi-educated decisions.

I recommend a pH meter, an ERGS (energy released per gram of soil) meter, and a Na (sodium) meter at the very least. These can all be purchased from Peaceful Valley Farm Supply- groworganic.com. Just as important, request/demand the excellent info from Organic Ag Advisors (Amigo Cantisano) that should come with them providing excellent insight on how to use them properly as well as what to do if you run into problems.

I am hereby and forevermore advising to test all soil, bagged or not, before purchasing large amounts. There is just way too much at stake.

The other two meters in my arsenal are an ORP (Oxygen reduction potential) meter and a refractometer (reads degrees Brix/ %sucrose), all from the above link- peaceful valley farm supply - groworganic.com. Though I would not take these last two along with me on a new soil hunt, I like to have them and again, them along with the literature that comes with them from organic ag advisors (Amigo) has given me a more complete understanding of soil biology than pretty much anything else that I have ever possessed, sincerely, they are all worth the money - five meters total.

I believe this was written by Bart Hall in an excellent intro to the basics of soil balancing. Search "William Albrecht" for more.

"In most cases, correcting for low calcium will simultaneously correct for low pH (acid soil). A common error in conventional agriculture is to see low pH as the problem, rather than as a symptom of low calcium. With such an approach, calcium additions to the soil have tended to be incidental to limestone applications focused on correcting pH, rather than governed by the calcium/magnesium regime in the soil.

This is unfortunate, since calcium as a nutrient plays an important role in crop health and quality. Of particular interest to hemp producers is calcium's action in strengthening cell structure. This occurs both at the level of plant framework (fiber in this case) and at the level of cell chemistry. Adequate levels of available calcium significantly improve the strength of the pectin that is such an important component of plant cell walls. Strengthening pectin with calcium is a chemical reaction independent of whether or not the pectin is part of a living plant or not. Anyone who has used soluble calcium to set the low-methoxy pectins used in making sugarless jams can attest to this fact. In living plants with abundant available calcium, pectin is much more robust. Among other things, it makes cell walls more resistant to the polygalacturonase enzyme used by most fungal germ tubes to break down plant defenses when attempting to exploit an infection court. In plain English that means that there is a greater chance that germinating fungal spores will dry out and die before they get into the plant and start to grow. In practical terms, the plant is more resistant to fungal diseases.”

The high Calcium soil mix mentioned previously [ie. Tom Hills Mega Monster Plant Mix] is by design and with at least a partial eye to the ongoing fungi war, as is the ascorbic acid (not sure mentioned) added to the Brix Mix at 1/2 tsp per gal.

Gypsum brings Sulfur, and we want 1 part Sulfur for every 10 parts N and P I believe, notes not handy but that is close for maximum microbe activity.

Regarding the article on Gypsum, I have a few "bottom lines" of my own. The first of which is that we (at least I) am not some back yard gardener looking to improve my clay, nor are we correcting acreage etc. More akin to giant pumpkin farmers looking to set new records - we push the hell out of it during the summer far beyond what many can imagine. Cannabis can take -indeed thrives- in this situation. Most lab analysis would be off the charts looking at this mix, lol. It is basically like planting on top of a recently gone-off compost pile, again, like the giant pumpkin farmer. This is nothing new to the cannabis farmer and anytime you are advised to water and let rest (Vic's? "super soil" recipe etc) it's because, well, prepare/plan for it to heat up a while as we go through a quasi-heat-pasteurization/composting phase. Whether organic or not, when pushing it like this we will be dealing with salts and gypsum helps. What the backyard tomato farmer may consider an outside possibility is a given reality to many of us. Load a soil up like I advise here and watch the Na meter fall/sodium rise, counter with pre-planning and Kickapoo juice (EJ cat etc) at the ready. Imo, it is better to bring it right to the edge and complex some salts if need be than to underestimate what this plant is capable of - just make sure to be running on a semi-empty tank by halfway+ through budding. I'm hesitant to experiment with other forms sulphur, and I am comfortable with the amount of gypsum in this mix.

Almost without fail, the giant friggin squash or whathaveyou in the picture of that secret magical tea brewing system did not come from using that tea as advised, but from a volunteer over by that leak in the big vat, lol (I'll swallow otherwise when they show me the field).

