

LIVE & GROW

Snap A Scarecrow

Make your own scarecrow and you could win your share of \$3,500 worth of gardening goodies.

IN THIS ISSUE

Autumn is trending with natural products, earthy skills and cool colours for indoors or out.

Square Foot Gardening

It's all the trend, as garden spaces get smaller but our appetites to grow our own food increases.

Feeding for the Season

Attract birds and adjust what's on offer in your garden according to the season.





Autumn 2018

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Welcome back

Welcome to the Autumn/Winter edition of the Oderings Live & Grow magazine.

Did you know autumn is often referred to as 'Natures Planting Time'? This is because plants have a chance to set their roots for spring growth, and the soil is naturally cool and retains water, giving plants the best possible start. To have healthy plants you need to start with the soil; great soil is the foundation of any great garden.

Oderings have always prided themselves for having gardening gurus at all our nine locations nationwide, and often the ideas for the magazine come from the questions customers ask the Oderings teams. In this edition you will notice a definite trend to natural products and earthy skills, with articles about square foot gardening, the BioGro certified organics range, crop rotation and composting leaves to make leafmould.

We are also excited to announce a competition, 'Snap a Scarecrow'. There is \$3,500 worth of prizes up for grabs, and there is a section just for schools. So get creative! See more details on page 12.

If you would like to offer any comments or suggestions please email us at gardenersclub@oderings.co.nz.

Happy Gardening

Pamela Smith
Editor



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Oderings Live & Grow

Editor Pamela Smith

Advertising Nicola McKee

Design Iva Hrubosova

Contributors Pamela Smith,
Daniel Hart, Jenna Zanchettin,
Briana Currie, Nicola McKee

Contact Us

Oderings Garden Centres Head Office
92 Stourbridge Street, Spreydon,
Christchurch 8024
PO Box 33125, Barrington
Christchurch 8244
P: 03 332 9099 F: 03 332 1585
info@oderings.co.nz
www.oderings.co.nz

Store Locations

Barrington 03 332 9099
92 Stourbridge St, Christchurch

Cashmere 03 338 5193
205 Cashmere Rd, Christchurch

Linwood 03 982 3498
485 Linwood Ave, Christchurch

Philpotts 03 385 2386
116 Philpotts Rd, Christchurch

Yaldhurst 03 342 9198
20 West Coast Rd, Christchurch

Cambridge 07 855 6064
1689 Cambridge Rd, RD3, Hamilton

Havelock North 06 877 3051
57 Brookvale Rd

Napier 06 844 8105
11 Allen Rd, Pakowhai

Palmerston North 06 356 6797
136 Cook St, West End

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bedding



1. Anemone Double Mixed

A new NZ introduction, this is a world's first seed-grown, double flowering anemone. The awesome cut flowers grow on 30cm high stems with frilly flowers of red, white and blue, bringing a splash of vibrancy to any planter, pot or garden. Frost hardy and stunning.

2. Viola Rose Picotee

'Rose Picotee' offers something beautiful and different with the enticing rich plum-purple inner flower frosted with white edges and deep purple veins. The flowers are petite and very compact, reaching a height of 15cm. Nonstop flowering and hardy.

3. Pansy Metallic Blue

Previously only in our potted colour, it was so popular we have decided to grow it in our bedding range. Pansy 'Metallic Blue' is so enchanting because of its unique silver-blue outer petals and effervescent deep metallic-blue middle with a snow angel pattern, all finished with a yellow eye.



4. Delphinium Summer Breeze White, Blue and Pink

Different from the traditional spiky tall delphiniums, summer breeze forms a low, bushy mound of lacy green leaves topped with loose sprays of single, star-like deep midnight-blue, white or light pink flowers. An outstanding cut flower for containers, rockeries or back row planting in sunny gardens.

5. Pansy Cascade Skyline

An exciting new addition to Oderings' cascading pansy range. So unique with the intense purple-blue wings that dissolve into the yellow centre with black cat's whiskers. Add a wave of cascading colour to any basket, tub, pot or window box or anywhere you want to beautify this autumn.

6. Dianthus Pink Picotee

This eye-catching annual has pretty two-toned flowers with a lovely light pink edge that intensifies into a deep, rich coral heart. Very compact growing to 30cm tall, it is frost hardy and magnificent.



leaf & ceramics



*ready
made*



Desk Pals ▲

Succulent pot \$12.99,
Succulent bowl \$24.99

*new for
2018*

Texture and Pattern ▶

Pots Large \$14.99 |
Small \$9.99

Plants Calathea amagris
\$19.99 | Spider plant \$9.99



*just
mist
with
water*

Airplants ▶

Vessel 44.99 | Live moss
\$24.99 | Mat moss \$11.99 |
Air plants \$14.99



*new
colour*

Neutrals ▼

Pots from \$7.99
Plants from left to right
Peperomia \$9.99
Blechnum Fern \$21.99
Spider plant \$3.99
Frosty ficus \$9.99
Syngonium \$19.99

trending



Terracottas in for autumn/winter 2018 ▲

Cacti from \$5.99 | Terracotta pots from
\$1.49 | Stones \$3.00 | Fairy moss \$6.99 |
Bulbs from \$1.99



BioGro

Certified Organic Range



You may have seen the symbol when you pop in for a visit, but many don't realise what this symbol means. BioGro is New Zealand's largest and best-known organic certifier for produce and products. If you see a BioGro logo you can be assured that the product you are purchasing is genuine organic. The BioGro logo guarantees that a product is made without animal testing, genetic modification or the routine use of synthetic pesticides. It is the mark of a genuine organic product.

Insecticides

Yates Nature's Way Citrus & Ornamental Insect Gun

Controls scale, aphids, caterpillars, leafhoppers, mealybugs, thrips, whitefly, mites and ants.

Diatomaceous Earth Insect Dust

Kills and controls sucking, chewing and crawling insects.

Kiwicare Organic Caterpillar Bio Control

Controls caterpillars.

Kiwicare Organic Insect Control with Pyrethrum

Fast-acting control of a wide range of insect pests.

Kiwicare Organic Super Sulphur

Controls spider mites.

Yates Nature's Way Veggie Insect Spray

Effective against soft bodied insects like whitefly, aphids and mites.

Yates Conqueror Spraying Oil

Controls scale, mealybugs, European red mites and two-spotted mites.



Fertilisers

Bamboo Biochar

Activates soil biology and increases soil aeration.

Tui Organic General Fertiliser

Replenishes soil with much-needed nutrients.

Tui Seaweed Plant Tonic

Promotes healthy plant and root growth.

Bamboo Vinegar

Allows better uptake of nutrients and reduction of the need for fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides.

Natural Organic Liquid Fertiliser

Makes soil nutrients more available to plants.



Fungicides

Kiwicare Organic Super Sulphur

Controls moss, lichen, powdery mildew and rust.

Soil and Soil Conditioners

Diatomaceous Earth Soil Conditioner

Improves aeration and water retention in your soils.

Tui Organic Seed Raising Mix

Natural goodness for baby plants.

Tui Organic Compost

Revitalises your soil with organic matter and nutrients.

