

BONANZA **OF** **G**REEN



A Fully Illustrated Do-It-Yourself
Guide to Growing the Highest
Quality Medical Marijuana Indoors.

By BushyOldGrower

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

BOG spent his boyhood in Michigan during the 50's + 60's and graduated High School in 1972. He married at age 18 to his high school sweetheart. They moved to Lansing, Michigan where BOG attended MSU. BOG and his wife lived and raised their son on a farm. BOG had a taste for the sacred herb. ☺ He planted a few seeds in 1973 and was pleased with his results. Eventually he tried indoor growing using High Output, 8 foot fluorescent grow lights and then about 1977 he acquired his first 1K Metal Halide light.

Over 30 years later and BOG is still growing indoors but not in Michigan. He and his wife have moved to a rural state and live comfortably in the mountains. Now his efforts have turned to breeding high quality marijuana seeds and teaching others how to grow. BOG's Gardens of Goodness are now known world-wide and BOG Seeds are gaining reputation even in Holland. Many growers appreciate the work BOG has done to spread the word on how easy it is to grow your own.

BOG Seeds has developed into a world renowned cannabis seed company. The Company was founded in 2000, with 8 strains developed so far: **Bogbubble**, **Bogglegum**, **LifeSaver**, **SweetCindy**, **L.S.D.**, **BlueMoonRocks**, **GrapePunch** and his newest strain, **SourBubble**. Many commercial and personal growers have discovered his superior genetics and love his work.

BOG stands for 2 things: BushyOldGrower and Bonanza of Green. These are his online name and his method. BOG teaches mainly at www.icmag.com and www.overgrow.com and is known for, “Bushy’s Basic Indoor Organic Tips.” Many new growers find his basic grow tips enough to start a successful grow on their first try. His simple, basic methods are easy to learn and teach but the results are the finest buds. Do to popular demand the book, “Bonanza of Green” has been greatly anticipated by many of his followers. It is expected to be released in early 2005.

Most who know BOG love him but he is a controversial character with many “out there” opinions. He often breaks from conventional wisdom and scientific methods. One thing is certain however, BOG has a great love for the herb and all of nature. His favorite saying is, “Overgrow the World with Love!”

Much love has been given in the making of this book. BOG has stated, “I have been greatly blessed to have so many friends. May the Great Spirit bring us together in “THE ONE LOVE” we are all a part of.”

BOG ☺

DEDICATED TO PATRICIA

To my faithful wife of over 30 years, who showed me what a “Green Thumb” was. Her love has given me the motivation to write this book and indeed to continue living.

They say that there is a good woman behind every great man; I know that she is indeed my better half. While I may not be great, I can safely say I am ten times the man I would have been without her. For her love and support, I will always be in her debt.

Much of the work making this book was done with her collaboration and hard work. This book could not have been possible without her loving help.

Of all the things the Divine Master has given me, I know that nothing can compare to the love of a good woman. Thanks!

Her BushyOldGrower...☺

“Before the Study Session begins you should get yourself comfortable and in the proper frame of mind. As believed by many Hindu Guru’s of the past, I recommend the drinking of some bhang. If you don’t have any of that, then just smoke some weed. Don’t get wasted... just maintain a buzz!” BOG ☺

Chapter 1

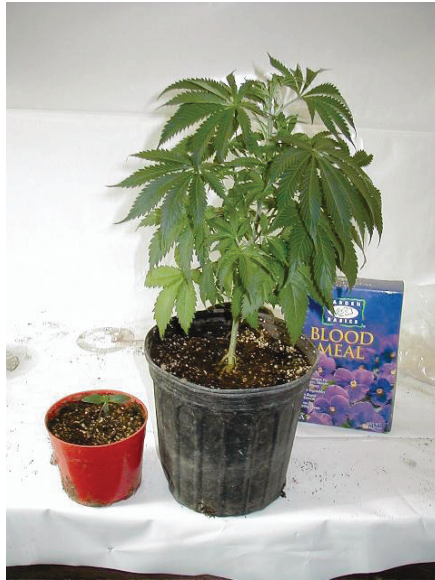
BONANZA OF GREEN

For many years I have grown my own marijuana in my own home with some success. My endeavors led me to try different methods and genetics until my results seemed to be getting better. I was a slow learner who worked mostly by trial and error. I hope this book can help others achieve good results with less time learning the hard way. This system just developed or evolved over the 30+ years of my indoor growing. I started outdoors and had limited success at times but living in a Northerly climate frustrated me until I moved indoors. It was difficult to get the plants to finish budding properly outdoors.

My Father had asked me not to grow on his land because he didn't want to be embarrassed if I were caught. Our lawyers in the family were present so I asked them all if I could grow it inside my house. The senior lawyer piped up... "A man's home is his castle." With my father present I was given an OK to indoor growing. Today over 30 years later I can tell you, I have never been busted. But, indoor growers run into problems and I think I have dealt with many of them. Hopefully, this guide will make the process of learning to grow indoors easier for others.

This is why Bonanza of Green evolved. Those indoor grower's problems include, odor, waste material, pests, security issues and safety. Let me explain what Bonanza of Green means first. Perhaps you have heard of SOG (Sea of Green) or SCROG (Screen of Green) 😊

Both those methods are good and you could do a BOG with many small plants or a few larger Scrog type plants. Bonanza of Green is a production line system in which the plants are done in several stages.



First and Second Stages...B.O.G.



First Stage Seedlings at 2 weeks old.

It is a continual harvest system with a reasonable amount of pot (whatever amount you desire) harvested every week. This way there is no huge crop all at once to trim, cure, and store. Fresh medicine is best, in my humble opinion, and there are many other reasons for going BOG.

When a crop is started all at once you will be waiting 3 months for the next harvest and you will need to store your medicine that long. Another problem is the odor you have when a bunch of plants are cured all at once in a small area. All the work has to be done at one time instead of a nice weekly routine. Wouldn't you rather do a little work every week and have fresh bud when you want it?

Bonanza of Green is a system that can be as small or as big as you like but it requires a separate grow area (veg or vegging area) from the flowering area. This way you can have vegging plants at the same time you are flowering plants. The hours of light will be different in each room and there can be no leakage of light from the grow area to

the flower area. The grow room set up will be described later. If you have seeds and you want to get started right now you can jump ahead to Chapter 2 and then come back here. I understand the eagerness. ☺

My system can be any size but there is a ratio of light needed for the flowering room; depending on how big you want your grow room to be. I like three times the power in the flowering room as the grow room.

Example of a Medium or Half sized BOG

If you have a 400 watt Metal Halide grow room then 1200 watts of HPS (High Pressure Sodium) light is needed in the flowering room. 1:3 is the ratio I like. Most of the power used runs the 12/12 hours (light/dark) in the flowering stage. Because you are using the power only ½ of the day; you can use more power without sending your electric bills through the roof. A grow room this size will use a small amount of electricity. A 1K light running 24 hours a day uses 24 KW per day. Multiply that by 30 and you have a months usage (720 KW).

So 1200 watts at 12 hours a day and a 400 at 21 hours a day will use about 680 KW per month.



Common 80 watt shop lights make good lighting.

A Medium sized BOG can be expected to produce approximately 2oz. of Top Grade Bud every week!! Perhaps you only need half that much or less. I know growers using as little as 200 watts in their mini-scrog boxes. Think how much you pay for your pot and ask

yourself if it is worth the price? Check your local laws for the number of plants you can grow as a medical marijuana user and let that influence your decision about how big you want each plant to be. If you want big plants you will need at least 600 watt HPS lights in flowering. Otherwise you waste your time growing tall plants when your light can't reach that far anyway.

Once we get the seedlings going under some cheap lights we will talk about the equipment you should buy and where to get it safely. For now consider this. Is this worth a small investment? How much do you spend on pot? Be honest now 😊

I can promise you that your investment will be repaid in your first grow and then some. The cost of growing top grade medical marijuana is only 5% of its value!! With my system there is little to invest in except good lights. You won't need special expensive hydroponic feeds, pumps, reservoirs or meters. Everything is done by hand, daily and it is really quite simple. Novices should definitely master my methods of soil/organic growing

before they delve into hydroponics. Many of us feel hydro is best for commercial growers and that it is not as good as organically grown indoors. Don't you wonder if all those chemicals going into the plants are good for you? There is such a thing as organic hydroponics, however.

Depending on the size grow you need this can be done in a box or a closet or two rooms. 2 shop lights (4ft) can be a grow room and that is 160 watts. It can fit on a closet shelf, in a crawl space or in an attic. The investment in this vegging room is about \$30 dollars. A good 400 watt Metal Halide light is about \$150 dollars and having both would make a great grow room. Add a small fan, a few pots and for under \$200 dollars your grow room is a reality. 😊

Here is a chart to help.

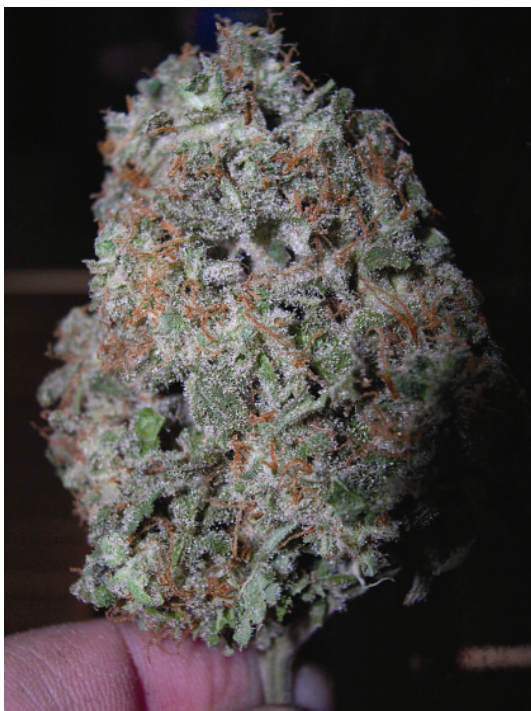
Size Of BOG	Total # Female Plants in BOG	Power Requirements In Watts	# of Stages	# of Plants in Stages	Square Footage Required
¼ BOG	12	<u>Grow Room</u> 160 - 200 Fluorescents <u>Flower Room</u> 600 HPS	4	3	<u>Grow Room</u> 4 <u>Flower Room</u> 12
½ BOG	25	<u>Grow Room</u> 400 - 500 Metal Halide or Fluoros <u>Flower Room</u> 1200 - 1600 (2 - 600 HPS)	4	6	<u>Grow Room</u> 8 <u>Flower Room</u> 24
Whole BOG	50	<u>Grow Room</u> 1000 - 1200 Metal Halide or Fluoros <u>Flower Room</u> 3000 - 3500 (5 - 600 HPS or 3 - 1K HPS)	6	12	<u>Grow Room</u> 20 - 24 <u>Flower Room</u> 72
Double BOG	100	<u>Grow Room</u> 2400 Metal Halide And Fluoros <u>Flower Room</u> 7000 HPS (7 - 1K HPS)	6	25	<u>Grow Room</u> 45 <u>Flower Room</u> 150

For flowering, I recommend a 600 watt HPS or several of them. They are the most efficient size HPS light and they cost about \$285 dollars complete. Good lighting is all you need to grow plants like these because you plant a seed in some dirt and it does the rest! I know all the best feeds to use and where to get them so follow me and you can have the same results I get now.