Here is a few words on sulphur from the big green book written (I believe) by Bart Hall (Hemp Diseases and Pests - McPartland, Clarke, and Watson).

“Most importantly for all crops in rotation, sulphur is essential for enthusiastic microbial activity. Most microbes need one part of sulphur for each ten parts of nitrogen and phosphorus. What is commonly described as the carbon:nitrogen ratio (C:N) is really the carbon:nitrogen:phosphorus:sulphur ratio (C:N:P:S) and should be approximately 250:10:10:1 for optimal microbial health.”

It can increase how open the facet of conversion to humus is turned on. Not really a case of balancing as much as helping to tie-up/complex salts. The article failed to look at possible/likely/obvious modes of action as well in improving soil tilth via increased microbial activity. It reminded me of my own argument against lime additions - an old habit out of traditional rain soaked/leached/acid ag land that is not quite what we are usually dealing with.

Q: Been researching for a project and know that sulphur is important for amino acid synthesis so makes sense microbes would need a decent amount to function properly. What do you feel is the optimal calcium:magnesium ratio for Cannabis? Seem to remember people saying like 2:1. In the ag research I've been doing seems it's more like 5-7:1 otherwise when the ratio gets below 5:1 you have problems with soil tightening up.

7:1 sounds right. Also from Hemp Diseases and Pests and based on Albrecht's model -

"Soil saturation optima are 70-80% calcium, 12-15% magnesium, and 3-5% potassium. The optimum 70-80% for calcium means that calcium occupies 70-80% of the total possible cation exchange sites in the soil."

The addition of readily available humus is certainly valuable. Worms, humates, etc. But, the action of matter breaking down into humus and the rate at which that occurs is equally or even more valuable.

A hard working soil is more productive than one that has shit (e.g., humates, etc.) handed to it - that's the basic thought.

All breaking down of these organic inputs results in salts, period. When salts are high we get false (high) readings on our meters. H3ad and I have been yakking about this for years to pretty much zero avail. A ppm/ec/ergs measurement is fairly worthless without knowing how salts are affecting said reading. The effect of salts needs to be diminished/tied-up/complexed so that we can more accurately feed our organic mediums. My meters of choice are energy released per gram of soil (ergs), pH, Sodium (Na), Oxygen reduction potential (ORP), and refractometer. Pretty good idea of what's happening with these. Many here a bit further north on this board may like to believe that these things don't matter at all, or even exist, but they do, IME.

Selecting an Outdoor Plant and Timing Planting Outdoors

Tom Hill: A narrow leafed hybrid (clones), mostly "sativa" in structure [i.e. narrow leaves as stated before] - compound branching etc, and perfect middle grounds regarding a host of other traits. The narrow leaves provide excellent light penetration deep into the plant. Bud structure should definitely grab something from the broadleaf, but not too much I reckon. Regarding harvest timing, I want to take the plant right to the very edge of my growing season. More often than not, a two week later harvest translates into two weeks extra veg time come late summer. What a large plant can do with a couple extra weeks veg is quite extraordinary. There are always exceptions, but the later flowering plant usually puts up less of a fuss in regards to spring/summer flowering too

Since I have switched over to do some of these larger plants I have been looking/breeding towards the perfect genetics as I am sure many are. There seems to always be some problems with my choices from currently available clone selections.

We want to put more together in one plant and not have apparent strengths covering clear weaknesses and I have yet to see what I am truly looking for. Just because a plant is later harvesting, doesn't necessarily mean a built in protection against spring flowering, but it does seem to help quite a bit. Silver Haze (several different cuts) had a hair trigger for flowering (no doubt from the Skunk 1 influence) though it came in 3-4th week October.

Plants that have been selected for indoors have this problem it seems. Many narrow leaf strains out of commercial seed banks flip their switch quicker than even the likes of Deep Chunk, so it's a hunt for a clone that does what it's supposed to do in this situation.

I have come to seek for the mid bud structure myself, somewhere around the halfway mark between broadleaf hash plants and narrow tropicals. The broadleaves want to become afflicted with mold, the narrows are wispy. Middle ground is best IMO.

