



Oderings Grown

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Welcome back

I love looking at all the colour that autumn has to offer. Did you know that autumn is often referred to as 'nature's planting time'? This is because with warm soil coupled with more, regular rain, the roots of plants are encouraged to grow before the cooler weather creeps in.

If you love all the leaf colours autumn provides then have a delve into the 'Heuchera vs Heucherella' pages (16–17). These plants offer unique, vibrant colour for the garden or pots. Some of these varieties are exclusive to Oderings and new to the New Zealand market.

Do you grow a veggie patch right through winter? If not or if you want to replenish your soil naturally for a bumper spring, then have a read of the 'Natural Soil Replenishment' pages (22–23). I personally had a horrible year with potato tuber worm and with carrot fly and wire worms burrowing into my summer harvest. If you had a hard season also, 'Natural Soil Replenishment' is a good read, with some great tips to help.

The trend of fairy gardens is a growing phenomenon, and Oderings are excited to introduce a new range. We hope you enjoy our miniature world article on pages 18–19, which will guide you through making your own fairy garden.

Lastly, we are excited to announce the opening of the new garden centre in Cambridge in early March and hope that our existing, wonderful customers from Hamilton will make the trip to come and visit this great new store.

Happy nature's planting time everyone.

Pamela Smith

Editor





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Oderings Grown













Good things come in small packages and how true this is with Phoenix Sun. A new variety from late 2016 with bicoloured bright-yellow and purple flowers with whiskers. Unique and beautiful, with nonstop flowering, reaching a height of 15cm.

2 Viola Lavender Ice

Delicate flowers of pure white with deep-purple whiskers that appear to explode out from a golden yellow centre toward the lavender-blue picotee. Add some interest to your next salad by using these flowers as a garnish.

Pansy Cascade Ocean

An exceptional cascading pansy through autumn, winter and spring.

The flowers are tri-coloured with a blend of light-blue fading to snowwhite and black blotch. An ideal choice in winter hanging baskets.

4 Pansy Lemonade

A 2017 standout with large bright creamy-lemon blooms with a black face and golden yellow picotee edges. Excellent for pots, garden beds and borders or wherever you want impact.

Wallflower Charity

A beautiful bright mixture of orange, red, rose and yellow flowers are sweetly scented. This compact, hardy plant is ideal for garden beds, borders or pots. Wallflowers like cool moist climates, so protect them from the heat.







'Superfood' is a word that is sweeping the globe, with people wanting to add more nutrient-dense foods to their daily diet.

A superfood by definition is any food that contains an extremely dense concentration of vital nutrients, vitamins and/or minerals, as well as antioxidants, good fats, healthy enzymes, or other healthy properties that help to treat, lower the risk of or prevent specific diseases or ailments.

Have you grown these easy everyday superfoods? At this time of year, they are the perfect addition to your home garden. You may not even realise what you are growing is so good for you.









WHY MAKE COMPOST?

Compost is cheap and can be made at home without spending a cent. You may not realise it but compost is one of nature's best mulches and can be used instead of fertilisers to correct soil deficiencies, improve soil fertility and stimulate healthy root development in plants. By using compost, you improve the soil structure, texture and aeration and increase the soil's water-holding capacity. The organic matter in compost provides food for microorganisms, keeping the soil in a healthy, balanced condition. Nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus will be produced naturally by microorganisms.

COMPONENTS OF COMPOST

Air – Composting microbes are *aerobic*. They can't do their work properly unless provided with air. Thoroughly break up or mix in any ingredients that may mat down and exclude air (e.g., grass) by breaking it apart with a spade or garden fork and piling it back together in a more 'fluffed-up' condition.

Water – Ideally your pile should be as moist as a wrung-out sponge. If it is drier than this, composting will be slowed significantly; if it's wetter the heavy ingredients will mat down and exclude air. If you are using dry ingredients, moisten as you add them.

Food – Most organic material is suitable for a compost pile. The pile needs a proper ratio of carbon-rich materials, or "browns," and nitrogen-rich materials, or "greens." Among the brown materials are dried leaves, straw and wood chips. Nitrogen materials are fresh or green, such as grass clippings and kitchen scraps. The ideal ratio is two parts brown to one part green.







