

Garden

Guide



The practical guide to gardening in harmony with nature



DEUTSCHER NACHHALTIGKEITSPREIS

Deutschlands nachhaltigstes Kleinunternehmen 2014

Neudorff is Germany's Most Sustainable Company 2014

(category up to 499 employees)



www.neudorff.co.uk

Natural gardening

since 1854



Karl-Heinz Dautz and
Hans-Martin Lohmann

Plant lovers,

Here at Neudorff nature is our best teacher and we have been developing and producing products which care for your garden naturally for over 160 years. Our main priorities of environmentally friendly gardening and sustainability have never been as relevant as they are today. We are very proud of this move towards responsible gardening as the environment is of paramount importance to us. Every bee that remains alive, every hedgehog which finds a winter home, represents a small triumph for us all.

- That we produce as little CO₂ as possible, in pursuit of which aim we set ourselves new goals each year to reduce emissions.
- That we encourage the new generation to share our ideals, in order to do which we support a school gardens project.
- That we protect the rain forests that are essential for stabilising our climate. To this end we support Tropica Verde, an association which works hand in hand with local people to protect the rain forest in Costa Rica.

By implementing these policies we aim not only to protect our environment but also to introduce you to the pleasure and satisfaction that caring for plants can bring.

All of us at Neudorff wish you a wonderful gardening year!

Our aims are as follows:

- That our products are effective.
- That our products are as natural as possible using sustainable active ingredients which are of maximum benefit to the home gardener.
- That we have ownership of our energy sources, for example by using hydroelectric power from the local river Emmer, harnessing solar power; utilising waste heat from a nearby biogas plant and operating our own cogeneration plant.
- That we use the minimum amount of packaging for our products.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H.-M. Lohmann'.

Hans-Martin Lohmann,
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dautz'.

Karl-Heinz Dautz,
Managing Partner





Find Neudorff stockists in your area here:



Find the Garden Guide online here:



Useful links...

For more information visit:

www.neudorff.co.uk



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Quite naturally - organic fertiliser

Concentrated mycorrhiza

What you have come to expect from our fertilisers, is now available in concentrated form: mycorrhiza! The Mycorrhiza fungi increases the root surface by up to 150 times.

Mycorrhiza Root Enlarger – Soluble

- For roses, geraniums, ornamentals tomatoes and vegetables
- Soluble in water and compatible with our organic liquid fertiliser range

Mycorrhiza Root Enlarger

- Specially developed for ericaceous plants
- Promotes lush flower growth

Mycorrhiza Root Enlarger

- Suitable for a variety of plants to encourage growth and strong resistance to drought and frost

New



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No one fertilises the forest, and yet it grows and flourishes year on year. Layers of organic matter decompose into humus, rich in fertilising nutrients. In your garden this process is limited and in your potted plants, non-existent. Nutrients naturally present in the soil are consumed with time so if your plants are to grow strong, they need these nutrients replacing in the form of fertiliser.

Why organic fertiliser?

We recommend organic fertiliser for the all-round care of your plants because it includes all the nutrients and trace elements which your plants need. Our fertilisers use natural ingredients and it is this which makes them so rich in trace elements, enzymes and other ingredients which encourage growth.

Microorganisms for active soil

An important part of our fertilisers are the microorganisms that come to life once in contact with moisture. They convert nutrients into a form that plants can easily use and because they help build stable clay-humus complexes they help to loosen the soil. In loose soil, the roots grow better – and more roots means better plant growth.

Neudorff's Organic Fertilisers

- Contain only natural ingredients
- Are safe for children and pets
- Contain microorganisms to improve soil quality
- Contain Mycorrhiza fungi for improved resistance to drought and frost
- Are effective both immediately and in the long term
- Help loosen the soil
- Do not pollute groundwater or leak into the water table





For strawberries and other fruit to develop a rich flavour they need a balanced organic fertiliser.



Our Organic Multi Purpose Plant Food is suitable for all vegetables and flowering plants.

When do I have to fertilise my plants and with which fertiliser?

Plant type	Fertiliser	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Patio and container plants	Organic Flowering Plant Food			•	•	•	•	•	
Strawberries	Organic Multipurpose Plant Food		•			•	•		
General garden maintenance	Organic Multipurpose Plant Food	•	•			•	•		
Hedges	Organic Multipurpose Plant Food	•	•						
Hydrangeas	Organic Flowering Plant Food		•			•			
Conifers, firs	Organic Multipurpose Plant Food	•	•						
Fruit trees, berry bushes	Organic Multipurpose Plant Food	•	•						
Lawn	Organic Lawn Feed & Improver	•	•		(•)			•	•
Rhododendron, heather, azaleas	Organic Rhododendron, Azalea & Camellia Food	•	•			•			
Roses, perennials	Organic Rose & Shrub Food	•	•				•	•	
Tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers	Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food			•		•	•	•	

(•) Only applicable when deficiencies are visible



Slugs and Snails?

No thanks!



Hunting in packs

As you have their favourite food sources lovingly planted and maintained it is effectively an invite to the table for Slugs and Snails – one that they are only too keen to accept under the cover of night and eat their fill! Slugs and snails never travel alone as they are always accompanied by their family and friends. This is why they are so effective in eating their way through our plants! It is no wonder: slugs and snails can lay up to 400 eggs – usually in a protected, insulated area to survive over the winter – to then hatch in the spring.



Scan here for the video:



.....
We have nothing personal against slugs and snails – but when these greedy night visitors pounce on lettuce, hostas and other prize vegetation it is time to take action. The good news is that you can do something about these slimy critters whilst simultaneously protecting dogs, hedgehogs and other friendly garden dwellers. Read on to learn how this can be done.

Slugs and Snails...

... are all hermaphrodites

... lay up to 400 eggs per year

... can eat poisonous toadstools with no ill effects

Slugs can live up to 2 years, Snails can incredibly live to be 10 years old!

... are related to clams and squid

... have been on earth for approximately 500 million years

Protects pets, hedgehogs, birds, earthworms and other wildlife. Leaves no messy slime trails.