Q: Hair trigger flowering? By this do you mean plants flowering in the spring outdoors? Isn't this due to improper hid light schedules from when they were kept indoors? I thought you could defeat this by timing your light cycles up with the day/night time schedule of the date you are putting them outside? Like a smooth transition.

Or do some strains just flower at like 14/10, 15/9, 13/11 ect.? Please explain and get me on the right track. When is a safe date, or day/night time, to put plants outdoor that have been under 16/8 veg lighting with no worries of them triggering into flower too early? I rarely run into this problem because I put plants out so late in the season, but this year will be different, so I need advice.

I have some IN bubblegum that starts to flower mid July! 2 weeks before any of the other 12 strains. It also finishes 2 weeks earlier. It's nice to always be the first one in town with quality dry nuggets 2 weeks ahead of schedule every year. I'm guessing I should put that strain out last in fear for it triggering in early spring, since it's the first to flower in mid July.

Tom Hill: Yes that is what I mean, plants that charge quickly to flower simply because a cloud has passed over etc. We can fudge it quite a bit with lighting duration, temps, and intensity. This last very important (intensity) factor always seems to get left out for some reason. Everything I read how long a plant has vegged for or needs to veg for or how big it should be by X date lighting intensity is overlooked. As if a plant under a flouro will behave anything close to a plant under a 1k hid. For preparing plants for outdoors, I prefer to use less lighting than normal. If I use 1k's they might be a minimum of 4ft above the canopy. The thought is that I want increasing intensity, duration, etc as I move outside. I also try to make sure I go out during the light of the moon (waxing). Just as many things we know to have relevance should be on the increase as we move outdoors - lighting duration, intensity, temperatures, nitrate availability, etc. Some earlier strains are OK out early, some not, this is often related to harvest date, but there are exceptions. Once we start hybridizing this is what happens, it is not predictable and is more of a by guess and by golly situation.

One way to cover some territory on this is to start about 3 times as much as you'll finish and transplant in phases, three times spaced about a week apart. After they are in the ground for a few weeks you can cull all but the best specimens. I have employed this often, it helps to deal with the runts that hammer the overall average.

The factors are very numerous indeed to put it as mildly as I can, and I do not believe it will be very much simplified anytime soon

The cloud passing was a facetious comment, folks know what I meant I hope, clones that dive into flower with the least encouragement should likely be avoided in this scenario. This is very often -strongly- though not always correlated to harvest date.

In areas where I get late sun into late Oct, I am planting the later varieties. Then in the areas where there is poorer sun late in the season go the shorter season varieties. I mostly will be doing clones for since, then clones as well as seed starts later in the summer for breeding purposes.

A clone is ready to flower, if you let it, it will. A seed start is not sexually mature, it doesn't even "know" what sex it is let alone how to flower. A seed start can be put out much earlier without lighting because of this. It will "note" the days are getting longer as it matures and have a much better grasp of what time of year it is by the time it sexes and be off to the races on the full season. Also, regarding the clone, the larger it is the more problematic it can be due to more material containing more flowering hormones. I reckon the folks who report no problems putting out clones early are putting out very small clones, in addition to the genetic factor.

Q: Is the smoke from a massive plant as good as it is from a small plant?

Tom Hill: In my experience, on average, no, no friggin way man. There are just too many factors stacked against us. The old plant can not compete with the young plant, ever. Are

we at our best after a long days let alone months of work? Naw, we're spent, we've been exposed to all kind of abuses bugs mold and other from our partners and are ready/begging to retire etc. The healthy long-season plant is the ultimate challenge to the canna-farmer, like catching stealhead with an out of season fly on a cloudy day.

Powdery mildew and botrytis etc doesn't scare me, as I learned to deal with them outside via high calcium and pH adjusted foliar sprays. I am also probably growing a few Fire OG, Chem D, 4, Triangle Kush, etc, etc, but I'll be bringing these in during the summer black box when we have an upper hand on the market. You can grow them indeed in the long season, but be aware that two-three weeks extra July veg = double weight. This is where we place our bets.