Tui Organic Potting Mix

Specially designed to ensure your potted plants prosper.



Weed Killers

Kiwicare Weed Weapon Natural Power

Fast acting, with results within three hours.



Yates

NATURE'S WAY®

CITRUS & ORNAMENTAL INSECT GUN

Organic dual-action insect control

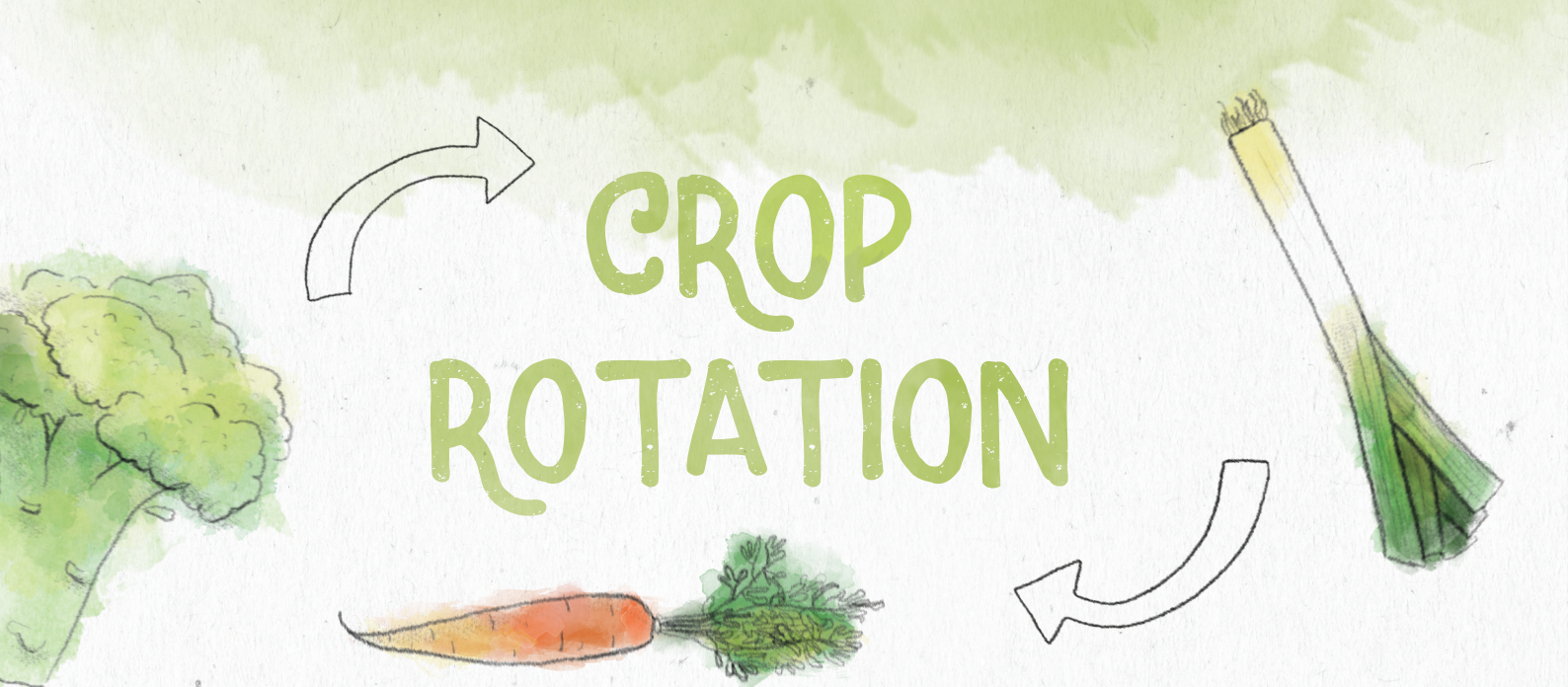
A unique combination of pyrethrum and vegetable oil. The pyrethrum controls insect pests on contact, and the vegetable oil smothers insects.

Controls both chewing and sucking insects, caterpillars, aphids, mites, mealybug, whitefly and scale on fruit trees, vegetables and flowers

Boosted with seaweed to assist plant growth

Only a one day withholding period, so you can spray today and eat your produce tomorrow





Planting groups of plants in different locations each year and co-ordinating crops to match soil conditions is called 'crop rotation'. We are often asked why crop rotation is important, and the simple answer is that rotating crops prevents the buildup of pest and diseases in the soil by disrupting their life cycle and naturally reduces the chance of the soil retaining any nasties from the previous season.

Many garden pests can build up immunity to some types of insecticides, and crop rotation is a simple, chemical-free way to stop the buildup of pests and diseases. Another bonus is a crop in a rotation can produce up to 25% more than a crop planted in the same spot year after year. This is because all plants take up different nutrients from the soil.

If you don't have the space to rotate your entire veggie patch there are certain crops that are a must. These are tomatoes, potatoes and brassicas (cabbage, cauli and broccoli). This makes it harder for soil-borne diseases and pests to attack them.

Traditionally there is a four-bed crop rotation. Each of the four sections (beds) of the garden grow the same crop only every fourth year. In year one, crop

#1 is planted in the first bed, crop #2 in the second bed and so on. The next year each crop is moved to the next bed: #1 is moved to the second bed in year two, then to the third and fourth beds in the third and fourth years. So this rotation works over a four-year period. Herbs and long-term crops such as asparagus, rhubarb, berries and citrus and other fruit trees are not included in this rotation.



#1

TOMATOES AND HEAT LOVERS

This is a group of heavy feeders and should be followed by #4, the Legume Family, to help replace the nutrients in the soil naturally.

#2

ROOT CROPS

These need a root-based fertiliser with plenty of phosphorus. Avoid high-nitrogen fertilisers.

#3

LEAFY AND GREEN

Brassicas are heavy feeders and can be prone to clubroot. Incorporate plenty of lime for brassicas and nitrogen for other leafy greens.

#4

LEGUMES (Bean and Pea Family)

Legumes catch nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil.



GARDEN BEDS



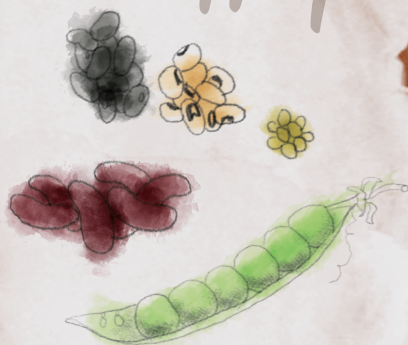
#1

Tomatoes, eggplant,
corn, capsicums, chillis,
cucumbers, pumpkins,
squash, melons.



#2

Carrots, beetroot, parsnips,
potatoes, onions, leeks, radishes,
garlics, turnips.



#4

Beans, peas.



#3

Broccoli, brussels sprouts,
cabbage, cauliflower, kale,
lettuce, spinach, silverbeet.



NOTE

A garden bed can be a section of the
garden, or a raised garden.

Birds

Are you feeding for the Season?