Some “Budshots”... You can have your own Bonanza of Green too!! 😊



BOG BlueMoonRocks



BOG Bogglegum

To further illustrate my system I will need to go into the stages of growth and flowering in each room. Whatever size you choose to go there is a principle that is the essence of BOG. 6 stages at 2 week intervals with 3 stages in grow and 3 stages in flowering. All this means is that you keep a steady production line going as smoothly as possible. Start a few seeds or clones every two weeks.

If you choose to grow them for 4 weeks instead of 6 weeks in veg then perhaps you will have only 2 stages in grow and 2 stages in flower. The number of stages or the number of plants is up to you. How often do you want to have a harvest? Perhaps your stages will be less than at 2 week intervals or longer. It doesn't matter but I will use the 6 stages for my demonstration purposes.

Every two weeks I start some seeds and when they are three weeks old I transplant them from the 1 quart seedling pots to 2 gallon pots with a hardy organic grow mix. By six weeks I take them to the flowering room where I have another three stages. My genetics generally takes 4-6 weeks in veg and 7 weeks in flower so it never comes out exactly ☺, but I muddle through somehow. When a plant goes into flowering it is in the 2 gallon pot until sex is identified and then the final transplant into a 4 gallon pot with a hardy flowering organic soil mix. My repotting method is what I call "Double Potting".



This larger than normal plant has been transplanted four times and you can see the rings. Each transplant was slightly elevated as you can see.

The returns in yield are definitely worth the final transplant. My yields are up to 6 oz per plant with a total time from seed to finish of 13 weeks. Average yields for me are about 4 oz per plant when the genetics are good. Nothing I do is complicated and you can duplicate my results easily. All you need is seeds, some electricity and a place to grow some plants that is suitable.

Light Size	12 hrs/day 250 Watts	12 hrs/day 400 Watts	12 hrs/day ¼ BOG 600 Watts	12 hrs/day 1000 Watts	12 hrs/day Half BOG 1200 W
Light Coverage	2ft. x 2.5ft. 5 sq. ft.	3ft. x 3ft. 9 sq. ft.	3ft. x 4ft. 12 sq. ft.	4ft. x 5ft. 20 sq. ft.	6ft. x 8ft. 24 - 27 sq. ft.
Good Yields in 7-8 weeks Flowering	125 gm (varies with veg time & pot size)	200 gm (varies with veg time & pot size)	300 gm (varies with veg time & pot size)	500 gm (varies with veg time & pot size)	600+ gm (varies with veg time & pot size)
Veg Room Lighting power	80 Watts (20 hrs/day)	140 Watts (20 hrs/day)	200 Watts (20 hrs/day)	Up to 400 Watts (20 hrs/day)	500 Watts 20 hrs/day
Approx. KW hrs per mo.	138	210	330	480	670
Approx. Av. Mo. Electric costs	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$55.00	\$75.00	\$100.00

Lighting: 50 Watts per square foot to flower.
Electric costs are based on a 20 cent per Kilowatt hour. It varies in some areas rates are higher. The less you use the cheaper the rate usually.



Going Big with Bonanza of Green.



Six week flowering LifeSaver.

In the next chapter we will set up the rooms and find the equipment and feeds you will need to have bodacious bushes in your future. You will never buy buds as good as you can grow; because growers never let go of their best. Why buy pot when you can grow your own? ☺

*“Calm yourself first with a big huge bong hit when soaking your seeds...
Gardening is nothing to get uptight about. You plant a seed and
Watch it grow. Its nature’s way”... BOG ☺*

Chapter 2

GETTING STARTED, THE VEG STAGE

For beginners “bag seed” that you find in good bags of pot may be usable for practice in growing but it generally isn’t a good idea. Many times the seeds found in high grade pot are hermaphrodites and you don’t want them in your garden. If you know someone who grows good pot and he offers you some seeds, then by all means you should try those.

Good genetics can’t be overstressed here and now. You really should get some good seeds from a seed bank with a good reputation. www.seedbay.com, www.seedboutique.com and www.hempqc.com are very reputable and have many fine seed companies to choose from. Nirvana Seeds are very inexpensive for new growers

to work with and they have many fine strains. I have my own BOG Seed Company and these genetics are of the highest medical quality plus very easy to grow. If you can obtain quality seeds you will be ahead of the game to start with. Good seeds grow fast and germinate well. You can have large yielding plants that are incredibly frosty.



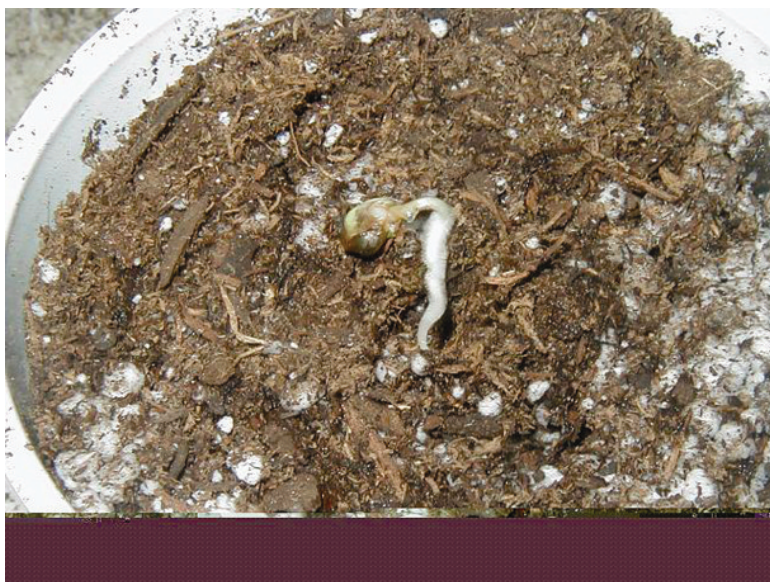
Germinating Seeds

Seeds of many varieties are legally sold in Europe and Canada through reputable seed banks. You can order seeds online from many fine seed companies. I highly recommend “Nirvana Seeds” because they are reasonably priced. For other exotic strains you might try Soma Seeds, Reeferman Seeds, Reservoir Seeds, WallyDuck Seeds, THSeeds and Mr. Nice.

Supplies you can't find locally are available at www.discountgarden.com, www.ecogrow.com and www.discounthydro.com. These companies have proven to be reliable. Shopping online for legal gardening supplies shouldn't be considered a security risk. To be extra safe growers often have supplies delivered to a place other than the grow location.

So you have your seeds and you have at least some fluorescent lighting to start the seeds under. You will need a 400 watt Metal Halide for your grow room in about two weeks, because the 4 ft. fluorescents won't put out a very good range of usable light. You can soak your seeds in white Kleenex in a covered bowl, really wet, for 24

hours and keep them slightly warm. After 24 hours drain excess water from tissues and keep warm another day or two and you should see sprouting seeds. When the tails are $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long you should plant them shallowly with the root tip pointing down. (Remember the root tip is fragile and shouldn't be touched.)



The seedling root tip is pointing down.

Make a small hole in the soil to place the seedling in. Lightly cover with dry potting soil. Keep the surface

moist but be careful when watering. Use care to avoid washing out the position of the seedling. Don't bury it too deeply and it should peek its head out in 2-3 days. Using a sprayer to mist babies helps avoid over-watering while keeping the baby moist. Adding some extra Perlite makes the soil drain a bit easier. I like 15% Perlite in all my soil mixes.



17 day old SourBubble seedling in one qt. pot.

I start my seedlings in one quart pots. Keep the light at 2 inches from the tops of the seedlings if using fluorescent lights. Keep seedlings moist, but not soaked. Make certain that your pots have holes for drainage.



Plants in veg love being misted, but not in flowering.

Water your plants with room temperature water, instead of cold. Usable light range is from ½ to 4 inches with standard 40 watt tubes. GE Kitchen and Bath fluorescent tubes work well, but some grow fluorescent

tubes are better. Vitalite Powertwists are the best tubes, but they aren't good enough for bigger plants.

Now that you have seeds sprouting and a mini grow garden set up we should talk more about supplies. If you plan to start a medium/half-sized BOG then you will need the following equipment and supplies:

- 20-1 Qt. Pots
- 20-2 gallon pots
- 15-4 gallon pots
- Lots of feeding type potting soil
- 2-4 ft shop lights
- A roll of Mylar
- Lots of Perlite
- Lots of Bone meal and Blood meal
- Superthrive Additive
- Foxfarm Big Bloom Fertilizer
- Pure Blend Grow Fertilizer
- Pure Blend Bloom Fertilizer



- Earth Juice Bloom Fertilizer
- 1-400 watt Metal Halide light with horizontal reflector
- 2-600 watt High Pressure Sodium (HPS) lights with horizontal reflectors
- 3-24 hour / 3-way electrical timers with heavy extension cords
- 3-10 inch fans
- 1 bike tire filler that uses CO₂
- CO₂ cartridges

The lights would be the biggest expense you will have. A good deal on a 400 watt Metal Halide with

horizontal reflector is about \$150 dollars and the 600 HPS lights are a good deal at \$285 dollars, each. Shop around the net to find good grow supply sites and compare prices before you buy. There are many online growing supply outlets and you may want one in your area.



1000 watt High Pressure Sodium (HPS) light.

Reflectors are optional and should be used where light is wasted. Often with the different stages of growth

in the BOG system you can have taller plants catch most of the light around the perimeter of the light; while smaller plants are shorter and do well directly under the light. The newest available lights have better directable lighting, making reflector sheets (Mylar) unneeded. Remember that you need fresh airflow, because the reflector sheets can hold heat, causing heat stress on your plants. If you are using Mylar reflecting sheets, cutting the reflective material in strips can help avoid heat build up problems.

