

FREE
TO
TAKE



THE
MAGAZINE

WORLD IN GREEN

TREND
KITCHEN
GARDEN

THIS IS HOW
IT WORKS

PLANNING
CREATION
GARDENING
FOR YOUR
GARDEN YEAR

SPRING
GARDENING WITH
CHILDREN

SUMMER
WATERING IN
THE RIGHT WAY

AUTUMN
PLANTING
PROPERLY

WINTER
STRESS FACTORS
FOR GREEN PLANTS

GARDENING ALL YEAR ROUND

SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, WINTER – THERE'S ALWAYS PLENTY TO DO IN THE GARDEN. IN COMPO, YOU HAVE A PARTNER AT YOUR SIDE WHO WANTS FOR NOTHING MORE THAN YOU TO ENJOY YOUR GREEN OASIS EACH AND EVERY DAY. WITH THAT IN MIND, OUR COMPO MAGAZINE CONTAINS COUNTLESS TIPS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR YOU SO THAT ALL YOUR PLANTS – FROM LAWN TO VEGETABLES – FLOURISH. WE HOPE YOU ENJOY THE READ AND THAT YOUR GARDENING YEAR IS SUCCESSFUL!

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KITCHEN GARDEN

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KITCHEN GARDEN

Special

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN YOUR KITCHEN GARDEN

Fortunately, growing fresh vegetables right on your doorstep is not difficult and rewarded with a tasty harvest after only a few weeks. Find practical tips for getting off to a good start with the vegetable patch here.

1 CREATE THE RIGHT FOUNDATION

Activating the soil:

Turning over, loosening, ploughing with the grubber and levelling the soil form the foundation for preparing the vegetable patch for seeding. Roots and pebbles also need to be removed. The upside: The treatment dries and warms the soil – two important conditions for good plant growth. This also stimulates microbial soil life, i.e. the disintegration and conversion of dead organic matter such as leaves and roots by soil organisms. Another advantage is that it also reduces the growth of wild weeds. Fertilisers can also help to activate soil life in this stage.

Fill sowing containers:

If you opt for these, you should only use clean, germ-free containers with low-salt growing soil.

Check the seeds:

Fresh seeds provide the best germination results. Stocks left over from the previous year can be used if they are stored dry and protected against frost.

Protect pre-crops:

Sowing early from February until the end of April is ideally carried out under glass. To do this, simply sow the seeds evenly in the prepared seeding pots. Depending on species, healthy seedlings will soon develop on the moist substrate at temperatures of around 20 °C.



2 SOWING - IT'S ALL ABOUT THE RIGHT TIMING

Sowing outdoors:

Depending on the sensitivity of the plant species, sowing is possible outdoors from late March. It is better to sow heat-loving herbs and vegetable varieties after mid-May – after the Ice Saints period, to be precise.

3 THOROUGH CARE ENSURES A RICH HARVEST

Separate plants:

As soon as the cotyledons are well formed, the seedlings are separated. This is important to increase the distance between the plants and reduce the risk of fungal infection.

Plant seedlings:

Well-developed seedlings are planted in the prepared bedding. If there is the risk of frost in late spring, you should protect the young crop plants against freezing with a film cover or non-woven material.

Care for the vegetable patch:

Until harvested, the vegetables and herbs must be regularly watered and fertilised. The soil also needs to be raked and cleared of wild herbs. Regular pest control also prevents feeding damage and ensures a rich harvest.



WHAT TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN GROWING VEGETABLES

Vegetables fresh from the garden are rich in vitamins and simply delicious. But how do I create a kitchen garden and which vegetables are suitable for it? As with many things, careful planning is key. As a first step, you should think about the size of your kitchen garden and how the patches will be divided. If the layout is fixed, it is important to consider which varieties you would like to grow in future and how much space is needed for them. When choosing your vegetables, the plant, vegetation and ripening behaviour are key considerations. The following tricks help make the transition to growing your own vegetables easier. The best part? You will be rewarded with a rich harvest.



1 COMPO BIO UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER WITH SHEEP WOOL

Universal BIO fertilizer for all kinds of garden plants with a longterm effect up to 5 months

2 COMPO BIO UNIVERSAL POTTING SOIL

Peatfree potting soil for all indoor plants, vegetables, fruit and herbs with start fertiliser up to 5 weeks

Each at its own place

Generally speaking, a distinction is made between the main slow-growing crops, which should be planted first, and early or late crops with much shorter growth times. Main crops include tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, cucumbers and onions. Spinach, lettuce and radishes are suitable early crops, while lamb's lettuce, cauliflower, kohlrabi and curly kale are good late crops.

These vegetable varieties get along very well

Birds of a feather flock together. But this doesn't necessarily apply to plants. The soil nutrients are used much better when plants with different nutrient requirements are mixed. Make sure to sow plants with medium nutrient requirements and those with low or high nutrient requirements together.

Plants with a low nutrient uptake:

Dwarf French beans, lettuce, lamb's lettuce, radish spinach, onion

Plants with a medium nutrient uptake:

Endive, kohlrabi, leek, chard, carrot, pepper, climbing French bean

Plants with a high nutrient uptake:

All large cabbage varieties, pumpkin, rhubarb, cucumber, potato, tomato, courgette

Proper care ensures an abundant harvest

Once your vegetable garden is set up, you will soon be able to harvest the first fruits if you provide proper care. Most vegetable varieties need nothing more than consistent soil moisture, a well-aerated soil and a balanced supply of nutrients to grow healthy and strong. Hoeing, watering and fertilising make up the bulk of regular care. The latter in particular is very important for the healthy development of plants. As growing vegetables draw a lot of nutrients out of the soil, you should provide your plants with a balanced supply of nutrients using fertilisers tailored to the needs of your crops.

GROWING FRESH HERBS AT HOME



Like every fruit and vegetable, herbs taste best when they are freshly harvested from your garden at home. Before you start planting herbs, you need to make an important decision: Do you prefer to sow them yourself or buy pre-grown plants? If you want to grow your own herbs, you need some patience but you get to experience the entire growth process. Provided you keep a couple of things in mind, growing herbs is child's play.

The right time to sow herbs

The good news first: When it comes to growing herbs, it is all about the right timing. You can sow outside from the spring until late summer. Indoors, seeding can be done all year round. But you should expect weaker growth from November until January due to cooler temperatures and fewer hours of sunshine. Place the young plants in a very bright place, e.g. on a windowsill. A greenhouse would be even better.



1 Fill the plant pot

Fill a plant pot or a planting tray to the rim with potting soil. Then distribute the soil evenly and press down lightly.



2 Sow the herbs

Distribute the herb seeds evenly. The seeds should not be sown too closely together. Following that, cover the seeds with a thin layer of soil and press down with the back of your hand or a small slat. Lightly moisten the seeds with a spray bottle or a gentle stream of water.



3 Cover the plant pot

Cover the tray with a cap and put it in a warm place (20-22°C) so that the seeds have optimal germination conditions. Water a little when the soil becomes drier.



4 The first seedlings start to show

Depending on the plant type, the first seedlings grow after about 8-14 days. Now the plants should be placed in a very bright place. But beware: Herbs cannot cope with blazing sun by south-facing windows!



5 Plant the seedlings

When the seedlings start to show their first few leaves, they must be pruned if the seedlings are too dense. If they are to be grown in your garden or in a pot, now is the right time to plant them. Now the cover can be removed. Keep well moistened.



6 Water and fertilise the plant

A regular extra dose of nutrients in the form of fertiliser ensures optimal growth. Nitrogen in particular is crucial. While phosphate stimulates root formation, potassium strengthens the tissue and is required for good resistance. Only healthy herbs develop their full aroma – the proof is in the pudding!



1 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR HERBS AND SEEDLINGS

High quality potting soil adjusted to the needs of herbs, seedlings and all young plants

2 COMPO BIO LIQUID FERTILISER FOR HERBS

Organic mineral fertiliser with a mild formula for the raising and cultivation of spice plants and herbs.

Home-grown tomatoes have the best flavour! The red balls bursting with nutrition can be grown both in your garden and on your balcony or terrace. Find out the five most important care tips for a rich harvest until well into the autumn here.

CARE TIPS FOR TOMATOES

HOW TO GET A RICH HARVEST



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1 COMPO BIO POTTING SOIL FOR TOMATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES

Special bio potting soil for the growing and cultivation of all vegetable cultures with 100% natural ingredients according to the EC-organic regulation

2 COMPO BIO LONGTERM FERTILISER FOR TOMATOES

Unique, purely organic natural fertiliser for all tomato plants and shrubs, as well as fruit, tubers and herbs with immediate and long-term effect

1



Regular watering

Tomatoes need a continuous water supply for healthy growth. Too little or too much water damages both the fruits and the plant itself. As with most things in life, it is important to strike the right balance when watering tomatoes. It is important to water from below and not from above! This prevents fungal diseases from taking hold.



Nutrient supply for wonderfully aromatic fruits

Tomatoes have a high nutrient uptake. They need a large amount of nutrients. This regulates the water supply of the plant, strengthens the cell walls and increases the plant's resistance to diseases. You can simply and safely ensure that your plants get the nutrients they need with special tomato fertilisers.

2



Safeguard climbing aid from folding over

If your tomato plant has already grown to an impressive size or a lot of fruits have been grown, you can support it with a climbing aid to stop it from folding over. Tomato sticks made from wood, plastics or bamboo as well as spiral sticks, grids or trellises can be used. You should attach your plant with garden bast fibres or special fastening clips.

3



Spotting leaf blight and brown rot at an early stage

Tomato plants are often infested by leaf blight and brown rot. Grey-green spots that later turn brown and spread very quickly on the leaves. The fruits are also not spared from infestation: They develop brown spots and the flesh below these areas hardens. Remove the diseased parts of the plant as quickly as possible and treat the tomato with a plant protection product.

5

Removing the side shoots stimulates fruit formation

Young side-shoots should be regularly removed from the leaf axes so that the plant puts its energy into growing fruits. You can easily remove very soft fresh shoots with your finger nails. If the shoots are older and harder, please use a sharp knife. At the end of August, the top of the tomato plant is pruned with one leaf left above the last flower head.



4



GENIESSERTIPP TOMATO AND SPINACH TART

Tomatoes and spinach picked fresh from the garden are the perfect foundation for a tasty vegetable tart. Give the recipe a try, you will enjoy it.