FGGD FOR YOUR COMPOST PILE

Unsprayed Grass Clippings

Breaks down quickly and contains as much nitrogen as manure. If you have a lot of grass clippings to compost, spread them on the driveway to bake in the sun for at least a day. Once it begins to turn pale or straw-like, it can be used without danger of souring.

Kitchen Refuse

You can successfully compost all forms of kitchen waste. However, meat, meat products, dairy products and high-fat foods can present problems; these will decompose only slowly and will smell and attract pests. All additions to the compost pile will decompose more quickly if they are chopped up before adding.

Garden Green Matter

All the spent plants, thinned seedlings and deadheaded flowers should be included in your compost pile. Most weeds and weed seeds are killed when the pile reaches an internal temperature above 130°, but some may survive. To avoid problems don't compost weeds with persistent root systems or weeds that are going to seed.

Manure

This is brilliant because it contains large amounts of both nitrogen and beneficial microbes. Manure for composting can come from sheep, ducks, pigs, goats, cows and any other vegetarian animal.

As a rule of thumb, you should avoid manure from carnivores as it can contain dangerous pathogens. Most manures are considered "hot" when fresh, meaning it is so rich in nutrients that it can burn the tender roots of

young plants or overheat a compost pile, killing off earthworms and friendly bacteria; leave these to age a little before adding to the compost pile.



Lawn Renewal Tips

If you need to patch up or restore a lawn, autumn and spring are the ideal seasons to do so. A little TLC can go a long way to bringing an old lawn back to its previous glory, so for some easy-to-achieve, rewarding results read on.

Repairing Bare Patches

Rake out any old dead patches of lawn and break up the underlying soil as you go. Apply Tui Preparation Mix or a quality screened lawn soil over the patch to a depth of 25–30mm. Firm down this soil by stamping on it or using the head of the rake. Sow some new grass seed. Not sure which one to pick? We have all you need to know about seed on page 12. Water the seed well and don't let it dry out or get frosted during germination.

Feed Your Lawn

For new lawns (during the first 3–6 months or until they have been mowed 3–4 times) feed only with Scotts Lawn Builder New Lawns & Repair as directed or a lesser application of Oderings Lawn Replenish at 10g per square metre. After this use a trusted brand. There is a difference between the cheap stuff and the premium, so bear with me for a little background to help you choose.

If you know what NPK is then you know that these are the vital nutrients in every fertiliser. In the large cheaper range of lawn fertiliser each NPK element is a separate granule. So, for example, Tui Lawn Fertiliser has an NPK of 8-3-3 (plus some other goodies); this means that eight granules of the fertiliser are nitrogen (N), three granules are phosphorus (P) and three granules are potassium (K). This is not an issue, but it is essential to have even coverage and to water after applying the granules. In some cases, there can be lawn burn if the application isn't done evenly.

However, if you want a consistently green lawn with less fuss, then the premium range is the way you should go. Oderings Lawn Replenish and Scotts Lawn Builder are very similar and are both brilliant options for a premium lawn fertiliser. The NPK in premium fertilisers are all built into each granule. For example, Oderings Lawn Replenish has an NPK of 22-2-8 (plus other goodies) so each granule has 22 nitrogen, 2 phosphorus and 8 potassium built in together, giving a clean, even application with no risk of burning established lawns. Watering in is also not necessary, but will help to accelerate the greening up of the lawn.

A well-fed lawn is a lawn less likely to get weeds, so feed three times a year in spring, early summer and autumn.





Watering

A decent irrigation system or sprinkler will make your life all the easier. A great product that will help with your watering is Debco SaturAid. This is a soil wetting agent, distributing water evenly and directly to the root zone. It can also reduce water use by up to 50%. Always water in late evening or early morning to reduce evaporation. Also, leave the grass a little higher in the summer; longer grass shades the ground more, meaning less watering. And let's face it, less mowing in the hot summer is a bonus too.

Weeds

Don't ruin your hard work by letting weeds establish in the lawn. If you don't have the time to spray, keep mowing the weeds so they don't have time to flower. Otherwise have a handy RTU (ready to use) weed spray for little nasties that pop up. And ensure you use a selective weed killer on the lawn so you are killing only weeds without harming your grass. Grass-like weeds will need to be spot sprayed with a broad spectrum weed spray. I say spot spray because there are no weed sprays that can kill grass weeds without killing the lawn also. So, if you are not sure please come and chat with us first.