Know thy climate zone for sure as well as the microclimates it contains, then it's still by guess and by golly farming. Not the broader U.S. frost maps but the much more accurate and informative Sunset Western Garden Book climate zones. 1-24 in the west I believe, 24 being most mild, and 1 being most harsh. This (sunset western garden book) is extremely valuable for those folks who are looking to buy property, or gardening where you are, detailing exactly what and when you can expect to grow there. Still, keep an eye to weather. In climate zone 4 (where I have yet to plant most gardens) I woke up to some fine Irish weather this morning.

Nomaad: I use the accuweather site for my weather. Seems to be the most accurate. The monthly weather calendar (unpaid) has about two weeks ahead forecasted.



Tom Hill: Zones 14-15 are PRIME farming real estate IME, apples to oranges pretty much!

I've never bothered to harden off plants where I am at.

Humboldtlocal: The Hindu Kush/Blueberry supposedly is a seed from Sagarmatha that came to our neighborhood at least eight years ago. I have worked with it for the last five or six years. It really wasn't acclimated to our area when we got it and was very susceptible to mold, PM and mites. Now as you can see she looks right at home. That is what most people don't realize when buying seeds to grow outdoors is that it can take years and some local hybridization to get what should be a good strain to be a great strain. Most of the seeds these breeders sell have not been tested outdoors by the time they are released and people think their buds will look just like the pictures from under the 1000 watt lights. Also every region is different and the plants will react differently. I have gotten many strains over the years that most people would have just tossed out after one season. Some of them had unique traits I knew I could work with, but it is not an over night thing it takes years. It didn't have any purple to it at all when we first got it. The color you see mostly comes from the Blackberry that it has been bred with. With this project I have actually been trying to make a seed strain that more closely resembles the Blackberry clone in look and smoke but with the vigor and size of a seed strain. Here is a picture of the pure Blackberry clone that I have been trying to get it to resemble.



See any resemblance? I think I am getting there. The seed strain now has a near identical smell, smoke, and the lovely purple calyxes that have made the Blackberry a favorite in my neighborhood. The whole plant doesn't get as dark but give me a couple more years.

Butte: Factors for growing monsters, IMHO, are in order of importance: sun, soil, water, and genetics. If one factor limits, then the rest won't even matter.

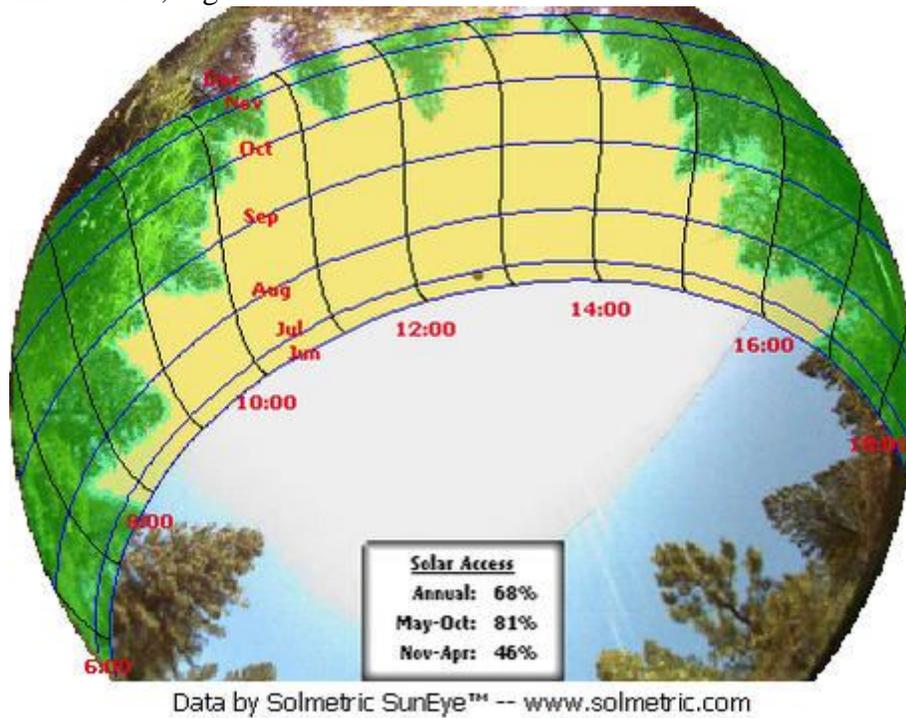
Let's start with sun. This last season I purchased a tool for analyzing the sun different gardens were receiving. It's called the SunEye and is really an amazing tool.