- 225 g of puff pastry
- 15 cherry tomatoes
- 500 g of fresh spinach
- 1 clove of garlic
- 2 shallots
- 4 eggs
- 100 ml of cream
- Salt, pepper, nutmeg
- 4 tablespoons of olive oil
- A few sprigs of basil
- Tomato and spinach tart

PREPARATION TIME: 55 MINUTES

Grease the tart tin with a little olive oil, roll out the puff pastry until it is a little larger than the tin and place in the tin so that the edge is also covered. Wash the spinach, spin-dry it and remove the stalks. Halve the cherry tomatoes and the garlic, then dice the shallots. Heat up the olive oil in a pot and briefly sauté the shallots and the garlic, add the spinach and continue to cook until it wilts. Allow to cool down briefly and spread on the pastry with the tomatoes. Whisk the egg with the cream and season generously with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Pour the egg mixture over the spinach and tomatoes. Bake for 25 minutes in a fan oven two minutes 160°C. Then remove the basil leaves from the stalk and scatter over the tart.

9

BUILDING AND PLANTING A RAISED BED

10

Not only does a raised bed spruce up every garden and some balconies, it also offers numerous benefits: Plant care is easy on the back, vegetables and herbs benefit from higher ground temperatures and good soil. Voles and snails don't get their mitts on the harvest. For it to grow abundantly, a good foundation is important. Find out how to build a raised bed here.



Set up the raised bed

You can buy prefabricated kits for your raised bed or make it yourself. But before you get cracking, you should decide on the location. It is advisable to choose a spot in a North-South direction in order to capture the best of the sunlight.

EURO PALLETS ARE RIGHT ON TREND FOR RAISED BED BORDERING.

Euro pallets are right on trend for raised bed bordering. They have a height of 80 cm. To ensure that the wood withstands bad weather, we recommend painting the slats with weather protection paint or spraying them, which is easier for the many corners and edges. With two brackets in each corner, screw the pallets together so that the top sides face inwards. Two long screws in each corner provide extra stability.



It is really important to put down stainless and closely meshed wire on the ground, so that voles can't get through. Then line the interior (not the ground!) with pond liner. This works best with an electric tacker. The liner not only ensures that the soil and moisture remain in the bed, it also protects the wood against rotting.

The layers in the raised bed

Your raised bed works in layers: The filling material consists of cuttings, compost and soil and is finer towards the top. The different structures of the material aerate the raised bed and provide an optimal supply of nutrients. What's more, the plants grow better thanks to the higher ground temperature and the higher moisture content.



THREE STEPS TO A FILLED RAISED BED



Create the foundation with wood chippings

The lowest layer consists of tree cuttings or wood chippings and ensures good aeration.



A middle layer of compost

The components in the layer above it (compost, garden soil and green waste) facilitate active soil life and are important nutrient suppliers.



Fill with raised bed soil

The final layer is the raised bed soil. It provides the plants with an optimal foundation for growth. If the level drops due to decomposition, simply top up with new soil.

3

Plant the raised bed

Since a raised bed provides for plants so well, you can put plants closer together than in a garden bed. Simply plant the varieties that you love! It is advisable to start with plants with a high nutrient uptake, as an abundance of nutrients are available in the new raised bed. These include tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, potatoes, courgettes and pumpkin. These vegetable varieties in particular love an extra dose of fertiliser. Nasturtium – a good herb for seasonings – can hang decoratively from

the edge of the bed. Start by seeding plants with a low nutrient uptake such as beans, peas, salad, radishes, spinach, carrots and leeks once the first vegetables have been harvested and there is space in the raised bed again. Then plant strawberries as well. Flower boxes at the 'feet' of the pallets not only look pretty, they are also useful. Flowering plants in boxes are true bee magnets. The hard-working animals pollinate both your flowers and crop plants. So, there is nothing standing in your way of a rich harvest.



COMPO BIO COMPOST FOR GARDEN

High quality, peat-free green compost in gardener quality perfect for the second layer of a raised bed.



COMPO BIO POTTING SOIL FOR GREENHOUSES AND RAISED BEDS

With particularly high humus content and original COMPO GUANO provide a complete nutrient supply for the plants in raised beds.



COMPO BIO UNIVERSAL LONGTERM FERTILISER WITH SHEEP WOOL

Fertiliser for strong growth and a rich harvest. Due to the special water storage capacity of the fertiliser pellets the ground is loosened.

11

SPRING



WHAT IS BEHIND THE WEATHER PHENOMENON

THE ICE SAINTS PERIOD: THE OLD COUNTRY LORE

No other country lore tortures as many gardeners each year as Ice Saints. Whether fruit, vegetables or flowers: If you want to stay clear of late frosts, it is better to wait until the end of May to seed. So what is the old country lore all about? Find out what is behind it and where its unusual name comes from in this article.

The dreaded late frosts

As soon as we see the first rays of sunshine in April, we are itching to plant, sow and repot. But beware: Long-term climate data proves that the danger of night-time frosts generally does not pass until the end of May. Hobby gardeners who are too rash risk killing off carefully planted seedlings and overwintered tub plants. From a meteorological standpoint, the late cold spells are caused by the marked temperature differences between Central Europe and northern coastal regions at this time of year. Areas of low pressure develop in the North as the windless mainland warms up much faster than coastal regions. They draw in the warm air which in turn causes ice-cold air streams from the polar regions to be pushed onto the mainland. After several weeks of mild temperatures, night frosts or even snow can suddenly fall on our gardens. The dates in the calendar only act as a rough guide; today, farmers and gardeners can generally rely on meteorologically determined weather forecasts.



IN FACT, THE LATE CENTRAL EUROPEAN FROSTS OCCURRED MORE FREQUENTLY AND WERE MUCH HARSHER IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY THAN TODAY – A DEVELOPMENT THAT CAN MOST LIKELY BE ATTRIBUTED TO GLOBAL WARMING.

THE KEY FEATURE OF THE DATE

The old country lore originates from a time prior to the calendar reform in 1582, which involved getting rid of ten calendar days. As the commemoration days have remained on the calendar where they always were, the weather phenomenon should also be pushed back by this much on our current calendars – the frost days would therefore not be expected until between 21 and 25 May. The date of the Ice Saints also varies from region to region. We generally advise the following: It is better not to rely too much on the Ice Saints period and instead keep an eye on the weather forecast before you plant your seedlings outside. After all, the weather is and remains predictable only in the short term.

Your plants can only develop optimally in perfect conditions. Besides enough light, water and nutrients, your protégé needs one thing above all else for healthy growth: enough space. Sadly, this basic requirement is often ignored. We have summarised why it is so important to repot plants and how to do it step by step for you here.

REPOTTING PLANTS

a simple step that makes a huge difference

Why should you repot your plants?

1. If the pot is fully rooted or too small, the root system can't develop further, meaning that your plants can't grow optimally.
2. Repotting improves stability and prevents one-sided growth.
3. Recently purchased plants in particular are often in pots that are too small and the limited root space prevents ideal plant development.

When and where should you repot your plants?

Repotting your plants in a larger container every one to three years depending on growth is a good idea. Generally speaking, plants can be repotted throughout the year but the start of the growth period in the months of February through to April is a particularly good time. You should find a new planter for your plants by the time that the soil is completely rooted at the latest. The container should be 2-3 cm larger than the previous one. The diameter should be about 5-6 cm larger than the old pot for older plants that are not repotted every year. Check your plant for pests such as aphids and spider mites before repotting them.

Tip for soil that is too moist

If the soil has become too moist, add a little sand to the surface and rake the material once more. This way, the water will evaporate faster.

More repotting tips

1. Gently loosen the potting soil before use – this prevents clumping and compacting.
2. Make sure you choose the right sized container! If the planter is too big, plants become occupied with root formation and don't put their energy into forming leaves or flowers.
3. Use glazed drip trays or planters so that no moisture can pass through.

HOW SHOULD YOU REPOT YOUR PLANTS? STEP BY STEP GUIDE



1 Prepare the new pot

Cover the bottom of the new container with gravel, clay fragments, hydro-granules or something similar to prevent the soil from seeping out. This foundation also improves aeration – preventing waterlogging and subsequent rotting roots.



2 Remove the old pot

Remove the plant from the old pot. If the root ball has thoroughly rooted, break it up a little. Shorten thick excess roots to stimulate new growth in the plant. Dried or rotten roots need to be completely removed.



3 Place the plant in the new pot

Fill the new pot with some soil – either universal soil or a special substrate tailored to the plant's needs. Then place the plant in the pot and position it so that it is upright. Fill the container with more soil up to 2 cm below the rim.



4 Water the plant

After you have pressed the new soil down well, add some more substrate. Leave a space of 1-2 cm between the soil and the rim of the pot. Place the plant on a water-proof drip tray or in a water-proof planter. Then water the plant well with a lukewarm and fine stream of water.



1 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR GREENPLANTS AND PALMS

Specialized potting soil with all important nutrients for greenplants and palms in pots

2 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR BALCONY AND POTTED PLANTS

This special potting soil improves the possibility to store water

Picking carrots in grandma's garden, discovering your first earthworm or painting a clay pot to be filled with cress – these are often memories of early childhood that shape our passion for gardening. In this article, we have summarised what can be found in a children's flowerbed and what potential young gardeners get excited about.

MY FIRST FLOWERBED GARDENING WITH CHILDREN



Non-poisonous ornamentals with added value

A possible foundation for a sunny children's flowerbed lasting several years is lavender. Varieties such as 'Hidcote Blue' have short, compact growth and impress with their intense aroma and plentiful flowers. In late summer, there is the option of making lavender bags from the flowers. If the shrub is pruned by about a third after blooming in the autumn, it will remain compact and find space in children's flowerbeds for many years to come.

The classic feature of summery children's drawings is the sunflower. With its imposing height and impressively large flower head, the flower is considered a favourite of many children. You shouldn't start sowing sunflowers in your flowerbed until May – pre-planting in pots on a warm windowsill is even safer. Besides sun, the yellow beauty needs a lot of water to grow tall. If the head of the plant becomes heavier, a plant support should be put in place to protect it from strong gusts of wind. In late summer when the yellow flowers wither, it is worth removing the flower heads and drying them in a warm place. This allows children to find out where sunflower seeds come from, but extracting the seeds is rather laborious.



TO CREATE A BETTER OVERVIEW, THE FLOWERBED SHOULD INITIALLY BE NO BIGGER THAN ONE SQUARE METRE SO THAT MOST PLANTS CAN BE REACHED

The child-friendly foundation

From the age of four, many children start to show an interest in managing their own section of a flowerbed. The better the young gardener's section is integrated into the flowerbed of an adult, the greater the interest in the new task. To create a better overview, the flowerbed should initially be no bigger than one square metre so that most plants can be reached without the flowerbed area being trodden on too often. It is also a good idea to mark the flowerbed with a border – using painted pebbles or shells collected on holiday will also make this step a more memorable experience. When choosing the plants, you should make sure not to test the patience of your child too much. Plants that are sturdy and grow quickly are a good idea, as are those with a certain experiential quality. While eating the produce of fruit and vegetable varieties is the reward for cultivating them successfully, ornamentals can awaken interest with the possibility of refinement or a particularly intense aroma.