Prickle weeds need their own mention. By the time, you feel them in summer it's too late to kill the seed set for next year's prickle weed. Spray every October before flowering for a few years to get it sorted.

Put a reminder in your phone now so you don't forget, or join our monthly email newsletter online at **www.oderings.co.nz.**

See pages 10 & 11 for the Oderings must have products for lawns.



KIWICARE®

There are over 500 species of weeds in Kiwi lawns.

We know, because we get rid of them all.





Lawn Care Must-Haves

Following are the must-have items besides the lawn mower a person with a lawn needs.

- **Fertiliser** Pick a quality fertiliser and use three times a year in spring, early summer and autumn. The better the grade of fertiliser, the easier it is to get an even, clean application.
- Lawn Spreader A cheap and easy way to fertilise your lawn or lay grass seed. A normal-sized lawn can take up to 30–40 minutes to cover properly with fertiliser by hand. This gadget cuts the time down to just 5–10 minutes per application. You can easily change settings for premium or regular fertiliser, or for easy grass seed application.
- Thatch Busta An easy-to-use product that helps break down thatch in lawns. Normally people must use a scarifier to fix the problem of thatch, but with Thatch Busta, just mix with water and spray onto your lawn. Later scrape up the thatch with a heavy-duty rake or a handheld scarifier as in step four.
- 4 Scarifier A step often forgotten but essential for a healthy, lush green lawn. A scarifier is a type of rake used for loosening clumpy topsoil, as well as aerating matted grass areas in lawns. It's hard work however, so use Thatch Busta first, or you may decide to rent a heavy duty scarifier once a year.
- Weed Spray Seems like a no brainer, but this is something I often run out of. There are of course sprays that are more selective for the harder-to-kill weeds (like hydrocotyle and yellow creeping oxalis), but as an everyday selective weed killer (kills most broadleaf weeds but not your grass or grass weeds), we recommend using Kiwicare Turfclean or Yates Turfix.
- **RTU Spot Sprayer** This is to spot spray grass-like weeds. These are non-selective weed killers (kills almost everything, grass included), so for grass weeds in lawns you need to spot spray only. We recommend the RTU (ready to use) Kiwicare Weed Weapon or RoundUp.





- **Sprayers** I personally have three, which I named with a permanent Sharpie pen before using them. I also put easy-to-remember notes on each one so my hubby doesn't accidently use the wrong bottle on the lawn. One for selective weed killers (I note on bottle 'can use on grass'), one for non-selective weed killers (I note on bottle 'spot spray only, kills grass'), lastly anything else, such as the Thatch Busta, liquid fertilisers, or other non-weed/ chemical liquids.
- **Edge Trimmer** Sounds basic, and it is. It's amazing how tidy edges on a lawn really elevate it to the next level.
- Sprinkler/Irrigation You may not have had the time to think about a complete irrigation system. One alternative is the Gardena Oscillating Polo Sprinkler; it's a brilliant lawn sprinkler. Remember you can get great water timers too from as little as \$35, which are easy and effective, especially if you are away for a few days.
- **Grass Seed** Always have a little on hand to ensure you can easily patch up any problem areas.

 Remember grass seed needs to be kept moist and frost free during germination.
- Sulphate of Iron The ideal lawn moss control, which is especially needed during the cooler seasons. Sulphate of iron controls moss in lawns while also promoting lush green growth. Please note that this product can and will stain, so it should not be used for moss on paths or houses, etc.
- Rake In my opinion, more than 20% coverage of the lawn surface with leaves is a bad thing, because it will smother the grass and inhibit new growth. It can also cause issues with some fungus. So, remove excess leaves in autumn as needed.
- Weed Wand If you have a bad back, then spot spraying can often be an issue. Have a look at the Zero Weed Wands. Fill the centre with your pre-mixed chemical, then walk around and paint it onto the weeds. Zero is a product comparable to RoundUp and should be used only as a spot application.



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



Who knew there were so many types of lawn seed? And many of us may wonder why it matters what type of lawn seed we use, but it honestly does. I often ask customers how much maintenance they are prepared to put into their lawn. And be honest; there is no point in planting a top-notch lawn seed if you don't have the time required to keep it looking good. You can still get a beautiful-looking lawn; we will use some tricks of the trade to get you the best lawn for your environment and lifestyle.

