

— September —
Garden Guide

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- Feature Plant -
Passionfruit

Passionfruit are a great investment in any home garden, the gift that keeps giving! A simple maintenance routine will keep them producing glorious fruit, year after year!

Where to Plant: Choosing a position with at least five hours a day of sunshine is the key to productive fruiting. A full or half-sun position is the ideal. If you live in a cooler region, you could grow your passionfruit vine near a wall that catches the sun so heat can radiate. If planting a new vine, Spring is ideal as it allows the vine to become well established in the warmer conditions. A trellis, fence or even a deck railing is handy as you can train the vine along, tie-ing it up as it grows.

It is important to check that you have quick draining soil as your trees won't benefit from being waterlogged. If water pools and doesn't drain away, add some drainage or mound the soil before planting. Check there are no trees or competing roots when planting.

Regular mulching will protect the shallow roots. Keep mulch and grass away from the base to discourage collar rot

Watering: Once you have planted your passionfruit vine, water deeply regularly until established. Watering well is important for juicy fruit. Not watering often enough or a dry plant will not produce fruit, fruit may fall off or shrivel.

Fertilising: Poultry manure is a great, nutrient rich fertiliser for Passionfruit. A product like Katek Super Growth that is boosted with sulphate of potash encourages prolific fruit and flower production and enhances fruit flavour. This pelletised fertiliser can be applied around the root zone every 6 weeks from after pruning through to fruiting (September to May).

Fortnightly application of a seaweed liquid like Katek Neptune during Spring is also recommended. Neptune can be applied to the soil and foliage to help prevent disease and encourage healthy growth.

Liquid Potash and Katek Citrus & Fruit will also produce great results on passionfruits.

Harvesting: New vines can take up to 18 months to produce fruit. Fruit colour varies greatly, so not all varieties will be overly coloured when ripe. If fruit drops to the ground, it is a good idea to check and see if it is ripe. Ripe fruit can get sun burnt, so collect regularly. For most varieties when the skin starts to wrinkle they are very ripe.



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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