

The
TRUTH *About*
Organic Gardening

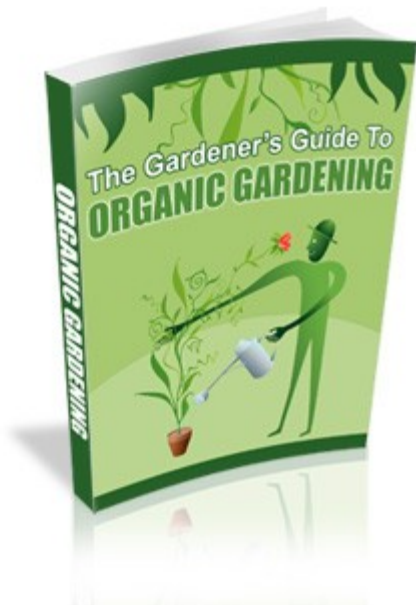


This Guide Will Show You...

- Where to start
- What things can be planted in an organic garden
- Whether you should plant directly in soil or start your plants inside containers first
- How to deal with pests in an organic garden
- How to grow an organic garden even if you don't think you have the space for it.
- How you can make money with your organic garden.
- Greenhouse Gardening Information
- Companion Planting
- Transplanting

If you really want to learn how to grow your own organic foods in order to live a healthier lifestyle while saving the planet - I invite you to take advantage of this available resource:

The Gardener's Guide To Organic Gardening



Put an end to misinformation and protect yourself and your family from dangerous 21st century practices. This guide will teach you everything you need to know, to keep you and your family enjoying a safe, productive organic garden for many years to come. [Click Here](#) to get your copy now!

The Truth About Organic Gardening

The Truth about Organic Gardening

There are many great reasons to begin organic gardening. It's a great way to know exactly what your family is eating, it saves money and it is beneficial to the environment. More and more people are beginning to turn to organic foods as the safest choice for their families and the world around them. By taking a few extra steps to plan and prepare, you can begin an organic garden yourself and raise healthy fruits and vegetables safely yourself.

Let's begin with the basics. Organic gardening simply means you don't use chemicals like herbicides and pesticides that can harm the planet or make you sick on your garden. Instead, you choose natural, healthy solutions to fertilize and protect your plants and soil. As an end result, you will grow a beautiful garden filled with safe healthy fruits and vegetables and you will actually help the soil rather than depleting it of its nutrients.

While the idea of organic gardening might seem new and trendy, or at least a throw back to the 1960s and 1970s, when you think about it, organic gardening is the original type of gardening. Pioneers (and all the civilizations prior to them) certainly did not have chemical fertilizers or pesticides for the gardens and fields. Everything was grown organically because there was no other choice. By returning to our roots, we can return to healthier bodies and a healthier planet.

Mother Nature has provided many natural alternatives to weeds, bugs and other predators that might harm your growing plants and vegetables. By using these natural alternatives, you can avoid using harmful chemicals that not only come into contact with your harvest, but also leech into the ground and harm the soil and the water supply.

Where Do I Start?

When you decide to begin an organic garden, it can seem overwhelming to know where to start. The first thing you need to address is the ground where you will plant your garden. You need to consider the pH level of the soil, the exposure to sunlight and access to water before you begin planting.

Soil pH

The pH level of a substance refers to its acidity or alkalinity level. pH is ranked from 0 to 14, with 7 being considered neutral or balanced. The pH level of the soil in your garden will affect the growth of both plants and the diseases that harm the plants. Some plants prefer a more acid soil while others prefer soil that is more alkaline.

The same goes for diseases - some will thrive in a strong acid pH and others spread most rapidly when the pH level is more alkaline. Most plants prefer a soil with a slightly acid pH (between 6.3 and 6.8) because the nutrients in the soil are most soluble at this level. Nutrients such as nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur and magnesium are all most able to transport via water in a slightly acid environment, which means it is easier for them to travel up the plant's roots with a lower pH level. It is important to remember, however, that if the soil is too acidic (below 5.5) the nutrients become insoluble again. It is necessary, then, to not only create a proper pH balance, but to make sure it is maintained as well.

Because different types of plants thrive in different types of soil, you need to decide what you will be planting in your garden before you can properly prepare the soil. You can research various plants on the Internet, in books or through your local garden center or nursery.