Backyard bird feeders are an important source of food for New Zealand's wild birds, particularly in urban areas. But how many of us vary our offerings for the season? A bird's natural diet is dependent both on the seasonal availability of food and their stage of life – a good reason it's important to adjust what's on offer in your garden according to the season.

AUTUMN

Ripe fruit is abundant in autumn, so fruit-eating birds will be very active, particularly the kererū. Leaving fruit out near the feeder will also attract tūi, bellbirds, and silvereyes, as well as kākā and hihi or stitchbird (where present).

As temperatures start to drop, birds will look farther afield for food. Top up seed feeders to let local birds know that it's a regular food source, but remember it can take a while for the birds to find it. Late autumn is a good time to put out food containing essential fats, such as Topflite's 'Wild Bird Energy Cakes' or 'Wild Bird Energy Truffles'. Birds will soon need the extra fat and protein to get through winter.

Topflite's 'Snack Shack' is a versatile feeder that holds seeds, energy truffles and pieces of fruit, all of which offer birds a full selection of autumnal nutritional boosters.

WINTER

Birds are at their coldest and most vulnerable in winter and need more energy than usual to survive. They will therefore seek out rich sources of fat and protein to sustain them until natural food starts appearing again in spring.

Vegetable fats provide the energy small birds need to keep warm and make the next flight. Energy Cakes and Truffles are made from a base of vegetable suet with additions of nut butter and natural berry flavouring. They're super easy to top up and will nourish small birds like silvereyes.

Seed eaters like finches and dunnocks will also need a feed. Topflite 'Wild Bird Seed Mix' is grown in New Zealand, so its nutritional value is much higher than that of imported treated seeds.



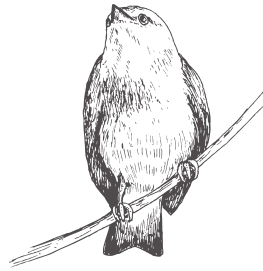
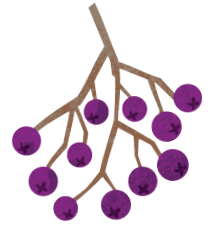
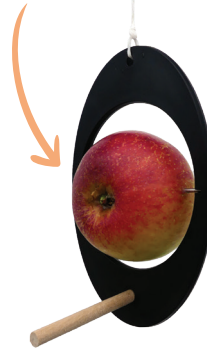
Black hanging
bird house



Tilob teardrop
birdfeeder



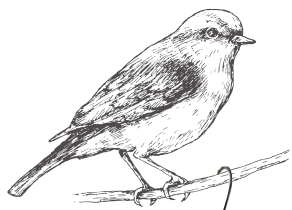
Eco feeder



Bird Feeders



Antique feeder
range



Snack
Shack



Kiwibach

Fly-through
Bird feeder



Windstick feeder



Birdcake
kit



DIY SCARECROW

If you want to take part in a fun activity that also benefits the garden, make your own scarecrow! They're a fun way to add some personality to your garden while also preventing cheeky birds from stealing some of your edible crops. Gather some stakes from your shed and some old clothes to put together a scarecrow.

YOU WILL NEED

- 1.8m 1-inch stake (vertical)
- 1m 1-inch stake (horizontal)
- 2 nails or screws
- Hammer or screwdriver
- Hot glue gun
- String
- Scissors
- Pea straw
- Fabric to make the head
- Clothes (long sleeve shirt and pants or overalls and gumboots)
- Rope belt or suspenders
- Accessories (paint, buttons, fabric patches, etc.)

1

Build Your Crossbeam

Secure the stakes together with two nails or tek screws. Nail or screw 2cm apart to prevent the horizontal stake from spinning.

2

Construction of Shirt

Place the shirt on the stand and tie string around the waistline. Next tie the wrists of the shirt around the crossbeam. Start stuffing pea straw into the neckline until plump.

3

Construction of Pants

Make an incision in the crotch of the pants and insert the stake through the gap. Tie the leg ends at ankle with string and fill with straw. Leave 30cm at the bottom of the stake to hammer your scarecrow into the ground.

4

Placement

Choose a position near crops that are most vulnerable. Hammer your scarecrow into the ground and make sure it's sturdy.

5

Construction of Head

Use fabric to create a sack. Fill with pea straw until firm. Loosely tie off with a string.

6

Decoration of Head

On a flat surface, decorate your scarecrow's face using your selected decorations, making a mouth and eyes.

7

Attach Head Securely

Place your scarecrow's head over the stake and tie off tightly with string.



Snap a SCARECROW

**BUILD A SCARECROW AND ENTER A
PHOTO TO BE INTO WIN YOUR SHARE OF**

\$3,500

**ENTER IN
4 EASY STEPS**

**WORTH OF
GARDENING GOODIES**



1.

**BUILD A
SCARECROW**

2.

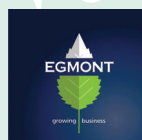
**TAKE A
PHOTO OF IT
IN A GARDEN**

3.

**GO TO OUR
FACEBOOK
PAGE AND
FOLLOW THE
LINKS TO
UPLOAD.**

4.

**GET YOUR
FRIENDS AND
FAMILY TO
VOTE FOR
YOUR ENTRY**



T&C One entry per person. There are two categories, general public and schools. In general public there are 3 prizes, 1st and 2nd people's choice and judges' choice. In the school category there are two prizes, people's choice and judges' choice. Peoples choice is determined by the highest number of legitimate votes. Any false Facebook accounts/email addresses used to vote will automatically disqualify the contestant. Winners must be NZ residents. For more terms and conditions please view our website.



Landscaping your home

Moving into a new house is amazing with a blank canvas both inside and out. My sister has just built a new house and has no landscaping whatsoever. She is feeling quite overwhelmed with what to do and where to start. I look at her empty section and think of all the possibilities, and we at Oderings want to help you create a garden that is functional and practical, an outdoor living space that works.

*There are a few questions you need to ask yourself
when thinking about your garden*

What do you want to use your garden for?

Is it for your children to play? Is it to increase the value or to grow your own edibles? It may be a mixture of many factors.

Do you have a theme in mind? You may want only foliage plants or specific colours, trees that are edible, a formal-looking garden or a cottage themed oasis.

How much time do you want to spend maintaining your garden? Be honest; there is no point in selecting amazing plants that you won't have time to maintain. This doesn't mean you won't get various options that are as equally amazing.

What are your must-haves in your garden?

Is it a water feature, a raised veggie patch or a deck with lots of lighting for outdoor entertaining? Think about paths, seating, BBQ areas, fences and garden shapes.

What is your budget? Landscaping can become quite expensive. Consider your budget thoroughly. You may decide to do your section in stages. As a rule of thumb, you need to allow 10%–15% of the land and house value to complete a landscaped section. This percentage includes your fences, paths, patios, etc.

When I read these considerations, I can understand why many people start to feel overwhelmed. The Kiwi attitude is DIY, but is this the right choice for you?





Landscape plan or DIY? – This all depends on your budget and time. You can hire a landscaper who will come out and consult with you. They will then create a garden plan that you can get them to carry out for you, or you could take this plan to Oderings and do it yourself, perhaps in sections.

