

— April —

Garden Guide

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- Feature Plant - Salvia



Salvias may be annuals, biennials, perennials or herbaceous shrubs with many colours including brilliant hues of white, yellow, blues, purples, pinks and reds. They grow an abundance of flowers that have a tube like appearance which grow all along stalks reaching from the shrub, which can be between 40cm and 3m tall depending

on the variety. Their foliage is fragrant with hints of sage and a fruity scent which also can be used as a deterrent for pests in your garden.

Where to plant: The perfect location for Salvias to grow is somewhere that receives full sun all day, however they can also be planted in part shade. It is advised to always check the details on your seeds or seedlings when planting as some Salvia varieties do differ.

For features in a pot or as a stand out section in your garden it is ideal to plant a group of salvias together. Remember to allow room for these to grow as they can spread as they develop and become quite large. Pruning by half will encourage a smaller plant.

Watering: The key to Salvia's is not to water too much. They prefer to dry out between watering and do not like excessive irrigation. Wet feet are their downfall but by having well drained soil using with plenty of organic matter the Salvia's will bloom prolifically.

Fertilising: Every great garden starts with an organic rich soil that is full of nutrients to help your plants grow healthy and strong from the roots up. We recommend preparing your soil, aerating it by turning it over thoroughly and adding Super Growth or Super Booster will encourage more flowering and growth for your plants. Regular applications of a seaweed concentrate like Neptune or Super Growth Liquid Fertiliser will also benefit plant growth and health.

As with any flowering plant we recommend a good balanced fertiliser like Katek Rose & Flower will help produce healthy colourful blooms and keep the plants in great condition. It is important to feed the plants regularly as per the directions, but not to over fertilise as this can mean all growth and not so many blooms. Apply Rose & Flower Fertiliser every 6-8 weeks during Spring and through to Autumn and change to a seaweed liquid over Autumn and Winter to prevent disease. Autumn and Spring.



Mulching: Mulching is a key step to keeping your garden weed free and an easy way to retain moisture.

Pruning: It is ideal to 'deadhead' or remove spent flowers of your Salvia spikes as the plant will continue to produce new spikes and new flowers in return. If your Salvia has become too large for an area or overgrown, it is easy to cut back a third of the plant and this will encourage new growth. It is also a great idea to divide perennial Salvia plants every few years.



What to Plant

— NOW —

Flowers:

Cool Climate/Temperate Climate

Alyssum, aurora daisy, cineraria, cornflower, cyclamen, English daisy, French marigold, Iceland poppy, lobelia, lupin, pansy, polyanthus, primula, snapdragon, stock, strawflower, sweet pea and viola.

Sub-Tropical Climate

Ageratum, alyssum, candytuft, carnation, cineraria, coreopsis, cornflower, cyclamen, delphinium, dianthus, everlasting daisy, Iceland poppy, impatiens, marigolds, sweet pea and viola.

Tropical Climate

Ageratum, aster, balsam, carnation, celosia, chrysanthemum, cockscomb, coleus, cosmos, dahlia, dianthus, everlasting daisy, gaillardia, gazania, geranium, gerbera, impatiens, kangaroo paw, African marigold, French marigold, nasturtium, petunia, portulaca, rudbeckia, salvia, snapdragon, sunflower, torenia, verbena, wallflower and zinnia.

Herbs & Vegetables:

Cool Climate/Temperate Climate

Chives, coriander, garlic, lemongrass, marjoram, mint, oregano, parsley, rosemary, shallots, tarragon and thyme. broad bean, beetroot, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage, English spinach, leek, lettuce, onion, parsnip, potatoes, silver beet, swede and turnip.

Sub-Tropical Climate

Chervil, chicory, coriander, fennel, garlic bulbs, lavender, marjoram, oregano, parsley, rocket, sage, sorrel, rosemary, thyme, winter tarragon, yarrow. Plant broad beans, broccoli, lettuce, onion, peas, radish, shallots, spinach, spring onion and turnip.

Tropical Climate

Beans, beetroot, broccoli, cabbage, capsicum, carrot, cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, melons, mustard, okra, onion, parsnip, potato, pumpkin, radish, rosella, silver beet, squash, sweet corn, sweet potato, tomato and zucchini. basil, coriander, garlic, garlic chives, marjoram, oregano, parsley, thyme and winter tarragon.

*“Always do your best.
What you plant now,
you will harvest
later”*

Og Mandino

Quick Tip

If you are growing herbs out of their preferred climate, its best to growt them in pots!

ROSE & FLOWER FERTILIZER

ORGANIC BASED

Specially formulated for strong healthy plant growth with optimum nutrition for growing an abundance of bright, colourful blooms!

For Roses & Flowering Plants









Added Trace Elements for balanced plant nutrition
N 5.7% P 1.4% K 7.2%





Tasks in the Garden

— NOW —

-  **Bulbs:** Now is the time to start planting out your bulbs for beautiful blooms come Spring! Some favourites are daffodils, freesias, bluebells & hyacinths.
-  **Planting:** Autumn is a great time to plant trees, natives, ground-cover, hedges and winter flowers. That way they are established before the cooler winter season arrives!
-  **Supercal for Heavy Clay Soils:** If you have problem spots in the garden with heavy, compacted clay soil, spray some Super Cal Liquid Clay Breaker over the soil to break up the clay and improve drainage and soil structure.
-  **Deadheading Flowers:** Going through the garden and removing spent flowers encourages the growth of new flowers. The bonus is that the plants will look much tidier as well.
-  **Fertilising:** April is good timing to fertilise throughout the garden. An organic all purpose fertiliser like Super Growth Pellets is perfect for giving the entire garden a lift.
-  **Repotting:** Re-pot plants that have outgrown their pots. A good quality Potting mix can make all the difference when it comes to healthy plants. You can place your plant in a larger pot or remove some of the root ball and re-pot with fresh potting mix.
-  **Green Manures:** Grow a green manure crop like oats, millet or field peas to improve the soil in your vege patch.
-  **Feed Indoor Plants:** Give your indoor plants a feed of Neptune Seaweed and a sprinkling of Super Growth pellets to keep them looking lush.

Autumn Fertilising

Neptune Seaweed Concentrate on vegetables & herbs, fruit trees & flowering plants to keep them healthy.

Lawn & Garden Booster over the lawn to revive it after the summer heat.

Super Phoska Citrus & Fruit or Super Growth for fruit trees.

Natives may need a boost with Super Booster for healthy new growth.

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