Organic Soil Fertilizers

You can use several different types of organic fertilizers in your garden. Dried blood, dried manure, fish meal, bone meal, hoof and horn, rock potash, wood ashes, seaweed meal and a combination of blood, bone and fish meal are popular choices.

Another popular choice most organic gardeners use to enrich the soil is compost. Compost is made from household organic garbage, such as fruits, vegetables, coffee grounds as well as grass clippings and leaves that have been gathered together and decomposed or partially decomposed. You can even use hair and dryer lint in your compost. The wider the variety of items in your compost, the better results you will see.

It can take years for your ground soil to begin to benefit fully from fertilizers added to it and to be purged from the chemicals previously used on it. As your soil becomes more nutrient-rich, you will see stronger, healthier vegetables, plants, flowers and lawn.

What Can I Plant In An Organic Garden?

Anything you grow in your garden will benefit from natural, organic gardening measures. When you are trying to choose the items for your garden, there are several different factors to consider.

You need to consider the length of the day where you live. Plants use day length as a cue to boost growth in the spring and prepare for cold weather in the fall. Many plants need a certain day length before they will flower.

Light- different plants need different amounts of light to grow and thrive. Some plants have adapted to shade conditions and will not thrive in direct sunlight. When choosing plants for your garden, you need to consider how much light your garden will receive. Be sure to factor in how often, on average, you experience cloudy weather in your area. Sunlight is energy to most plants, so if you live in an area that tends to be overcast, make sure you choose plants that are adapted to shade.

Temperature- Some plant species can thrive in a wide range of temperatures, while others have a fairly strict range they thrive in. Plants can only survive when they live within a temperature range that allows them to perform life-sustaining chemical reactions. Some tropical plants cannot tolerate temperatures any lower than 60 degrees F. Some arctic plant species can survive in temperatures well below zero. Plants go into a dormant stage at a certain temperature. That dormant point is different for different types of plants, so research your plants as well as the climate conditions in your planting area.

Just as plants cannot tolerate cold below their specific dormant range, they cannot tolerate heat beyond a certain range either. When considering your average temperatures and the plants you want in your garden, don't forget to consider your overnight temperatures as well as the daytime.

Water is, of course, critical to plant life. Again, different species have different needs. By paying close attention to the needs of the species you choose for your garden, you can reduce or even eliminate the amount of supplemental water you need to provide. This saves on resources and reduces your workload as well.

In addition to testing the pH balance of your soil and adding a chemical free fertilizer, you also want to make sure the soil is as weed-free as possible. The more weeds you remove before planting your garden, the easier it will be to keep your garden free of weeds later. Remember, there is no such thing as an organic weed killer. The only way to avoid chemicals completely for weed removal is to remove them physically. Your best results will come from using preventative measures.

Before you plant any thing in your garden, dig up the entire plot and remove as many weeds, roots and all, and rocks as possible. Don't put the removed weeds into your compost pile. Instead, discard them into the trash. If it is early in the planting season, place a light blocking tarp over the plot to discourage any growth. If you do notice weeds popping up, remove them immediately and never let them flower.

Mulching

Mulch can help prevent future weeds by blocking out the light and killing off any new weeds.

The most effective barrier mulching material you can use is black plastic. Cover the entire area of your garden with the thick black plastic and cut slits where you will be planting. You will need to anchor the plastic to prevent it from blowing around. An alternative, especially if you have already planted, is to place black plastic strips between the rows. You can use rolled paper, rather than black plastic. If you choose paper, you can simply dig it into the soil after harvest time, saving time and effort. If you want a more ornamental look in your garden, you can use bark or a combination of plastic or paper, covered with bark or gravel.

Should I Plant Directly In The Ground Or Do I Start With Potted Plants?

Often, the decision to start your plants indoors and then transplant them to your garden later is made by the weather where you live. If you have a short growing season, you may need to begin your plants indoors and then transplant them into your garden. There are several techniques you can use to begin your garden indoors.

Multiple Sowing is one technique. Instead of planting a single seed in each cell of your planting tray, plant seven or eight seeds into each cell. Don't thin them out as they grow, but let them clump together and leave them clumped even when you transplant them. They will spread out into their own space outdoors.