Prevention can help...

Here are some tips to help prevent your slug problem getting out of hand:

- Fence beds with a special slug barrier.
- Water only in the morning, not at night, as slugs and snails hate dry soil.
- Encourage the natural enemies of slugs and snails to make your garden their home: hedgehogs, birds, toads and shrews all love to eat slugs and snails – and won't cost you a penny.
- Mulch beds with dry materials as thinly as possible so that the top layer is just covered.
- Loosen soil repeatedly to destroy their underground hiding places.
- Do not overly dig soil in the autumn as slugs and snails are very fond of laying their eggs under freshly dug clods of soil – instead simply loosen with a garden fork.

Slug pellets – environmentally friendly

The active ingredient 'Ferric Phosphate' in **Sluggo Slug & Snail Killer*** causes cellular changes in the intestinal region of the slug/snail once ingested. After consumption the slug or snail will then bury into the ground due to feeling unwell and then die beneath the surface of the soil. This ensures that there are no dead slugs left on the soil nor any of the unpleasant slime trails that are associated with traditional slug pellets.

Sluggo* pellets that are not eaten simply breakdown into iron and phosphate which are both plant nutrients that occur naturally in the soil. Best of all, when using **Sluggo*** pellets children, pets, birds and wildlife may enter the treated area without the risk of poisoning.

Certified
for organic use

Sluggo Slug & Snail Killer*

- No messy slime trails
- No visible dead slugs and snails
- Gentle on pets, hedgehogs, earthworms, bees and other non-target species
- Suitable for use around vegetables, strawberries, lettuce and ornamental plants
- No waiting period between application and harvest of edibles
- Approved for organic gardening by the Organic Farmers and Growers Association



* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

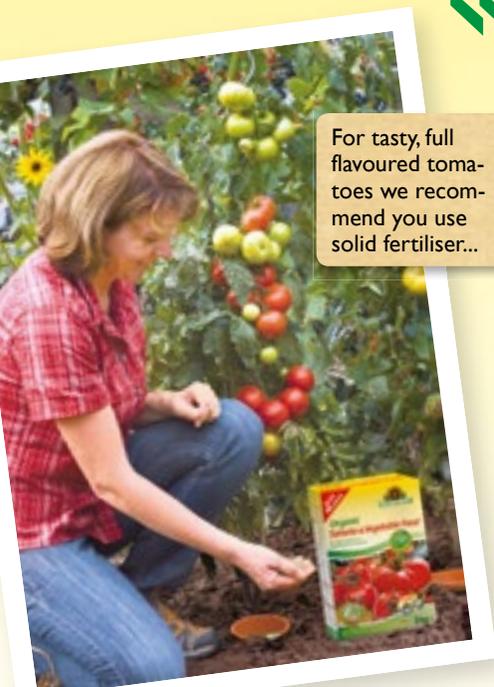
Red-green-white

The taste of summer



Tomatoes need lots of nutrition!

Sun loving tomatoes are among the most nutrient dependent of all fruit and vegetables. This means they require a lot of nutrients to ensure that the fruits ripen well. Since there is no chance of fertiliser burn on the roots when using Neudorff **Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food** it is highly beneficial to use this product at the point of planting the tomato seedling or plant. Further fertilisation is needed in July when the first truss has set.



For tasty, full flavoured tomatoes we recommend you use solid fertiliser...

Tomato, mozzarella and basil is a combination that is hard to resist. Home grown tomatoes, with their distinctive, aromatic flavour, and freshly picked basil – now that's pure pleasure! Whether you grow tomatoes in the greenhouse, on the patio or in window boxes – anywhere that it is sunny you can reap delicious, organic, high quality produce.

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It's easy to grow your own tomatoes

Experienced gardeners can start growing tomatoes from March, simply place the seeds in a peat free soil on a window sill and water gently. Make sure the seeds don't dry out. Once they become larger and need more space gently transfer them into small pots. Beginners can buy seedlings from mid-May from garden centres or the local nursery. On a sheltered balcony you can even start planting tomatoes in late April.

Tomatoes in beds, planters or in the greenhouse

Beef tomatoes need a planting space of approximately 60 x 90 cm. Create a hole as large as possible and place into it some peat free soil along with a dose of Neudorff **Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food**. Next place the tomato plant in the hole alongside an empty pot as shown in the picture on the left. The empty pot allows for the plant to be watered via the pot, preventing the soil around the tomato plant being washed away.

Finally fill the planting hole with peat free soil mixed with the soil that was removed when creating the hole. This finalises the 'planting stage'.

Tomatoes in pots

Regular tomatoes can be grown easily in 10 L containers. To do this first place a little peat free soil and some Neudorff **Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food** into the base of the container. Then place the tomato seedling deeply into the earth as this allows the stem to form additional roots. This facilitates improved nutrition of the plant which results in improved growth and yield. Finally fill the container to the top with peat free soil and press down lightly. To aid the plants growth place a cane in the soil alongside the tomato to shoot and bind them together. When doing this let in some air around the cane to allow the stems to grow more thickly. When growing in a greenhouse or on a roofed patio you can also attach a string to the ceiling so that the tomato stem will then grow up and around it and reach an even more impressive size.



Step by step guide to growing your own tomatoes

1. First time guide for beginners:
 - From March: germinate seeds in a propagator in a small amount of peat free soil on a sunny window sill or
 - From mid-May: buy tomato seedlings from your local garden centre or nursery
2. Growing location:
 - A sunny and as rain protected area as possible on the patio or in a flower bed.
 - The space required per plant is approximately 60 x 90 cm
 - Set a cane into the soil and wind the tomato shoot around it
3. Cultivation:
 - Use peat free soil in the planting hole
 - Insert the plant
 - Fill up the hole with further peat free soil
4. The right fertiliser:
 - **Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food** or **Organic Tomato Feed**
 - And, very importantly, regular watering! During the hot summer months this should be done daily
5. Remain vigilant of pests and disease, for example:
 - Late blight: very common, especially during humid summers. Ensure leaves that are brown in colour with grey-black spots are quickly removed.
 - To help fight pests use **Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*** at the first sign of pest infestation

6. Snapping off side shoots:
 - Ensure that side shoots are snapped off (see below)

Snapping off side shoots – what for?