Hopefully your seeds germinated and you planted them with Tender Loving Care. Just to re-emphasize seedlings are fragile and the roots should never be touched. Plant them shallow as you will keep the soil moist and it will be easier for the seedling to reach the light it needs sooner. Use care when watering and beware of softened water or very hard water. I usually water seedlings lightly every other day. Over watering will cause the seedlings leaves to droop or deform so wait until the pot feels lighter as a way of knowing whether they need

water or not. Never water a heavy (water-logged) pot! Never allow a seedling to dry out! Never water with cold water!

The seedlings are fragile; don't fertilize the seedlings until about 2 weeks old. At this time, I make a half strength solution of pure blend grow fertilizer: ½ teaspoon to a gallon of water; and water normally with this solution. Feed them once at 2 weeks old and then weekly with a full strength pure blend grow: 1 teaspoon to a gallon of water. At 3 weeks old your plants are 6-8 inches tall and are too big for the fluorescent lights. Now they need the 400 watt Metal Halide light. Place the light about 14 inches from the growing tops and place your hand there. You should feel slight heat (Not Hot) to find the optimal distance. A 400 watt Metal Halide light covers only about a 3 x 3 square foot area with adequate light so don't assume it can do more. Bigger BOG's require a 1000 watt Metal Halide light in the grow room. Again, the ratio of light in the grow room to light in the flowering room is 1:3, whatever size you BOG.

Seedlings love a warm and humid environment. About 80 degrees F and about 55% humidity is good. If your grow room is dryer, you can mist seedlings and they will love it. Place one 10 inch fan on the floor and have a gentle breeze on your plants at all times.



Economy Ventilation

Hopefully, the fan will help move hot air, from the light, away from the plants. Foliar feeding (leaf feeding) works, but is hard on small plants. I see no need for foliar

feeding unless there is an obvious deficiency that you want to correct quickly.

When your seedlings are 3 weeks old they will become root bound in their small pots. When you see them start to have lighter green color or yellow lower leaves it is time to transplant to the 2 gallon pots.

In order to get good yields from potting soil you need a well developed root system.



Ready for transplant at 17 days old

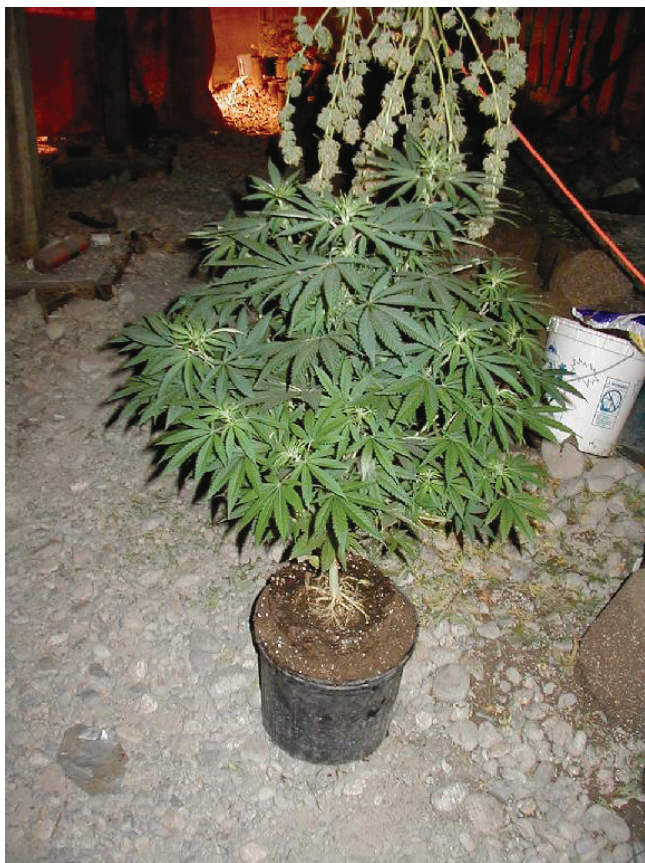
The time taken in veg will pay off if you repot when needed. The health and vigor of the plant depends on continued root growth. Every good farmer knows that it

takes work to grow a trophy watermelon. Follow my advice and watch the rewards you reap from good organic feeds and natural methods. Don't be lazy and just start your seeds in big pots. They take forever to root that way and that just isn't BOG.

Before you can transplant your plantlets you need to make my Veg soil mix which is much richer in nutrients than seedlings can stand. I use a large storage bin to mix my soil. Take 2 cubic feet or 10 gallons of feeding type potting soil and then blend in 3 cups of Blood meal, 2 cups of Bone meal. Use about a gallon of Perlite and mix this well.

Now you can $\frac{3}{4}$ fill the 2 gallon pots with your rich soil mix. I use cheap plastic pots that are reusable and it's better if they have a lot of air holes in the bottom, because the roots need air. Perlite helps with drainage and aeration, but if you use too much you will have to water more often and hence feed more often. You don't want the water to just run right through the pot.

Water the plantlets before transplanting and use the elevated “Double Potting” technique I have used for years.



Double Potted LifeSaver in early flower.

Moisten the soil in the two gallon pot and then flip and shake the plantlet upside down into your hand. You should see the roots covering the bottom of the dirt ball.

Gently set this into the 2 gallon pot and fill in the soil around the lower half of the plantlet root ball. Let the upper half of the plantlets root ball protrude up above the level of the new pots soil. This will allow more air to get into the roots from the top layer that wasn't covered by soil.

You need to water them now and return them to the Veg room. The plant should suffer no shock or adjustment time. If the roots were undisturbed the growth won't slow down at all but in fact it will increase rapidly. The rich soil mix provides a variety of organic sources of nitrogen and other nutrients. The organic feeds to be given also provide the finest sources of nutrients on an as needed basis. You will learn how much to feed as you get to know your plants and their tolerances. Different genetics will vary some in their needs.

I only supplement CO₂ in flowering because I am in no hurry in the veg stage, but added CO₂ can speed up growth at any stage. Remember that all variables need to

be in synchronization. All needs must be met to obtain maximum growth. Fertilizing won't work if they don't have enough light, CO₂, and water to match the level of nutrition. Try to get some fresh air even if you do supplement with CO₂ and remember to expect good results. It isn't hard to keep plants happy but it can take awhile to see what they need and when. I recommend that you follow your intuitions as I have. 😊

*"It can be hard staying calm with the sexy girls growing
up so fast all around you. Take another toke to
deal with the tensions that naturally build up.
They're too young"...BOG ☺*

Chapter 3

LATE VEGETATIVE STAGE

At this point you should have 3 week old plants that you have just transplanted using my veg mix and 2 gallon pots. You can continue to mist if the grow room has low humidity, because the plants like it moist and humid at this stage. Greenhouses are very humid and mold is not a concern until late flowering. Until this point the plants were small and slow growing but now you will be amazed at their growth! In about 2-3 more weeks your plants will be big enough to flower.

People always ask how they can determine the sex of the plant in the veg stage so they don't waste space. Unfortunately, there is no way to tell if a seed will be a male or a female, but you can buy feminized seeds at extra

cost if you like. Feminized seeds are 90% female and can be great for a small grower with limited space. However, I don't recommend them for several reasons. The main reason is that you should make your own seeds. To do that, you will need a male plant. Identifying sex is easy.



Early Flowering Female



Early Flowering Male

After growing about 4 weeks, some lines show their sex if you look closely. This happens less often if you veg on a 24 hour (light on) schedule. I find 18/6 (hours of light/dark) shows many lines sex by 4 weeks, but I recommend 21/3 light to dark in veg. If a plant shows its sex early and it looks good, you can clone it to get your next set of babies (all females) to grow. We can talk about my cloning method in Chapter 7. Cloning is very easy for anyone to do. I enjoy both growing from seed and cloning my best plants. Cloning insures reliable yields and good quality, while seed growing offers a wealth of variety to choose desirable traits from. Growing pot is the

greatest hobby there is because you will never get bored. There are so many great genetics out there to play with that I have barely scratched the surface.

Soon your plants will be big enough to flower, but remember that yields are directly proportional to time spent in growth before flowering. You need a big root system to get good yields. An extra week in veg can mean an extra ounce of buds, so get them strong before flowering. If you have 2-600 watt HPS lights, you can flower a plant that finishes at 5 feet tall. If you are growing a more sativa dominant you should know that it may more than double in height during flowering. I think 16-24 inches is tall enough to start flowering but I like them to be bushy plantlets with many branches.

In order to accomplish this bushy shape I usually top the plant once at 3-4 weeks. I just pinch off the top growing tip (about 1 inch).



Topping the plant by pinching leaves 2 growing tips.

This slows upward growth and increases the number of growing tips reaching the lights best range. Other growers often do several toppings and use a screen to get a full canopy of buds in a small area of light. This can increase yield but it does take time training the branches and I find my plants branch well using my slightly bigger BOG method.



Smaller stages of vegging plants.

Many growers think lots of small plants will get you more in less time, but I have found that to be labor intensive and less rewarding. I believe time spent in veg is time well spent and that bigger plants yield the best as far as time invested. Of course if I started a lot more plants and flowered them small it would be more efficient as less time is spent in veg. My reasoning is that since BOG runs 2 rooms, one for veg and one for flowering, that I really

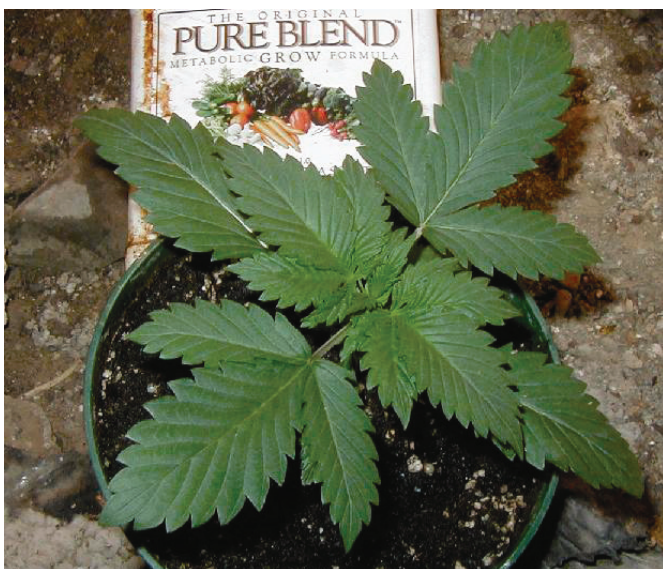
don't care how long I need to veg them. I would rather take one plant that is big and flower it, than a bunch of babies. My flowering time remains the same as smaller plants and I know that my buds will be big and bodacious.