GROWING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IS CHILD'S PLAY



Tuber vegetables that grow underground are not quite as handsome as ornamentals but, at the very least, just as fascinating. The propagation of potatoes is reminiscent of the finest sorcery. To do this, the young gardener first selects a particularly promising specimen from his or her kitchen at home. This is then laid out in a light room with a temperature of about 10 to 15°C for the priming process. After a few weeks, the first sprouts form and it's easy to see what the unassuming potato tuber can do. From mid-April onwards the tuber, with its sprouts facing upwards, can be placed in well-loosened soil. The planting hole should be about 10 cm deep. Besides watering during prolonged dry periods, it's important to ensure that the potatoes don't get any light in the weeks that

follow – this would cause them to turn greenish and be harder to digest. The gardener should regularly pile up enough soil above the plant so that about 10 cm of the leaves stick out of the mound. Although small potato tubers form in the soil after a few weeks, you should wait until the plant wilts and turns brown before enjoying the harvest. In optimal conditions, up to ten potatoes can grow from a single tuber. After an abundance of vegetables in your first year of gardening, preparations for special treats should start in August. If the strawberry plant is planted in the warm summer months, it has enough time to grow over the winter and patient gardeners will be rewarded the following year with an abundance of fruits.

Be sure to choose a spot with full sun if you want to enjoy sweet fruits. Looking back at the exhausting summer months, the ground should be fortified before new plants are sown. A natural fertiliser made from manure or compost is suitable for children's flowerbeds. If you don't have this, we can wholeheartedly recommend organic products such as COMPO's organic slow-release berry fertiliser with sheepwool. After preparations have been made, you should put the plants in a water bath for a few seconds so that they can absorb plenty of water before being planted. If the strawberry plants are subsequently well watered and kept free from weeds, they will consistently increase their yield until into the third year of harvest. From May onwards, a little straw should be placed under the plants each year so that the strawberries are protected from moisture and mildew.

Until next year

To build anticipation for the next spring, tulip bulbs can be buried in the soil from October until well into December. Small ditches are first dug in loose soil which are about twice the height of the bulbs. Then the bulb is placed into the planting hole with the tip facing upwards and covered with soil. If you inspect the bottom of a bulb closely, you will be able to see root lugs. The tulips, which bud after the winter break, mark the beginning of spring.



COMPO BIO SHEEPWOOL FERTILISER FOR BERRIES

Specialized BIO fertiliser based on sheepwool with a longterm effect up to 5 months



HOW TO CREATE A SCENTED GARDEN

If the scent and sight of single flower stems is enough to lift your mood, what effect will an entire scented garden have on you? We want to motivate you to plant your own fresh-smelling oasis. So, we have listed flowering plants and herbs which flower from spring until well into the winter for you and offer some tips on where to plant and planting in groups. We have just the right thing for every preference.



**COMPO SANA®
UNIVERSAL
POTTING SOIL**

Universal potting soil for planting of flowers including fertilizer for a good start of the plants

As everyone likes different scents, you should allow yourself to be guided by your senses when it comes to buying. The following scented plants impressed us:

Flowers

PLANT NAME	FLOWERING PERIOD	FLOWER COLOUR
Hyacinths	FEB – APR	○ ● ●
Sweet violet - Queen Charlotte'	MAR – APR	●
Poet's narcissus	APR – MAY	○ ●
Candytuft - evergreen candytuft	APR – MAY	○
Wild blue phlox - Clouds of Perfume'	APR – JUN	○ ●
Dame's rocket	MAY – JUL	●
Damask rose	JUN – JUL	○ ●
Garden pink (,Albus')	JUN – JUL	○
Soapwort	JUL – SEP	○ ●
Sweet pea	JUN – OCT	○ ● ● ● ●
Marvel of Peru	JUN – OCT	○ ● ● ● ●

Shrubs

PLANT NAME	FLOWERING PERIOD	FLOWER COLOUR
Witch hazel - Aphrodite/Pallida'	JAN – MAR	○ ● ●
Viburnum farreri	MAR – APR OCT – NOV	○ ●
Bridal spray or garland spiraea	APR – MAY	○
Common lilac	MAY – JUN	○ ● ● ○
Spanish jasmine or English dogwood	JUN – JUL	○
Summer lilac	JUL – OCT	○ ● ● ○

The scent of your plants is really brought to the fore when you create separate scented corners in your garden. While the flowerbed is planted with sweet-smelling flowers and shrubs, herbs feel right at home on your balcony or terrace. We recommend that you keep a large enough distance between plants so that the scents do not mix. Planting scented flowers in hanging baskets next to seating areas is a great idea, as this allows them to exude their scent right under your nose. If you set up flower tubs or boxes on the outside of your windowsills, you can benefit from the aroma of the plants when you air your living space.



PRUNING ROSES MADE EASY

Why do roses need to be pruned?
Pruning encourages roses to grow and boosts their health. The free space it creates gives the rose more light and air for new shoots. What's more, new flowers are quickly formed after pruning and the roses look more beautiful. Although there are different pruning techniques for each rose variety, the goal is always the same: getting a light crown structure.

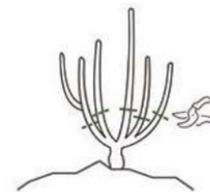
When should roses be pruned?
Roses should be pruned in the spring. First remove diseased and dead shoots or shoots with frost damage.

Rose shoots with frost damage can be identified by the brown mark on the inside and feel soft to the touch. Both flowerbed and hybrid tea roses also need to be pruned in the summer. Prune the rose up to the second strong leaf below the flower.

What should be kept in mind for rose pruning?
As a general rule, you should always trim the rose shoot above a bud that is growing outwards. Position the cut so that you cut towards the bud, leaving about 5 mm above the bud. Depending on the weather, it takes about 4-6 weeks until new flowers sprout again from the remaining buds. You should also remove the wild shoots of the rose. You can identify wild shoots by their light green colour and often plentiful thorns. They grow from the wood below the graft union. Remove the wild shoots so that the rose itself does not die off due to being deprived of its important nutrients. Expose the wild shoots and cut them as closely as possible to the point of attachment.

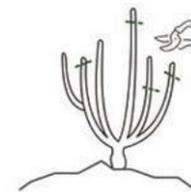
PRUNING
ENCOURAGES
ROSES TO GROW
AND BOOSTS
THEIR HEALTH.

DIFFERENT PRUNING TECHNIQUES FOR ROSES



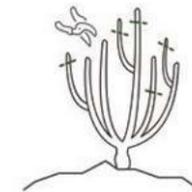
Flowerbed roses

First remove the dead, diseased and weak shoots. Prune the remaining shoots back to 4-7 buds. Leave the strong shoots a little longer. Weaker shoots are pruned back more to stimulate growth.



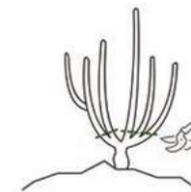
Shrub roses

The unique feature of shrub roses is that they don't need to be regularly pruned. Only remove dead shoots and ones that cross over each other. Old shoots are cut off directly above the ground.



Climbing roses

Remove the dead, diseased and frozen shoots from climbing roses that flower once and create enough room for them to grow. Cut off shoots of more than five years old at the base. Make sure to prune cautiously.



Hybrid tea roses

Hybrid tea roses are generally pruned in the same way as the flowerbed rose. But the hybrid tea rose is pruned back more to about 3-5 buds.



**1 COMPO SANA®
POTTING SOIL FOR
ROSES**

Specialised potting soil for the needs of roses for stronger and healthier plants

**2 COMPO LONGTERM
FERTILISER FOR
ROSES**

High quality fertiliser with a good immediate and longterm effect up to 6 months

SUMMER



PLANTS YOU CAN USE TO PROTECT BEES AND BUTTERFLIES

It is becoming increasingly difficult for butterflies, bees, bumble bees and the like to survive in nature because they can't find enough food. Honey bees and their wild relatives in particular play an important role in it: By pollinating, they help flora survive, safeguard harvests and ensure that numerous

creatures that depend on meadows, bushes and trees can continue to find a home. By choosing the right plants, you can create important habitats for these animals in your garden. We show you how you can transform your garden into a thriving oasis for insects.

Flowers with lots of nectar as a food source

Roses, dahlias and perennials may be popular, but these plants offer insects little to no nutrition. The reason? Plants with so-called double flowers have a variety of petals in the centre of the flower, usually as a result of breeding. The stamens which pollinating insects need to reach are either difficult to access or do not exist at all. So, make sure that at least some of your plants have simple single flowers. Different



plants are worth considering depending on the season. In the spring, you can help out beneficial insects with pasture, Christmas roses and fruit trees such as apple, pear and cherry. The animals also like winter aconites and wild roses such as the dog or Japanese rose. In the summer, perennials such as coneflower, purple coneflower, Helen's flower, lavender, summer lilac and butterfly bush offer plentiful nutrition. You should include orpine, autumn asters, calamint and golden-rods for the autumn.

When choosing plants, remember that caterpillars also need food, in addition to butterflies. Don't worry: The animals will definitely not gobble up everything. Instead focus on providing a caterpillar buffet. A corner that is not too small with nettles is ideal for attracting butterflies like the small tortoiseshell, admiral and the peacock butterfly. With umbellifers like fennel you can give the attractive and tall common yellow swallowtail an opportunity for its specialised caterpillars. Fennel flowers are also a true insect magnet.



WHAT ELSE YOU CAN DO FOR INSECTS

Bee trough: Provide insects with enough water

Bees also get thirsty on hot summer days! Set out a flat dish with water close to forage crops or, if you have one, close to a beehive. Gravel and small stones act as take-off and landing sites for bees. Don't forget to regularly re-fill it with fresh water.

Insect hotel: Offer bees a place to stay

Wild bees are just as busy with pollinating flowers as honey bees. You need suitable breeding holes so that the wild bees (none of them sting) can produce offspring. You can provide these by simply drilling holes of different sizes into thick branches and logs and positioning these in a sunny spot in your garden. Holes in perforated bricks, bundled straw and much more are also well suited.

HOW DO I WATER MY PLANTS WHILE I'M ON HOLIDAY?



The long-awaited holiday is finally just around the corner. We start looking forward to it weeks beforehand – it signifies time away from stressful daily working life. But some things need to be sorted out before you go on holiday. This includes the watering of your plants. How can we keep flowers, fruit and vegetable plants as well as lawns and hedges looking fresh after weeks without being watered?