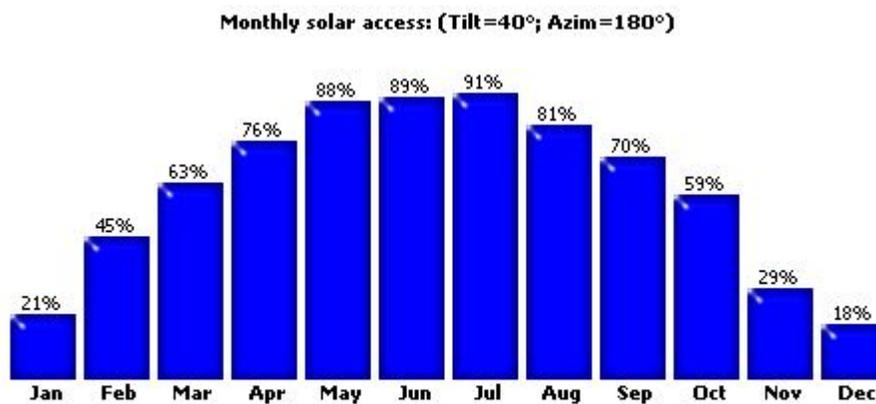
Here's the fisheye shot it took of my garden:



Then, within seconds, it generates this view:

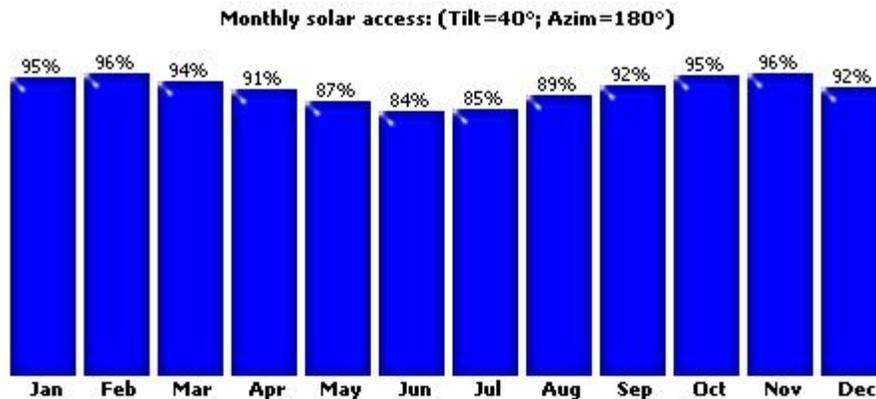
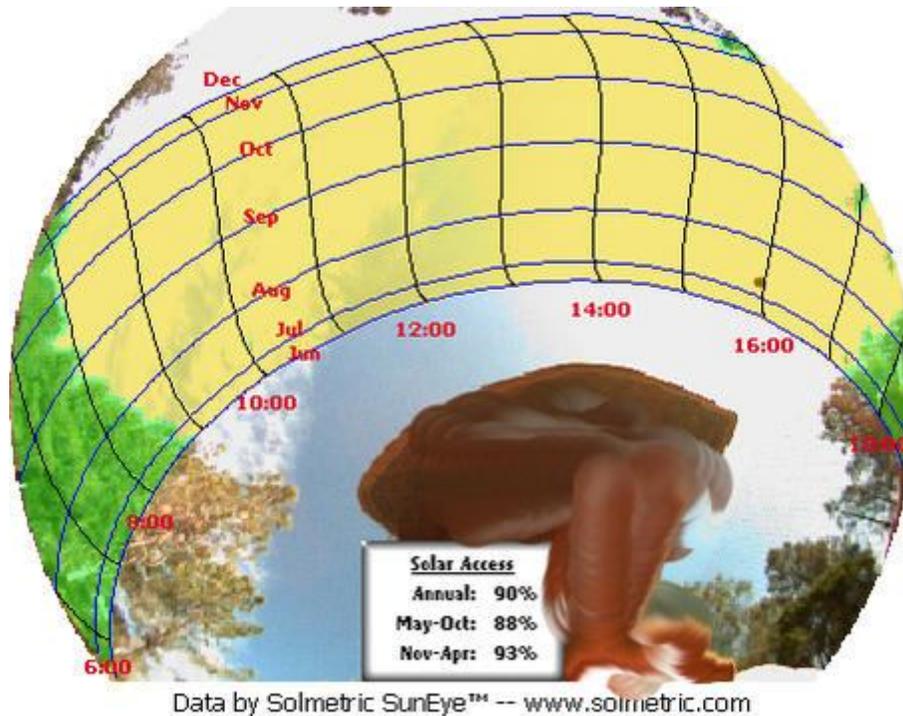