If you are running a small BOG then top the plants at 2 weeks and only veg them until they are about 1 foot tall. I generally veg a plant 5-6 weeks and it will be a nice 2 foot bush. When you decide to take a plant to flowering it matters if you already know the sex or not. I delay the final transplant until I know the plant is a female. If a plant shows it's female in veg or if it's a known female from cloning, I transplant it into the 4 gallon pot while still in veg and give it a few more days to root, before taking it to the flowering room. If I don't yet know the sex, but I want to flower it anyway, I just take it in the 2 gallon pot to the flowering room until it shows its sex. Then, when the sex is identified as female, I transplant it into my flowering mix and a 4 gallon pot. Why waste work on a male?



Many plants under a 1000 watt Metal Halide light.

All vegging plants need is water, light and Pure Blend Grow until flowering.



The basic veg fertilizer 100% organic.

You will need to make the flowering mix when you are ready to flower. It is very much like the veg soil mix but a couple things are changed. The flowering soil mix has less Blood meal and more of the Bone meal. I also use Foxfarm Big Bloom with the flowering soil mix. Bone meal is great for flowering and having plenty of it in the flowering mix really helps the yields.

Final Pot Size & # of Transplants	Veg Time (weeks)	Average Expected Yields Given recommended Lighting per plant
1 gallon / 1 transplant	3 weeks	approx. ½ oz.
2 gallon / 1 transplant	5 weeks	approx. 1 oz.
3 gallon/2 transplants	7 weeks	approx. 1.5 oz.
4 gallon/2 transplants	10 weeks	approx. 3 oz.
6 - 7.5 gallon / 3 transplants	14 weeks	approx. 4.5 - 6 oz.
10 gallon / 4 transplants	18 - 20 weeks	approx. 8 oz. +

3 cups of Bone meal per 10 gallons of soil can be used instead of 2 cups Bone meal. The Blood meal is reduced from 3 cups to 2 cups. The Foxfarm Big Bloom is given in one strong dose at the time of the final transplant to 4 gallon pots for flowering. Mix 2/3 cup FoxFarm Big Bloom per gallon of water and use one-half gallon per transplant.

I hope your plants look like this by 5 weeks in your vegetative stage.



This plant was topped once in the veg stage.

*"All females eventually reach puberty. ☺ This is when the males
Become interested in their charms. Thus is the way of all life.
Lust makes the world go round."...BOG ☺*

Chapter 4

EARLY FLOWERING STAGE

To start your flowering stage, you should have plants 12-24 inches tall that have been topped once and have branched out for 2 weeks in veg after topping. By topping, I mean pinching off the uppermost ½ -1 inch of growing tip to create 2 or more growing tips. (See picture, pg.39)

Young growing plants will enjoy the switch to the flowering room. They will suffer no shock from the switch of lighting from Metal Halide to High Pressure Sodium lighting. They will notice the 12/12 (hours of light and darkness) very soon. If you haven't been able to determine the sex yet, you will soon be able to. Usually 1-2 weeks on 12/12 lighting shows sex but longer flowering strains may take longer to trigger into flowering.

If you haven't transplanted for the third and final time that's ok but you don't want your plants to become root bound in flowering. Once you are sure you have a female (See male and female identification pictures, pgs. 36 & 37) you can transplant into the flowering soil mix and into 3-5 gallon pots depending on the plant size you want. If you plan to veg only 3 weeks then 2-3 gallon pots will be large enough but if you want to veg 5-6 weeks I recommend a 4-5 gallon pot. **Repotting in early flowering will prevent your pots from getting root bound while in flowering.**



We have been feeding with Pure Blend or Earth Juice Grow fertilizers in the veg stage but now we need to change. Use Pure Blend Bloom through the first 3 weeks of flowering. It has 50% reduced nitrogen from their growth formula. Pure Blend Bloom gives the right nitrogen needed in early flowering. Mix 1 tablespoon per gallon and feed every 7 days. Normally water each plant with their regular daily amount and feed about every third to fifth watering. Your plants should be growing rapidly with dark green leaves.



Flowering Fertilizers that are 100% Organic.

Give flowering plants a shot of CO₂ twice during their flowering day if possible. This can be automated to provide the maximum ppm (parts per million) and 1200 to 1500 ppm is optimal. For cheap fellows like me, a bicycle tire filler and a box of CO₂ cartridges works great. You don't need any expensive meters or systems to see the results that a little added CO₂ in the air can bring. Just shoot a couple off each day but don't hit the plants with the cold spray, as it can burn them.

When you create your environment keep this in mind. The flowering room, in most cases, gets warm from the lights during the day. You need to keep the heat away from your plants as much as possible. Plants can't get too much light, but heat stress can kill them. Some people buy water or air cooled hoods to control the heat in tight environments but there is a cheaper way. I just use fans to control the heat. I move the heat up and over to my exhaust fan and I use twice the exhaust air as I intake. You can get good results depending on your arrangement

of air flow. The plants enjoy a breeze down by their roots and a breeze will also help prevent mold.

You will need one combination Relative Humidity/Temperature gauge. This is a minimum requirement in the flowering room. **You MUST keep humidity below 50% at all times!!!** About 40% humidity is a good number to shoot for, because fat buds can mold at 50% humidity. Try to keep the temperatures below 85 degrees F at the tops of the plants. If heat is a problem, CO2 enrichment can help the plants resist the heat stress but more ventilation or even air conditioning is the best solution.



Bike Tire Filler sprays CO2 manually.

I prefer 600 watt HPS lights in flowering because they are the most efficient, at 94,000 lumens per bulb. A 1000 watt HPS light isn't quite as efficient as far as lumens per watt. If you do have 1K HPS lights then perhaps a mover is a good idea. I think a 600 watt light provides the optimal amount of light usable in one place. People with big flowering rooms can use 1000 watt lights without movers but they should be mounted on the ceiling with at least 6 ft. usable height under them.



Reddish HPS lighting in the flowering room.

When multiple lights are used efficiency increases without movers due to good crossover and multiple angles of illumination. If you have 3 lights for flowering use a triangle arrangement. If you have 4 lights use the cube arrangement. Reflectors can be used to increase the efficiency of the garden. The downside of reflectors is the way they hold heat in the area. New fixtures can be obtained that direct the light very well but they are expensive. I recommend regular 600 watt HPS lights with horizontal fixtures and they cost about \$285 complete at www.discountgarden.com, but I am sure you can find better deals on lights. Shop around and consider air cooled fixtures which in the long run pay off with less heat stress.

Different reflectors to use could be reflective Mylar or gloss white. I use some of both. A sheet of glossy white bathroom wallboard used in shower units works great. A 4 x 8 ft. sheet can be cut in half lengthwise to make 2 super reflectors. I hang these from light chains along either side of my flowering chamber. The chains allow for

adjustment of the reflector height as needed. I like space above and below these reflectors and they just fill the area where the most light would escape. This allows ventilation to pass cool air underneath and warm air above and out.

Mylar rolls can be purchased cheaply and work well when applied directly to walls of a room or box. Hanging too much of this all around your plants will retain too much heat by reducing airflow. Use it wisely by making sure it doesn't cause more of a problem than it is worth. Remember that any reflector is useless unless quite close to a plant. By the time the light reaches the reflector there often isn't that much light left to reflect and by the time it gets back to your plant it can be practically nothing. One tip I have is to try to arrange your taller plants around the outside of the flowering room with the shorter, younger plants in the center. Have your plants catch as much light as possible by being their own wall around your perimeter.

You want about 50 watts of HPS lighting per square foot of flowering chamber. Try to get the light as equally distributed as possible and raise or lower the lights as needed. Keep your plants growing tips about 1 ft. away minimum (if using 600 watt) from the lights and feel with your hand at the plant tips to see how hot the light feels. It should feel slightly warm at the closest plant tips. 1000 watt lights should be approximately 18 inches minimum from the plants unless cooled. Remember that a plant can be burned even though it's more than 12 inches from a bulb. The heat from the bulb aside from the light is the problem to be concerned about. My intake fans are always on one end on the floor moving cool floor air up toward my ceiling exhaust fan on the opposite end.

If you have some unused Metal Halide fixtures you want to use in flowering, you can, but use HPS conversion bulbs in them. Metal Halide fixtures are considerably cheaper than HPS fixtures, but these special bulbs are a lot more expensive. A 940 watt HPS type conversion bulb works great for flowering and you can switch the bulbs, if

needed due to lack of enough lighting equipment. One of those conversion bulbs cost about 150 bucks but they do last a couple years. Unless you have 8 ft. of headroom I would stick to horizontal fixtures in flowering because they take up less usable grow space.



2 week flowering Bogglegum Bush.

Two weeks into flowering, after I have them transplanted into the big pots and determined sex, I give them a boost. Superthrive is a commercial additive that has rooting and growth stimulators. It is very concentrated, just buy the small bottle and it will last you a long time. Don't mix Superthrive with other fertilizers. Use as directed, with the small bottle I find a small cap full (1/4 teaspoon) is about right for a gallon of water. This really stimulates rooting and flower growth. Don't overdo a good thing though or you will have buds growing from the leaves too. ☺



3 week flowering SourBubble Top.

You are well on your way to Bushy plants with encrusted buds and it really isn't very hard. Be careful about safety. Have each light connected to a fused power bar and on it's own timer. Never overload an electrical line because it can cause a fire. Extension cords can feel only warm to the touch, NEVER HOT. Have a smoke detector in good working order near the grow areas. I have never had a fire but please take your time making sure you have thought out your power requirements. As with all electrical equipment there is some danger but commercial lights are very safe and I have never had a problem with one. Replace light bulbs when their hours of service are up. Lowered efficiency is one reason, and old HPS bulb could blow up and burn your plants, especially the conversion bulbs. I have never had it happen, but use your head and read instructions and warnings.

Did you know that Metal Halides shouldn't run 24 hours a day constantly? You are supposed to turn them off for a cool down every 3 weeks maximum. Since I run

21/3 hours light/dark it's not a problem for me and I think plants like a little rest every day, anyway.

Remember to replace old fans with new ones because the motors can fail eventually and this can be a fire hazard too. Inspect your cords, power bars and timers frequently for signs of heat build up. Using common sense as with all electrical devices will allow you to grow your own without worry. For your peace of mind please set up your system with care. Once properly set up you can have years of safe and productive Bonanza's of Green.

