How to Grow Mint From Seed

Sow seeds outdoors once there's no danger of frost (about March 21), or start seeds indoors about eight to ten weeks before your area's last projected frost date (no later than January 10).

1. Lightly cover the seeds with the soil.
2. Keep the soil moist until the seed germinates, which takes about 10 to 15 days.

Plants started from seed should reach harvestable size within two months.

Once your mint gets big enough, plant the peat pot directly into a large container. An unglazed clay container with ample drainage holes is best because it will allow excess soil moisture to escape through the holes and the container walls. Use a quality potting mix, and make sure to keep the soil moist but not soggy.

Be mindful about where you place the container because long stems touching surrounding soil might take root. Placing the pot on a patio or paved area is ideal. Place a double layer of landscaping cloth inside the pot over the drainage holes to prevent the roots from sneaking out of the container and into the surrounding soil.

Mint Plant Care

Light

Mint plants prefer part shade, though they will grow in full sun if you water them frequently. Still, it's best to protect them from strong afternoon sun.

Soil

Mint can adapt to most soil types, but it prefers a rich soil with a slightly acidic to neutral pH. Good soil drainage also is essential. Mint plants like water, but waterlogged soil can rot their roots.

Water

Water your mint during dry spells to keep the soil lightly moist. Maintaining lightly moist but not soggy soil is the ideal environment for mint. If the soil feels dry about an inch down, give your plant some water. If you notice the foliage of your mint wilting, that's typically a sign the plant needs more moisture. It's best to water your mint in the morning so it has plenty of moisture during the day as temperatures rise.

Fertilizer

Feed mint plants during the growing season (spring to fall) if you have nutrient-poor soil. Container-grown plants and plants grown in nutrient-poor soil will benefit from feeding with a balanced, all-purpose fertilizer throughout the growing season, starting in spring when the plants emerge. Follow label instructions.

(info copied from https://www.thespruce.com/growing-mint-1402628 with some edits)
How to Grow Rosemary From Seed

Plant several more seeds than the number of plants you hope to grow. Start seeds around three months prior to your area’s projected last frost date in the spring (by December 21). Take these steps:

1. Plant multiple seeds in your peat pot, just lightly covering them with dirt.
2. Cover the pot with plastic wrap to trap moisture, and make sure the mix doesn’t dry out.
3. Place the tray on a heat mat or in a warm place; ideally, keep the soil between 80 degrees and 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
4. As soon as seedlings appear, remove the plastic wrap, and place the pot in bright light.
5. Once seedlings are around 3 inches high, move them to individual pots or outdoors if the weather is warm.

Rosemary Plant Care

Light

Rosemary likes full sun and does not tolerate shade. This means it requires at least six hours of direct sunlight on most days. A south-facing window is ideal for indoor growth, and grow lights are often necessary to provide supplemental light. Bring indoor plants outside in warm weather to allow them access to natural sunlight. Inadequate light can cause leggy and weak growth.

Soil

A well-draining sandy or loamy soil is best for rosemary. It doesn’t grow well in heavy clay and wet soils. A slightly acidic to neutral soil pH is ideal (6.0 to 7.0).

Water

Rosemary shrubs have good drought tolerance once they are mature, and it’s better to underwater rather than overwater them. Allow the top few inches of soil to dry out between waterings, and then water so that the soil is evenly moist but not soggy.

Temperature and Humidity

This shrub likes warm weather and moderate humidity levels. Most rosemary varieties can’t survive temperatures below 30 degrees, but they have good heat tolerance. They prefer temperatures between 55 degrees and 80 degrees.

Fertilizer

Rosemary is not a heavy feeder. Mixing compost into the soil at the time of planting can help to give the shrub a healthy start. Then, using a balanced liquid fertilizer, following label instructions, will continue to promote quality growth.

Pollination

Rosemary shrubs self-pollinate and attract bees and other pollinators to the garden. Bring indoor plants outdoors in warm weather when their flowers are open to allow the blooms to naturally pollinate.
How to Grow Lavender From Seed

Plant several more seeds than the number of plants you hope to grow. Start seeds indoors in late winter (by about January 10).

1. Lightly cover the seeds with the soil.
2. Cover the pot with plastic wrap to trap moisture, and make sure the mix doesn’t dry out.
3. Put the covered pot into your fridge for about 4-5 weeks.
4. Keep the soil moist until the seeds sprout.
5. As soon as seedlings appear, remove the plastic wrap, and place the pot in bright light.
6. Once seedlings are around 3 inches high, move them to individual pots or outdoors.

Light

Lavender plants grown in full sunlight is the best way to guarantee a lot of buds and big, full bushes.

Soil

Lean soil (soil without a lot of organic matter mixed in) will encourage a higher concentration of oils (and good smells), so go easy on the organic matter and fertilizer. Lavender plants prefer well-drained soil that is on the drier side, so if you're using a traditional potting mix, be sure to add in some sand for drainage. An alkaline or especially chalky soil will enhance your lavender's fragrance, while any pH below about 6.5 will likely cause lavender plants to be very short-lived.

Water

Lavender is a resilient plant that is extremely drought-tolerant once established. When first starting your lavender plants, keep them regularly watered during their first growing season. After that, they can handle extended periods of drought—in fact, too much water can lead to fungal disease and root rot.

Temperature and Humidity

Lavender can withstand a range of temperatures, and it's usually dampness more than the cold that's responsible for killing lavender plants. Dampness can come in the form of wet roots during the winter months or high humidity in the summer. If humidity is a problem, make sure you have plenty of space between your plants for airflow, and always plant your bushes in a sunny location. Protect lavender plants from harsh winter winds by planting them next to a stone or brick wall to provide additional heat and protection. If you live in an area where the ground routinely freezes and thaws throughout the winter, your lavender plants will benefit from a layer of mulch applied after the ground initially freezes to protect the roots.

Fertilizer

It's a good idea to add a handful of compost into the hole when you are first starting lavender plants. Beyond that, feeding is not needed with these plants and can detract from the overall potency of your lavender.