Tomatoes form where a leaf grows from the stem and a new shoot is created. If you allow this urge to grow go unhindered your plant will quickly form a tomato jungle. This will then make connecting the various shoots to the support cane very difficult, resulting in them breaking quickly once they begin to bear fruit. Also, the more shoots a tomato plant has the smaller the fruit will be and the less ripe it will become due to the reduced level of sunlight that may pass through the thicket of leaves and shoots. To prevent this you must 'snap' the tomato shoots regularly. Grasp the tender new shoot next to the main stem and break it off horizontally. Do not use a knife or scissors as shoots may continue to grow from the remaining stump.

For full flavoured tomatoes

Tomato Food:

- With Mycorrhiza fungi and micro-organisms for strong and healthy plant growth

Tomato Feed:

- Liquid concentrate, makes up to 100 L of feed



...Alternatively use liquid fertiliser which is particularly handy for pot plants.

* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.



Growing - in the smallest space!

Be brave – plant just one lettuce plant in your window box. Or some parsley in a hanging planter, or extra hot chillies in small pots. It's just fun to harvest delicious things yourself. And it's so easy!

3 simple tips

It's really easy to harvest fruit on the patio or balcony. Just always consider these three things:

- Many plants are sensitive to frost and must not be placed out in the open too early.
- Always use pots and containers with holes to allow excess water to drain.
- Treat the plants to fresh, preferably peat free, soil every year.

What herbs go together?

Some herbs love it sunny and dry, others love partial shade and more moisture. That's why it makes sense to separate the sun lovers from the herbs which prefer the shade. You can plant thyme, oregano, hyssop, rosemary, lavender and sage together – but the latter three are quite large so be sure to leave some space between the pots. All like it sunny and rather dry. Chives, parsley, chervil, mint and lemon balm on the other hand love it moist and also tolerate an east or even north-facing balcony.

Helpful tips

Almost anything is possible!

Almost all garden plants thrive in containers – it is of course just a question of space. These edibles are all well suited for growing on a patio:

- Tomatoes
- Paprika
- Aubergine
- Cucumbers
- Peas
- Melons
- Strawberries
- Blueberries
- Grapes
- Lettuce
- Herbs

Plant containers

Cover any drainage holes with pieces of broken pottery, so the irrigation water does not flush away the soil. Partially fill the container with soil and place the plant gently into the soil. Finally fill any remaining space in the container with soil, press lightly – done!

Use peat-free soil for your plants.





Organic fertiliser provides delicious fruit full of flavour.



Proper maintainance

In addition to regular watering your plants need food. The fertiliser you have applied during planting is consumed after four to six weeks – leaving your plants to starve. Especially plants carrying numerous or large fruits, such as tomatoes or peppers, you should definitely fertilise again. For potted plants **Neudorff Organic Tomato Feed** is particularly beneficial.

You can simply mix in a watering can and then apply to your potted plants. Or use **Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food**. Both fertilisers are made from natural raw materials. They also contain many trace elements and a high dose of potassium, which is important for ripening and ensuring full flavour.

In case of pests...

Don't forget to water your plants regularly.



Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*

- Ready to use spray to control aphids, spider mites, white fly, thrips, scale bugs, wool bugs, mealybugs, cicads, sitka spruce bugs
- For all types of flowers, fruits and vegetables
- Also kills eggs and larvae



* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.



Protecting plants - save bees!

Thank you, Bees!

We could no longer grow and harvest the following fruit and vegetables if there were no more bees:

- apples,
- aubergines, cucumbers,
- cabbage, carrots,
- courgettes and onions

Helpful tips

- Carefully spray only the plants that require treatment.
- Do not spray during rainfall as the efficacy of the product will be reduced and reapplication will be required.
- Do not spray in windy conditions as this greatly increases the risk of drift onto non-target plants and creatures.
- Only treat plants at temperatures below 25°C.
- Dilute residues with water at a ratio of 1:10 and apply it to the previously treated areas.
- Rinse all equipment after use and dispose of the rinse water responsibly.
- For those who prefer an easier solution try a ready to use pre-mixed product.
- Store products in a dry, frost free environment.

Bees live in a dangerous environment. Many factors make their lives difficult. These include, the Varroa mite, which attach themselves to bees, and, unfortunately, some pesticides. Consequently, it is very important when using plant protection pesticides that they do not harm bees. Guidance on how to do this is always noted on our product packaging. At Neudorff we make sure that our products, when used properly, protect and conserve bees.



Bees in danger

For the last five years honey bee numbers have been on the decline. There are various causes that have not yet been clarified but it is clear that the following factors are causing harm to bees:

- Too little food, especially in autumn and winter, when there are not enough flowers available.
- The introduction of the Varroa mite from Asia. These mites feed on bees' bodies and can eradicate whole hives once they establish a foothold.
- Some pesticides harm bees by causing them to lose their orientation and making them unable to return to their hive, therefore starving their larvae.

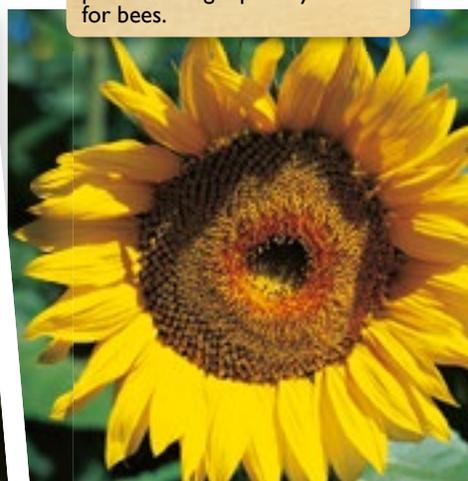
Good for Bees

Bees must find enough flowers that provide them with pollen and/or nectar. Unfortunately these flowers are often not available in domestic gardens. Therefore help the bees and plant bee-friendly species and varieties in your garden. The following plants are all good for bees: mallow, catmint, phacelia, tagetes, corn, sunflower, asters, dahlias, herbs anemone, crocus, sage, globe thistle. However, only the single headed flowers deliver the coveted bee food. Double flowers are worthless for flower visitors.