<u>Early Flowering Feeding</u> Pure Blend Bloom 1 tablespoon/gal./week. Superthrive <u>1 time</u> ¼ teaspoon/gallon. Fox Farm Big Bloom 1 <u>time</u> 2/3 cup/gallon. <u>Late Flowering Feeding</u> Earth Juice Bloom 1-2 tablespoons/gallon.

*“The Cannabis plant has great beauty and that’s only skin deep.
The true beauty is seen in the fruits. These fruits come by the
sweat of your brow and your reward is to be able to
enjoy the fruits of your labors”...BOG ☺*

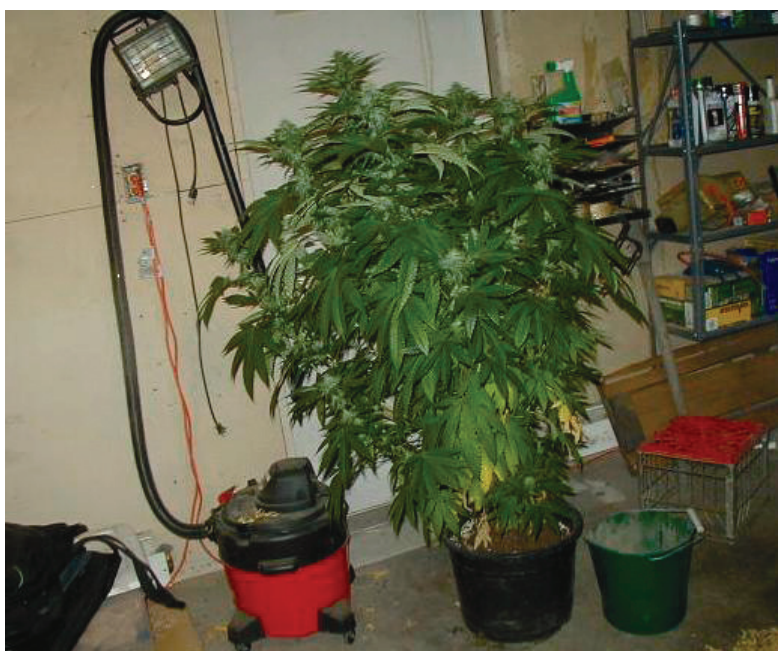
Chapter 5

LATE FLOWERING STAGE

Things get interesting when plants have entered the middle to late flowering stages. Small buds are increasing in size at exponential rates each day and resins start to show. You will notice sweet smells or skunky smells depending on the strains you choose. Some strains will have very little odor at all. NL#5 is a low smell variety that is very hardy in the vegetative stage. It is a choice that is easy to grow for beginners but there are many fine strains to be had. I prefer Bubblegum varieties that I grow for their yields and quality buds that are sweet as candy.

Whatever you grow should have some decent bud formation by 4 weeks on the 12/12 light regime. When buds are 3 weeks into flowering I switch to Earth Juice Bloom at a rate of 1 tablespoon per gallon for a no

nitrogen flowering feed. I feed them once weekly and a large plant in a 4 gallon pot can handle half a gallon of this bloom feed mix per week. I mix my nutrients 24 hour in advance of using it to lower the ph a bit. Doing this has allowed me to feed more frequently without burning the plants.



Immature SourBubble Bush flowering 28 days.

Some strains can take more fertilizer than others so it will be necessary that you experiment a bit with any new

strain to see how much it needs or can stand. Indica strains and Sativa strains differ in flowering times so you will need to have some idea of the flowering time. If you don't have any information on the strains characteristics you can just wing it until you have it figured out. Buying good seeds from a reputable seed bank helps assure that you get what you want.

I prefer mostly Indica crosses for indoor growing because of the naturally more squat structure. With Sativa's indoors you may have to train the plants as they tend to get a bit leggy sometimes. You can tie plants together with garbage ties to keep the buds in the effective light area and topping is usually needed with taller types. For good yields a quick flowering time is certainly a factor. Large yields can be obtained with strains that flower in 6 weeks but 7-8 weeks in flower is more the norm. Many strains, however, can take over 10 weeks to flower and should be avoided. Longer flowering times may increase yields but don't guarantee that.

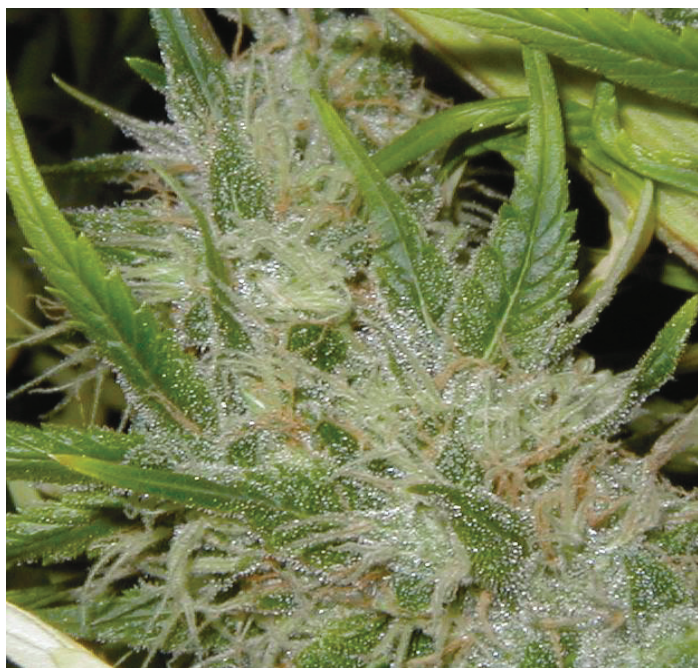
Problems often occur when plants require too much time to properly finish.

As your plants have probably grown more in flowering than you might have expected things could get crowded. Try to allow for air flow and light space around flowering plants. Plants too crowded will yield less and be more prone to mold late in flowering. Mold is the indoor growers' worst enemy in late flower and in curing. (See picture,pg.113) To prevent mold make sure you keep humidity below 50% and the air moving at all times. Watering early in the day is safest and being dryer at night helps the plants stay healthy. Don't water plants just before their nighttime.

You may remove lower fan leaves if they have yellowed but try to keep most leaves on the plant. Rearrange the branches and turn the plants occasionally. Make sure the plants don't get too close to the lights. Very efficient growers often use a wire mesh screen to make their canopy of growing tips uniform. This method is called SCROG and it isn't much different. Just a

method of training plants to grow their buds in the usable growing light area. The smaller size the lights you have the more necessary it is to narrow the area of good light. For BOG, I recommend at least a 600 watt HPS light for good penetration and lower bud development. Many growers achieve success with as little as 150 watt HPS.

Patience is required to resist the temptation to harvest buds before they are done.



Frosty Bogglegum not finished yet at 40 days Flr.

Soon you will have all the buds you could ever smoke, so remember that all good things come to he who waits. How will you know when the buds are done? That can be a tricky proposition sometimes because a ripe bud has some curing to go after harvest. The look of the buds will continue to change until dry. Touch your buds each day and smell your hand. As it matures the aroma should increase. Watch for color change in the pistils of the buds but wait for some to actually die and shrivel. Color change varies and many strains have 2 changes. Watch your resins with a magnifying glass and see the heads form.



These cloudy Trichomes indicate ripeness.

The resins will be clear but when mature the resins will start to cloud or yellow a bit. This is a true indication that the bud is ripe. Don't wait too long to harvest because buds reach a peak on a certain day. The trick is finding that day.



BOG SourBubble ready to be chopped.

I continue to feed weekly with the Earth Juice Bloom until the last week of flowering. Since this organic fertilizer has no nitrogen, less time is needed to clear. Clearing is watering with just water during the late stage of flowering to get nice tasting buds. Wait until you think bud growth has ceased or you may shortchange your harvest. Do not restrict water in late flowering because a lot of resins are made in the final days. Some growers restrict water to shock the plants into producing more resins. If you try this method, make sure you give plenty of water for a couple days after the dry period and don't restrict watering too long.

I find that when a nearly finished plant is placed in the dark for 48-72 hours it produces more resins without light. This method is also beneficial if you want to increase yields by moving plants through flowering in 2 days less time. When crowded, the younger flowering plants need the room, but you don't want to take a plant before it is prime. The 48-72 hours do not have to be in complete darkness but total darkness is ok. Water your

plant on the last day of light and place it in the dark with no further watering. When this time is up in the dark, cut your plant and hang it to cure.

Hopefully you have mature buds now, curing and harvesting is all that remains. I remove the fan leaves first to prevent resin loss. Drying leaves can stick to resins if left on to dry and they can cause mold in your precious buds. I cut off the leaves during the 48-72 hours in the relative dark period and this may also shock the plants into producing more resins in the last couple days.

It has been theorized that buds resin mostly at night. During the night starches in the plant are drawn down to the roots making the buds smoke and taste better. Therefore, an extended night drying period makes perfect sense. I'm not sure about theories, but try it sometime. See for yourself. ☺

In the next chapter we will discuss drying, trimming and curing your harvest.



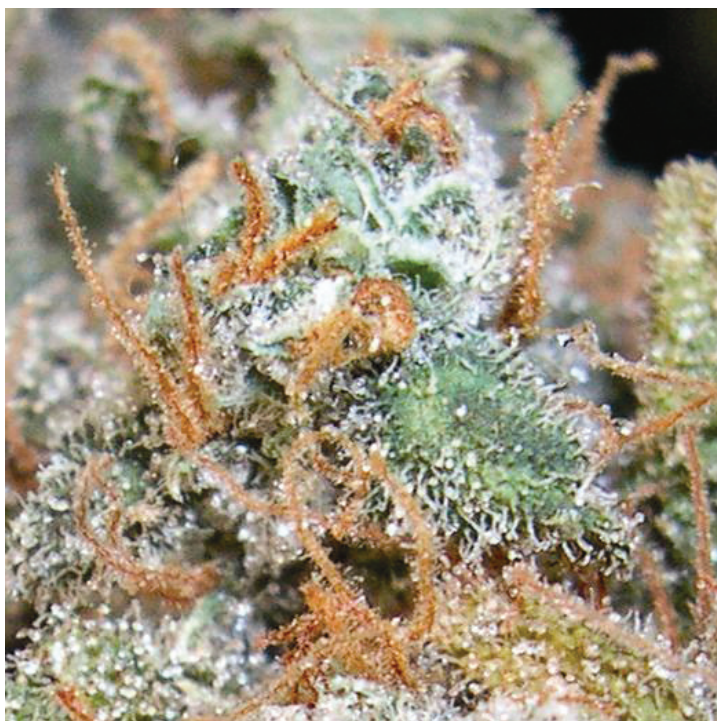
2 Untopped BOG Girls hung out to dry.