There are three types of lawns: easy care, lifestyle and retirement lawns.

Easy care - Self-explanatory. They require little care for the grass to thrive. It is harder wearing with a thicker blade of grass making it ideal for heavy traffic areas, kids' playgrounds, and an all-round rough-and-tumble lawn. If this sounds like you the seed to pick is Oderings Hard Wearing.

Lifestyle - A bit of a step up from the easy care, using a quality blend of seed. This lawn is also low maintenance but has a mid-thickness blade of grass into which weeds can more easily creep if not maintained. Regular mowing and the odd weed spray are needed but nothing considered high maintenance or abnormal for taking care of a lawn. If you need to patch an existing lawn and you're not sure what your current lawn is, this is the ideal seed to use. If this sounds like you the seed to pick is the Oderings Special Blend.

Retirement Lawn - If you have a lot of time on your hands and take huge pride in your lawn then this is the one for you. The blades of grass are super fine meaning weeds can easily establish. Thatch can also become a problem as the blades grow so close together the thatch can easily establish. I wish I had a retirement lawn, as they often feel like walking on air and look sublime. Regular mowing, spraying and de-thatching are needed. However, because the weeds are often spindly from not getting established they can often be pulled by hand. If you are the ultimate lawn-scaper then use Superfine Grass Seed.

Preparation

For the best results sow seed in spring or autumn. Spray and kill off any weeds and grasses before planting. Cultivate the area to a depth of 5-8cm and ensure the area is free of any debris. Apply Oderings Lawn Replenish at a rate of 10g per square metre. Create a firm level seed bed, lightly rake and then heel in the area.

Sowing

Sow seed evenly at a rate of 30g per square metre. For best coverage, sow the lawn with half the seed first in a north-to-south direction and then with the remaining half of the seed east to west. Rake surface lightly to cover seed.

Watering

Ensure your lawn seed does not dry out. Water twice daily with a fine mist until fully established.

Mowing

When your lawn is 5-6cm (2-3") high, mow lightly, removing no more than 1/3 of the height each time.

Maintenance

After mowing 3-4 times, a light application of Oderings Lawn Replenish will encourage lush thick growth in your lawn. Once established feeding should be done two times a year in spring and autumn with a third application in early summer if needed.



PINK IS THE NEW GREEN

Say goodbye to a muted space of green houseplants and say hello to colour with T-Rex begonias. Our growers last year identified a gap in the houseplant selection and wanted to provide you something bold, colourful and modern for your interiors. The beauty of the T-Rex begonias, aside from their foliage colour, is the hardiness of the plants. These begonias have been bred to tolerate cooler temperatures and low light. Punch some 'wow' factor into your interiors with their energetic colours and range of silky, shimmery leaf patterns.



Begonia Painter's Palette

Multicoloured leaves of red and green, dappled with white spots, are shaped like a painter's pallet, mimicking an artist's paintbrush splashing onto the leaves.

Colour psychology

Deep red, an aid to help you express yourself. The kitchen bench is the perfect spot to give you a kick in your step.



Ruby Slippers

The pinkest begonia we have ever seen, with brilliant leaves that grow two handspans in length! Don't shy away from this feminine, bold leaf; it is spectacular.

Colour psychology

Pink, a gentle colour to sooth.



Aurora

Not a T-Rex variety but needs a mention all the same. The minty-turquoise foliage iridescently shimmers in the light, and often you can see different colours in different lighting.

Colour psychology

Light-blue, dissolves tensions and brings relaxation. Try this in your living space or bedroom.



Autumn is all about creating a rich colour collection in your home, whether it be on a mantelpiece, tabletop or shelf. Trending in 2017 are the colours with a deep, rich pallet. Create a moody setting with indigo blues and lotus pinks with a dash of tarnished metallic. Try using upcycled glass bottles, glass votives, vases and a few substantial house plants to anchor a collection.

NOTE: For little flowers and foliage display them in glass votives or small jars. Here we have used daisies, penstemon, nigella seed heads and for the foliage we used weeping eucalyptus leaves to drape onto the table. If using coloured flowers, use neutral-toned vessels. For larger houseplants, such as Calathea Oranta 'Insignis' and 'Roxy' use rustic pots and larger vessels.

