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NEWSLETTER

AUGUST 2010

An Old Proverb

'What happens after a big dry,
 a big wet follows'

This is exactly what happened. Never before have we been faced with so little contracted crop in the ground at this time of year. There are some crop in, but a lot of this has drowned and will need re-sowing, naturally the later these crops are sown, the later the harvest and generally the yield will be lower. The cauliflower plants have



suffered, but we can't replant these again. Cauliflowers must go through

the winter and spend some nights with temperatures below -0 in order to reproduce seed. Hopefully dry days ahead and some wind will see the situation right and another harvest to look forward to.

Bruce

Why use ALOSCA[®] Granulated Inoculant?

- Because it is a *risk free* technique for successfully inoculating legume pasture and crops.
- Because it activates on the same seasonal triggers as the sown legume maintaining the viability of the Rhizobia bacteria until required by the plant at and after germination.
- Introduces new levels of seeding programme flexibility through the ability to sow dry or to moist seed beds creating the opportunity to take advantage of warmer autumn conditions and rainfall.



Grass is the main cash crop on the majority of New Zealand farms, a strong nodulating legume is essential for maximum production.

SEED POTATOES NOW IN STORE!



ANY QUANTITY Minimum one potato

Just let our staff know how much you need.

*Rocket, Liseta, Jersey Bennes, Cliffs Kidney, Swift, Rua
 Maris Anchor, Heather, Karaka, Nadine,
 Agria, Highlander, Allura, Purple Heart, Ilam Hardy*

ALSO AVAILABLE - POTATO FERTILISER



www.kiwisseed.co.nz

or

527 Old Renwick Road, BLENHEIM

Garden Centre

Tasks for August

- Prepare the garden for Spring planting , digging in good amounts of compost
- Sow seeds in trays ready for transplanting later
- Sow parsnip, turnip, Swedes, peas and broad beans
- Start sprouting seed potatoes ready for sowing
- Protect seedlings from slugs and snails
- Fertilise fruit trees
- Complete rose pruning
- Rake up the last of the winter leaves.



Add garlic immediately to a recipe if you want a light taste of garlic and at the end of the recipe if your want a stronger taste of garlic.



Orchid Mix 15lt,

**Seed Raising Mix
20Lt & 40lt**



Products Now in Store



**Pot & Tub Mix
40lt,**

**Magnesium Salt Block
20kg**



**Neem Granules
750gm**



Also

**Sheep Pellets (fertiliser) 8kg,
Compost 40lt,
Lamb Grower Pellets
Extruded Barley**

Asparagus -

orders now taken for September

When, where and how to plant:

Choose a sunny spot with a light, free-draining moisture retentive soil. Raised beds will improve drainage. Add well-rotted compost and or manure and dig into the soil. Plant in rows 15 to 20cm apart, in raised beds and containers you can plant in blocks. Plant one or two-year-old crowns in early spring. Soak the crowns in warm water for about an hour before planting. Dig a trench about 30cm long by 30cm deep with a raised ridge in the center. Place the new plants on the ridge, spreading the roots evenly down the ridge. Cover the crowns with 5cm of soil and keep covering with soil until the trench is overflowing with soil.

Growing Guide:

Keep soil moist and sprinkle complete plant food over the bed once during late spring. Don't cut any spears in the first year, and when growth begins to yellow off in autumn, cut plants to the ground and mulch the bed with rotted manure. Repeat this process every year. In the third year you can expect your asparagus to produce a good crop.

Harvest:

Harvesting begins as soon as the spears appear and can continue until early summer. After that the plants must be left alone to grow leaves or next year's crop will be poor.