*“The happy worker keeps a song in his heart and
shares this with his children; so sing to
Your plants”...BOG ☺*

Chapter 6

HARVESTING, CURING, TRIMMING AND STORING

You have worked and planned a long time to make this time happen. You deserve to enjoy the fruits of your labor and you can do so right now. Wet buds can be enjoyed in practically no time and you can make fresh resin hash called Charas by scraping a few gooey buds with a butter knife. Collect a ¼ inch sized ball of goo and put it in your pipe. Resins don't require drying and you can get a taste of what you have grown even before a plant is done. Most people are astounded by their buds because homegrown sinsamilla is usually very potent. Even buds matured from bag seed can exceed your expectations as far as the potency of the buds.



Matures Resins on a finished Bogglegum Bud.

To ensure the best taste and to reduce weight loss when drying care should be taken at this point. Plants that are deemed finished and that have had their 48-72 hours of relative darkness are now ready to be cut. The stalk can be as tough as any kind of wood so have a small saw for this job. Grasp the plant by the trunk down at the soil level and saw across the base of the stalk.

Remember to avoid shouting, “TIMBER!” if growing is illegal where you are. ☺ We can tend to get a bit carried away when harvesting.



BOG with his Prototype, “L.S.D.”

Hold on tight and don't drop her! A wet plant can weigh more than you think and you don't want to let those sticky buds touch anything. Find a slightly ventilated place to hang the whole plant upside down. Make sure you have removed all the bigger leaves at this point. Do not have a fan blowing on the plants, but watch your humidity while drying for a few days. Mold can occur in late flower or curing and humidity should be below 50%. In fact 40% humidity is better and safer for drying wet buds. You can ease your mind by separating the buds in the largest colas. Just use a knife to bend the individual buds out a bit from the cola. You can look to make sure no mold has occurred and letting some air into the largest colas will prevent mold from starting inside where you can't see it until later.

Let the plants hang for about 5 days or until the smaller stems have become brittle. This time will vary depending on the size of the buds, the wetness of that strains bud, temperature, the humidity and the breeze. Don't worry about being exact on timing because this

process has another step or two. At 5 days hanging the plants will only be dry on the surface but they will still retain some moisture and the buds are still curing. You may smell an unpleasant hay-like smell while the plants are still quite wet but it will go away and the good smells will soon predominate.



BlueMoonRocks plant hangs to cure.

After 5-7 days, I start the trimming of the plant. I start with the top and remove the branches one by one. Keep your trimmings for making waste hash later. I put the less resined fan leaves in a paper bag and the frostier trim is saved on a tray I trim over. You will accumulate two grades of trim and both are usable for the making of very high grade hashish using only water as a solvent. **For now just save the trim and trim your buds for storage.**



Trimming some frosty Bogglegum.

After I have manicured all the buds, I place them on trays to dry for another 24 hours, if still quite moist. If they appear pretty dry you can place them in jars or Tupperware. Baggies work fine also but whatever you place the buds in you must use care. Make sure you open the containers daily to see how moist the buds are. Let them air out a bit or leave the lid off for a couple hours if the buds seem quite moist again. This will happen a couple of times until the buds reach a proper cured level of moisture.



LifeSaver curing in jar.

Some feel that curing takes 6 months and some think it is done in 3 days. It can be done either way but I prefer a minimum of about 10-14 days for a reasonably nice cure. Some prefer their buds very dry but the slower they get that way the better in general. Remember that long cures are riskier as far as mold in the initial stages. Once past a certain point of drying there is no further risk of mold and opening the container is no longer necessary. Pot does degrade over time and should be stored in air tight containers. Glass is best and cool temperatures are good for storage also. Refrigerate but don't freeze unless you want to keep it a long, long time.

The beauty of Bonanza of Green is the luxury of having plants finishing every couple weeks instead of one big harvest at one time. An enjoyable routine involving the care of your plants mixed with a little trimming work helps to avoid the monotony of a huge job all at one time. Think of B.O.G. as an assembly line with several stages of growth and curing that never ends. Learning the timing of each step is just as important as the steps taken. Soon

you will know what to expect from your chosen genetic line. Eventually you will find that you know when it is time to do something just by intuition. Growing your secret garden will help you achieve balance and serenity in your life and you will never pay for pot again.

Many think that successful growers have many secrets they use to magically create fantastic plants with huge yields. This is a myth. While I have many tips that seem to work for many people, the truth is that those who work hard will succeed. Growing is simple and it makes sense to grow your own when you consider the alternatives. By growing your weed you actually reduce the risks inherent in continually searching for and buying weed. It costs too much and is often not the best product when grown commercially. You can grow better weed than the “Kind bud” that is commercially grown and sold for unreasonable prices. Your buds will be kinder than any you have ever seen, if you get good genetics.



328 grams of Bogglegum from 1 plant.

*"Always expect the best!" People who believe in themselves
succeed and learn to surpass their best.
Love yourself!...BOG ☺*

Chapter 7

SELECTION, BREEDING AND CLONING

Once you have determined that you have seed stock worthy of your garden you can further improve your strain with some effort. There are hundreds of fine genetic lines available. Most need you to do some work if you want the best buds and the best possible yields. I recommend that you buy seeds after reading up on the strain as much as you can. Seeds usually aren't cheap, but trying to make use of bag seed will cost you more in the long run. Do your homework and order some seeds, but beginners would do well to choose fast flowering, easy to grow strains.

Many seed breeders will tell you not to make your own seeds but this is your choice. When you get some fine seeds, your first grow should make enough seeds for

future use. You can get a good number of fine seeds without wasting the whole harvest and your seeds will be just fine. I always make at least 200 seeds in the first generation of a new line. I pollinate selectively, only the plants I see good traits in. Make seeds from more than one plant and the best of the plants bearing seeds will probably make your best seeds. You can select for speed and hardiness in the veg stage and you can select for structure of the phenotype initially. Sometimes you might select based on the smell but until you try the buds you can't really select for taste or potency. That's why it is a good idea to use the 2 nicest males and at least the 3 nicest females to make a seed grow of your own. You may prefer to stick to cloning however.

Contrary to common belief, seeds won't deteriorate rapidly when inbred or crossed and grown indoors. I know growers who have grown 17 generations of their seed line and it is just as good as or better than ever. Why this discrepancy? Selection is the key and breeders know this to be true. How do you think breeders make seeds?

They are just more careful to use the same clones and pollen, so their seeds are as consistent and stable breeding as possible. By isolating the best clone mothers, they do the same thing you can do.



Homemade Seeds ala BOG.

Breeders take the genetics of others and cross a likely prospect in hopes of creating a New Line or they isolate a particularly good phenotype of one strain. By always selecting the best specimens for breeding you can improve each generation. Instead of degenerating as often happens when pot is grown outdoors in northerly climates your indoor crops can keep improving. Southern strains do acclimate when in alien environments but you can keep them happy for many generations indoors.

Making clones and having near 100% survival rates can be achieved if a few points are kept in mind. Oasis root cubes make it easy to root lots of clones in a small space. The cubes allow easy rooting, air to the roots and they transfer easily to either hydroponic mediums or soil. Rinse the cubes well before you use them to rid them of unwanted chemicals. Always start as clean as possible, later we get organic.

Whatever seeds you choose to work with, you are ready to work on selecting a Super-Mom! Whatever line you have, the real task now is finding the ideal specimen.

It may take time but cloning allows the grower to keep the same phenotype for future breeding if the plant is worthy. Breeding is fun and anyone could possibly isolate a super new strain and become a world famous pot seed breeder.



Rooted Clone transferred to soil.

My work with NL#5 and Bugglegum actually did create a viable line I named Bugglegum. I was able to combine the hardiness and mold resistance from the NL#5 with the delicious sweet buds of the Bugglegum and the outcome has made me very proud. So don't let any breeders tell you to just buy seeds over and over again.



Giant Bugglegum is my Baby!

I like to replace clone mothers after 3 sets of clones have been taken. Clones can be taken from clones without deterioration, contrary to a myth similar to that surrounding seeds. Again proper selection considering these factors is paramount.

- Good Yields.
- Good Plant Structure.
- Speed of Flowering.
- Hardiness of Growth/Rooting.
- Mold and Disease Resistance.
- Other ☺ (whatever you feel for whatever reason)

Choosing for Yield shouldn't be the top priority because it's your stash/medicine and you will have plenty. Potency and Taste along with hardiness and speed are usually my choice. Indoors, Indica's have stout bushy structure that make for good yields and tight buds. Find your Super Mom and you will have many years of great

generations that are all nearly the same. Even without making more seeds you can make one pack last you a lifetime if you so desire.

Cloning sounds complicated and scary but some strains clone very easily. You don't need special devices but some chemicals and some Oasis Rockwool Cubes will also help. You should buy some K-L-N or Dip N Grow for the cuttings to be soaked in and Eleanor's Cloning Gel and Solution will be needed. Commercial Cloning chemicals can be found at any grow department and any brand can work. In fact my NL#5 was so hardy that you could actually just cut off a branch, stick it in the dirt, and watch it grow. Fluorescent lights work well for rooting clones. I use Eleanor's Gel on the cuttings before I plant them and this helps increase success rates. Just one of these rooting hormones should be sufficient and the starting solutions are optional.



Dip n Grow, Oasis cubes, Superthrive, Quick Start.



A cutting being taken.

I use the 2 inch cubes and I place the cube in a 1 qt. pot of potting soil. In order to clone you need to have a plant big enough to clone off of and if you clone a male you will be sorry. Sometimes plants show sex while still vegging and this makes it easier to find a suitable clone mom to start with. You probably want to put it on 24 hour light to make sure it is still vegging, but clones root well at anything over 18 hours of light a day.



Clone just planted in alternative insulation medium.

Your cuttings should be cut diagonally and your cuttings should be 4-6 inches in size. The stem at the base should be about this big O. You strip off all of the lower leaves. Leave only one good sized leaf and the little upper leaves on the stem. Use a razor to scrape the outer skin off the bottom 1 inch of the main stem. I soak my cuttings for 10 minutes in the K-L-N or Dip N Grow and then I put some of the Eleanor's Cloning Gel on the base of the clone as I place them in the cubes. Pinch the hole in the top of the cube around your clone and water with Eleanor's Cloning Solution, 2 times per day, at first. Mist your clones with plain water for about 5 days, twice a day.