If you want to go all the way DIY, bring us a picture of the garden along with its measurements. Garden centre staff can help you choose the best plants to give the garden height, colour and dimension but may not be able to help you decide which structures, etc., to use.

Choosing the right plants – This is where Oderings expertise comes into play. Certain plants look great with other contrasting colours. Colour and flowers can still be low maintenance. And different plants may prefer sun or shade, wet or dry. Frost and wind can also be a factor in selecting the right plants for your space, so between the Oderings staff or the Oderings Landscaping team in Christchurch, we recommend you get the correct advice from people who know their plants.

Ground work – Preparation is the key with any project in the garden. Drainage, soil levels and soil replenishment must all be considered.

Irrigation – One of the biggest mistakes gardeners make is not considering how to water the garden. Imagine if your lawn, garden and veggie patch were watered for you at just the touch of a button. Or if everything were watered without you having to do anything. In my opinion this is a vital step to include in your plan.

Whether you choose Oderings Landscaping in Christchurch or a different landscaper, or to do it yourself, a new or existing garden is easy to create or spruce us with a little expertise from Oderings. Come and see us; now is the ideal time to plant your true garden oasis.



ODERINGS
LANDSCAPING



CONSULT | DESIGN | CREATE | LIVE



Does your garden match your lifestyle?

Oderings Landscaping make homes complete with unique solutions to reflect you, incorporating insightful planting combined with inspiring design.

MOBILE 021 913 747

EMAIL admin@oderingslandscaping.co.nz

www.oderingslandscaping.co.nz

Please note: At this stage this service is available only in Christchurch.



GROWING CITRUS

Citrus are desirable plants in any Kiwi backyard. Whether it is the common lemon or the classic lime, growing crops for your culinary needs is easy. Every yard should have at least one citrus. They are evergreen, easy to care for and come in an array of forms, sizes and flavours. Follow our handy hints and tips and you will be well on your way to growing citrus successfully and transferring your fruit from plot to plate in no time.

WHERE TO GROW

Citrus are easy to grow. A sunny position out of strong winds is needed for a bountiful supply of fruit.

Aside from needing full sun, citrus need well-draining soil, so when you are planting incorporate plenty of compost. If you have clay soil, also add sand into the mixture. All citrus have shallow root systems and hate root disturbance, so it's essential that they get plenty of water in the warmer months and a layer of mulch to keep the roots moist. Water is also what makes the fruit juicy, so if your fruit is dry on the inside this is likely an under-watering problem.

Planting citrus in pots is a great idea. Not only do they look attractive, but they are easy to move indoors during winter. 'Oderings Shrub & Tub' mix is perfect for potted citrus.

WATERING

Regular watering is very important, especially when young trees are establishing themselves and when trees are producing fruit. During hot, dry months a good soak every couple of days or even daily watering for a potted plant may be required. A layer of mulch like 'Tui Mulch & Feed' or sphagnum moss will help to retain water for the delicate surface roots. If you find your fruit dropping off the trees or the flesh is very dry and lacking juice, increasing your watering will remedy these problems.

PRUNING

Citrus require only a light prune to shape the tree and remove any internal crisscrossing branches, thus allowing plenty of sunlight and air into the internal structure of the tree. Cut out any dead or diseased wood. Between March and September is the best time to prune your citrus as this avoids lemon tree borer. Watch out for suckers, growth that comes from the roots or low on the trunk, below the graft (if grafted). Such sprouts will suck life from your tree. Take care when removing them, as they often have spikes.

FEEDING

Citrus are gross feeders and require regular fertilising. 'Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser' or 'Yates Thrive Citrus Liquid Plant Food' is just what they need. Feed citrus at least twice a year with granular fertiliser and every two weeks during the fruiting season with the liquid food to ensure a bumper crop. Follow the same guidelines with potted citrus, but substitute 'Oderings Total Replenish' for the 'Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser'.

If the leaves are yellowing, this is probably a magne-sium deficiency. Feed the plant with Epsom salt or 'Yates Magnesium Chelate'; either of these products will enable your plants to start taking up other nutrients again.

Before fruiting, an application of 'Yates Flower & Fruit Booster Liquid Potash' will help with flowering and fruiting and will sweeten the fruit. This product is rich in potassium and is like liquid gold for fruiting plants.

HARVEST TIME

Check the fruit regularly for maturity because they will change from immature to mature and over-mature while still on the tree. These changes are slow and will happen over months. Fruit keep much longer on the tree but will not continue to ripen after being picked, so harvest wisely. The only way to tell if your fruit is ready is to taste it.

FROST PROTECTION

Most citrus will not tolerate temperatures below -2°C , but there are a few options to protect your citrus during winter. Frost cloth is the cheapest but lasts only one or two seasons. It needs to be removed daily as it does not let the sunlight through. Mikroclima is more durable, lasting at least 10 seasons, and you do not need to remove it daily. A double thickness of either product fully protects against frost. Vaporgard is a spray that helps to protect plants up to -3°C , but it should be reapplied every two to three weeks.

SPRAYING

To ensure healthy citrus plants, implement a good spray programme. By spraying at the right times, you should be able to keep pests and diseases like scale, aphids, mites, mealy bugs and verrucosis at bay. Always follow the instructions on the back of the bottles and wear appropriate safety gear. In June spray with spraying oil, in August with copper, and in October spraying oil again. Follow this spray programme every year to beat the bugs and diseases.



PLANTING IN POTS

Container growing can be an easy way to grow citrus if you have limited space. It's also a great way to grow the more frost tender varieties of citrus like limes, as you can move them under the eaves in winter and back out into the sunlight once frosts have passed. Make sure you have a pot that is the right size and one that is easy to move if you need to. For dwarf citrus varieties, the pot should be a minimum of 60cm wide and high. The bigger the pot, the larger the plant can get and the less watering you will need to do. Make sure your pot has good drainage.

THE BEST START FOR NEW CITRUS PLANTS

It is always exciting when buying new citrus that already has fruit hanging from the branches. Unfortunately, it is best to remove these fruits and any flowers to stop your plant from fruiting further. Repeat this in year two. In the third year, pick off half the fruit and flowers, and in the fourth year let it flower and fruit normally. This process allows the plant to put all its energy into becoming bigger and healthier. This means better crops, so it is well worth the sacrifices made in the earlier years.



CITRUS

CHOOSING WHAT TO GROW

Not sure where to start? The best place is to think about your climate and the space you have in the garden or pots.

Kumquats and Meyer lemons are the hardiest of all citrus, followed by mandarins, tangelos, oranges and grapefruit. Limes and other lemons are the most tender.

If you are growing citrus in pots, you may want to select a dwarf rootstock variety. These have been grafted onto a smaller-growing rootstock, which means the tree gets to a maximum of only 1.5–2m, making them ideal for containers. Normal citrus is grafted onto a larger rootstock variety and in the right condition can reach 4–5m tall.

GRAPEFRUIT

Even on dwarf rootstocks these normally grow big with large yellow fruit, making them unsuitable for pot growing. Grapefruit need maximum sun to ripen the fruit.