You can also pre-germinate your plants. Pre-germination can help speed up slow germinating seeds. To pre-germinate your seeds, place them on damp paper towels. Spread them out and then place the paper towels inside plastic bags. Don't seal the bags, however, as the seeds need airflow. These "mini-greenhouses" will cause the seeds to germinate more quickly. When the roots are about 3 mm long, they are ready to be planted. Be careful not to break the roots while planting them in soil, either in an indoor planting container or outdoors.

Some plants do not transplant well. When this is the case, you will need to plant the seeds directly into the soil. Make sure to follow the directions on the seed packet for the part of the country you live in so the seeds are planted at the correct time of year. Failure to do so will contribute to a failing crop.

It can be tricky planting tiny seeds into the ground at the intervals recommended on the package. One trick to get around that is to create seed tapes. A seed tape is simply a length of toilet tissue (use at least a 2-ply so the tissue is sturdy enough not to break) the length of the row you've dug in the garden. Dampen the center of the tissue slightly with a mister bottle and then place your seeds at the required intervals on top of the tissue paper. Now fold the sides of the tissue in about a third of the width, as you would fold a letter to fit in a legal-sized envelope. Dampen the tissue one more time with the mister bottle and then carefully transport the seeded tissue to your garden row. The tissue will dissolve into the soil, leaving the seeds planted at the correct intervals.

Transplanting

As soon as the plants are large enough to handle without breaking apart, you can transplant them. This will also depend on what part of the country you live in. Some warm areas will allow for early spring planting, while more northern climates may not allow for outdoor planting until late in May or even June. When you do transplant your seedlings, protect the roots, disturbing them as little as possible. The ground you are planting into should be wet. If it has been especially dry, water your plants 12 hours before transplanting them. Evening is usually the best time to transplant your seedlings. You will want to keep them shaded from the sun for the first day or two after transplanting.

Pest Control

In addition to whatever mulching materials you are using in your garden, you will need pest control measures. Weeds are only one part of the problem. Insects can ravage your garden, leaving you with little to harvest. There are organic ways to control the pests in your garden. The first step is to know your plants and know what specific bugs are attracted to those plants. Once you know what type of bugs you are likely to have in your garden, you can develop a plan to keep the away.

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One of the easiest ways to control harmful insects in your garden is to plant native species. Plants native to your area will have a natural immunity to the insects that commonly live there.

Many insects will stay away from your garden if you plant certain species of plants as natural repellent. For example, if you have an abundance of ants, plant cucumbers. If mosquitoes are a problem, Thai lemon grass is a natural repellent. You can find a natural repellent for nearly every insect. Nature has always provided ways for one species to protect it from another predatory species, so take advantage of Mother Nature and plan your garden carefully, according to the common insects in your area as well as the ones known to attack your crop.

One of the best ways to make sure your garden stays free from pests, is by taking good care of your soil. Using compost and mulch go a long way toward adding nutrients to the soil and keeping them there. You can also improve the quality of your soil by tilling old plants into the soil at the end of the season and rotating your crops annually. When you rotate your plants, you use different levels of various nutrients and the soil can build up its reserves of nutrients that were in high demand the previous season. Keeping your soil moist and filled with nutrients is extremely important when you are avoiding chemical pesticides and fertilizer.

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The best way to keep a close eye on any pest activity in your organic garden is to spend plenty of time up close with your plants. Be very familiar with what they should look like when they are healthy. Inspect your plants daily and look for any signs of infestation. Familiarize yourself with common pests for the types of plants you have and what type of damage those insects do. Notice holes or tears in the leaves, stems or flowers of the plants. The sooner you catch a problem, the easier it will be to correct.

Not everything that appears to be a pest needs to be eradicated from your garden. Don't be too quick to get rid of everything. Worms, for example, are actually quite beneficial to your garden. Worms will eat through the compost in your garden and in the process, actually aerate the roots of your plants. The holes and tunnels they create will provide two benefits. They will help supply nutrients to the garden and they will help provide drainage for the plants. Your garden will be the healthiest if it has a supply of both earthworms and composting worms.

Worms are also quite useful in your compost pile. If you are using compost to enrich and nourish the soil in your garden, you may want to begin a worm bed to speed the process up. Worms will eat their way through any type of compost, digesting and eliminating it, which speeds the decomposition process and makes the compost beneficial much faster.