Must Have Pots

- 1 Antiqued votive \$10.99 2 Hurricane small \$34.99
- 3 Rusty planter large \$9.99 4 Rusty planter small \$7.99
- **5** Flecked votive \$7.99 **6** Hurricane large \$44.99
- **7** Festoon lights coming soon



Price of pot excludes plant.







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www.gellerts.co.nz

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HEUCHERAS

Black Pearl

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

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.

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.

Ginger Ale

Effervescent flowers in shades of ginger yellow and light pink erupt from soft, ginger-coloured leaves. Lovely to contrast with a darker leaf variety. Can complement so many other colours with its perfect neutral tone.









Going by the common name of "Coral Bells", heucheras are native to North America from Florida west to California and north into southern Canada, which will give us an indication of their positional preferences. They are generally found in woodland or mountainous environments, growing primarily in crevices or on well-drained slopes.

Tiarella is a cascading form of heuchera, and because they are so closely related they are also parents to a hybrid cross called "heucherellas" or "Foamy Bells". There are several popular varieties of heucherellas, some of which are clump forming like heucheras, while others have more of a trailing habit.

The magnificent foliage of heuchera and heucherella 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.





Autumn Cascade

The latest trailing heucherella is appealing on many levels with the reddish tan leaves, the great trailing habit and its excellent vigour. It grows well in hanging baskets, mixed containers or even as a groundcover.

Catching Fire

A very polished, vigorous plant with vibrant lime green leaves and defined flame-shaped markings that flare from the centre like cherry red fire. In summer, these markings will deepen to mahogany. Cream-coloured flowers appear in early summer.

HEUCHERELLAS

Copper Cascade

This small-leaf trailing variety holds its colour all year round and has lovely refined, rosy copper-gold foliage that is muted but distinct. The leaves are shaped more like a heuchera and the trailing stems are very pliable. This is one of those plants that no one will recognise – it's that different.

Gold Cascade

This variety features small, scallop-shaped foliage and makes a great low-spreading groundcover or a very graceful spiller in containers. The charming, gold-coloured foliage is accented by dramatic central markings, adding a sophisticated touch to any mixed container or garden bed.

Solar Eclipse

Leaves of red brown are bordered in lime green. A beautiful growth habit with broadly scalloped leaf edges. We all said "wow" when we saw this variety for the first time.

Sweet Tea

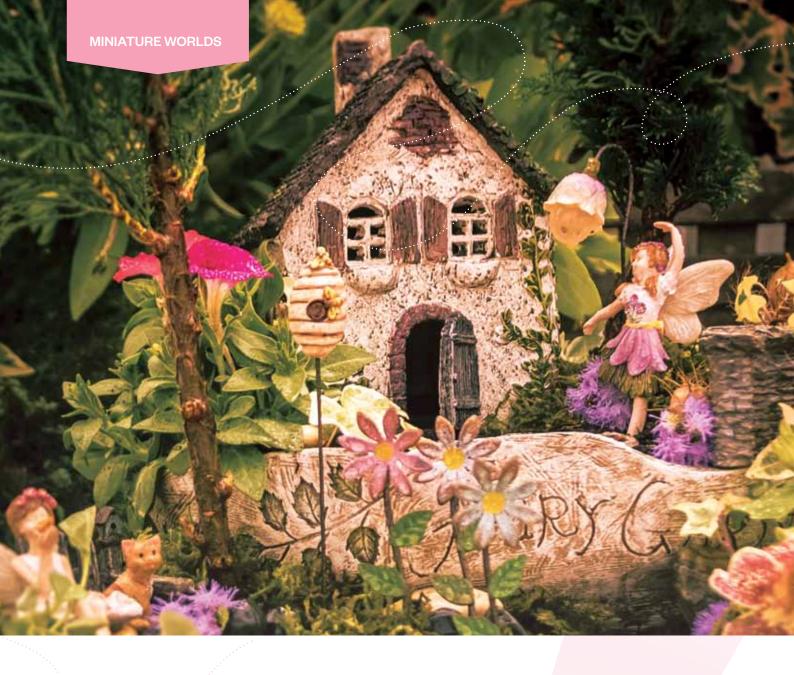
Spring leaves are like starts of cinnamon. These big, hand shaped leaves darken in the summer and lighten up again in the autumn. Sweet Tea has a big bold habit. An instant classic for containers and gardens.











lairy gardens

When I think about getting lost amongst a miniature world, nostalgia creeps its way into my thoughts like a twining vine. Memories of pebble paths, wooden bridges and rusty gates are what made up my mini garden behind my fathers shed. The passion for collecting moss, fallen sticks and self-seeded plants was all a part of building my mini village. A stone walkway would lead the way to my quaint popsicle stick cottage where I imagined myself looking upon my garden to guard my miniature earth.