Golden Special – A hybrid grapefruit crossed with a mandarin, which gives a sweeter flavour. This is the major commercial grapefruit grown in New Zealand. The fruit are medium to large size, thin skinned and juicy with a tangy flavour. It is reasonably seedless if no other citrus is growing nearby.

Wheeny – Considered a true grapefruit with large sized, pale lemon coloured fruit, which are juicy and tart. This variety is less cold tolerant than Golden Special and takes longer to begin fruiting. Once established this grapefruit fruits only every second year.

Cutler Red – Like Golden Special except it has deep red coloured skin and orange-yellow flesh. This good bearer ripens July to August. It has a better crop in cold climates and is fairly seedless if there are no other citrus growing nearby.

KUMQUATS

These are reasonably cold hardy and small trees. Small bright green leaves and prolific crops of fruit make a great ornamental shrub in the garden or containers. The fruit is tart but edible and ideal for marmalade.

LEMONS

Lemons are attractive ornamental trees. In cooler climates they will fruit all year round, whereas in warmer climates they will fruit only in spring and autumn. Harvest lemons when the fruit is all yellow. If you leave them on the tree the fruit loses its flavour but will become very juicy.

Meyer – The hardiest and smallest of all lemons, it will fruit from a young age. It is a medium sized tree that has large crops all year round of fruit that is rounder and less acidic than other lemons.

Yen Ben – An improved selection of Lisbon with large oval shaped fruit. The flesh is very juicy and sharply acidic in flavour.

Lemonade – A cross between a lemon and a mandarin with heavy crops of easy to peel pale lemon fruit. They are delicious and refreshing and can be eaten straight from the tree. It crops throughout autumn and winter.

LIMES

Tender small trees that need a frost free, hot area to grow. Limes produce thin skinned green fruit through winter and spring. The juice is delicious in drinks, and the zest is often used in cooking.

Tahiti or Bearss – The best lime for the home garden with small to medium sized, thin skinned fruit. The deep green fruit turns lime yellow at maturity and is seedless, juicy and tangy. The fruit ripens in winter but can hold on the tree until November; after that, it will turn yellow.

Kaffir – The leaves and rind from this lime tree are commonly used in Thai cooking. The fruit is rough and bumpy and is hugely aromatic, as are the leaves. Plant this in pots or in the garden as a background plant.

MANDARINS

Mandarins are small trees that are thick and lush and fruit prolifically. Their fruit are small compared to other citrus, and the skins are easy to peel. Mandarins are quite hardy but are often overlooked by the home gardener.

Clementine – A superb small ornamental tree with attractive foliage, fragrant flowers and deep orange skinned fruit that are juicy and delicious. Clementine performs well in cooler climates. Avoid planting close to other citrus because cross pollination will lead to seedy fruit.

Encore – Late bearing with fruit that hold on the tree a lot longer than other varieties.

Satsuma – A small, slow growing shrub that is an ideal container plant. The fruit are small, seedless and very easy to peel with a juicy and sweet, mild flavour. Satsuma varieties are cold hardy. Our two favourite varieties of Satsuma mandarins are:

- **Silverhill** – One of the first mandarins to fruit and a great lunchbox variety.
- **Miho** – Sweeter than Silverhill but a little smaller growing and hardier. As with all Satsuma mandarins it is easy to peel.

ORANGES

These are superb container plants with a structured look, decorative fruit and delightfully scented flowers. As a general rule, oranges like a temperature of 15–30°C.

Navel Oranges – The majority of navel oranges fruit in the early part of the season from late winter till early spring. The fruit is seedless and is characterised by a small secondary fruit embedded in the top of the orange. Our two favourite varieties of Navel oranges are:

- **Washington** – Large seedless fruit with excellent flavour. Ripens July to August.
- **Navelina** – Smaller growing with seedless fruit from July through September. Smooth and juicy.

Harwood Late – Excellent New Zealand-raised variety. High yields of juicy, thin skinned fruit and an excellent flavour on a large (up to 4m) tree.

TANGELO

A cross between a grapefruit and a mandarin, the tree is upright and compact. The tangelo is renowned for its juicy, sweet, rich flavour and is wonderful in desserts and excellent for juicing.

NOTES

Generally citrus are frost tender and will tolerate frosts better as they age. Keep young plants protected from frost. Many citrus should not be planted close to other citrus, because they will cross-pollinate the fruit, making it seedy.



- 1. White Magic** A pure white, New Zealand raised hybrid | **2. Petticoat Double White** A stunning double white, a great highlight in the garden | **3. Ivory Prince** Contrasting lime to creamy-white flowers that are blushed burgundy-pink | **4. Petticoat Pinks** Glorious shades of deep pink flowers | **5. Petticoat Apricots** Beautiful pale-apricot shades | **6. Petticoat Purples** Delightful dark, rich, cool mixtures of mauves and deep pinks, to chocolatey purples | **7. Petticoat White Picotee** Beautiful white flowers with purple picotee edges | **8. Petticoat Lemon & Limes** Stunning yellow to lime-green shades.

Helleborus Winter Rose

In my opinion the winter rose, or hellebore, is one of the best winter flowering plants. Of course they are not actually roses but are in fact closely related to the colorful ranunculus family.

Helleborus is a genus of evergreen perennials with beautiful, open, cup-shaped flowers that provide welcome splashes of colour during late winter and early spring at a time in the garden when flowers are lacking. Hellebore colours are mostly shades of purples and pinks. However, with some fantastic breeding over recent years hybridisers have produced a wider range of colours, including white, soft pinks and rose, wine red and claret, lime green and yellow. There are even some with deeper reverse colorings and others that are beautifully spotted, splashed or marbled with contrasting colours. As if that were not enough there are double hellebores, which are simply charming. Plant hellebores in semi-shade or in woodland areas under trees, always making sure the soil is enriched with organic matter such as 'Oderings Compost'. Although hellebores are relatively pest free, slug bait is recommended to keep your plants looking great.

Autumn Colour

Don't let winter get you down this year! Like the season, some parts of your garden can start to get a bit dark and dreary. Some colour needs to be added.

1

Aubrietia Purple Cascade

Perfect for pots or rockeries, forming a mound of evergreen leaves, which cascade over the edge of pots or trail over the ground. Plants become smothered in flowers varying from deep purple to mauve with a brilliant bright yellow eye. Purple Cascade should be trimmed lightly to encourage a thick mounding manner. It stands 10–15cm in height and can spread to 30–60cm wide.

2

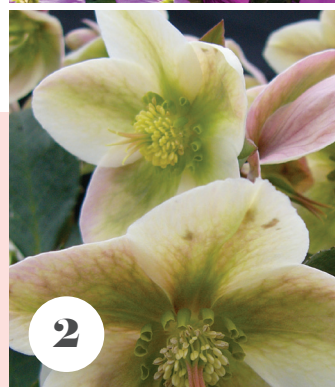
Helleborus Ivory Prince

Oderings grow a wide range of hellebores, also known as the winter rose. Helleborus, with their bright winter flowers, are just perfect for lightening up any lackluster corner pots, planters or spots in the garden that need a bit of colour injection. Helleborus Ivory Prince is a stand out, adding splashes of contrasting lime to creamy-white flowers, which are blushed with burgundy-pink.