Once you have a compost pile, with soil added if you wish, that is about 12 inches deep, head down to the bait shop and get some red worms to add to your compost bed. Make sure there is sufficient shade for the worm bed and let them go to work. Before long, you will have moist, nutrient-rich composted soil to add to your garden.

Some common household items can work well as natural pesticides. Vinegar is commonly used in organic gardens, with varying success. Common household vinegar is 5 % acetic acid, which is a low concentration of the acid that kills weeds. It is most effective when used on tender, young weeds. You may need to apply the vinegar three or more times to kill unwanted weeds completely. Unfortunately, vinegar won't touch the root of the weed, so they are likely to grow back. You may have better luck with a stronger acetic acid, such as the type used for canning. Take care when using vinegar, however, as it can harm your plants as well. Be sure to spray the vinegar only on the weeds you want to eliminate from the garden.

Common Organic Pesticides

- Insecticidal Soap - This soap consists of potassium salts mixed with fatty acids. It must be applied directly to the insect and once it dries, it is no longer effective.

Not only is insecticidal soap an effective organic pesticide, it is one of the safest organic pesticides you can find. It isn't toxic for your pets or other animals, it does not leave a residue and it is safe to use on vegetables, right up until harvest time. Insecticidal soap can burn some plants, so make sure you find out if it is safe on your garden plants. Insecticidal soap cannot be applied in full sun or hot temperatures.

- Bt is bacteria used a pesticide. Bt is a stomach poison that releases toxins in the stomachs of insects. They are very host specific and are not harmful to people, pets, birds or bees. The more than 80 varieties of these bacteria are sold in a powdered form and are sprinkled on the plants, to be eaten by the insects. It is a slow-acting solution, however, and it can take up to ten days to work. It can kill the pests destroying your garden, but it can also kill the protective insects that help eliminate other garden pests, like butterfly larvae. If you choose to go with this type of pesticide choose carefully.
- Another organic pesticide many people use comes from the seed kernels of the neem tree fruit. It is sprayed onto the infested plants leaves. Neem upsets the insects' hormonal system and prevents it from maturing. It isn't toxic to humans, but you should keep your pets away from treated areas until they are dry.

- Horticultural oil is highly refined petroleum oil mixed with water and sprayed onto foliage, suffocating insects. It can burn the leaves of your plant, so make sure you are using the correct grade of the oil.

There are other organic pesticides as well. However, they are increasingly more toxic and should be used only after safer methods have failed. Some of these stronger pesticides include pyrethrins, from chrysanthemums, sabadilla, the ground sees of the sabadilla lily, rotenone from the roots of tropical legumes potassium bicarbonate

Companion Planting

Another way to control pests organically in your garden is through strategic planting. One way that controls the insect balance is companion planting.

Companion planting is an old tradition. Companion planting is the planting of flowers, herbs and vegetables within one garden. It can be extremely good for the soil, as well as allowing you to have an eclectic, beautiful garden all season long, enjoying both the bounty of the vegetables and the beauty of the flowers.

When you employ companion planting, it helps to plan ahead. Consider the insects that will prey upon your primary crop and then research which flowers can help repel those pests. There are also helpful insects that benefit your garden and certain flowers will attract those insects.

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You need to be careful when beginning companion planting, as not all plants grow well when placed together. Some plants inhibit the growth of other plants. For example, garlic is a wonderful deterrent for Japanese beetles, but peas and beans will not grow well when planted near garlic.

Companion planting works well to attract the so-called "good" insects to your garden. Good insects include parasitoid wasps, which feed on aphids, caterpillars and grubs and lacewing larvae or ladybug larvae, which both feed on aphids.

When you plan your organic garden, you will want to include low-growing plants, like rosemary, thyme and mint, because they provide cover for ground beetles. Ground beetles, in turn, feed on ground-dwelling pests. Wasps, which will feed on aphids, caterpillars and grubs, are attracted to tiny flowers like dill, fennel, clover and coriander, Daisies, chamomile and spearmint, peppermint and catnip will attract wasps, hover flies and robber flies, keeping your garden free of many different insects.

It used to be common to plant hedgerows around gardens to attract the "good" insects to a garden, but that feature isn't commonly used any more. Hedgerows would provide early feeding spots for insects, before the crops sprouted. Now it is much more common to plant a mixed border that includes flowering trees, fruit trees, and perennials so there is always something in bloom. These types of gardens are beneficial to the soil as they use different nutrients and keep the soil from being depleted.