Fast-forward to 2017 and my childhood activities can come to life once again with our new range of miniature worlds and accessories found only at Oderings.

This range is artistically crafted to capture the whimsy of miniature gardens. The details, colouring and personality are breathtaking. This range is sure to bring all the fairies to your garden. We welcome all kids at heart, big or small, to come in and create their own miniature world.

Become a foraging garden warrior and step into your backyard to create your village. Collect sticks, stones and annual flowers, such as violas and bellis, and try incorporating groups of succulents. Small hardwood shrubs such as buxus or conifers should be used to create the established trees, and vessels such as old terracotta pots, saucers, bird baths and even an old roasting dish are used for the garden itself. There are no rules with miniature worlds; let your imagination lead the way.

There are three key components that make up a fairy garden: focal/key features, accessories/accent features and of course fairies with their friends.

Let's get & Creding

- Fill your vessel with Oderings Potting Mix
- Plant and place all your large and focal pieces. In this example above, we have chosen the fairy house, pond, wall and the large feature trees. Aim for balance, as these create the shape and focal point for the entire garden.
- Then incorporate some personality by adding in smaller plants. These add the additional colour, texture and balance.

 Change these out with the seasons to keep the garden looking fresh and vibrant.



- Adding in more fairy features starts to lift the fairy theme. This is where you should consider adding winding paths, fences, doors, wishing wells, benches and bridges.
- Add moss, either real or fake, and sprinkle a few pebbles to furnish the garden oasis.
- Add your fairies and fairy lights to this beautiful whimsical home.

Visit us in store or at oderings.co.nz to build your very own miniature world.





If you are looking for some practical ways to connect kids with birds at home, here are some great tips and tricks from Topflite.

ODERINGS KIDS

Native birds like native trees. Plant an area with natives and see who comes to visit. Start small with native jasmine or koromiko or other Hebe species. They'll bring insects, which in turn attract small birds like the grey warbler and the fantail.

Why do birds need to be fed in winter? In winter, there's a lack of native flowers for tūi and bellbirds. Incorporate Wild Bird Nectar to keep them going when food is scarce.

Become a citizen scientist. Lock in 24 June–2 July for the 2017 NZ Garden Bird Survey. Each day you record the different species observed in the garden, helping to create a picture of our bird population.

Leave a snack out. Bin the bread – it's junk food for birds! Instead try making these cool hanging seed ornaments with Topflite Wild Bird Seed Mix.



Ingredients

- 3/4 cup flour
- 1/2 cup water
- 10g (1 heaped teaspoon) gelatin
- 3 tbsp. golden syrup
- 4 cups Topflite Wild Bird Seed Mix
- · molds (muffin tin, cookie cutters, etc.)
- nonstick spray
- drinking straws
- waxed paper
- ribbon or twine
- Combine the flour, water, gelatin and golden syrup in a large mixing bowl.
 Stir until well combined.
- Add the Wild Bird Seed to the mixture; stir until well coated.
- Spray your mold(s) with cooking spray and spoon the birdseed mixture in.
 Use the bottom of a measuring cup to pack it down and make the top smooth.
- Poke a hole through the top of each birdseed mold using a drinking straw. Make sure it goes through completely.
- Leave the birdseed mixture and the straws in the molds for two to three hours, then remove the straws.
- Lay out a sheet of waxed paper. Gently remove the hardened ornaments from the molds and place them on the paper.
- Remove the straws and attach the ribbon or twine to hang the feeder up outside and enjoy.

To help attract birds to your backyard have a look at our in-store range of Topflite feeders and snacks.





In late spring of 2016 Oderings suddenly found ourselves having to vacate premises in our Oderings Hamilton store, which we originally opened back in 1998.