3

Chrysanthemum/ Garden Mums

In Europe and the USA, Chrysanthemums make up a huge part of what is on offer to gardeners in the autumn. In fact, I once visited a garden centre in Minnesota, and 80% of the garden centre was filled with them. The flower power is extreme and continuous in cooler weather, so why not brighten your gardens and pots or even use an indoor plant that you can move outside when finished?



NITROBLUE

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Ideal for shrubs, vegetables, trees, flowers including strawberries...

Winter Winners

Dried Blood is Nature's Natural Fertiliser. Ideal for leafy crop vegetables, and winter flowers such as Polyanthus, Violas, Primulas.

Dried Blood is a natural source of Nitrogen and Iron, promoting rapid growth and healthy green plants.



Large Handy Leaf Scoops
Makes yard work fast and easy

Hortex Power Pruner 370mm




Ideal for those pruning jobs where secateurs just can't cut it, or are too hard on your hands. Perfect for roses, fruit trees, small shrubs...



COMPOSTING LEAVES TO CREATE LEAFMOULD

Autumn is a stunning time of year with all the coloured leaves that decorate our landscapes, and apart from building a pile in the park and throwing in the nearest child, the leaves can be utilised as a free (and abundant) resource to create leafmould.



Leafmould is way to compost a sustainable resource in your own backyard. This premium compost is created by rotting down leaves for one to three years. The result is crumble-textured compost that has benefits including soil conditioning, water retention, reducing runoff and cooling roots as a mulch. And the worms love it!

There are two basic ways to create leafmould.

If you have the space and an abundance of leaves, you can create a leaf cage. This is best situated out of the sun and wind. Use materials such as chicken wire and stakes or even a frame of pallets. Simply rake or scoop all available leaves (the bigger the pile the better), throw them in and moisten with water. Ensure your leaf pile is not allowed to dry out completely, but also don't overwater it.

The second method is using bags – 'Tui Garden Waste Bags' are great – but you will need to cut a few air holes in these. We're also excited to introduce new purpose-made leafmould bags. Simply pack the bags full of leaves and stack away out of sight.

The fallen leaves from deciduous trees are best, because they break down easiest. But any leaves from any time of year can be used. It is better to shred thicker evergreen leaves before adding them to the pile. The best quality leafmould is produced from the leaves of oak, beech or hornbeam/betula.

Leafmould one to two years old can be used as garden mulch, a soil improver, autumn topdressing for lawns, added to your compost pile or as a protective cover for bare soil in winter. When used as mulch, sprinkle it around your vegetable gardens, shrubs and perennials so it is no more than 7cm thick.

The best quality, well-rotted leafmould is between two and three years old and can be used for all the above and as the base of a seed raising mix. Blend half leafmould and half compost for an unbeatable mix.

We hope you give leafmould a try. It is a perpetual project, but the reward for your patience will be a completely free and natural crumble that you can blend into your garden.





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at Oderings Garden Centres



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Nice things to know about elho



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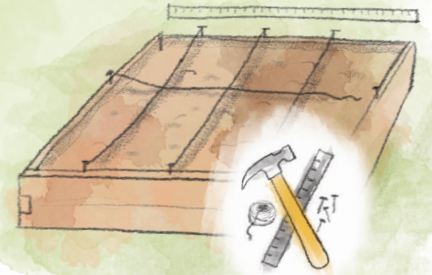
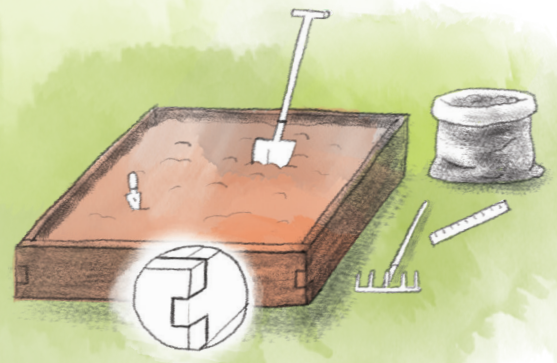
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ENERGY
PRODUCTION
SINCE 2016



Square Foot Gardening



Short on space? A beginner edible gardener?
Or are you time poor but want to give gardening a go?
Then square foot gardening may be the solution.

Square foot gardening is a simple method of creating a small raised garden bed (generally 1.2m square, or 4 feet by 4 feet), which gets filled with soil and then divided into one-foot squares. Each square is planted with seeds or seedlings at a density based on the plants size, with 1, 2, 4, 9 or 16 plants per section. These highly organised gardens are minimum maintenance, easy to manage and can be placed on top of paths, grass, concrete – basically, anywhere that gets five or more hours of sun is suitable.

So, what are the pros and cons of a square foot garden?

~ Pros ~

- Productive. Intensive planting means big yields from a small space.
- Fits into a small space just about anywhere; just make sure there is five or more hours of sunlight a day.
- Easy to make.
- Brilliant for first time veggie gardeners and people with little space.
- Easy care. Starting small means you have only a small task to do each day. A few minutes here or there for planting, maintaining and harvesting.
- Reduced weeds. Densely packed veggies give weeds less space to invade.
- No walk = no dig. Because you are not walking on your garden the soil remains loose and will not need to be worked or dug over.

~ Cons ~

- Price. The investment of quality soil pays off in the long run, so purchase the best you can afford. Our recommendation is to fill garden beds with 2/3 compost and 1/3 peat moss and incorporate plenty of vermiculite.
- The size can also be a con, as it's not suitable for large or long-term crops. For example, asparagus, pumpkins, zucchinis and rhubarb are not suitable. Start small and grow lettuces, a brassica here and there, some herbs dotted in and root plants such as carrots, radishes and onions.
- Depth of the garden bed should be at least 30cm deep. If you can, make the garden bed 50–60cm deep or even deeper.
- Watering. Smaller or enclosed areas have nowhere to source extra water. With the restrictive size you will need to water regularly. Incorporating a soak hose or drip irrigation is a great idea for the hotter season.
- Regular harvest and weeding is essential. Doing a few minutes every day or two ensures you get the most from your square foot garden.



• Square Foot •

Planting Guide



1 Plant per Square

- Rosemary
- Sage
- Brussels Sprouts
- Cabbage
- Oregano
- Cauliflower
- Capsicum/Chilli
- Cucumbers (Climbing)
- Eggplant
- Tomatoes
- Dill
- Broccoli

2 Plants per Square

- Bok Choy
- Fennel
- Basil
- Kale
- Parsley
- Calendula (Companion Plant)
- Celery
- Potatoes
- Silverbeet
- Rainbow Beet
- Thyme

4 Plants per Square

- Bush Beans
- Climbing Beans
- Garlic
- Corn
- Kohlrabi
- Coriander
- Peas
- Leeks
- Head Lettuce
- Strawberries
- Chives



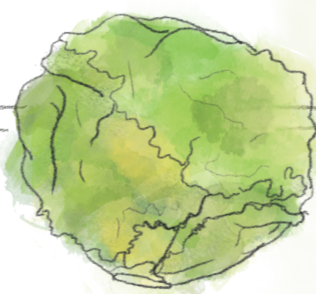
9 Plants per Square

- Parsnips
- Spinach
- Turnips
- Rocket
- Onions
- Ornamental/Leaf Lettuce
- Marigolds (Companion Plant)



16 Plants per Square

- Radish
- Carrots
- Beetroot
- Spring Onions



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Winter Warmers

Our range of throws and cushions will keep you and your family toasty this coming winter. On those dismal days combine greens, plums and pinks for a splash of colour. Enjoy the scent of living light candles and sit back, wrap yourself into our plush throw and bring some punch into your home with artificial flowers and textural basketware.



