GrowSPACE

WHERE PEOPLE GROW

GREENSMART POT
GROW GUIDE
2015

INTRODUCTION

With emergence of new information on food production, food security and food transportation and storage people are taking their health into their own hands by getting them dirty and growing their own fresh organic food.

Growing your own food has many social, economic and environmental benefits, from increasing food security, reducing food miles, saving money and re-connecting with nature.

One of the recent growing trends in recent history has been the resurgence of growing food at home. Whether indoors, outdoors, in your kitchen, on your balcony, in ground or in a pot - it’s impossible to deny the fact that growing our own food is growing on us.

GROWING IN SELF-WATERING POTS

In todays modern world it is hard find the space and time to grow and maintain your own food garden. Limited space, soil conditions and most of all, time constraints are the common problems most gardeners face when creating their garden, and for those that have no gardening experience - where do we begin?

At GrowSPACE we eliminate those barriers by growing in a self-contained, fully controlled, low maintenance self-watering pot. Able to grow in any space and any environment, our pots allow any gardener, regardless of experience, to grow almost any herb or veggie easily, without the need for digging, weeding or daily watering.

THE GREENSMART SELF-WATERING POT

The GreenSmart self-watering pot is the sustainable gardening solution that brings food production into our homes with an effective use of space, engineering and horticultural design.

Developed in Australia out of a growing need for fresh organic produce, GreenSmart's self- watering pots produce higher yields with zero water wastage in less space and with very minimal effort.

WHY GROW IN A GREENSMART SELF-WATERING POT?

Unlike most pots on the market, our GreenSmart self-watering pots are made from a UV resistant, BPA free, food grade plastic that prevents any leeching of toxins of chemicals into your food. Any gardener who wishes to grow genuine organic food must be certain that pots used to grow in are BPA free and made from virgin plastic - as recycled plastic could have been used to harbor dangerous chemicals which could leech into the plant.

WHAT ARE THE FEATURES & BENEFITS?

- Self-watering - only fill up once a week
- Higher yields - produce more food faster
- Clear water level indicator - indicates when it's time to fill up
- Perforated inner plate - aerates the roots & harvest rainwater
- Cross cut holes on the outer wall - allows airflow & prevents over-watering
- Wicking system design - plant feeds itself when required
- Light weight & portable - ideal for renters, offices and businesses
- Grow in any space - perfect for any garden, balcony rooftop or home
- Never underwater or overwater your plants
- Water conserving - Zero water wastage
- Low maintenance and easy to use - No digging or weeding required
- The easiest way to grow organic
- Made from a BPA free, UV resistant, food grade plastic and is 100% recyclable