This sunflower has plenty of single flowers and will therefore provide a large quantity of food for bees.



In double flowers the stamens are converted into petals which prevent them from providing pollen.





Honey bees...

...Visit up to **750,000** flowers for 1 kg of honey

...Pollinate **80%** of our plants

...Fly up to **53** miles daily

...Have eyes that are composed of

5,000 individual eyes

...Fly at speeds up to **20 mph**

Hardworking bees

During the winter bees survive as a colony with their queen. However, there is no brood during this time. They form a winter cluster and warm each other by tiny muscle movements. Once the first warm days of spring arrive the bees are active again, and the queen recommences laying eggs. To supply the egg-laying queen and the brood, the bees travel tirelessly and collect pollen and nectar from flowers. This pollen is transferred unintentionally to the pistils of other plants and pollination takes place. Most of their nectar they give back to the hive. To make it in to honey bees consume and regurgitate it several times which thickens the honey and makes it durable. Therefore honey is practically pre-

digested and as a result its energy is released rapidly into the blood when consumed by humans. To carry the powdery pollen into the hive, the workers take honey from the floor of the hive to act as a 'glue' for the pollen to stick to. They then gather clumps of pollen and paste it onto their legs which have special depressions to allow for the 'pollen loads' to be carried.

Wild bees

Even wild bees are industrious pollinators. They are not communal like honey bees, but usually live alone - laying their eggs into hollow plant stems, bark crevices or in Neudorff's *Insect Hotel*.



Gardeners who use bee friendly plant protection products do much to protect these amazing creatures who are essential for the continued balance of our natural ecosystem.

Scan here for more details:



With Neudorff's Insect Hotel you can provide wild bees and other beneficial insects with shelter from the elements in your garden.



Annoying and disturbing weeds



A weed can be defined as an unwanted plant which has sprung up in the wrong place at the wrong time. Regardless of how you define them they are usually a nuisance because they deprive other plants in your garden of water, nutrients, space and often light. That's why it makes sense to do something about these unwanted plants. Fortunately you have several options.



Mulching – the secret weapon?

Mulching with bark is a common method of weed suppression. However, it has two drawbacks: the bark provides ideal daytime cover for slugs and snails which can then go on the rampage at night! And as the bark mulch decomposes active micro organisms consume large quantities of nitrogen, depriving your plants of this important nutrient and causing growth to slow down and ultimately stop altogether.



Watch
Neudorff's
TV advert

Physically removing weeds

Regular hoeing is an effective method of dealing with weeds but in some circumstances this can actually increase their number. So-called root weeds such as couch grass or ground elder tend to thrive with this method as pieces of root can be chopped in half and create two new plants. To avoid this, you should be careful to remove the roots from the soil.

Spraying against weeds

A convenient and effective method of weed control is treatment with a weedkiller such as **Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller*** containing Pelargonic acid, a long chain fatty acid which also occurs in nature, specifically in geraniums. It also incorporates a growth regulator which has a good long-term effect.



Effective within hours, only one follow up treatment is necessary to control tough weeds all season long.





Environmentally friendly weed control

Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller*

- Complete herbicide effective against weeds, moss and algae
- Also effective against ground elder and horsetail
- Good long-term effect
- Works even at low temperatures
- Visible results within 1 day after treatment

Works effectively and quickly

This product works quickly and effectively as the Pelargonic acid penetrates the waxy layer of the leaf and destroys the outer cell walls. This causes the top layer of cells to release moisture, so that the treated parts dry up quickly. Even before the leaves are destroyed the second ingredient, the growth regulator, penetrates the leaves and travels to the root tip – giving long lasting protection against regrowth.

Easy to use

The **Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller*** products are easy to use and are available both as a concentrate and as a ready to spray solution. The concentrate dilutes easily with water to give excellent ground coverage. It is important to spray very thoroughly and ensure the plant is dripping wet as only the parts of the plant which are coated will die. During treatment the leaves should be dry, otherwise the product will not be absorbed. The best result is achieved when weeds are in the growing stage and no larger than 10 cm. In the case of problem weeds such as horsetail and ground elder you must repeat the application after approximately 4 weeks.



* Use plant protection products safely.
Always read the label and product information before use.

Garden

Calendar

Area	What needs to be done?	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
Lawn and general garden maintenance	Fertilise lawn						1 Organic Lawn Fertiliser
	Keep cats away				2 Super Strength Cat Repellent		
	Encourage beneficial insects	3 Insect Attractant					
	Strengthen the plants against pests and disease		4 Mycorrhiza Root Enlarger, Mycorrhiza Root Stimulator				
	Fill composter and spread compost	5 Thermal Compost Bin "Neudorff Duo"					
	Control moss and algae					6 Organic Fertiliser	
Roses and ornamental plants	Feed roses, shrubs and flowering plants			7 Organic Rose Food			
	Strengthen roses and ornamental plants			8 Rose Vitaliser			
	Pest control	10 Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer for Roses					
	Strengthen rhododendrons, blueberries and heather			9 Rhododendron Food			
Fruit and vegetables	Feed cucumbers, peppers and pumpkins					11 Organic Vegetable Food	
	Feed tomatoes			15 Organic Tomato Feed	16 Organic Tomato & Vegetable Food		
	Feed strawberries				12 Organic Strawberry Food		
	Feed fruit trees and berry bushes			13 Organic Fruit Tree Food		14 Organic Multipurpose Fruit Tree Food	
	Tackle slugs and snails				17 Slug & Snail Killer		
	Protect fruit trees from Winter Moth caterpillars	18 Greaseband					
	Protect fruit trees from ants						19 Ant Repellent
Weeds	Control weeds				21 Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller*		20 Superfast Weedkiller
Houseplants and patio	Feed houseplants		22 Organic Multipurpose Houseplant Food				
	Feed patio and basket plants				23 Organic Multipurpose Houseplant Food		
	Feed and care for orchids	24 Organic Orchid Food					
	Control flying pests on houseplants	25 Plant Protection					
	Control ants					27 Refillable Ant Repellent	

Ants - Stop the Siege

Ants can be very annoying. Inside the house they are attracted to food and on patios they can erode the soil under your paving slabs and make them uneven and dangerous. Neudorff ant control products can help as they are a powerful deterrent against crawling pests. Their active ingredients work quickly and effectively.