Left to right product listing: Cushions from \$24.99, throws from \$49.99, basketware from \$29.99, candles from \$29.99, artificial flowers from \$19.99. Shop online at oderings.co.nz. *Chair is stylists own. Items in selected oderings stores.

3 steps TO A GREAT LOOKING LAWN THIS AUTUMN

Autumn is the perfect time to show your lawn some love. Look after it now and it will survive the harshest winter to reward you in spring! Not sure where to start? Luckily, it's not difficult to treat your lawn well; it just takes a little knowhow and the right products to do it yourself. There are three basic steps to follow in any lawncare regime.

Step One: Treat Problems

Get on to those problem areas early in the season. March is the ideal time to identify and treat any lawn grubs or fungal diseases that may be lingering. Grass grub is a common problem; tell-tale signs are mottled dead patches in your lawn and lawn that lifts away like a rug. 'LawnPro Lawnguard' granules treat the problem and when used regularly, can prevent it coming back; simply sprinkle and water in well.

Weeds should be treated before the end of March if possible – while they are still actively growing. We recommend 'LawnPro Turfclean' for great results on a broad range of common NZ lawn weeds.

Step Two: Restore and Replenish

After treating the problem areas, your lawn may be looking a little sad; solving problems often leaves a few bare patches. Fix them easily and quickly with 'LawnPro Smart Patch Mix', a unique blend of lawn seeds coated with a special gel that helps keep the seed moist and guarantees germination in all conditions. Keep the soil moist and within seven days you will see green shoots. Don't mow the patches until the grass is about 8cm tall.

Step Three: Regular Maintenance

To keep your lawn looking its best all year round you need a fertiliser that does not overfeed. Too much nitrogen boosts growth that just gets mowed right off again! It's also a good idea to raise the pH of your lawn to discourage those common acid-loving weeds and moss. 'LawnPro 7-day Green' does all these things and is gentle enough to be applied every month all year round. It will green your grass and feed your lawn with natural fertilisers, and with a lime base it helps to sweeten soil to prevent problems returning.

Download your free printable Lawncare calendar and guide to 'What to Apply When' at www.kiwicare.co.nz.

Top 3

Lawncare Tips from Kiwicare:

1. Raise those mower blades! Never mow more than 1/3 of the height of your lawn. A shorter lawn is more susceptible to disease and drying out.
2. Water deeply in the morning, never at night. Watering deeply once or twice a week as needed is much better for your lawn than frequent light watering.
3. Treat problems early, or better still, protect against them occurring! Establishing a regular lawncare routine makes it seem less daunting and will become a habit, meaning you spend less time working on your lawn and more time enjoying it.



foliage



GRISELINIA GECKO GREEN

A more compact version of its brother plant 'Broadway Mint', this master of all hedges has slightly smaller foliage and is much more compact, creating a denser hedge or specimen plant. The lime-green foliage is just outstanding and creates a wow factor for fence lines and driveways and can be clipped to any size and shape.



PITTOSPORUM HALO

With a naturally rounded shape, you can prune these little beauties into easy-to-maintain topiary shapes as replacement for high-maintenance and slow-growing English topiary alternatives like buxus. Great in full sun or semi shade, it can also be grown as a low growing hedge. Halo will grow reasonably quickly, normally about 7.5cm a year.



HEUCHERA BLONDIE IN LIME

Exclusive to Oderings, 'Blondie in Lime' has stunning bright lime foliage in late winter, spring and summer and then changes to a lovely emerald green with red veins through autumn and into early winter. This new Heuchera is the whole package, adorable and tough and excellent if planted in contrast with 'Heuchera Black', 'Pearl' or 'Forever Purple'.

ASTELIA SILVER SHADOW

Have you ever wanted a contrasting silver plant to feature as a centrepiece for pots and planters or the garden but thought everything silver grew too big? Unlike its predecessor 'Silver Spear', which grows to 1.8m tall, 'Silver Shadow' grows to only 75cms. This dwarf, compact and tidy plant is striking, with the silver sword-like spears adding contrast, texture and structure.



FICUS TUFFI

The lovely foliage is naturally shiny and looks almost like it has been polished. Young leaves of lime-green develop to a deep fresh-green. It is frost tender while young but is fast growing, easy care and low maintenance. This alluring plant is a dense hedge that can be clipped formally and grown indoors or out. Growing to 3m tall, this hedge does best in well-drained soil.



HEBE RED EDGE

Hebes are hardy, adaptable and effortless to grow and come in all sorts of shapes and colours. 'Red Edge' is my personal favourite for its stunning foliage. This compact plant features grey-green candle-like leaves tipped with pink to red, which intensifies with age. Hebe 'Red Edge' has pale lilac blooms in early summer, which attract bees, butterflies and birds.



heuchera

A WORLD OF CONTRAST

Heucheras are an enchanting woodland plant grown primarily for their foliage, but they can also offer a charming floral display. In the past few years, an enormous number of new varieties have been hybridised and made available to gardeners. Breeders have made astonishing breakthroughs in leaf colour, flower longevity and flower size.

Going by the common name of 'Coral Bells', heucheras are native to North America from Florida, west to California and north into southern Canada. They are generally found in woodland or mountainous environments, growing primarily in crevices or on well-drained slopes.

The magnificent foliage of the heuchera is valuable to gardeners all around the world, because they provide a season-long bounty of colour. Colourful foliage is much more valuable in gardens than flower colour, since flowers are often short lived. However, the flowers should not be discounted, as they bring an open, airy, informal flavour to the garden during the flowering season.

1

FOREVER PURPLE

A knockout with ultra-purple glossy leaves with fluted edges and great vigour. Very short spikes of purple-pink flowers in summer, a real show stopper.