The following generally applies: Water thoroughly once more before going on holiday. Plants can usually survive a short weekend away without any problems. Have you planned a holiday lasting several weeks? If so, the easiest method is to ask relatives or neighbours to water the lovingly tended plants every now and then. You could give them some of your harvest or surprise them with a dinner invitation in return. If you can't find someone you trust to take care of your plants, we recommend the following measures:

GENERAL:

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You probably already know this trick because it is often recommended and is tried and tested: the upside down bottle. Simply prick a hole in the lid, fill the bottle with water and place it in the flower-pot. The negative pressure causes the water to drip slowly into the soil. Glass bottles with a long, narrow neck are well suited to this. They are the easiest to push into the soil, are particularly steady and sustainable. You don't have any suitable glass bottles at hand? No problem, a bottle made



of hard plastic will also work. Carefully hammer a nail into the lid from the inside to the outside to prevent the bottle from tipping over quickly.

Another watering method for while you are away is the trick using thick thread or cotton wick: Attach the thread to the bottom of a bucket and put the other end deep in the soil of the plant. Make sure that the water bucket is about 30 cm higher than the plant. The fluid is drawn in by the thread and reaches the roots directly.

TUB:

Supplying the tub plants on your terrace or balcony with enough water while you are on holiday is more of a challenge. Create the right foundation in the first place with a potting soil that stores water. The special soils for balcony and tub plants store the irrigation water and dispense it to the plants as needed. The result is that the potting soil will dry out much more slowly.

Putting the plants close together in a shaded place, e.g. by the north wall of the building, is usually sufficient for a short holiday. Although they don't grow well in confined spaces, they won't dry out.



Use drip trays for your pots which you can fill with water before your trip. We don't recommend placing the plants in a large tub filled with water because this poses a high risk of the roots rotting due to waterlogging.

Are you already using water storage boxes or tubs for your flowers? Nothing but luxury! The plants automatically draw the required moisture from the water tank in the lower part of the boxes. The water-level indicator lets you know when the tank needs to be filled again. If the tubs are positioned in the shade, this will cover the water requirement for a week on average.

VEGETABLE PATCH:

In fruit and vegetable patches it is particularly annoying when the painstakingly cultivated plants dry out and the heat destroys the harvest. Besides an automatic watering system, the so-called olla technique has proved to be successful in raised beds. 'Olla' comes from Spanish and means pot. Two unglazed clay pots are stuck on top of the other and used as water storage.

Step 1:

Seal the hole in one of the pots, e.g. with a small tile or piece of clay, beforehand to make it watertight.



Step 2:

Stick the two clay pots together with a water-resistant adhesive (hot adhesive or silicone) at the openings.



3



Step 3:

Place the pots into the soil until just below the rim with the second open hole facing upwards. Fill the unsealed hole with water. Now place a small tile or piece of clay loosely over the hole – the olla watering technique is ready to go. But how does the water reach the roots? As you probably know, liquid can pass through porous clay pots. The plants are supplied with moisture without a drop of valuable water evaporating in the process.



Step 4:

You can also hoe and completely mulch your vegetable patch. This works best with a mixture of lawn cuttings and other garden waste. It doesn't matter whether the cuttings are dry or still wet because the lawn has just been mown. The grass offers shade and the soil does not dry out so quickly.

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COMPO SANA®
POTTING SOIL FOR
BALCONY AND
POTTED PLANTS

This special potting soil improves the possibility to store water

PROTECTING PLANTS AGAINST PESTS IN A NATURAL WAY



There are many gentle, effective options for protecting plants against unpleasant pests in a natural way for gardeners who prefer to keep things organic. Here is a small selection.

Simple and effective

Create mechanical barriers to protect your plants against pests. This stops the little gannets from nibbling on your plants. You can use small-meshed nets and non-woven materials to make it more difficult for vegetable flies and cabbage white butterflies to access your plants. Special fences and raised beds are also effective against snails and other crawling pests.



TIP

LADYBIRDS KILL UP TO 150 APHIDS A DAY! SO, OFFER THIS IMPORTANT BENEFICIAL INSECT A HABITAT THAT IS AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE.

Preventing nematodes with summer flowers

Nematodes are threadworms. These pests tend to infest strawberries, carrots, potatoes and celery in particular. Plant echinacea, tagetes or calliopsis, as their roots give off a scent that attracts nematodes. When the roots are nibbled at, the plant produces a toxic substance that kills the nematodes. Keep the soil as weed-free as possible, as wild herbs can act as intermediate hosts for nematodes.

Snails can't stand strong-smelling garden herbs

What we humans love, snails loath, e.g. the smell of thyme and rosemary. Slugs can't stand the smell of incense, either. They also can't eat ferns, grass and furry foliage plants. So plant them at the edges of your beds to significantly reduce the risk of snail infestation.

Aphids don't like nettles

Did you know that nettle brew helps against aphids? Simply add three tablespoons of nettle herb to one litre of boiling water and allow the mixture to infuse for one day. Then sieve it, pour the liquid into a spray bottle and spray the plant with the concoction. Apply on a daily basis.

Use adhesive traps

Insecticide-free glue traps are a particularly good alternative for effectively catching flying pests for ornamental plants, trees and shrubs or food crops. Sticky traps for plants in your home or on your balcony are simply placed in the flowerpot with a wooden stick. They stop whiteflies, fungus gnats, cicadas and thrips in their tracks. Fruit trees are often attacked by fruit flies or maggots. Special adhesive traps with attractants which are stuck to the trees with binding wire are helpful against these.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR YOUR PLANTS WHEN IT'S HOT AND DRY

CARING FOR YOUR GARDEN IN THE HOT SUMMER

Do you also look back at the exceptionally hot summer of 2018 with rather mixed feelings? While we couldn't get enough of the warm temperatures, the dry weather caused a great deal of frustration for many hobby gardeners. Climate researchers agree that such dry spells will occur more often in the future. We reveal how you can prepare your plants for extreme weather conditions and minimise the risk of potential summer damage.



The best foundation: Good root penetration

Prevention is better than cure – this is particularly true when it comes to gardening work. With just a few care measures, you can help your plants weather prolonged dry periods. An important, yet often underestimated correlation in this regard: The more strongly and deeper the roots of the plants reach into the soil, the better they are able to store water and absorb moisture from the soil. Products that stimulate the roots can encourage the growth of seedlings and root penetration of already existing plants – for optimal water and nutrient storage. They also provide humus-rich soil, which can store more water for longer. By choosing the right substrate, you can positively influence the healthy growth of your plants in dry periods.

Do you prefer resilient plants?

A long-term measure that will benefit you in hot and dry periods: Adapt your garden to the changing climate requirements and plant varieties that can better tolerate the heat, e.g. lavender, common verbena, rock trumpet and West Indian lantana. Fruit plants are also well suited and form flavourful fruits thanks to plenty of sunshine. It goes without saying that Mediterranean plants, such as citrus trees, oleander and rosemary, also enjoy warm temperatures.



Healthy plants are more resistant to dry conditions

Nutrients are a secret weapon when it comes down to protecting plants from heat and dryness. But the problem is that many hobby gardeners either do not start fertilising at all or do so too late. Our range includes special fertiliser pellets with sheepwool that can soak up a lot of water at the beginning, improving humification and the plants' supply of nutrients and water in dry periods. Another tip for getting your plants through hot days intact is to apply mulch.

The number one rule for heatwaves: Water intelligently

In hot weather in particular, it is important to water plants in the morning. This allows the plant to dry quickly and the dewy soil absorbs the water well. Plants can only form deep roots and use water reserves when the soil is regularly soaked. As moist soil can better absorb water, you should first only water the soil briefly and then water it thoroughly after 10 to 15 minutes.

COMPO BIO UNIVERSAL FERTILISER WITH SHEEP WOOL

Universal BIO fertiliser for all kinds of garden plants with a longterm effect up to 5 months



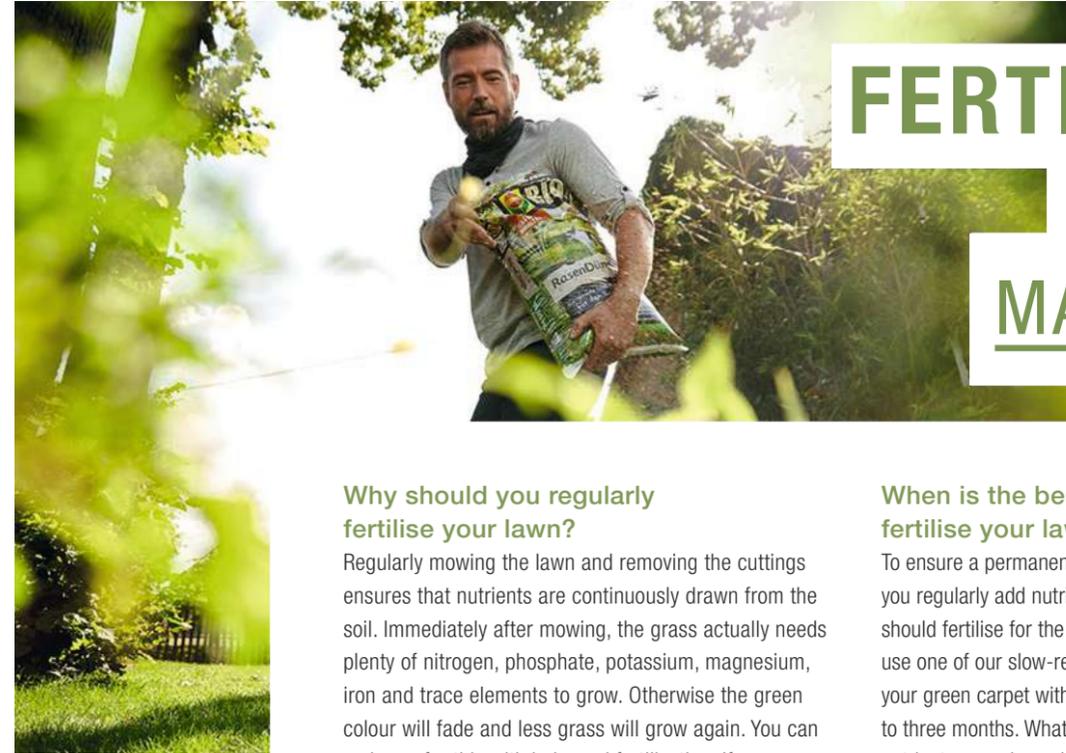
LAWN

Special

ONLY A HEALTHY LAWN IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.