With a touch of a button, it throws out this graph:



Data by Solmetric SunEye™ -- www.solmetric.com

And, for contrast, here's a buddy's place:



Data by Solmetric SunEye™ -- www.solmetric.com

Right now we're benchmarking with this tool, but I've been telling people that if their sun is 50% or more then it should be good. This information can also be read as to when you need to harvest by. We had a large plant not do too well (still 6.75 lbs) because the light dropped off in late October / early November when it needed it to finish properly. I've also shot gardens with big plants that, apparently, didn't get too much sun, but the

SunEye told a different story and explained how this novice grower could be doing so well. You can also remove obstructions (like trees) and find out exactly how much sun you'll gain before ever taking one out. I've saved many a tree by showing the gardener how little sun it would gain, also dropped a couple!

Factor two is soil. Without sufficient food, you'll not be getting the most out of your genetics. I should mention at this point that all of the plants I've posted are grown 100% organically. Most are clones, but some are seed plants as well. I run a hybrid system of raised containers on beds. The reason here are multi-fold. First off, I hate to bend over to manage my plants. Second, I can push more water through the containers and get greater nutrient cycling. Third, I ensure the plants get a great start before reaching the beds.

I'll include here the addition of compost tea. Good biology is critical to success in large plant growing. Sure, you could get a monster in a one shot deal with chems, but your yield will go down every year until it's just a shadow of the first year. Providing the mechanism to release all that food you loaded into the soil is critical.

Water. Good quality and lots of it.

Genetics. Ahh, the holy grail. It seems that sativa dominant [Sorry to jump in, but what does that *mean* "sativa dominant"? A plant with narrow leaves? Or a long growing cycle more acclimated to the equator? I don't adhere to a sativa-indica poly-species concept for Cannabis for many reasons, it is all *Cannabis sativa* to me. I would take it to mean a plant with narrow as opposed to wide leaves, as this allows for light to penetrate inside the plant more easily], but early finishing strains are almost a prerequisite to true monsters. I've been able to pull 6+ off an Alien Kush, so it is possible to get large plants with indicas [So then doesn't the sativa-indica poly species approach to Cannabis seem more like high times stoner nonsense, and rather than growing different *species* we are just observing the polymorphic nature of *Cannabis sativa*, there being only this one species and no divergent species? Height and leaf form do not typically dictate species, and neither do the varying amounts and ratios of chemical constituents like Cannabinoids and terpenoids, and as we see, both narrow and wide leaf forms have the ability to reach massive heights and yield great amounts. A grower/breeder should be considering phenotypic traits when selecting plants and not worrying about myths like "is it indica or sativa?", "is this dominant, or is that dominant?" "how much percent indica is this and what percent sativa is this?", and "is this an indica/sativa hybrid?". Think about it reader.], just not monster plants. I'm going to leave this part a bit short as Tom has a much better ability to explain genetics than I!

Ganja D: Tom Hill said something that stuck with me. He said something along the lines of-

"Only 5 percent of seed plants have the potential to yield in the 10 pound range, and a different 5 percent have the potential to be worthy of being truly great smoke."

Well I say, lets find that 1 % that can be both, yield 10 pounds and still be top top quality smoke covered in tasty gooey resin glands. Let's find that shit and grow it.