Many herbs make great choices for companion planting, even in small gardens. The herbs can be used throughout the season in the kitchen and they provide an ornamental border for the garden.

Some common herbs used to deter pests include:

- Chives and coriander to deter aphids,
- Rosemary and sage to deter carrot flies,
- Horseradish to deter potato bugs
- Lavender to repel ticks, mice and moths.

By carefully choosing the flowers, herbs and vegetables you plant, you can have a beautiful, flowering garden that repels insect pests and attracts the insects that help keep your garden healthy and strong.

Another advantage you will find from interplanting flowers into your vegetable garden is pollination. Nature depends upon pollination to grow and re-grow and pollination depends upon bees and other insects. The problem is most of these insects are attracted to bright, showy flowers and vegetables tend to produce more muted flowers. To make sure you have plenty of bees and other pollinators in your garden, make sure you plant some blues, yellows and even white flowers in your plan.

Some pests are so aggressive you need to take other measures to keep them from destroying your garden. You can try planting a trap crop - sacrificing one crop for the sake of the preferred crop. If you have a pest attacking a particular species in your garden, you can surround that crop with another one that will draw that same pest. By giving the pest an alternate food source, with easier access, you can protect your primary vegetables from being lost.

Watering Your Organic Garden

One big problem from the use of pesticides with chemicals in them is the runoff into the water supply. Most of our city and town water supplies have an abundance of chemicals in them. Some of these occur from run off and some are added to purify the water or add supposed health benefits, such as fluoride in the water. The problem is if you water your organic garden with a water source filled with chemicals, you are defeating your purpose.

While purchasing bottled water for drinking and cooking purposes offers a solution to city water supplies, it isn't practical for a garden. Instead, the solution is found in a reverse osmosis system. A reverse osmosis system will filter your water and remove any impurities from it. You can have your water supply tested to find out what chemicals are in it. Most pool-supply stores will test your water sample for you and let you know which chemicals are present.

No Room To Garden? Think Again!

You can try your hand at organic gardening and save a significant amount on your grocery bill even though you have limited space to plant. By using some creative gardening techniques, you can grow herbs, vegetables and fruits, no matter where you live.

Many vegetables grow on vines and they can be trained to travel upward on a fence or pole. Tomatoes, green beans, peas and even cucumbers can all be trained to grow up a fence, giving you a beautiful vertical garden that doesn't require much ground space. You can grow strawberries in a hanging, plastic pouch with holes cut through for the flowering plants. You can make use of window boxes for herbs and enjoy the convenience of freshly picked herbs right from your kitchen window.

Many hybrid vegetables and fruits are specially bred to accommodate small spaces. Check for seed packages with names like tiny, petite, pixie, patio, baby or dwarf in the title of the vegetable or fruit. These smaller sizes of standard garden fare take up much less space, but are just as big on flavor as the full-sized versions.

Making Money from Your Organic Garden

If you aren't limited by space and you enjoy gardening, you can not only save on the family grocery bill, but also add to the family income as well with your garden. As the green movement continues to gain in popularity and people continue taking a greater interest in their health, the demand for organic produce will keep growing.

You can easily join a local farmer's market to sell your organically grown produce. In many areas, depending on local grocery store policies, you can even make arrangements with the grocery store to sell your organic fruits and vegetables. Many people who live outside of town are even able to post a sign along the local highway advertising their organic goods and can sell their produce from home.

If you find you enjoy supplementing the family income with your organic produce, you can consider adding a greenhouse so your efforts can enjoy a longer growing season.

Greenhouse Gardening

Greenhouses come in any size or shape you desire. You can build them yourself, install them from a kit or have one installed by certain manufacturers. Because you can control the size and the building process, you can also control the price of your greenhouse. Having a greenhouse allows you to grow organically year round. Whether you are feeding your family or developing a business, year round growing offers huge advantages, allowing you to have fresh produce twelve months of the year.

By using layered shelving within the greenhouse, you can grow an abundance of plants, in all heights. You can also use trellises to hang plants from the ceiling, which will keep plants on vines, such as tomatoes and squash from lying on the floor. Be certain you have fans for ventilation and for speeding up the pollination process of the plants. You will also want a water source directly within the greenhouse for the most convenience.