I don't use domes to keep the clones humid because that can cause rotting. Aero Cloners use bubbling water and a dome over the top to start clones in and many cloners swear by this method. I have never tried it. The strongest growing plants will have the surviving clones. If conditions aren't perfect and some die on you at first, don't be discouraged. One thing that promotes rooting is warm oasis cubes. They should be about 80 - 85 degrees F and warming propagation mats are meant for this. Make sure you don't have rooting clones on a cold surface. Clones usually take 5-14 days to grow some roots and they take a while to be ready to flower. Plan ahead and have an extra 4 ft. fluorescent ready, one of them can do about 10 clones in 1 qt pots. That's only 80 watts and a 20 dollar light. GE Kitchen and Bath tubes work almost as well as commercial grow tubes costing much more.

Taking a nice cutting is easy if you have nice big mother plants ready to be topped. Have a clean work area and a new razor blade. I usually have a cup of water

with some KLN mixed in for the cuttings to soak in first. Use a strong thick branch and take a nice big clone. A 6 inch clone roots and takes off much faster and the survival rate is much higher than a 3 inch cutting. I also use wrapped fiberglass insulation as a cloning medium alternative and it seems to work as well. Just put the clean medium in a 1 qt soil container and it will root nicely from the fiberglass to the pot. This will also work in any medium such as half perlite/half vermiculite. (See picture, pg.90)

Cloning is easy to learn and many good manuals are available if you have problems. Usually it takes about 2 weeks for a clone to get rooting outside the cube. Keep watering with the Cloning or Starter Solution as it supplies vital nutrients a young clone needs to root faster.

A clone is the same plant as the plant it was taken from and selection is paramount in successive clones. If your yields start going down perhaps you need a new fresh Mother from one of your seeds. A cloning pamphlet is available when you buy some cloning supplies, trays,

rockwool cubes and solutions at www.discountgarden.com.

By using your head you can maximize any line but remember to keep careful track by using labels. It does no good to get confused as to which seedling or clone is which. Since you are the one to say what you like in your garden feel free to cross any strains. Follow your intuitions and you could create a mutant monster that could Overgrow the World!!!



SourBubble Mother in 15 gallon pot yields 494 grams!

Remember that you don't want hermaphrodites in your garden. If you see a male flower in a female don't let that plant breed. This pollen sometimes produced by hermie females will create all females but the % of hermies will increase and pollute your garden with worthless seeds. Never allow a hermie in anything but a very small garden and never breed them. Remember to remove unwanted males from the flowering room before your breeding program ruins your whole crop. When you selectively pollinate a plant remove it from the area to do so. Place about the least amount you can imagine on your finger and pollinate the stem pistils and a couple lower buds only. You will usually get too many seeds and the pollen can spread around so use it very sparingly. Everyone uses too much the first time so take my advice and go easy.

Let the partially pollinated plant stay out of the room for a day then shake it a bit and return it to flower. You can rinse the pollinated plant with water to further reduce the risk of pollen spreading to other plants. A separate seeded plant area is ideal but not mandatory.

Pollen can be kept under control if you know what it can do and you take proper steps. Pollinating a plant will deteriorate the quality but only slightly if not many seeds are made per plant. You can still salvage seeded buds and make hash with them or smoke them but seeds will detract from the quality and will cut into the yield of bud. Making seeds requires a lot of the plants energy and if you want lots of seeds you wait a bit longer into flowering and pollinate fully. A fully pollinated plant could make 10,000 seeds if a healthy bush so be sure you really want that many before you do it.

Your seeds will last a couple years at least but as time passes the germination rates will decrease. That won't affect the genetics though and you will find you don't need all that many seeds. Master cloning and you will be a very productive and efficient grower. Growing entirely from seed is fine for home growers too. I enjoy the variety I get from different phenotypes when a line has a few good ones to offer. A plant from seed makes the

best clone mother and seed plants do at times out yield clones if not carefully selected.

In the next chapter we will discuss common problems and use of waste to make high grade Ice Water Extracted Hashish. Every grower needs to avoid some pitfalls and getting rid of waste can be fun. Medical Hash makes any pot a concentrate worthy of the term medicine. You can make mind boggling hash in about an hour using this very simple technique.



Bud, Kif, Pressed & Unpressed Bubble Hash.

*"The power of creation is yours, the power of
Soul is the power of yourself!"...BOG ☺*

Chapter 8

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT...

Whether you buy seeds or clones you will find that the genetics is crucial to the final outcome. Some factors can make any strain better but first you need the best genetics for the type of growing you do. Some strains are developed for indoor growing and some are better for outdoor growing. Many work well either way but you will find the strain that suits your taste eventually.

Whatever you grow takes some work so why waste the best part. Growers are lucky to get the cream of their crop for themselves. When you grow your own you will never have to take what someone else didn't want. What often surprises growers is that they waste the best part.

Many methods of making hashish have been developed over thousands of years. Usually resins were sifted through screens in a dry fashion to make

conventional hashes. You can get a stash box that collects Kif (resins) in the bottom. You roll your joints on the upper tray and as you chop up the buds the resins that fall off pass through a 150 micron screen. The Kif is deposited on a glass plate for collection. This sweet simple form of hash is usually wasted. You can obtain a very fine Rosewood Stash Box at www.seedboutique.com along with most of the finest genetics in the world. The box locks and can be left in plain view in your Living room. I highly recommend these fine boxes as they serve several purposes.



The biggest breakthrough in the last 15 years or so is the invention of Ice Water Extraction Hash. Bubblebags are durable bags with several grades of mesh in the bottoms. This method uses ice water and is best for recovering the THC from buds, leaves and trim. Any waste material can be placed in the right grade Bubblebag with water and ice. You mix with a mixer for 15 minutes and let sit for another 30 minutes. The bags have screens in the bottom that separate the weed from the resins. I suggest you get a set of bags eventually because this method is easy and safe. These bags can be obtained at www.bubblebag.com and www.seedboutique.com.



You will find bubblehash to be from 50 to 75% pure THC and it tastes great. The high is very cerebral and this hash will be your free extra reward for having the initiative to grow your own. The rewards of growing and making medicine from your own garden will make you proud and others will love your sweet treats. Never again will you need to deal with unsavory characters to score some pot. More information on growing and making hash are freely available to all at www.icmag.com or www.overgrow.com. The hashish forums contain all the steps involved with making bubblehash and it is very easy.

I like to save my best quality trim for my best bubblehash and it pays off. When you trim the small leaves off your buds keep the frosty ones separate. These can make a formidable medicine as the small bud trim is heavy in THC. When you get about 75 grams of this high grade trim you can make Full Melt Bubblehash. If your genetics are very good the resins are better also. Not all hash is the same by any means. The hash reflects the

quality of the resins on the buds and trim of the plants used.



BOG's pressed Bubblehash.

Since good quality bubblehash has very little plant material in it you will find it tastes a bit like buds ingested in a vaporizer. Vaporizers are the healthiest way to ingest THC because the plant material is never burned. Just the THC and not the dangerous chemicals found in plant

material are vaporized. I prefer to smoke my hash in a double bubbler type pipe but it vapes well also. If you are looking for a way to smoke healthier I recommend bubblehash and vaporizing your buds. We know that all plant material has harmful compounds, when burned, so the less we smoke the better.

I have visited many Breeders of seeds over different parts of the world and it is a very interesting business. The professional growers in Switzerland and Holland grow Marijuana just like any flowers or crops that require special care. The automated greenhouses and the seed rooms are of the most professional type and I think I should mention 2 seed banks that you might want to try. Mr. Nice Seeds has many fine strains and they are very reliable. Try their White Shark if you want a super stocky indica that is fast. Soma Seeds has some formidable strains too. Try his Amnesia Haze.



Automated Swiss Greenhouse growing Cannabis.

There are too many strains to mention many of them but you should experiment with a few for yourself. We all have differing tastes for our relaxing or medicating. Your garden will reflect who you are and what you want if you follow your intuitions. This hobby can be the most rewarding as it combines gardening with providing for your needs. As you become more expert in your growing

you will find it second nature. Get a good buzz before taking care of your plants. This will allow you to enjoy your work and make the most of your hobby. Don't work fast...work relaxed.

Now you have some of your buds dry and it is time to Reap Your Reward!

Did you know that the buds just down a bit from the top colas tend to be the best ones? Cut off the frostiest buds and save them in a Mason jar. Any airtight container will do but baggies aren't really air tight. Plastics can give off smells so the best storage container as usual is glass with a sealing lid. If you have a lot of buds you can preserve them in jars and in the refrigerator is the best place. I don't recommend freezing buds because when thawed it tends to damage the buds a bit. You can freeze for very long term storage however. If you freeze seeds you must use them when thawed.



Airtight Storage Container

Although a joint isn't as healthy as other ways of smoking it can be a very fine method. Consider the ease of having your medicine ready to smoke anywhere without any pipes or vaporizing devices. You can't eat your pipe but eating a joint is something that can be kind of nice. 😊 Of course I don't recommend violating laws but if you do, it's best to be safe. There are many things that can get you into trouble in life so be careful but live free!

Hash Making Methods

Methods	Pro's	Con's
ISO Hash (alcohol solvent)	Cheap & Easy	Dangerous Flammable Alcohol Contamination
BHO Oils (butane solvent)	Potent Product	Dangerous Flammable Butane Contamination
Dry Sieve (screens)	Conventional, Easy & Safe	Quality required Difficulty of Process
BubbleBags (ice & water)	Cheap & Easy Potent & Safe	None

Since BubbleBags work wet or dry the only choice for safety and quality is clear. Bubblebags rule! www.bubblebag.com. is the place to learn all about them.

*“No text can be complete in itself as all knowledge is
connected. We are led to enlightenment as we
Seek the truth”...BOG ☺*

Chapter 9

SECURITY, PESTS & PROBLEMS

Security

A few simple precautions can reduce your risk of safety or security problems. Remember to keep an eye on these things, as they are common problems.

1. Use proper wiring with good quality timers and never overload a circuit.
2. Keep a working smoke detector in your growing area for safety.
3. Make certain that no odors or light escape your grow. Heavy two-sided white/black plastic rolls can be purchased for blocking out the light. Carbon Scrubbers or other odor control methods should be used when odor is excessive.