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Damage caused by ants

In a forest environment ants are essential to a healthy ecosystem, for example the wood ant decimates many harmful forest pests, thereby maintaining a healthy ecological balance. In the house or on the patio however, other species of ants, which are less useful, can cause damage in a number of ways such as:

- Invading the house through cracks in masonry and contaminating food.
- Building their nests under paths and paving slabs, which provide them with an ideal sandy environment, and loosening both bricks and slabs.
- 'Milking' aphids to reach the honeydew the aphids secrete. They do this by applying pressure on the aphid's abdomen with their antennae which has the effect of causing the aphids to suck harder, thereby weakening the plant.
- In order to find the 'best' aphids, ants will also carry them to other plants, thereby ensuring that they spread across your garden.
- Chasing away and even killing other predators which might deprive them of this food source.



Checklist for ant prevention

The following measures will provide effective prevention against a re-infestation of ants:

- Keep all food well sealed.
- Wipe up spilled food and drink immediately, particularly sugary food.
- Make sure windows and doors are properly sealed so that ants cannot get into the house.
- Ants sometimes resettle nests outdoors. To prevent this don't leave terracotta pots upside down as ants will try and re-build their nest inside.



Enjoy being
ant free.





Ant control on paths.

Ant control

Both on the patio and in the house ants may be controlled using Neudorff's **Refillable Ant Bait Station**[#], which can be used to destroy the entire ant colony. The ants carry the bait from the refillable bait station to the nest and feed it to the workers, brood and queen. Since the effect occurs with a time delay, even the ants in the nest and their eggs can be destroyed, making Neudorff's **Refillable Ant Bait Station**[#] a particularly sustainable method of control.

Outdoor ants can be very effectively controlled with a dry scattering or water soluble product. To be effective a successful campaign against these pests must not only include the insects outside the nest, but also those within it. Help is at hand, Neudorff's **Ant Killer Granules**[#] are particularly effective when applied as a soluble solution so that the active ingredient penetrates right into the nest and destroys the insects which remain inside – thus ensuring the sustainable control of these pests.

Depending on the species, ants can be **light brown, dark brown or black** in colour

At certain times of the year there are also **winged** male and female ants

There are approximately **12.500 known species** of ant worldwide

Facts about ants:

Some colonies can grow to support up to **20 million ants!**

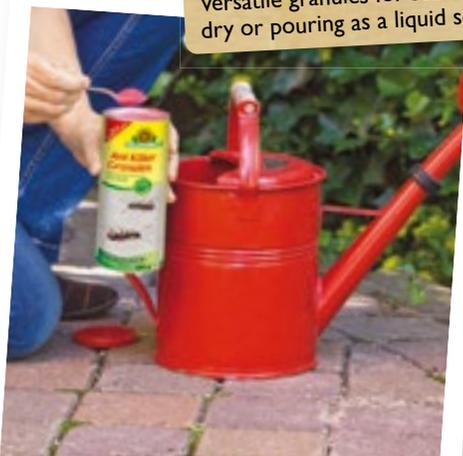
Ants have lived on the earth for over **130 million years**

Ant colonies consist of one or more queen plus **wingless** worker ants who are responsible for the care of the offspring and the brood

Ants are considered **social** insects

There are about **180 species** in Europe alone

Versatile granules for scattering dry or pouring as a liquid solution.



[#] Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.



Dream

Roses

In every shade from white to deep red, roses are available in an incredible variety of colours and shapes. Each of the perfectly formed flowers is a natural work of art. Roses are attention grabbers – and are easier to maintain than many people think, particularly now that there are resistant strains of rose which are less susceptible to typical rose diseases.

Down into the soil

When it comes to planting them, remember that with proper care, your roses will flourish for years without needing to be moved so it makes sense to give them a good start by following these tips:

- Choose a spot which is sunny and airy.
- Water the soil thoroughly before planting the roses
- Dig a hole twice the depth of the root ball.
- Sprinkle some peat-free Rose soil and Organic Rose & Shrub Food into the planting hole and mix it with the excavated soil.
- Ensure that the graft union, a thickening on the root, is 5 cm below the surface.
- Fill the hole with the mixture of soil and rose food, press down lightly and water thoroughly.



Follow this simple tip when buying roses:

For roses in a pot, loosen the root ball carefully out of the container and look at the roots. They should look strong and healthy and have a pleasant fresh smell.





Pest control

It is impossible to eliminate pests and diseases entirely but if you have a healthy natural garden which attracts useful insects such as ladybirds, aphids are unlikely to get out of control. You can help by using **Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer for Roses***. Its unique formulation is effective against a variety of pests and their eggs and larvae.

Easy rose maintenance

Roses do not require too much care – lawns are much more complicated! I love roses:

- Feed your roses in March-April and again in June with **Organic Rose & Shrub Food** which contains all the important organic nutrients they need.
- Prune them back in April, cutting back to healthy wood. Weak shoots should be cut back to the point of attachment to the main stem.

- From mid-November onwards, give your roses winter protection by 'ridging'. Dig in approximately 5 litres of peat-free Rose soil around the base of the shoots. In exposed areas you can cover the earth so that it does not blow away, this may be done with some tree branches such as pine. From the end of March, you can remove the winter protection and prepare for the Spring.