Lawns is one of the areas of the garden with the highest nutrient requirements. This comes as no surprise: it has to cope with a lot and needs to be able to withstand children playing, garden parties, moss and weeds, as well as all kinds of weather. And this is only possible if it gets regular nutrients in the form of fertiliser. We show you what should be kept in mind when fertilising lawns.

FERTILISING LAWNS MADE EASY



Why should you regularly fertilise your lawn?

Regularly mowing the lawn and removing the cuttings ensures that nutrients are continuously drawn from the soil. Immediately after mowing, the grass actually needs plenty of nitrogen, phosphate, potassium, magnesium, iron and trace elements to grow. Otherwise the green colour will fade and less grass will grow again. You can make up for this with balanced fertilisation. If you use a mulching mower, your lawn needs less fertiliser as the cuttings that remain on the surface decompose over time and the nutrients contained in them are re-used.

When is the best time to fertilise your lawn?

To ensure a permanently healthy lawn, it is important that you regularly add nutrients to it throughout the year. You should fertilise for the first time in the spring. It is best to use one of our slow-release fertilisers which will provide your green carpet with all the important nutrients for up to three months. What is so special about them? The nutrients are released as needed depending on weather conditions (temperature and humidity). The controlled release of nitrogen means that our lawn fertilisers also preserve the ground water. The lawn gets its final supply of nutrients in the autumn. Use a special autumn lawn fertiliser with a high potassium content. This strengthens the grass and makes it harder and more durable.

FERTILISING YOUR LAWN IN THREE STEPS

1 Scatter the fertiliser

Scatter the fertiliser preferably on a dry lawn by hand or with a spreader. Note: Please do not scatter it unevenly, otherwise the dosage will be exceeded which can cause lawn damage.



2 Water the lawn

Following that, the lawn should be thoroughly watered once or twice a week for at least 20 minutes. It is better to water thoroughly twice a week than water in smaller amounts more often, as this allows the lawn to form deeper roots which place it in good stead in dry conditions.



3 Mow the lawn

Don't mow your lawn shorter than 4-5 cm. The taller the blades, the more photosynthesis takes place – and the greener your lawn becomes. As a general rule of thumb, never shorten by more than a third so that you don't weaken the lawn.



LAWNS SUBJECT TO NORMAL USE ARE CUT TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 4-5 CM, AND A LENGTH OF ABOUT 6 CM IS ADVISABLE FOR GRASS IN SHADED AREAS.

LAWN MOWING: THE BEST TIPS AND TRICKS FOR A HEALTHY LAWN



Not only is a deep green, freshly mown lawn a real treat for the eyes in the truest sense, regular mowing is one of the most important things you can do to care for your green carpet. Regular cutting enables the grass to branch out and grow in width – this makes the grass wonderfully thick and resistant to moss and weeds.

When and how often you should mow your lawn

As a rule of thumb, we recommend cutting your lawn once a week between March and October. It can also be cut more often during the strong growth period in May and June. How often your lawn should be mowed also depends on the lawn type and seeds: Utility or ornamental areas need to be mown more frequently and the grass grows at a rate that depends on the variety, age and quality of the lawn seeds. You can mow at any time of the day when temperatures are moderate. But if it is too hot or dry, it is better to postpone cutting the lawn until the evening.

The optimal cutting height

Lawns subject to normal use are cut to a height of about 4-5 cm, and a length of about 6 cm is advisable for grass in shaded areas. Don't cut the grass too short, as this slows down new shoots and leaves behind bare patches where weeds like to take hold. The

following applies as a rule of thumb: Only shorten the blades by up to a third of their current growth height. In the hot summer months, the lawn should be left at a longer length. This allows the lawn grass to shade the soil more effectively, which in turn protects the water reserves of the soil.

How to get the best cutting results when mowing your lawn

You will need sharp blades for a precise cut. You should re-sharpen the sickles of the lawnmower by the time the blades start to show frayed edges and the tips turn grey and ochre-coloured.

Once you have mowed the lawn, what should you do with the cuttings?

Cuttings should always be removed from the lawn after mowing, as it only rots very slowly and can contribute towards the formation of lawn thatch. But grass cuttings are not a waste product: The cuttings can make

valuable compost if you allow the lawn cuttings to dry out and then mix in wood shavings using a ratio of 2:1. Dried cuttings are also a suitable mulch material for shrub and vegetable patches as well as the lawn. Mowers with a mulch function chop the grass finely during mowing and distribute the grass cuttings evenly on the lawn.

Should a mown lawn be fertilised?

The drawback of mowing the lawn and removing the cuttings is that nutrients are continuously drawn from the soil. Immediately after mowing, the grass actually needs plenty of nitrogen, phosphate, potassium, magnesium, iron and trace elements to grow. Otherwise the green colour will fade and less grass will grow again. You can make up for this with balanced fertilisation. Don't fertilise until one to two days after cutting the lawn. The cuts close during this time.



COMPO SLOW RELEASE LAWN FERTILISER

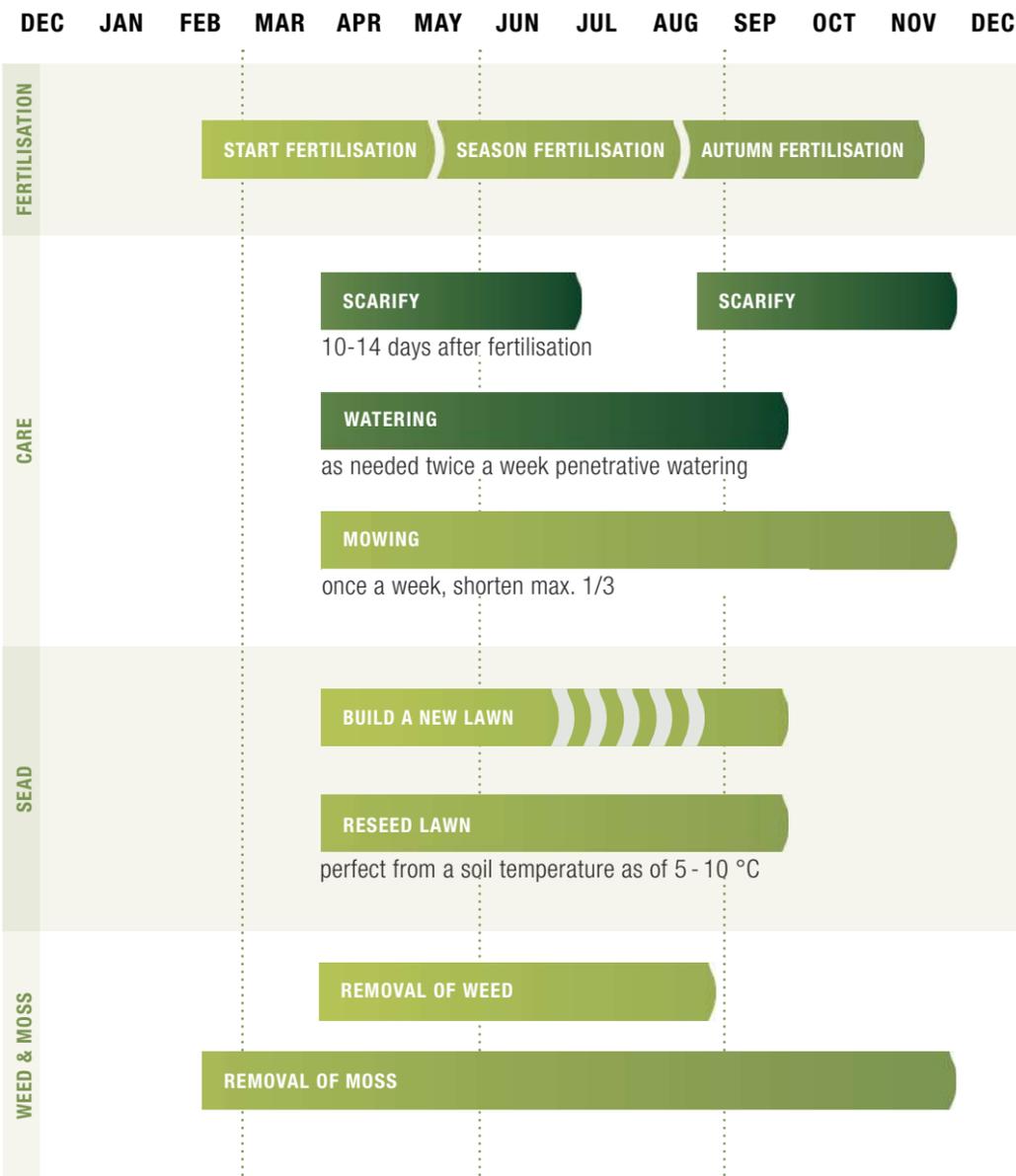
High quality long-term fertiliser feeds the lawn up to 3 months. It works reliable and does not cause a kick growth thanks to included nitrogen.

LAWN CARE OVER THE COURSE

OF THE YEAR



WINTER SPRING SUMMER AUTUMN



A healthy, thick lawn forms the foundation for a beautiful garden. But it needs to cope with quite a lot over the course of the year: Children playing, dogs frolicking, social events and the weather can cause your green carpet significant stress. The lawn should be cared for according to the season so that it can withstand the stresses of garden life. Here is an overview of the most important activities:

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MORE
TIPPS
FOR THE
GREEN
CARPET

compo.com

SPRING

In spring the lawn is covered with residual leaves, cones or branches that need to be removed. It is best to start by removing moss to prevent it from spreading further.

Pesky lawn thatch can be easily removed through scarification. If the lawn is no longer as thick and has light spots, it should be re-sown. Give your new lawn the best start by seeding between April and the end of May. It is important that the ground temperature is at least 5-10 °C. From April onwards, the lawn is in its growth period and needs a lot of air, water and nutrients in the form of fertiliser. We offer various fertilisers with varying residual action times. Mostly the nutrients are distributed on the lawn as required depending on the heat and water. It consistently provides the plants with the amount of nitrogen that the roots can absorb. This way, the grass is not over-fertilised and there is no risk of excess nutrient salts getting into the ground water. Alternatively, you can use a completely organic lawn fertiliser for a deep green, thick and durable lawn.

SUMMER

The lawn becomes heavily worn in the summer months in particular. Direct sunlight, dryness and heavy use wear out the lawn and leave their mark.