With such a short timeline, this family business, whom are dedicated to Hamilton city, struggled to find a new premise to open and continue trading from for our wonderful Waikato customer base. Luckily, while we continue to look for a location for another garden centre within Hamilton, we have managed to find a property on the outskirts of Cambridge to open our doors to a fabulous community of keen gardeners.

The new Oderings Garden Centre is located at 1689 Cambridge Road, just off the motorway leading out of Hamilton and into the Cambridge township.

The exciting thing about this move is Oderings can

show a glimpse of the new look of Oderings stores, which we have rolled out at our Oderings Cashmere store in Christchurch and will install at the Philpotts Road store in Christchurch after Easter this year.

This new-look Oderings Cambridge store has an undeniably relaxing but rural atmosphere and is within easy travelling distance from both Cambridge and Hamilton.

Oderings are grateful that we have been able to retain most of the brilliant, knowledgeable staff from the old Hamilton store, and they are excited to have a lovely, fresh environment to welcome you to.

Ellen and her team hope you will make the visit to come and see this fabulous new store this March, and we are excited about finding some great new customers and hope to welcome back many of our regular customers.





Natural Soil Replenishment

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If you're like many of us, you love to grow your own fruit and vegetables. But plants use up the soil's nutrients, which then need to be replaced. Green crops, which are grown and then dug back into the soil as a natural soil replenishment, can help with this even better than manmade fertilisers.



Green crops are also known as cover crops or manure crops and are grown for the nutrients and organic matter that they give back to the soil. This is a natural method of soil maintenance that will boost and replace nutrients and encourage earthworms and other microorganisms. These crops are also a way to add rich organic matter to the soil and help stop the soil compacting during winter. Most people plant green crops in early autumn to replenish the garden for spring planting. Green crops are suited to all gardens, whether big or small, vegetable or floral.

For the best results plant the green crop when rain is forecast, because it is essential the seed does not dry out when germinating. Work your soil gently with a rake, then sow your seed on top of the soil and rake it in. When planting ensure you allow plenty of time for them to establish before frost, generally three to four weeks. Cover crops are low maintenance compared to most crops.

You know the crop is ready to be dug into the soil when it begins to flower in late winter or early spring, while the stems are still soft and watery. Ohop the foliage off near the ground (using a Weed Wacker is ideal), then wait a day or two until the leaves and stems dry out a bit, then dig it into the first 15cm of soil. An alternative method is to leave the foliage on top of the soil and cover it with a layer of compost. By adding blood & bone fertiliser or animal manure you will speed the breakdown of the crop, but wait at least three weeks after digging in the crop before planting the next crop of vegetables, etc.

There are many different types of green crops available. Following are the most common.



Cleans up harmful soil fungi and provides good control of wireworm and nematodes, which often ruin root crops such as potatoes and carrots.

Mustard is a good weed suppressant suited to cooler climates, but do not use this crop if you will be planting cauliflower, broccoli or other brassica in the same area the next season. Dig into your soil 4–6 weeks after planting and prior to flowering.



Used to combat soil erosion and to help break up hard clay soils and to reduce weeds. Oats are frost hardy but prefer soil that is cool and moist.



These add nitrogen to the soil and are incredibly useful for making peastraw for mulching in spring. This fast-growing green crop also helps with breaking up soil with its deep-penetrating roots.

Blue Lupin, Mustard & Grain Mix

If you are still unsure which type of green crop to plant then this may be the ideal choice for you. This combination is great as it helps with the prevention of wire worm and adds nitrogen and organic matter to your vegetable garden, but do not use this crop if you will be planting cauliflower, broccoli or other brassica in the same area the next season. Let this green crop grow for 7-8 weeks before chopping and digging in.

Barley

Adds protein, nitrogen and organic matter to strengthen the soil structure. Barley is frost tender however, so this crop should be used in summer or early autumn.



Broad Beans

An excellent crop that will return nitrogen and organic matter (humus) to the soil when dug in. Sow from autumn until spring and dig in prior to flowering.



A quick, vigorous grower that produces masses of green matter and contains nodules of nitrogen on their roots. This nitrogen-fixing crop is suited to cooler climates and breaks down quickly when chopped prior to flowering and then dug into the soil.



To read more and to view the full range of green crops available, visit www.oderings.co.nz.