Rose Vitaliser promotes optimal nutrition of roses. And healthy plants are less susceptible to fungal diseases.



Roses ...

... have been grown for over **2000 years**

most cultivated roses come from **Central and Southwest Asia**

... are considered a symbol of secrecy - which is why they are found in carvings on **church confessionals**

Sustainable pest protection for roses – scan here for the video



* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Rhododendrons

- Gorgeous flowers with evergreen foliage



It is always an event when the rhododendrons bloom in spring: the huge flowers, in colours which can be bold or delicate, are always striking. Due to rhododendrons needing little care they are popular shrubs for the garden.



The right fertiliser

Rhododendrons are low maintenance plants but like all plants thrive best if they are given adequate nutrition. The huge flowers need a lot of energy in the form of fertiliser if they are to develop properly. Since rhododendrons love acidic soil they also need a fertiliser that works best in this environment. Neudorff's **Organic Rhododendron, Azalea & Camellia Food** with low salinity and specially grown mycorrhizal fungi is ideally suited to these requirements.



Where they feel at home

Rhododendrons belong to the family Ericaceae. There are over 1,000 different types and a vast number of varieties. Most species are native to Asia, though some also have their roots in America and Europe.

The large-flowered, later growing species feel most comfortable in the shade of trees and in deep forest humus. The dwarf-growing, often creeping, small flowering types however, belong to high mountain vegetation and thrive in sunny locations.

Rhododendrons are ericaceous plants, which is why they need acidic soil to thrive. Only the so-called Inkarrho Rhododendrons can tolerate calcareous sites. With a soil tester bought from a garden centre you can quite easily test for yourself the level of acidity in your soil.

In addition, rhododendrons need:

- partial shade
- dry, humus-rich soil
- uniform moisture

Just a little care

A few things to consider to get the most out of your plant are:

1. Mulching:

Rhododendrons love a mulch layer in the root zone and conifer needles, oak, ash or walnut leaves, composted bark or compost mulch are all suitable.

2. Watering:

Rhododendrons need a uniform water supply, ideally from rain water. This also applies to frost-free periods in winter.

3. Weeding:

Because of the shallow root system, you should not hack into the root zone with a hoe. It is therefore preferable to fight weeds with our **Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller***.

4. Dead heading:

Directly after flowering, remove the withered flower heads. This will prevent re-seed formation which uses unnecessary energy and will also promote bushy growth.



Beautiful blooms as a result of the right nutrition.



Root-Power for rhododendrons

Mycorrhiza Root Enlarger – Ericaceous plants

- Specially developed for ericaceous plants
- Live organic nutrients provide excellent coverage of the plant root
- Promotes luxuriant flower growth and improved resistance against pests and diseases
- Can be applied to existing plants or applied at the point of planting new plants



New

Your Rhododendron Year Planner

March to April	Planting is possible if weather is frost free Fertilise with Organic Rhododendron, Azalea & Camellia Food
April	Mulch
End of May	Combat pests with Pyrol Bug & Larve Killer*
June	Remove dead flowers
July	Fertilise with Organic Rhododendron, Azalea & Camellia Food
August	Combat pests with Pyrol Bug & Larve Killer*
September to December	Planting is possible if weather is frost free

* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.





For a fantastically beautiful lawn – from the root up

Natural circulation in the lawn

Your lawn is a mixture of different grass species in which new blades are continually forming and old blades dying. These form the 'thatch', a dense mass of brown, dry matter which makes the lawn hard and gives it a pale appearance. Raking removes this mass and allows air to circulate freely. But wouldn't it make more sense to allow this 'thatch' to decompose naturally into humus, thereby loosening the soil and simultaneously providing nutrients for your lawn so that here, too, a natural cycle is established?



Why is the neighbour's lawn denser than mine? Why does it have absolutely zero weeds? And no moss, even without scarifying? What trick do they know? Its secret is likely to be that they have no secret. They use only the right products at the right time. Lawn care can really be so easy!

Microorganisms 'eat' thatch

Dead organic material is a treat for the many organisms which occur naturally in a biologically active soil. However, most soil under lawns is depleted of microorganisms. Our **Organic Lawn Feed & Improver** contains a highly effective mixture of different freeze-dried microorganisms.

Once in contact with water they are reactivated and get to work on the 'thatch', breaking it down into useful humus via a natural process. The remains are broken into nutrients for the lawn meaning that you can scarify less whilst fertilising naturally – much less work!

A thick, weed free lawn – easy!



Organic nutrients plus micro organisms – the perfect meal for your lawn.





Fight moss in the lawn without harming grass or staining surrounding stone areas.

Good nutrition makes for a healthy lawn

Organic Lawn Feed & Improver

Our Organic Lawn Feed & Improver also has other benefits:

- Made from 100% natural raw materials
- Safe for children and pets
- Natural effects that can be seen immediately and continue to work long term
- Contains mycorrhiza fungi (see page 4/5) for improved resistance to frost, drought and unfavourable pH conditions

And what about moss ?

To tackle moss you need to know that it is especially fond of:

- shade,
- acidic soil,
- areas where the grass has been weakened by lack of fertilisation.

Moss in your lawn could be due to any of these factors. If you regularly use **Organic Lawn Feed & Improver**, you will find that even established lawn moss and weeds can be displaced effectively. Test the acidity of the soil with a pH soil tester, and add lime if needed. In areas which are in shade for half the day you will always have problems with moss. In this case you should consider sowing a special grass variety for shady areas, or replace the lawn with plants that will provide good ground cover.

Expert tip

For tackling moss in your lawn:

Moss frequently disappears with correct fertilisation. However, if it really is too widespread, use our **Organic Moss Control for Lawns Concentrate***. The Pelargonic Acid in this liquid moss killer kills moss without harming the lawn. The dead moss can then be easily lifted from the lawn. The treated area can be accessed immediately after the liquid has dried – even by pets. **Organic Moss Control for Lawns Concentrate*** acts immediately, even at low temperatures, and leaves no brown-rust spots if accidentally applied to stone.