This means that regular mowing, watering and fertilising is a must. A length of 4-5 cm is ideal for lawns subject to normal use. The following goes for watering: Depending on how often it rains and the temperature, the green carpet depends on thorough watering two to three times a week. The best time to do this is early in the morning or in the evening. To water the lawn, you should use ten litres per square metre so that the water can penetrate deep enough, particularly in dry periods. Please don't forget to fertilise! This increases the lawn's resistance to

dryness. Weeds should also be regularly removed during the season to prevent them from spreading further. Scattered weeds can be removed relatively easily. In the case of heavy infestation, you should use a lawn fertiliser with a weed killer.

AUTUMN

If your lawn has suffered a lot due to high temperatures and severe dryness, now is the right time to repair and rejuvenate it.

The lawn stops its metabolic activities when temperatures drop below 10 °C. In that case, it is time to prune it back to an optimal overwintering length of about five centimetres – this growth height prevents lawn diseases. In the autumn, a special and purposeful nutrient supply is also important for improving the durability of the grass and optimally preparing it for the upcoming winter. What's more, get rid of wet leaves and small twigs to ensure that the lawn gets enough air and rot doesn't set in! It is best to put the leaves between shrubs and below hedges as ground cover.

WINTER

The lawn has to deal with a lot in the winter: full snow coverage, frozen grass being trodden on, dry frost periods or sustained waterlogging.

These conditions foster diseases such as snow mould and cause gaps in the lawn and a pale colour. Beware: After the first frost, the lawn should not be trodden on because this can break the delicate blades.



SPRING: COMPO LAWN FERTILISER MOSS? NO THANKS!

Perfect care for lawn which is attacked by moss. The fertiliser regenerates and strengthens the lawn and at the same time prevents from new moss.



SUMMER: COMPO SLOW RELEASE LAWN FERTILISER

High quality long-term fertiliser feeds the lawn up to 3 months. It works reliable and does not cause a kick growth thanks to included nitrogen.



AUTUMN: COMPO AUTUMN LAWN FERTILISER WITH WINTER PROTECTION

In autumn the lawn requires less nitrogen but plenty of potassium. Our slow-release lawn fertiliser is also perfect for soils rich in phosphate and can be applied until the end of October/beginning of November.

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AUTUMN



HOW TO HELP BENEFICIAL INSECTS IN THE COLD SEASON

When it gets colder, it is often difficult for many garden inhabitants to find enough food and shelter. Flowers have already bloomed and temperatures drop, causing the ground to freeze. It is important that beneficial insects are protected in order to maintain the balance between beneficial insects and pests in your garden. In doing so, you will indirectly reduce the number of pests which can otherwise start spreading in the spring and attacking your plants.

Leave perennials alone

If you don't start pruning perennials until the spring, birds will still find food in the flower heads. What's more, the cocoons and eggs of butterflies can develop very well in the tall stems. Berries from blackthorn, seaberry, hawthorn or guelder rose shrubs are very popular among birds.



Bees and bumble bees also need a home: There would be no flowers, fruit or vegetables without them. With that in mind, it's a good idea to buy a bee and insect hotel or build one yourself and put it in the garden. Animals can also use them as a place of refuge.

Offering beneficial insects foliage protection

The simplest frost protection for beneficial insects is an unspoilt and messy garden. Foliage can be spread on the beds and under bushes. This stops the ground from freezing too quickly and earthworms are protected from the cold deep in the soil. This way, ground beetles, which feed off potato beetles, caterpillars and snail eggs, have a better chance of survival.

If you cut your hedges in the autumn and haven't yet thrown away the cuttings, you should stack them for hedgehogs, toads and spiders and give the animals an option for getting through the winter.



Nuts and seeds for squirrels

Squirrels also appreciate some extra nutrition in the winter! Special, robust automatic feeders are great for this, as they can be very persistent or even brutal when it comes to food. They are filled with nuts such as walnuts, hazelnuts, seeds, beechnuts, mushrooms or chestnuts. Perhaps you even have some space for a hazel bush or berry bushes in your garden? If so, you ought to share your harvest, but ensure that the rodents have a long-term, separate supply.

PLANTING PROPERLY MADE EASY



SUPPORTING PLANTS FROM THE OUTSET
YOUNG TREES, AS WELL AS TALL AND LARGE SHRUBS OFTEN NEED EXTRA SUPPORT WHILE GROWING. SO, TIE THE PLANTS TO A CANE PLACED VERTICALLY IN THE SOIL FROM THE OUTSET.



34 The perfect garden soil is easy to work and exudes a pleasant, earthy scent. The loose mixture of sand, loam and humus also contains many important nutrients, absorbs rainwater and can drain off excess water, creating the foundation for healthy plant growth and colourful floral abundance. Unfortunately, not all garden soils meet these requirements. But with a little coaching you can change that. We show you how to sow new plants in your garden and create a green oasis step by step, regardless of the quality of your soil.

The right time of year to plant

It is best to plant deciduous, coniferous and fruit trees between September and November. At this time, the soil is still warm and offers natural moisture. If you go for the spring planting variety, the following applies: Put plants with root balls into the ground between March and April, and those without balls until the end of May. We recommend fertilising two months after planting to ensure that your plants get enough nutrients. Although you can insert woody plants in containers all year round, the months of March until June are the best time given their moderate temperatures.

Choosing the right soil for your plants

Your plants need a loose, well-aerated soil with a balanced water storage capacity (no waterlogging!) for a good head start to life. So be sure to loosen the compacted topsoil each time you sow a new plant.

When it comes to planting holes, it is a good idea to use a particularly nutrient-rich soil for planting. This also goes for sandy soils. The special soil stores water for longer in the ground and reduces the leaching of nutrients.

Prepare newcomers for planting

To offer your plants optimal conditions for strong growth, two further steps are needed before you get to the actual planting itself:

1 Place woody plants without root balls in a bucket filled with water for a few hours before you plant them. You should also dip dry plants with a root ball in water and water plants in containers generously. Plants without root balls are particularly prone to drying out and need to be watered thoroughly before being planted.

2 Prune all damaged and kinked roots of woody plants without root balls with a sharp pair of garden shears by a few centimetres. This will allow the white fibrous roots, which are important for absorbing nutrients, to develop better later on.

Give your plants a new home

When planting with root balls, the diameter of the hole that you dig should be at least twice as big as the balls themselves. Loosen the ground area of the plant hole down to the depth of a spade, if possible, and incorporate the first layer of potting soil. Then mix the dug up top soil with soil (one part topsoil to two parts soil) and fill up. If you want to speed up the growth of your plant, you can add products to strengthen the root system to the soil.

The following applies for plants without root balls: Loosely fill the hole with the prepared soil and keep the plant a few centimetres above it. Jiggle the plant a little up and down so that the soil sits evenly around the roots. Following that, tread down the earth surrounding it.

Optimal watering

Make a rim to allow for watering about 10 cm tall around the dug hole. This will ensure that your plants have the best-possible water supply. After planting it is important that you water thoroughly to close the hollow spaces between the soil and roots.



1 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR PLANTING AND CONIFERS

Specialized potting for stronger and healthier plants thanks to a complete nutrient mixture.

2 COMPO LONGTERM FERTILISER FOR CONIFERS

High-quality longterm fertiliser especially for conifers ensures strong, deep green and healthy plants and promotes the regeneration ability.



ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE HYDRANGEA

With their colourful floral abundance, they are an ever-green on your windowsill, balcony or in your garden: hydrangeas. If the right variety is selected and they are cared for properly, they mesmerise us throughout the summer with their nostalgic charm. And, thanks to their abundant flowering, they are eye-catchers in both beds and tubs. Find out everything you need to know about hydrangeas and how to care for them here.

How best to care for hydrangeas

Its name reveals what the hydrangea needs for optimal development: ‚Hydrangea‘ comes from Greek and is composed of the words ‚hydro‘ (water) and ‚angenion‘ (vessel). Watering hydrangeas on a regular basis is one of the most important parts of caring for them – this applies to tub plants in particular. Like rhododendron, azaleas and camellias, hydrangeas are among the acidophilic plants that thrive with few nutrients and in acidic soil. You need a special nutrient-rich soil with a low pH value for healthy growth.

We recommend using a liquid fertiliser tailored to the needs of the plant for fertilising hydrangeas. This way, your hydrangeas get all the nutrients they need for optimal development once a week when they are watered.

How to prune hydrangeas properly

Hydrangeas are pruned differently depending on the variety. If you keep to the following rules, your plants will say thank you with a long life and wonderful floral abundance:

- To ensure that the stems of paniced and wild hydrangeas carry the weight of the flowers in bad weather, they should be pruned in the spring or late autumn. This is the only way for strong shoots and a thick framework to form with plenty of flower heads.

DOES AN EXTREMELY DRY SUMMER LIE AHEAD? CHOOSE HEAT-RESISTANT VARIETIES!

NOT ALL VARIETIES CAN DEAL WITH THE HEAT AND THE DRYNESS THAT COMES WITH IT. IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT THE HYDRANGEA VARIETIES HYDRANGEA ASPERA, QUERCIFOLIA AND PANICULATA CAN WITHSTAND HOT SUMMERS FAR BETTER THAN OTHERS.

- French hydrangeas, lacecap hydrangeas and climbing hydrangeas develop their flowers the year before. So remove old shoots immediately after the flowering period. Avoid pruning too generously in the spring, only remove dead and frozen parts of the plant above the last buds.

- The Endless Summer variety is an exception to this: Unlike other French hydrangeas, it does not dislike a generous pruning in the spring and summer, sprouting and blossoming again in its full splendour.

How to get hydrangeas through the winter well

You should cover hydrangeas with brushwood or sprigs of fir during the winter to protect against frost so that you can continue to enjoy floral wonders next year, too. This is particularly important for French and lacecap hydrangeas which form their buds during the previous year. If possible, all hydrangeas in pots and tubs should be overwintered in a frost-free place.

1 COMPO LIQUID FERTILISER FOR ACID LOVING PLANTS

Liquid fertiliser perfectly adjusted to the needs of acid loving plants.

2 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR RHODODENDRON AND HORTENSIA

High quality potting soil especially for all plants which prefer a low pH-value.



CARING FOR PERENNIALS PROPERLY



Perennials are the best plants for a flowering garden. As perennials last many years, you don't need to re-create the bed every year. But it is still important to care for them a little so that your perennials stay beautiful for a long time. Find out how here.

PLANT SCIENCE: Not all perennials are alike

Perennials are herbaceous plants that regenerate in the soil each year. The parts of the plant growing above the surface die off in the winter. There is an incredible diversity of species with different growth habits, flowering periods, flowering habits and colours.

Spring

In the spring, you should remove leaves from the perennial bed and prune frozen flower heads and leaves. For tall perennials, prune the shoots from the previous year down to the ground, leaving the lowest leaves. It is important that the fresh, young shoots are not prevented from growing by the dried shoots. Grasses are ‚combed‘ as this is the only way to remove dead stalks from the undergrowth.