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Add contrast and interest to large or small plantings with the strong colour of slightly arching cream and chocolate striped foliage. Up close, it's chocolate and cream stripes are easily recognized and will provide a unique visual balance to patios, terraces and building entrances. It has very low water requirement and will tolerate high temperatures as well as very cold conditions, growing to 1.2m tall.



If you don't have green thumbs this plant is for you! Evergreen, attractive and almost indestructible, this beautiful, stylish, drought-tolerant, frost-hardy plant grows in the shade or sun in all types of soil, even outcompeting weeds. Tanika looks natural and requires almost no care. Growing to a height of 1m this lomandra is perfect for that part of the garden that is drier, where nothing else will grow in the summer.

Modern and stylish, this is a superb architectural plant for the garden or large pots. As the name suggests Choc Mint has a striking appearance of chocolate and pastel brown to mint-green variegated foliage, giving it a unique appearance. It is drought, frost, high winds and coastal tolerant, growing to 3m tall.

CORDYLINE CHOC MINT

POLYGALA PETITE BUTTERFLY

Stunningly bright, long-lasting displays of purplish-magenta or violet blooms, which look like sweet pea flowers, from early spring, summer and autumn. It has bushy, rounded foliage, with leaves shaped like rounded hearts. Petite Butterfly will grow in part shade but prefers full sun. Once established, this shrub is very drought tolerant. Use in rockeries or mixed borders. It's superb in pots, planters or straight in the garden.

HELLEBORUS PETTICOAT WHITE PICOTEE

A new exciting hellebore hybrid for Oderings in 2017. Bred in England, its delicate maroon-purple edging on the pure white flowers makes for a very attractive and contrasting flower. With limited numbers available, you may wish to put an order in to make sure you don't miss out.

DIANTHUS ROCKIN CRIMSON

With small but vibrant, eye-catching crimson-red flowers that come in clusters on single stems, we believe this new dianthus rocks! It grows to 40-50cm tall providing a nice mid-range height, and the flowering stems vary in height, giving layers









Many garden pests take shelter during winter, so this is the perfect time to set up the garden for the best possible start in spring.

But first, when your plants are under attack, it's important to identify the pest or disease that's causing the damage, before you try and do anything about it! That's where it's handy to know if you're dealing with:

- a) a sap-sucking insect; or
- b) a chewing insect

Sap suckers are usually small and often minute, but they can be present in huge numbers. Aphids are a good example. Aphids (pictured right with Ants 'farming' the aphids) suck sugary sap directly out of the youngest stems and leaves. This weakens the plant and causes twisting and curling of the new growth. In their early stages, it's easy to remove sap suckers like aphids by hand, but once numbers build up, you'll probably need to spray with an insecticide.

Yates has a wide selection of controls to choose from. They include new-generation organically certified Yates Nature's Way Citrus & Ornamental Spray (with pyrethrum and canola oil) and Yates Super Shield Rose Spray, which is many a gardener's 'go to' preventative spray for sap suckers (such as aphids and whitefly) and chewing insects (such as caterpillars), as well as diseases like black spot and rust on roses.

Scale is harder to control
than aphids because these
sap-sucking pests hide beneath
white or black protective coatings.
Sometimes their sticky waste
encourages growth of an ugly black fungus
called sooty mould (pictured left). To get rid of
the mould, you need to remove the scale. You can do
this in many cases with an oil like Yates organically
certified Conqueror Spraying Oil, which smoothers
insects and their eggs too. An old toothbrush can be
helpful in giving scale the 'brush-off'.

Damage caused by leaf eaters is much easier to identify because leaf-eating pests literally chew holes in the leaves. Caterpillars are the most common. Naturally derived Yates Success Ultra is a great choice for caterpillars, but also be on the lookout for other chewers like snails and slugs.

If you're struggling to know what creepy crawly you're dealing with check out the Problem Solver section of the Yates website, where there are pictures of garden problems and common sense suggestions for controlling them.

Top 4 Winter Pest Control Jobs

- Clean up loose bark and other winter hiding places near apple and pear trees to destroy hibernating codling moth cocoons.
- Prune your deciduous trees and shrubs and protect from disease with Yates Pruntec sealant, which remains elastic and stretches as the plant grows.
- Deciduous roses and fruit trees should be given a clean-up spray with Yates Lime Sulfur after leaf fall and again before the new leaves come out in spring.
- Switch to Yates Liquid Copper for the spring (bud swell) spray.



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