

# Marigolds



<b>Uses</b>	<p>Marigolds' strong scent deters many garden pests, including aphids, cabbage maggots, Colorado potato beetles, and squash bugs, use as companion plants for this reason. In Salves it is used for healing the skin of wounds, burns, rashes, itchiness, bites and swelling. It has been found that Marigold has the ability to promote the growth of healthy new tissue, increase blood flow to the affected area, boost collagen production (which firms and strengthens skin), hydrate dry skin and speed up the process of skin repair following surgery. It is antioxidant, antifungal, antibacterial, and antiviral. The oil is used to treat conjunctivitis and ear infections.</p>
<b>Warnings</b>	<p>People allergic to ragweed and daisies should avoid.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The best soil for marigolds is a well-drained, loamy soil with a neutral pH (around 6.0 - 7.0)</p>
<b>Sun</b>	<p>Marigolds grow best in full sun, receiving at least six hours of direct sunlight per day</p>
<b>Temp.</b>	<p>The ideal temperature for marigolds is between 21°C to 29°C</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>The ideal watering practice for marigolds is to water them deeply once a week, allowing the top inch of soil to dry out slightly between waterings, as they prefer moderately dry conditions and can become more drought-tolerant once established.</p>
<b>Care Tips</b>	<p>Pinch back early flower buds to encourage bushier growth</p>

<h2>Pests</h2>	<p>Pests include spider mites and leaf miners. To organically repel leaf miners, aphids, and spider mites, you can use natural methods like neem oil, horticultural oils, diatomaceous earth, or essential oil sprays, while also encouraging beneficial insects that prey on these pests, and practicing good garden hygiene by removing infested leaves and maintaining proper plant health.</p>
<h2>Disease</h2>	<p>Marigolds can be susceptible to powdery mildew, bacterial leaf spot, root rot, and gray mold. To organically combat fungal or bacterial problems on marigolds, you can use a spray solution of baking soda, water, and a small amount of dish soap, which acts as a natural antifungal agent; ensure proper drainage, water early in the morning to allow foliage to dry quickly, and practice good garden hygiene</p>
<h2>Propogate</h2>	<p>Marigolds can be propagated from seed or stem cuttings. Collect seeds in late summer or early fall, leave some faded marigold flowers on the plant to dry. When the petals are shriveled and the base is brown, the seeds are ready. Store the seeds in a cool, dry place</p>
<h2>Harvest</h2>	<p>Harvest in the morning after the dew has dried . Avoid flowers that are starting to dry or go to seed. Cut the flower where it meets the stem. Use the freshest blooms for medicinal purposes.</p>
<h2>Store</h2>	<p>To dry marigolds, you can snip the flowers from the plant, lay them out to dry, or thread them together and hang them. You can also use a dehydrator or oven to dry them and store them in a cool, dry place for up to 3 yrs.</p>
<h2>Science</h2>	<p><a href="https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7774798/">https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7774798/</a></p>