Perfectly manicured lawn, easy! Scan here for more information:



* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Nutrient rich compost

creates fertile ground



Home composting – a natural way of recycling waste

Instead of throwing away organic waste, you could turn it into compost using our **Thermal Compost Bin “Neudorff DuoTherm” 530 L**. Your kitchen and garden waste quickly turns into compost mulch, a highly effective fertiliser for your plants.



Helpful tips

Cutting the lawn can have extra benefits

You can mulch your flower beds with grass clippings – earthworms and other creatures will love it! It is best, however, to use only a thin 3 cm layer, otherwise it creates a perfect hiding place for slugs and snails.

The other option is to mix two parts of dried grass clippings with one part of shredded woody material, dry leaves or bark mulch plus **Compost Accelerator**. Fill the **Thermal Compost Bin** with this material and mix thoroughly after 2-3 weeks.

You maintain your lawn and your roses – have you ever thought about taking care of your soil? Under a single square metre of soil microorganisms can live longer than the average human being. The ground is home to organisms that can deactivate pathogens and can make the soil loose and fertile. The better the soil, the more your plants will thrive. Therefore compost is essential for improving your soil's fertility.

What should not be added to compost?

- Cooked food scraps and meat as they both attract vermin
- Seed-bearing weeds and root weeds such as ground elder and couch grass
- Large quantities of citrus peel because it does not breakdown well
- Diseased plants with wilt symptoms or root disease e.g. parts of plants with leaf spot, powdery mildew or rust
- Large quantities of charcoal ash. Let it cool before adding!

And why not have an open compost area?

Open composting in windrows can also be very successful. In the classic method all you need is three plots side by side: one for the fresh material, one for the semi-fresh and one for the almost composted material. However, the disadvantages of this 'open' method are that:

- You need much more space.
- Decomposition takes much longer.
- The decomposing material needs to be turned frequently.
- It does not reach as high temperatures as in a composter
- Around the edges the material dries out and does not decompose.





Composting step by step

1. Finely shred your garden or kitchen material.
2. Mix moist material such as kitchen waste with dry material such as shredded bark and broken up twigs.
3. Apply the appropriate dose of **Organic Compost Accelerator**.
4. Fill the **Thermal Compost Bin "Neudorff DuoTherm" 530 L** with the compost mixture.
5. Mix thoroughly after approximately four weeks.
6. After 10-12 weeks, you will have coarse mulch compost, which you can spread on flower beds and around the base of trees.

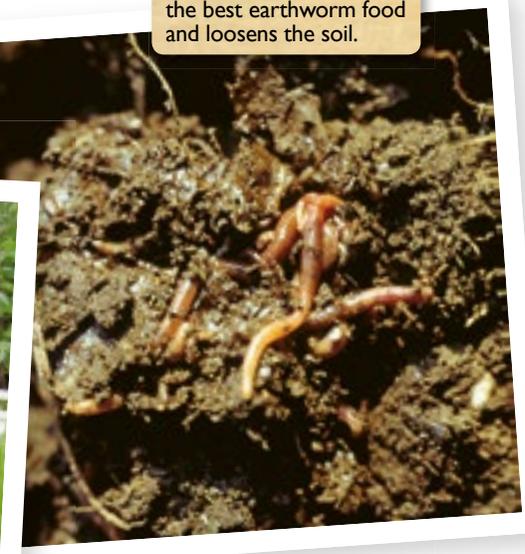
Earthworms have
5 pairs of hearts

Earthworm facts...

Each year earthworms can plow up to **3 kg of soil** per m³

Up to **400** earthworms made up of **25 different species** can live in 1m³ soil

Mulch Compost provides the best earthworm food and loosens the soil.



Composting in double quick time!

Thermal Compost Bin "Neudorff DuoTherm" 530 L

- Composting silo for fast composting in the garden
- Excellent insulation as a result of double-walled construction
- Removal of compost through the removal flap on the bottom
- Sturdy, weatherproof construction
- Made from recycled plastic

Organic Compost Accelerator

- For all types of composting
- Contains many important composting bacteria and fungi cultures
- Ensures quick and effective rotting of garden and kitchen waste, as well as leaf and grass cuttings



Pests in the garden

So that you can care for the health of your plants comprehensively, we have a range of highly effective products available.

Please see packaging for detailed conditions of use and product instructions.

Pests in the entire garden



Aphids

Deformed leaves. Small, round animals with and without wings, on tips of shoots and underneath leaves. Sticky honeydew on tops of leaves.

Neudorff recommends *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Whitefly

Small white flies on lower leaf surface. Sticky honeydew on upper leaf surface.

Neudorff recommends catching individual adults with *Plant Flycatchers*. If lower leaf surface is affected, treat with *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Spider mites (red spider mites)

Lighter yellow areas on upper leaf surface, lower leaf surface small yellow, green or reddish creatures. Fine webs between leaf axils.

Neudorff recommends *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].

Pests in the ornamental garden



Dead buds on rhododendrons

Leaf hoppers suck on the lower leaf surface and transfer a fungus to the bud in the process. These dry out and die.

Neudorff recommends hanging *Plant Flycatchers* directly above the plants. Combat leaf hoppers in the early morning when they are at their least active by spraying with *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Green spruce aphid

Spruce trees turn brown from the inside, needles drop, caused by the aphids which suck them. Detect infestation with a knocking test in early February: Place a white sheet of paper underneath the branch and knock against it so that the aphids drop.

Neudorff recommends *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Boxwood psyllid

Small, greenish yellow, aphid-like creatures on tips of shoots. Young stages produce white waxy threads. Often also light secretion on the plants.

Neudorff recommends thoroughly treating at first sign of infestation with *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Shield bug

Perforated and/or stunted leaves and flowers. No pest visible. Caused by 4-7 mm long shield bugs which suck on the young buds. When unfurling the puncture holes turn into holes which have a nibbled appearance.

Neudorff recommends *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#]. Treat in the early morning.



