

— September —
Garden Guide

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- Feature Plant -
Camelia

Lush, shiny dark green shrubs that burst forth with large fragrant blooms in Autumn through towards Spring are wonderful for brightening up the home garden. The most common varieties are Sasanquas and Japonicas.

Where to plant: Choose a well drained position with slightly acidic soil ranging between a pH of 6 to 6.5. These frost hardy bushes love a semi-shady spot in the garden in a position that is ideally protected from hot, drying winds and the summer sun. Depending on the position, it can be beneficial to stake the plant for the first year if it is in a windy position. Camelias will also do well in pots and can be grown as a hedge.

It is important to check that you have well draining soil as water logging can encourage disease problems. If water pools and doesn't drain away, add some organic matter such as composted manure or add drainage or mound the soil before planting. Using a liquid clay breaker product like Super Cal will help improve the soil's drainage.

Watering: This is a key element to keeping your camelia bushes healthy as they prefer deep regular waterings and moist soil. If you have chosen a sunny position for your camelia, you will need to increase the water especially during flowering.

Fertilising: Poultry manure is a great, nutrient rich fertiliser for Camelias. A product based on fully composted poultry manure like Rose & Flower Fertiliser that is boosted with potassium for enhanced flowering is ideal. This granular fertiliser can be applied every six weeks around the base of the plant starting from December. Fortnightly or Monthly application of a seaweed liquid like Katek Neptune is also recommended for overall plant health.



Pruning: Pruning can be done after flowering has finished. Camelias can be shaped by lightly shearing them all over and make great topiaries or hedges.

Mulching: Regular mulching will protect their shallow roots, which is important when the weather is warm and the roots are susceptible to burning. A nice layer of mulch will keep the soil at an even temperature.



What to Plant

— NOW —

Flowers:

Cool Climate/Temperate Climate

Amaranthus, aster, balsam, begonia, carnation, chrysanthemum, cockscomb, coleus, cosmos, dahlia, dianthus, everlasting daisy, gazania, gerbera, impatiens, marigold, nasturtium, petunia, phlox, Iceland poppy, portulaca, rudbeckia, salvia, snapdragon, sunflower, torenia, verbena and zinnia.

Sub-Tropical Climate

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

Tropical Climate

Ageratum, amaranthus, begonia, chrysanthemum, cockscomb, coleus, cosmos, dahlia, dianthus, everlasting daisy, gazania, geranium, gerbera, impatiens, kangaroo paw, marigold, nasturtium, petunia, portulaca, rudbeckia, salvia, snapdragon, sunflower, torenia, verbena and zinnia.

Herbs & Vegetables:

Cool Climate/Temperate Climate

Artichoke, asparagus, beetroot, broad beans, broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, endive, leek, lettuce, onion, peas, snow peas, silver beet, spinach and radish. chives, curry, dill, mint, parsley, sage and thyme. chives, curry, dill, mint, parsley, sage and thyme.

Sub-Tropical Climate

Beans, beetroot, broccoli, cabbage, capsicum, carrot, chicory, Chinese cabbage, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, melons, mustard, onion, parsnip, potato, pumpkin, radish, rosella, silver beet, squash, sweet corn, sweet potato, tomato and watermelon. basil, chives, coriander, dill, mint, oregano, parsley, sage and thyme.

Tropical Climate

Beans, beetroot, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, capsicum, cucumber, eggplant, endive, lettuce, melons, okra, onion, parsnip, potato, pumpkin, radish, rhubarb, rosella, silver beet, spring onion, squash, sweet corn, sweet potato, tomato and zucchini. silver beet, spinach, squash, sweet potato, pumpkin, tomato, watermelon and zucchini.

*“If you
tickle the earth
with a hoe,
she laughs
with a harvest”*

Douglas William Jerrold

Quick Tip

If you want to sweeten tomatoes, keep up a regular regime of sprinkling common baking soda into the soil while your tomatoes are growing!

SUPER FEED

Powerful Liquid Fertiliser

Organic based, easy to use fertiliser suitable for the entire garden. Super Feed will encourage strong and healthy growth at every stage of plant development.

Quick Response fast acting and all-purpose









Harnesses the power of liquid fish and plant available NPK
N 12.8% P 2.4% K 7.2% S 1.6%





Tasks in the Garden

— NOW —

-  **Plant Citrus:** Plant new citrus trees with a couple handfuls of composted pellets like Super Booster or Super Growth. They will build organic matter in the soil and provide essential nutrients for the growing trees.
-  **Pruning:** Remove any dead branches from shrubs, trees and perennials once they've sprouted their new spring growth. Be careful not to remove the flowering buds. Prune back plants that flowered over winter and autumn.
-  **Mulch:** Re-mulch your garden beds as the weather starts to warm up. The ideal depth is about 10cm deep to stop weeds growing through. Not Just Mulch is perfect as it gives the plants a boost of nutrients as well as keeping moisture in!
-  **Bulbs:** Cut the dead leaves of bulbs. You can now leave them in the soil or lift them gently out and save them to replant in autumn.
-  **Fertilise Lawns:** Give lawns a good dose of fertiliser like Lawn & Garden to help revive any dead patches and boost organic matter. Super Feed liquid fertiliser sprayed over the lawn will help green up a lawn that is looking sad.
-  **Orchids:** Divide orchids that have started to be crowded in the pot.
-  **Watering:** Keep up a regular watering regime as the weather starts to warm up. A good layer of mulch will mean you can cut back on watering as the moisture will stay in the soil.
-  **Add Organic Matter:** A composted manure fertiliser like Super Booster or Super Growth is an easy way to add organic matter to the soil to help improve water holding capacity and provide nutrients for the growing plants.

Spring Fertilising

Super Growth Pellets around vegetables & herbs, fruit trees & flowering plants for healthy, green growth

Super Grass over the lawn to help it become lush and green after the drier winter period

Super Growth or Super Booster in the planting hole or dug through the beds for new plantings

Natives may need a boost with Super Growth or Neptune to encourage flowering.

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