Autumn

Prune the plants down to just above the ground. This creates space for the new shoots in the following spring, prevents fungal diseases and inhibits seeding. Then remove the weeds and spread a thin layer of compost around the plants. This optimally prepares the perennials for a new start in the spring.

Summer

Each perennial generally requires a different level of care. Summer sage, larkspur and lupins flower very abundantly a second time when they are pruned close to the ground after the first flowering period. Some perennials like columbine, foxglove and mullein produce so many seeds that they spread all over the garden within a very short amount of time. If you would like to rein in your perennials,

you should prune them in good time – before the first seeds form. Ground cover and perennials for padding out can be pruned by up to two thirds. They then sprout again and become much denser.

Some perennials produce a lot of lateral buds and grow rapidly, e.g. asters and chrysanthemums. But the taller they grow, the more unstable they become. The number of bare patches at the lower part of the plant also get larger. When they are pruned, they become more compact, remain stable and produce more flowers. Remove the upper 2 to 5 cm of the shoots once the perennials have reached about one third of their final length.



Winter

To protect perennials used for padding out against frosts, we recommend scattering a layer of leaves over the perennials. This is removed after the frosts in the spring.

WINTER



THE BEST TIME TO PRUNE TREES

As with all elements of garden care, the following is also true for pruning woody plants: Timing is everything! The best time is in February and March when the biggest frosts are over. Pruning too early would impair the frost resistance of woody plants, but if you prune too late, you might damage any buds that have already grown. It is important that you only prune your trees on frost-free days.

PRUNING TREES PROPERLY

Although there is no such thing as pruning in nature, it is quite useful to regularly prune trees. This allows you to give your woody plants shape and stimulate the formation of flowers and fruits. It also encourages growth and wards off illnesses and fungal diseases.



THE CORRECT PRUNING TECHNIQUE
YOU SHOULD ALWAYS USE A SHARP TOOL SO THAT YOU CAN MAKE A CLEAN CUT. TO PRESERVE THE NATURAL GROWTH HABIT, THE MAIN BRANCHES SHOULD BE PRUNED SO THAT THE CROWN IS UNIFORMLY REDUCED.

Sawing off branches

Make sure to always position the cut above a leaf bud at a slight angle so that water can drain off easily. You must leave behind the thickening at the base of the branch (branch collar), as this helps the wound to grow back together. The branch collar is formed by the interlocking of branch and trunk wood: Each year the branch first grows and then thickens. Later on in the year, the trunk also grows and slides over part of the branch.

Do not place the saw too close to the trunk, as this will destroy the branch collar. This prevents the wound from closing and makes it susceptible to fungal diseases.

But please do not cut too far away from the trunk, either! Stumps that are too large cannot grow back together. The consequences: It is easier for fungi or rot-causing bacteria to get inside and kill off branches.



Shortening branches

If the branches are just shortened, there is no need to cut at the branch collar, i.e. just before the thickening between the trunk and the branch. Note: Look out for any possible buds and cut diagonally just above the bud (about 5 mm) so that water can run off more easily. You should also not leave too much shoot above the bud and not cut at too much of an angle to keep the wound as small as possible.

STEP BY STEP

Method for very large branches

You should saw thick branches in three stages to make the wound as small as possible. Follow-up care helps the wound to heal and prevents viruses, bacteria or fungi from getting inside the plant. We show you how to do this step by step here.

Step 1:

First cut the underside of the branch through to the centre of the branch. Keep a distance of about 50 cm to the trunk.

Step 2:

Now saw the branch from the top side, about 60 cm from the trunk.

Step 3:

Saw the remaining branch, leaving the branch collar on the trunk.

Step 4:

It can often take years for the plant to close the wound by itself. During this time, viruses, bacteria and fungi can get inside the tree. Remove any sawdust

from the wound surface and smooth frayed wounds with a blade.

Step 5:

To speed up the healing process, you should generously apply a wound treatment up to 2 cm beyond the edge of the wound immediately after pruning. Check the area every two to three years and apply again as needed.



THE GREATEST STRESS FACTORS FOR GREEN PLANTS SO PLANTS AND HOBBY GARDENERS STAY RELAXED EVEN IN WINTER

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1 Waterlogging

Especially plant lovers with little experience often mean too well with the irrigation of their protégés. Therefore it is best to stick your finger a few centimetres into the soil before watering. Because even if the surface is already dry, the soil in the lower pot area can still be moist. If the plant permanently receives too much water, there is a risk that the roots die off - therefore the basic rule here is: less is more!

Nutrient deficiency

Nothing works without nutrients. While we need vitamins, carbohydrates & Co. to feel fit and healthy, plants only really develop optimally if they are supplied with sufficient nutrients. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and iron are particularly important. Especially potted plants, which in contrast to garden plants do not receive any nutrients from outside, should be regularly fertilized from March to October. By the way: Vital plants not only grow better, but also develop stronger power of resistance against pests and diseases.

3 Location

Light, air, temperature: indoor plants have very different requirements to their home. If you have already taken into account the respective needs at the time of purchase of your plants, you will later have less worries about the care of his plants have. A typical problem in winter: dry heating air. In this case it may help to spray the plants with water regularly. Leaves with brown tips or black spots are a visible indication of a too warm or dry location. Draughts are also usually not well tolerated; some plants react to this, e.g. by falling leaves. Experience has shown that plants that stand too cold show yellow leaf tips or falling leaves, that they are not well. If the plant quickly forms very high, but rather weak shoots, this is a sign of a lack of light. With its rapid growth, the plant tries to find alternative light sources because it has too little light available for photosynthesis.

Pests

The problem with pests and diseases is that they are often only recognised when it is too late. Because the little uninvited guests are usually so tiny that they are overlooked at the beginning. Especially in winter, when the plants are already weakened anyway due to the dry, warm heating air and little light, pests have an easy job. It is therefore advisable to observe your plants well during this time. At the first signs of discoloration, curled leaves, fine threads between or a sticky film on the leaves, act quickly. It is best to separate the affected patient from other plants to prevent further spread. Help is available from expert salespeople in garden centres or DIY stores. Tip: It's best to take an infested leaf of the plant with you - a trained eye can usually tell quickly which pest it is.

5 Repotting

Repotting is of course essential for healthy plant growth. Like a child who at some point no longer fits into his bed, in time even for a plant the pot is too small. Therefore, indoor plants should all two to three years (for larger plants, a period of four up to five years) can be planted in a larger container in spring. Please do not underestimate the effects of this change. For the plant, the move is a shock at first: it is removed from its usual environment, loses its roots and has to first adapt to the get used to the fresh, loose earth in your new home. It is not unusual for green plants hang or throw the leaves shortly after repotting ...even off. But don't worry: in the long term, the plant will feel comfortable in their new surrounding and will have larger leaves and better growth.

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1 COMPO LIQUID FERTILISER FOR GREEN PLANTS AND PALMS

This mineral special liquid fertiliser provides green plants, palms and ferns the right portion of nutrients and extra potassium as well as iron. So that the leaves remain for a long time strong and green.

2 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR GREEN PLANTS AND PALMS

This potting soil is especially adapted to the needs of green plants, palms and ferns in pots and include a special mixture of micro-nutrients. It feeds the plants up to 8 weeks with everything they need for a healthy growth. Thanks to natural perlite respiratory flakes from volcanic rock the soil has a loose, airy structure.

3 COMPO FERTILISER STICKS FOR GREEN PLANTS AND PALMS

If you prefer to fertilise less frequently, you should take the fertiliser sticks with their three-month long term effect. They include all the important main and micronutrients for green plants. They are very easy to use: You only need to insert the stick into the ground and water the plant.

STRESS-SYMPOMS OF GREEN PLANTS AT A GLANCE

SYMPTOM:	THIS MAY BE THE CAUSE:	THIS MIGHT HELP:
reduced growth, pale leaves	nitrogen deficiency, pests	fertilize, examine plant on pests and if necessary remove
small leaves	deficiency of nutrients or light	fertilisation, brighter location
brown or dry leaf tips	dry air in combination with heat, water shortage	spray the plant with water, change of location
yellow leaves	deficiency of iron, too much or little water, lack of light	repot, pour with decalcified water, brighter location
falling leaves	draft, waterlogging	waterlogging, less watering
fast growing, high shoots	lack of light	change of location
limp leaves, rotting roots	root rot (disease), stagnant moisture	remove rotten roots and repot the plant, less watering
sticky film on the leaves	pests	check plant for pests and, if necessary, eliminate



HOW TO SHOP A CHRISTMAS TREE AND CARE FOR IT!

A Christmas tree life is usually quite short. Latest with the celebration of Epiphany on the 6th of January it ends with other trees of its kind by the roadside. As an alternative, you can buy a Christmas tree in a pot. If the tree survives the holidays and shall be used as a potted plant or even be planted out, you need to respect a few rules.

Watch out for a compact root bale when buying

Make sure that the tree you buy has a firm bale with many fibre roots. In order to check this, carefully pull the tree out of the pot. If the bale is strong and compact, you can buy the tree without hesitation. Choose rather a smaller tree (max. 1,20 m) as this makes sure that planting out succeeds more easily. Such a tree survives the root- and planting-shock much better than a taller one. The ideal plant is young and small and has been raised in a pot for approximately one year.

Christmas trees do not like too much heat

At this time of the year, the tree is in the hibernation / the winter rest period and thus needs an acclimatisation phase before it is put up. First, place the tree for a couple of days in a cool, wind protected and bright place. A good place might be the corridor, entrance hall or the cellar. One day before Christmas it should be placed in the home at the earliest. Choose a cool place if possible. A winter garden is the ideal place for example. The tree should never be placed next to a heating as it does not tolerate too warm temperatures.

Water regularly your christmas tree and move it out after 10 days

Water well the bale before taking the tree indoor. Continue to water regularly during the time when the tree is in the house. The root bale may never dry out. Additionally, spray the tree at least once per day. For this we recommend COMPO for buxus 500 ml. The ready to use plant care product in a practical spray bottle supports the regeneration and prevents drying up as well as yellow needles. The time indoor should be as short as possible. After maximum 10 days the tree should be moved out.

You also need to consider the following points when the tree moves out of the house. As the tree was staying in a warmer place, the hibernation is interrupted and the tree has lost its resistance against the cold. Best is if the tree can acclimate in a bright, wind protected and frost-free place. Also you need to continue to water regularly in order compensate the loss due to evaporation in the warm place with dry air. After approximately 2 weeks, it can be planted out in frost-free weather conditions.