4. Properly dispose of all waste materials preferably by burning. Don't let waste material build up and don't put it in your garbage. The Law likes to play in your trash.
5. Never tell anyone that you have a grow going or where it is located.

You can stay informed by getting online and these two links will take you to security forums at two fine cannabis sites. www.icmag.com and www.overgrow.com. You should get online or be left behind. Your online security can be protected by having a proxy or a subscription fire wall service.

The temptation to show off your work will tempt people to either rob you or report you to the cops. Be content to share your bud but not your grow location. Keep your grow legal if possible. Know the number of plants you are allowed as a medical user or how many plants increases the penalty if caught. Your home is your castle but don't get greedy. You can grow more than you

need but getting rich isn't what I recommend. Keep your day job! ☺

My intent isn't to teach commercial growers how to grow massive amounts of pot for sale. I would prefer that people grow their own in millions of small grows. This is at the heart of the activist movement which is world wide. Millions of people are saying "NO" to draconian laws that rival the persecutions of Christians by the Romans. Would you throw a medical user to the Lion's? Of course not and to deny a suffering person anything that helps isn't politically wise. We need to make the effort to confront our fears because there is a "Higher Law" that doesn't approve of the unreasonable treatment of humans.

I hope you can be helped getting started growing by this guide. If you follow my methods you will get good results but many more scientific methods are out there as well as a wealth of information. Learn to grow because knowledge is power and growing can be a powerful tool as well. Making good medicine at home is your right. As a

good one armed lawyer once told me..."Your Home is Your Castle". Be Safe and Be Happy my friends!

Pests & Problems

Mold commonly forms on leaves and buds if humidity is over 45% relative humidity in late flowering. In veg or early flower it can be seen also as spotting mildew on the leaves. This can be treated with Baking Soda: one tablespoon in a quart of water and sprayed on the leaves. Mold on the buds late in flower is difficult to treat. Moldy buds shouldn't be smoked but can be made into Bubblehash.

Remember to avoid over-watering and that cold temperatures at night cause relative humidity to rise, causing mold. Always water early in the day cycle and never mist plants in flower. Keep a breeze going from a fan, 24 hours a day. Some growers prefer to take their buds late in flowering to improve potency but the later the harvest the greater likelihood of mold in the largest buds. Topping plants in veg helps reduce the size of the finished

individual buds and this reduces the risk of mold. Moldy buds can do more harm to a Medical User than he or she benefits from the medicine.



This bud has Mold. Can you see the strands running horizontally? Don't smoke moldy buds. Make Hash!

Spider mites are tiny spider-like creatures that infest marijuana plants sometimes. They damage the plant by sucking the life from the plants leaves. When infestation is severe, webs with eggs can be seen on the plant tips. Neem Oil from the Neem Tree is mixed with water and sprayed over the entire plant. The incubation period of these pests is up to 20 days, so a repeat treatment is needed to fully eradicate. Neem Oil is organic and can be used on medical marijuana.

There are many deficiencies and diseases. Explaining the recognition and treatment for all of them would require another book but resources are readily available at these two internet links. I urge people to visit my grow forums at www.icmag.com or www.overgrow.com where I answer questions from anyone. Normally these problems can be easily avoided with a little planning and prevention. Remember... Safety First!

Continuing education and BOG Seed Forums are available at www.icmag.com or www.overgrow.com. These are two grow information sites I often frequent as

BushyOldGrower. Register at Overgrow or ICMag and help us Overgrow the World with Love!

Membership and a Chat Room are free at www.icmag.com so why not join me and my forums where real time discussions are held.

See you online! ☺

Glossary

Aeration: allowing the penetration of air into the roots.

B.O.G.: Bonanza of Green method or BushyOldGrower, which is BOG's pen name.

Bag Seed: seeds of unknown origin found in bags of marijuana.

Blood Meal: additive for soil mix made from blood.

Bonanza of Green: BOG's assembly line, 2 room grow method.

Bone Meal: additive for soil mix made from bone.

Breeder: a person who uses a particular method to obtain a desired result i.e. a new strain of cannabis.

CO2: carbon dioxide when supplemented increases yields.

Clone: an identical copy of the original plant obtained by taking a cutting off the original plant.

Crossing: 2 different genetic strains bred together to create a new strain.

Cutting: refers to any plant and the cutting of a branch tip to create a clone of that plant.

Degenerate: degradation that can occur in genetics due to poor selection or poor in-breeding.

Double Potting: also referred to as Step Transplanting, entails transplanting repeatedly in elevated fashion, like steps.

Fertilization: 1) providing nutrients for plants.

2) referring to the pollination in the making of seeds.

Fluorescent Lights: (Fluoros) work very well in the vegetative stage of growing cannabis.

Foliar Feeding: nutrients are sprayed directly onto the leaves of the plants.

Germinate: the beginning of a seeds growth. Seedcracks and plant grows.

HPS: High Pressure Sodium, a type of lighting best suited for flowering cannabis.

Hermaphrodites: bi-sexual plants often referred to as “Hermies”. Unwanted in any cannabis garden.

Hydroponic: growing in a medium other than soil usually with automated watering systems.

Isolate: the process of selecting a strain for one particular phenotype.

KW: Kilowatt-a unit of electrical measurement.

Kif: THC resins stuck to small particles of marijuana that can be concentrated into hash.

Metal Halide Lighting: best suited for the vegetative stage of growing cannabis. Highly efficient, high output.

Misting: the act of spraying plants with water in the vegetative stage.

Mold: unwanted fungus usually caused by high humidity. A fuzzy white spider-web found in the buds making them unhealthy to smoke.

Mylar: rolls of plastic reflective sheeting often used for reflecting light on plants.

Organic: referring to nutrients in natural biological forms versus synthetic fertilizers.

Perlite: a commercially available soil additive used to provide aeration and drainage.

Phenotype: 1) an individual specimen of a species cut from another plant. 2) a specifically isolated clone.

Resins: the gooey material, found on mature marijuana buds, that contain THC.

Reflector: the housing around a light that reflects downward at the plants.

S.C.R.O.G.: Screen of Green, a method that uses training to create a compact canopy of buds.

S.O.G.: Sea of Green, a method that flowers many plants when small.

Topping: is done in the vegetative stage to affect the structure of the plant. Topping is the pinching of a growing tip to create 2 new growing tips.

Transplant: to transfer a rooted plant into a larger pot to make room for new growth.

Trichome: the actual THC resins formed into a globe on a stalk. Looks much like a mushroom.

Vaporizer: a healthier method of ingesting THC which heats the plant material without burning it.

Veg: abbreviation for vegetate; vegetative; vegging.



BOG Strains

BlueMoonRocks ~ For Blueberry Lovers... Bluemoon was crossed to BOGBubble to create B.M.R. These are very aromatic, mostly indica, lavender to blueberry smelling buds. A stout bush that yields well with a great relaxing high. Flowers in 50 - 55 days.

BOGBubble ~ A pure bubblegum that was selected to be our first strain. The smell is all bubblegum and the smoke is very smooth. This very frosty strain has been my favorite for a long time. A long lasting and happy high. Flowers in 45 - 50 days.

Bogglegum ~ My BOGBubble was crossed with Northern Lights #5. A hardy vegger that is easy to grow. This strain resists mold and has almost no odor. New growers will find this incredibly easy to grow. Flowers in 44 - 48 days.

GrapePunch ~ A special orange Bogglegum was selected by my Son to cross with our best LifeSaver Mom. Fruity tastes with a real punch. Flowers in 45 - 50 days.

LifeSaver ~ A three way cross of Jacks Cleaner, Blueberry and my BOGBubble. This was my first truly Medical strain and it has good pain killing properties. Potent and relaxing, LifeSaver also helps with sleep. A good yielder even in smaller grows. Flowers in 45 - 50 days.

L.S.D. ~ For Sativa Lovers... My most sativa-ish strain. NY City Diesel was crossed with my LifeSaver to create this unique strawberry bud. An up high with a trippy quality. Flowers in 45 - 55 days.

SourBubble ~ A very unusual bubblegum derived from my BOGBubble gene pool. This is my most potent strain still in development. SourBubble promises to be my best Medical Strain to date. Flowers in 49 - 55 days.

SweetCindy ~ A three way cross of SweetTooth #3, Cinderella 99 and BOGBubble. A good yielder with buds that can taste like lemon or licorice. Easy to grow. Flowers in 46 - 52 days.

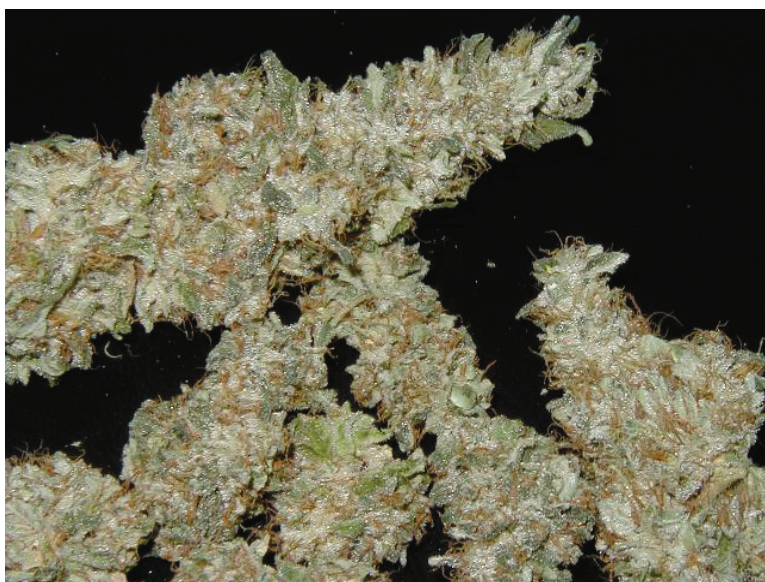
BUDSHOTS



BlueMoonRocks...Straight from the Moon!



BlueMoonRocks...Ultra Special!





BOGBubble...My Sweet Favorite!



BOGBubble...A bit closer.



Bogglegum...Not just for Rookies!





Bogglegum...My Baby!





GrapePunch...Fruity taste with a Punch!



GrapePunch...A closer look.



LifeSaver...Is Real Medicine!





LifeSaver...Saves!





L.S.D...Journey to the Center of your Mind.



L.S.D...Up close and personal.



SourBubble...Will change the World!





SourBubble...Is my Greatest Achievement!





SweetCindy...My Cinnamon Girl!





SweetCindy...Never lets you down.