2

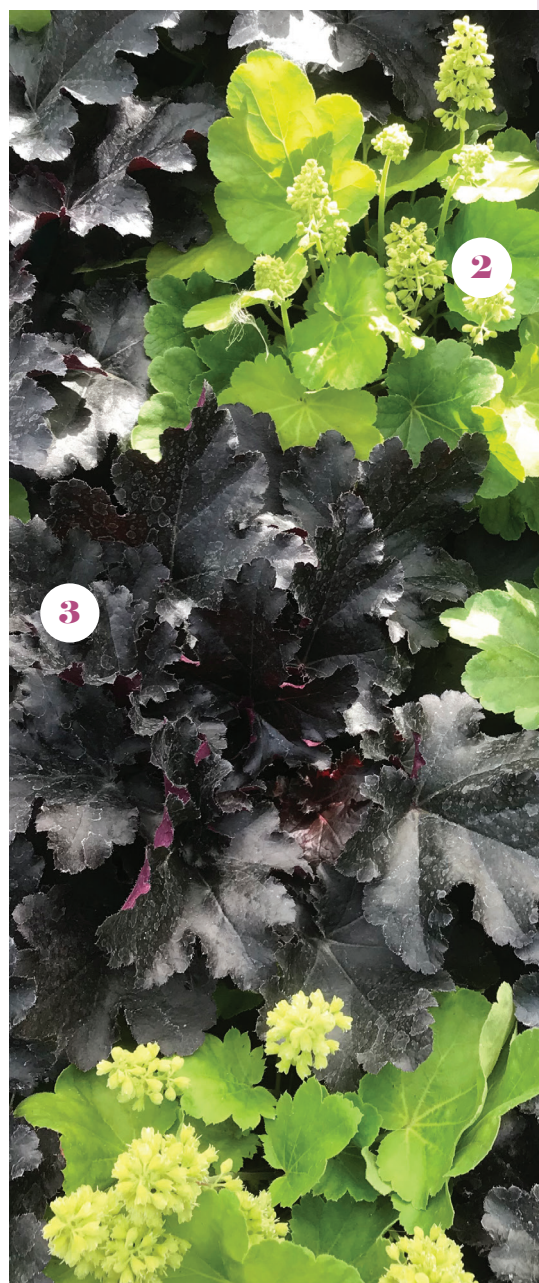
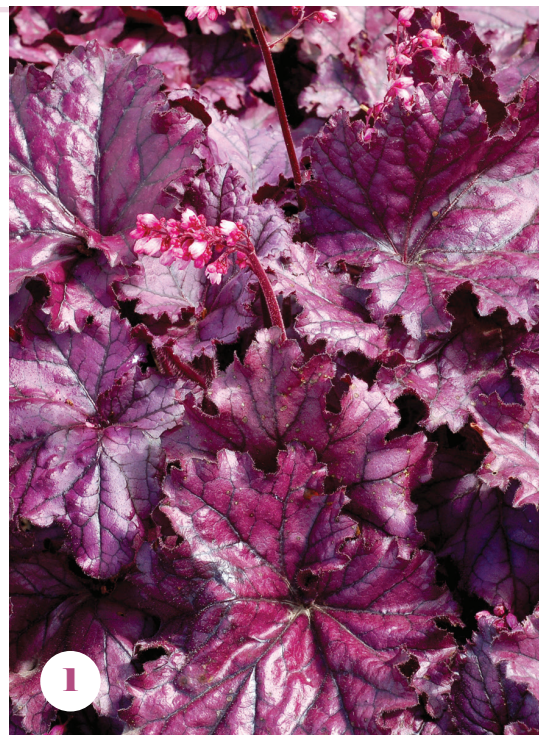
BLONDIE IN LIME

Exclusive to Oderings, with lime green leaves and yellow green flowers blooming continuously all spring, summer and autumn. This new heuchera is cute and tough! Excellent when planted in contrast with 'Black Pearl'.

3

BLACK PEARL

Also exclusive to Oderings, with stunning black foliage for both shade and sun. Forms an incredibly dense habit of shiny, jet black leaves with ruffled edges and rosy purple undersides. Topped with white flowers with pink calyxes.



THE WOLF-GARTEN MULTI-STAR® GARDEN TOOL SYSTEM

WOLF-Garten of Germany has a proud history dating back almost 96 years and since 1922 has specialised in developing premium quality innovative garden tools, in particular the Multi-Star® range of Multi-change® garden tools.

This system is a quick, easy and secure way of connecting tools to different length handles. This range enables gardeners to work in an upright position, eliminating health-related back issues.

Right Tool on the Right Handle

The WOLF-Garten Multi-Star® system gives you a choice of tool heads and handle lengths, which snap together and lock firmly, then release instantly at the press of a button.

This comprehensive range of tools gives you endless combinations to suit you and your gardening needs. Over 80 different tool heads have been designed to suit virtually every gardening task.

Every tool head has been developed to the highest quality standards to be tough, durable, space saving and easy to use.

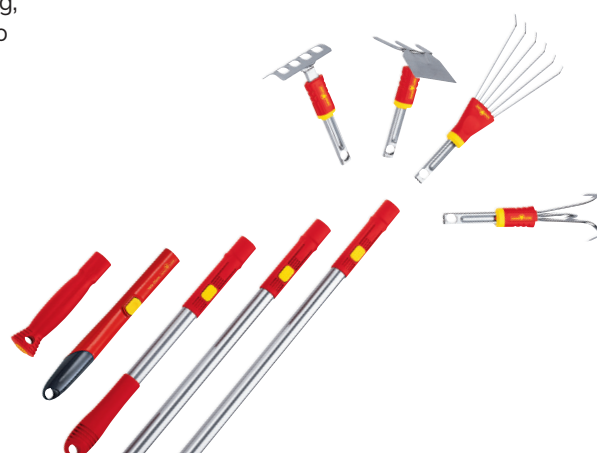
Tools That Look After Your Back

The range of different lengths and styles of handles, in hardwood or lightweight reinforced aluminium, make every task quicker and easier. There are short handles for close work, three different lengths for upright gardening, and telescopic handles to provide extra length when it's needed for hard-to-reach places. With such a complete range of handles, you need never bend or stoop to perform any gardening task.

Long Reach Tools Without a Ladder

The 'Long Reach' range focuses on safer tree branch cutting, fruit harvesting, and window and gutter cleaning. There's no risk from climbing up ladders to carry out those hard-to-reach tasks. Simply snap the appropriate tool head onto a telescopic Multi-Star® handle to make any job safer and easier. All tree care tools are fitted with a safety sleeve that slips over the catch release button to prevent accidentally releasing the tool head.

So, when you need to harvest fruit high in your trees or to trim those high branches, rest assured that this can be done while standing safely on the ground. No ladders, no risk, no stress!



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The GARDENA cutting range comes with a 25 Year Warranty. Made in Germany.



GARDENA Classic Hedge Clippers 510 (397)

Ideal for precise shaping of hedges, thanks to sturdy and straight ground blades.

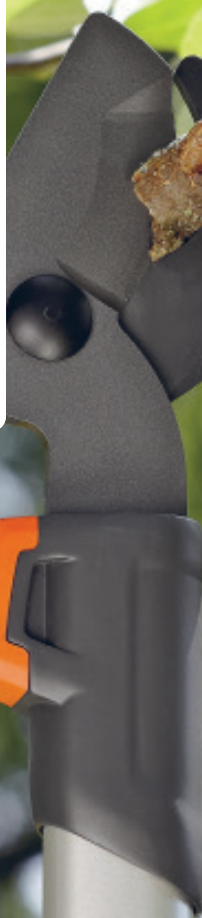


GARDENA Classic Bypass Pruning Lopper 480B (8776-20)

Great for a smooth and clean cut. Precision-ground, non-stick coated upper blade.



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