Planting outdoor: Loose soil, plant conifer and water well

For a good and quick start in its new environment, the newcomer needs a loose, airy ground soil with a

good water storing capacity. Compacted ground soil must be loosened up at any case before planting. For the planting hole, it is recommendable to use COMPO SANA® Planting Soil or COMPO BIO Universal Potting Soil Without Peat. By doing so, the air supply in the ground and the plant growth is improved. The planting hole should have at least the double diameter of the root bale and should be deep enough.

Be careful when taking the plant out of the pot and when putting it into the planting hole. Best is to take the whole root bale, loose up carefully the edges and then put it completely into the plant hole. As a general rule, you should plant the tree as deep as it was standing before. The soil coverage should be maximum 1-2 fingerbreadths above the bale. Tramp down all around the ground soil afterwards.

Water well after planting so that cavities between soil roots are closed. For an optimal watering, place a 10 cm high pouring edge. A thick layer of bark mulch protects the roots from frost and dryness. Fertilize with COMPO Longterm Fertilizer for Conifers after 2 months. It provides your plants for up to 6 months with all needed nutrients.



1 COMPO SANA® POTTING SOIL FOR PLANTING AND CONIFERS

Specialized potting for stronger and healthier plants thanks to a complete nutrient mixture.

2 COMPO LONGTERM FERTILISER FOR CONIFERS

High-quality longterm fertiliser especially for conifers ensures strong, deep green and healthy plants and promotes the regeneration ability.



THE BEST TIPS FOR FIR TREES THAT SHED NEEDLES



Fir trees often quickly start shedding their needles in your flat or house and can spoil the joy of Christmas. How fir trees shed their needles mainly depends on the variety of the fir tree, the location and the care. Find out what you can do to stop fir trees from shedding needles here.

Tip 1: Choose the right variety of fir tree

Once the needles start to fall, it is already too late. So, it is important to keep all the tips in mind from the start. When choosing your fir tree, you can take precautions by choosing the right tree variety. Depending on the variety chosen, they shed their needles at varying rates. The Caucasian or noble fir are particularly well suited to long stays in your living rooms.

It is a good idea to purchase from smaller local dealers, as the trees they sell are often fresh and have not been left around for too long. You can also easily estimate their age by inspecting the cut surface. The darker the cut surface, the longer ago the tree was felled. Alternatively, if you want to be absolutely certain, your Christmas tree can also be felled or dug up by hand later on at a local dealer, ideally after prior reservation. This way, you can get a beautiful tree in good time and only have it cut down when you need it.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT LOCATION ALSO HELPS. IF POSSIBLE, CHOOSE A LOCATION AWAY FROM THE FIREPLACE OR RADIATORS, WHERE IT IS NOT TOO WARM AND DRAUGHTY. THIS WILL STOP THE CHRISTMAS TREE FROM SHEDDING ITS NEEDLES UNTIL A LOT LATER ON.

Tip 2: Avoid temperature fluctuations

Once you have chosen a beautiful fir tree and brought it home, it is advisable to remove the net straight away so that the branches can unfurl again. Before bringing it into your home, the tree should be kept in a garage, a balcony protected from the wind or in a cool hallway for one day. This prevents major temperature fluctuations and stops the fir tree from losing its needles too quickly.

Tip 3: Keep the Christmas tree moist

As fir trees need a lot of water, they must be continuously moist. To enable the tree to absorb water well, it is a good idea to cut off a disc from the stump and then place it in a bucket of water. You can simply use tap water for the fir tree in your living room. Check the fill level on a daily basis and fill it as needed so that it is not sitting on a dry surface. There is also the option of spraying the branches with water for more moisture or with COMPO's boxwood green for a beautiful, healthy green.



PLANTING ON YOUR BALCONY IN THE WINTER

Although you don't use your balcony very often in winter, it's nice to look out at a balcony filled with green plants during the grey winter months. In this article, we show you a selection of balcony and tub plants that still look great from the window when it's icy outside.



Preparing balcony plants

It is important to adequately drain the plant pots to prevent rot taking hold in the soil and roots in the damp winter weather. In particular, pots made from clay or ceramic are not always frost-resistant. When excess water from watering or rain freezes in the pot, it expands and can cause cracks to appear in the material or even cause the pot to burst. Besides having large enough drain holes, drainage made from expanded clay or coarse gravel at the base of the pot can help to drain off any excess water. If you have placed the pot directly on the floor of your balcony or terrace, make sure that the drain holes are not obstructed. Small supporting feet made from stones or wood can make things easier.

Watering too little, however, is also not a good countermeasure, as once the soil dries out, it cannot absorb any more moisture in frost conditions. The unfortunate result of this is that your plants dry up. For healthy winter plants on your balcony or terrace, you must always ensure that your soil is consistently moist.

PRETTY FROST PROTECTION COVERS MADE FROM HESSIAN SACKS PROVIDE SECURE YET DECORATIVE FROST PROTECTION FOR YOUR PLANT POTS. THEY CAN BE ATTACHED WITH COLOURFUL RIBBONS, WHICH LOOK PARTICULARLY FESTIVE AROUND CHRISTMAS TIME.



LASTING AND COLOURFUL THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WINTER PLANTS



FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE PLANTS BY USING THIS QR-CODE:



THE BEST WAY TO GET CITRUS FRUITS OUT OF HIBERNATION

WAKE UP, SPRING IS COMING!

IN THEIR SUBTROPICAL HOMELAND IN ASIA, LEMON, ORANGE, KUMQUAT & CO. HAVE HAD ENOUGH SUN. NO WONDER AS THEY DON'T LIKE THE COLD, WET AND DARK WEATHER IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT'S WHY CITRUS PLANTS SHOULD MOVE INTO THEIR WINTER QUARTERS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AT THE END OF THE GARDEN SEASON.

WHEN THE TEMPERATURES RISE AGAIN IN SPRING, THE SENSITIVE RUE PLANTS CAN GO OUTSIDE. BUT BE CAREFUL: JUST LIKE US HUMANS, CITRUS PLANTS ALSO GET USED TO THE CHANGE OF SEASON ONLY SLOWLY. WITH THESE FIVE TIPS THEY WILL BE FIT FOR SPRING.



1

Slowly accustom citrus plants to the sun

Citrus plants love the sun, but after their hibernation they have to get used to their strength again slowly. Not only we can get sunburned, also plants can get burned if they are in the sun too early and too long. For this reason, citrus trees should initially be placed outside for only a few hours on the first warm days of the year. With appropriate weather, the periods can be extended gradually. Only when there is absolute certainty that there will be no more frost - as a rule, this is the case after the ice saints in May - can plants be completely outside.

2

The ideal location: warm, dry and protected from the wind

Once the citrus plants have become accustomed to the rising temperatures, they like full sun and warm locations best. For a healthy development, temperatures in summer should be between 20 and 25°C. As a general rule, the brighter the location, the higher temperatures the citrus plants can tolerate. However, they do not like wind and rain at all - a sheltered place is therefore a must.

3

Cutting citrus plants correctly

If you want to make major crown corrections, it is best to do this in the spring before the trees go outside. It is important that disturbing branches are cut out completely, as otherwise the shortened shoots would branch again and the crown would become even denser.

4

Citrus plants need a new home regularly

For the Asian beauties to flourish ideally, they should be planted in fresh soil every two to three years. A substrate specially adapted to the needs of these cultures is suitable for this. The right time is at the beginning of spring, for example in March. When the soil is fully rooted, it is advisable to repot the plants in a bucket that is no more than five centimetres larger and has a good drainage system to avoid waterlogging.

5

Irrigation in moderation and an extra portion of nutrients

Citrus plants are little sensitivities: they want to be kept regularly moist, but they can't tolerate dryness or wetness. If the root ball dries out, the plant sheds leaves, flowers and fruit. Stagnant moisture also leads to leaf fall and to the death of the shoot tips. During the growth phase, citrus plants should also be fertilized weekly to ensure that they receive all necessary nutrients and develop optimally.



**1 COMPO SANA®
POTTING SOIL FOR
CITRUS PLANTS**

is specially adapted to the requirements of tropical and perennial citrus plants. The contained quartz sand enables a permeable structure - this minimizes the risk of waterlogging.

**2 COMPO BIO
LIQUID FERTILISER FOR
CITRUS PLANTS**

For healthy fruit and lush green: The COMPO BIO citrus plant fertiliser with potassium and iron consists of purely natural ingredients and is suitable for all citrus plant species.



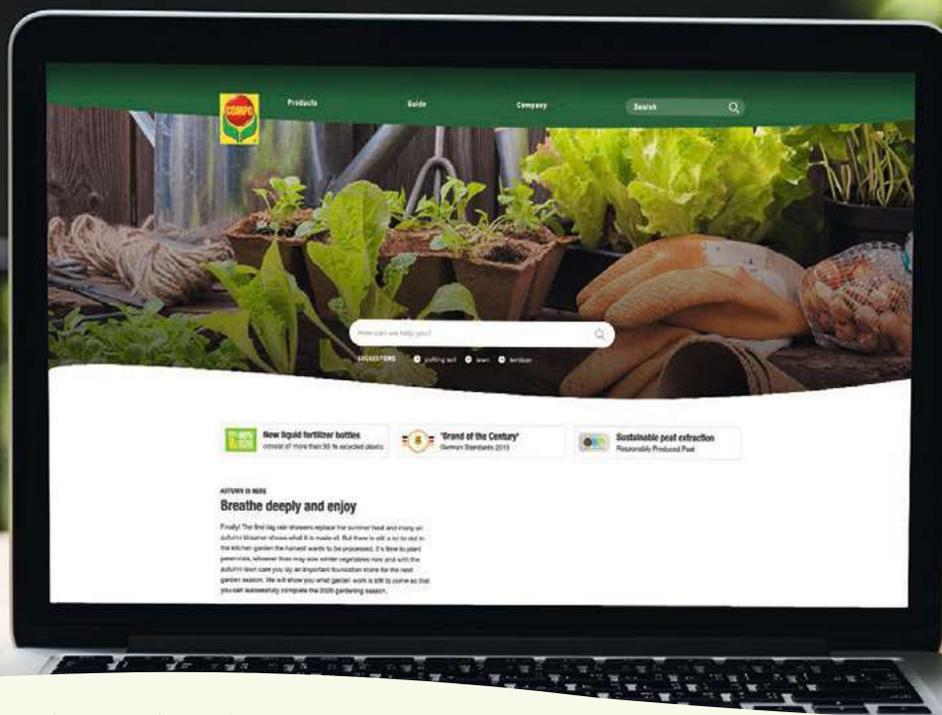
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