



GARDENSHOP GUARANTEES

WE GUARANTEE QUALITY

Our plant stock has been carefully selected from the freshest, healthiest, most vigorous stock available in Southern Africa. This ensures that you have purchased disease free plants which, given the proper care and conditions, will flourish in your garden.

WE GUARANTEE FREE TRADING

Should any plant or product not meet your fullest expectations, please return it to us within 30 days for an exchange or refund. Non-perishable products should be unused and returned in their original packaging. All returns must be accompanied by a valid Gardenshop sales slip.

WE GUARANTEE SPECIALS

If any item you've purchased is advertised as a GardenValue Special within 30 days of you purchasing it at the regular price, we'll refund you the difference in cash. All you need to do is present us with a valid Gardenshop sales slip.



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Fertilisers

An expert
guide to
Fertilisers
and Plant
Food



GardenCare™

Flowering and fruiting plants: Rose fertiliser (8:1:5) or 3:1:5. These formulations contain high nitrogen for greening, a little phosphate, and large quantities of potassium to improve flowering, and as a result, fruiting.

General plants: Lawns and foliage fertiliser (7:1:3) contains high nitrogen for greening, a little phosphorus and slightly more potassium.

For more information, visit any of our Info centres or email us at info@gardenshop.co.za

HAPPY GARDENING !



Why feed your garden?

All plants need nutrition in the form of fertiliser. These nutrients are essential for plant growth and flowering. Many plants are able to draw enough nutrient from the soil to survive, but often feeding can make the difference between simply surviving and flourishing! As rain and irrigation dissolves and flushes away nutrient, periodic fertilising is needed.

When to feed your garden

Feeding should be carried out from spring into summer. It is wasteful to feed anytime after late summer as any new growth is destroyed in the winter. In addition, as winter sets in, the plants become dormant.

Always read the directions for use as these have been carefully researched to provide the ideal dosage for plants.

The 3 super nutrients

Each nutrient has a specific purpose for plants.

Nitrogen (N) is responsible for greening up plants. It leaches quickly but is plentiful in fertilisers, rain water (especially when there is lightning about) and compost.

Phosphorus (P) Phosphates are important for root and stem development. It is a nutrient that is often missing in our soils. It does not leach easily so it is best incorporated when planting. It is mostly wasted when applied on the soil surface.

Potassium (K) (sometimes referred to as potash) is important in flower production.

There are several other nutrients that are needed in smaller quantities. These are called micro-nutrients and include iron, manganese, copper and aluminium.

Macro and Micro nutrient fertilisers

Today's market has many fertilisers in number of combinations for various applications. There are 2 distinct groups. Those that contain the macro nutrients Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potassium and those that contain both macro and micro nutrients.

The macro nutrient fertilisers always contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium but the ratio varies from product to product. Examples of these fertilisers are 2:3:2 (i.e. 2 parts nitrogen to 3 parts phosphorus to 2 parts potassium) and 3:2:1 (3 parts Nitrogen to 2 parts phosphorus to 1 part potassium.) These fertilisers are used only 2 or 3 times a season.

The group that contains both macro and micro nutrients are like multivitamin supplements for plants, containing everything from nitrogen to iron and boron.

Those supplements contain small amounts of nutrient and need to be applied regularly. Often these are tailor made for specific plants groups like roses, acid loving plants, ferns and African violets, but general feeds like Multifeed and Nitrosol can be used happily on everything.

Organic vs Chemical fertilisers

Inorganic (chemical) fertilisers do not contain carbon, while organic (natural) fertilisers do. Make no mistake, organic fertilisers are every bit as strong as their chemical equivalent and many is the generous gardener who has burned his plants! While chemical fertilisers act quickly, organic fertilisers are slower to be absorbed but have the benefit of improving the soil quality

What to feed and when

Planting: When planting new trees, shrubs, seedlings and lawns, use Super Phosphate and General fertiliser (2:3:2) or Planting and vegetable fertiliser (2:3:4). Super phosphate is essential for the development of new and strong roots while the 2:3:2 and Planting and vegetable fertiliser (2:3:4) are balanced fertilisers to assist in greening, stem and root growth and flowering.

Lawns: Lawns need lawns and foliage fertiliser (7:1:3) or 3:2:1. These fertilisers have a high nitrogen content for greening up the foliage and phosphorus to strengthen the roots. As lawns do not need to flower, there is little potassium included.