Pests on plants



Caterpillars

Conspicuous eaten away areas on leaves and flowers. It is usually the preliminary stages of various types of butterfly. Caterpillars sometimes even eat in cocoons.

 To prevent this, Neudorff recommends placing a pest protection net over the crops after planting out if possible.

Neudorff recommends treating with *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Slugs and snails

Eaten away sections on soft-leaved plants, mainly at night. Slime trails visible on the soil.

 Neudorff recommends the environmentally friendly *Sluggo Slug and Snail Killer*[#].

Sprinkle liberally between the plants. During droughts, watering promotes the attractiveness of the pellets. Repeat application in good time.

Diseases in the lawn



Red thread (disease) on lawns

Yellow, later straw-coloured patches in the lawn. Grasses with red tips, caused by red fungal threads. Mainly where dampness and nitrogen deficiency occur.

 Neudorff recommends using high-quality grass varieties as a preventative measure.

In taking care of your lawn make sure there is an adequate supply of nutrients with *Organic Lawn Feed & Improver*.



Fairy rings on the lawn

White, 2-5 cm diameter, mushrooms circularly arranged. Lawn partially dead within. Waterproof mycelium in soil. Mainly in poor or sandy soils.

 Neudorff recommends balanced fertilisation with *Organic Lawn Feed & Improver* as a preventative measure. In addition, pierce through the fairy ring and water. In extreme cases, dig out.

Pests on fruit, vines and vegetables



Apple scab

Greyish black leaf spots, on fruits grey-black lesions, especially in wet weather conditions.

 To prevent this, Neudorff recommends regular tree pruning to allow the leaves to dry rapidly.

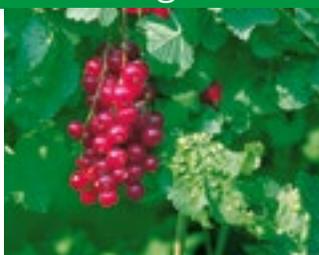


Shot-hole disease

On cherries, plums, damsons, peach and cherry laurels. From May, reddish to brown spots on leaves which later dry out and drop off, especially in wet years. In extreme cases, leaves drop from June onwards.

 Neudorff recommends balanced fertilisation with *Organic Multipurpose Plant Food* as a preventative measure.

Remove and destroy infected leaves, fruit and shoots.



Currant blister aphid

Creamy white to pale green aphids suck the lower leaf surface. Causes reddish-brown distortion on the upper leaf surface.

 Neudorff recommends using *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#].



Cabbage white

Cabbages suffer from nibbled, hole and skeletal damage caused by caterpillars.

 Neudorff recommends placing a pest protection net over the bed after planting until just before harvesting.

Neudorff recommends *Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*[#] at the first sign of caterpillars.

[#] Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Products

for home and garden



Impressum

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During product development, wherever possible, we use active substances that also occur in nature. For example the Iron-III phosphate in Sluggo® Slug and Snail Killer#. Furthermore, we prefer to use local raw materials which are quick to regenerate. We test our products extensively in our experimental garden under field conditions before we bring them to market. You can find a complete list of products at www.neudorff.co.uk.

Our new Mycorrhiza products

Approximately 90% of all plant species form a symbiosis with natural Mycorrhiza fungi. By using our new concentrated Mycorrhiza products in three different formats you can now bring significant benefits to your plants. Because the presence of natural Mycorrhiza fungi increases the root surface by up to 150 times, your plants grow strong.



Keep cats away – the natural way!

Cats number amongst our favourite pets, but they still should not be allowed to roam freely and leave their marks behind. Neudorff's **Super Strength Cat Repellent** is made from pure plant extracts encapsulated in clay-based mineral granules. Cats find the smell of the plant extract unpleasant and it drives them away without causing them – or other animals like birds or dogs – any harm.



Weed and moss control with a active ingredient occurring in nature

Neudorff's **Weedkiller products*** effectively combat moss and weeds. They take effect within one day and the **Superfast & Long Lasting Weedkiller*** contains a growth regulator which results in an immediate and a good long-term effect. You can even control problem weeds such as ground-elder and field horsetail. Thanks to the active ingredients, dogs and cats are able to go back onto the treated area as soon as the application is dry.



Organic fertilisers

All our organic fertilisers are composed of natural raw materials. They have both an immediate and a long-term effect. In addition to essential nutrients and trace elements, our solid fertilisers also contain natural Mycorrhiza Fungi and microorganisms. This enables roots to reach and absorb the water and nutrients in the soil better. This is particularly noticeable during dry periods when the plants need to be watered less. The composition of nutrients in the organic feeds are tailored to the particular plant species needs. Once applied Neudorff fertilisers are completely safe for both people and animals.



Methods to control insects, ants, slugs and snails

Several of our products are approved by the Organic Farmers & Growers Association for organic agriculture. The **Sluggo® Slug & Snail Killer*** and **Pyrol Bug & Larvae Killer*** protect your plants from pests and ensure a bountiful harvest and a beautiful display of flowers. Our **Ant Killer#** products keep your house and patio free of ants. The active ingredients in all these products are also found in nature.



* Use biocides safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

* Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use.

Grow sunflowers and win great prizes!

Here are last year's winners to provide some inspiration:



Tallest sunflower

After the great success of the sunflower growing competition last year, we are launching the contest again – but with even better prizes!

Sow the sunflower seeds according to the instructions and nurture the sunflowers throughout the growing season.

Take a picture of your sunflower and submit it before the 31st October by either uploading the picture to the www.neudorff.co.uk website or sending it to info@neudorff.co.uk.

For further details of what you can win, please scan here or visit www.neudorff.co.uk:



Prizes will be sent out to the winners in November 2015, maximum one prize per person. For full terms and conditions, see www.neudorff.co.uk.

Win prizes worth over £1,000!

Most beautiful sunflower



Tip:
Use *Neudorff Organic Multipurpose Plant Food* to maximise growth potential and protect your sunflowers with *Neudorff Sluggo Slug & Snail Killer*.



Funniest sunflower



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