Organic gardening can provide many benefits for your family and the environment. When you choose organic methods, you are producing healthy fruits and vegetables that are safe for your family to ingest. You are helping the environment by not adding to the damaging chemicals in the ground and in the water supply. You can save a great deal of money at the grocery store. You gain the security of knowing exactly what your family is eating. You can even supplement your income by selling your excess organic produce at a farmer's market, the local grocery store or right from your home.

Gardening is a family friendly endeavor. You can teach your children the benefits of organic gardening as they learn alongside you how to grow healthy fruits, vegetables and herbs for your dinner table. Gardening has been proven to be a healthy exercise as well as an excellent stress-reducer and when you know you are contributing to a safer, healthier environment, your stress levels are reduced even more.

You can find more information about organic gardening through resources on the Internet, at the library, gardening clubs, co-ops, greenhouses and gardening supply centers.

Pros And Cons Of Organic Gardening

As with most things, there are pros and cons to organic gardening. While organic foods are healthier to eat, taste wonderful and are much better for the planet than conventional production, there are a few downsides to organic gardening as well.

Organic gardening is more labor intensive than using chemical pesticides and fertilizers. When you choose to use natural products as pesticides, you usually need to be extremely careful to avoid getting them on the plants, flowers and herbs in your garden, or you may kill them as well. The only sure-fire non-toxic way to remove weeds from your garden is to remove them physically - which means more "hands and knees" time than conventional gardening.

Organic fertilizers can cost more than chemicals. Many of the ingredients used in organic fertilizers are also used in animal feed, which sell for a much higher price. However, using organic can pay for itself over time, as you will be spending less of pesticides and disease control. Organic fertilizers also need to be used less often than chemical fertilizers, saving you money as well.

Bottom Line

The bottom line is organic gardening can be the best possible choice for your family garden. As long as you are willing to expend the extra time and initial investment for organic raw materials, you can expect a healthy, beautiful, successful yield from your organic garden. If you grow a surplus, you can earn a nice supplemental income from selling your organic produce, offsetting the original investment. As your soil grows healthier year by year, your harvest will yield continuing bounty, providing you with healthy produce grown in a fashion that protects the environment. Why not begin your own organic garden this season? Your family will benefit and the environment will benefit as well.

Success!

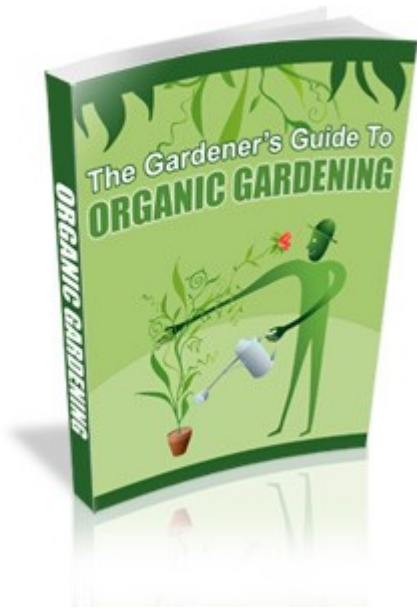
Fred Lotgering

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Fred Lotgering is a professional marketing consultant working from multiple locations around the world. He is also a successful internet network marketer dedicated to help others do the same! He is the owner of "[LotCon](#)" Biz Solutions. ("LotCon" comes from Lotgering Consultancy; LotCon is registered in the Netherlands).

Before You Go!

Put an end to misinformation and protect yourself and your family from dangerous 21st century practices. This guide will teach you everything you need to know, to keep you and your family enjoying a safe, productive organic garden for many years to come.



Grab your copy of this ebook and you can look forward to:

- ➔ **What types of plants to put in your organic garden – and why**
- ➔ When it's better to plant seeds – and when it's better to use transplants
- ➔ **Effective tips for safe, organic pest and disease control**
- ➔ Planning your organic layout to maximize its success as well as beauty
- ➔ **Basics of easy composting to keep down expense and maximize value**
- ➔ How to set your organic garden up for lifetime self maintenance (well, virtually!)
- ➔ **How to involve your family and make it a source of real joy (I told you I'd get back to that, didn't I?)**

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