SIZES & DIMENSIONS

Large (40 Litre) - 614mm L x 440mm W x 290mm H

Small (20 Litre) - 565mm L x 400mm W x 230mm H

COLOURS

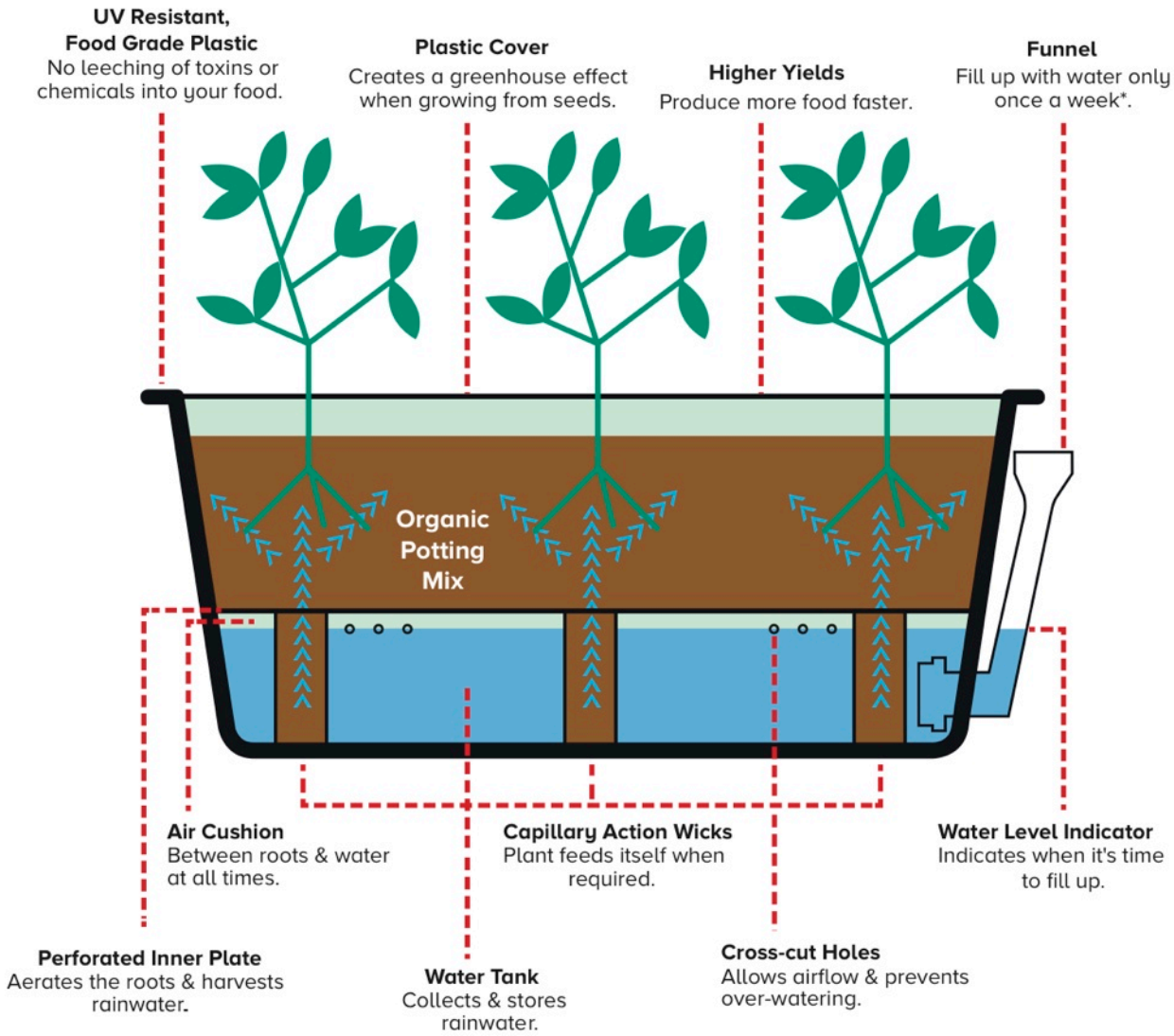
Black, Cream & Green

ACCESSORIES

Stands & Wheels

HOW A GREENSMART SELF-WATERING POT WORKS

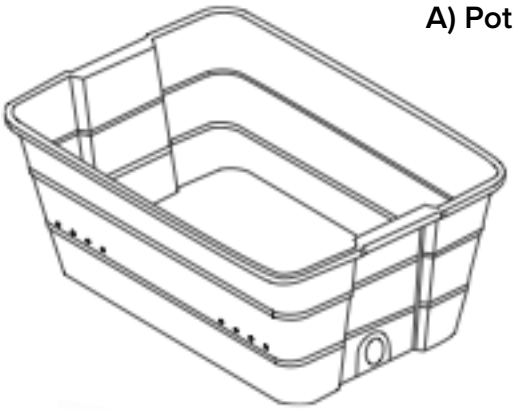
1. Plant your seeds or seedlings using organic potting mix
2. Ensure the wicks are compacted with potting mix to allow transpiration pull
3. Fertilise and plant in accordance with our GrowSPACE GrowGUIDE
4. Fill up the water reservoir via the clear water level indicator (funnel)
5. Check the water level each week and top it up when it's low...that's it!



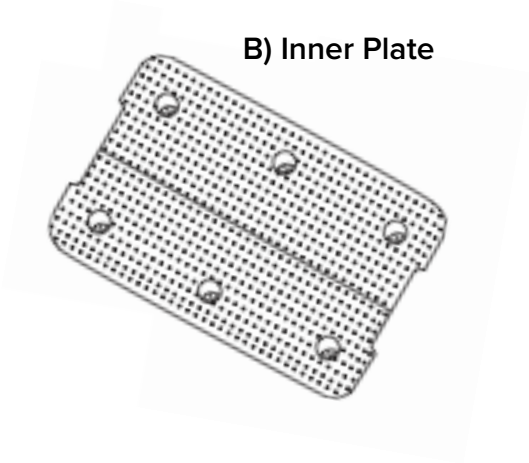
THINGS YOU WILL NEED

- ✓ Organic Potting Mix (small pot 25L, large pot 50L)
- ✓ Organic fertiliser - Please check under Fertiliser for more details
- ✓ Hose or watering can
- ✓ Gloves

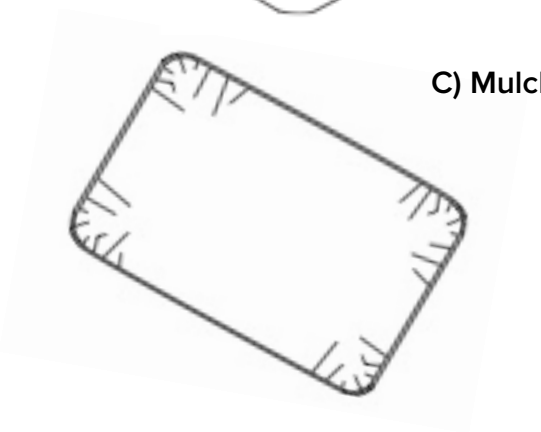
COMPONENTS



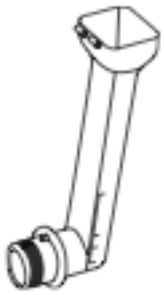
A) Pot



B) Inner Plate



C) Mulch Cover



D) Water Indicator

E) Lid

F) Indented Washer

G) Washer

H) Nut

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Take the Lid (E) and attach it to the Water Indicator (D)
2. Take the Indented Washer (F) and slot it onto the Water Indicator (D)
3. Insert the Water Indicator (D) with Indented Washer (F) into the Pot (A)
4. On the inside of the pot slot Washer (G) onto the Water indicator (D)
5. Screw the Nut (H) on nice and tight (can use a tool to assist if required)
6. Fill with water to check for leaks - if leaks repeat step 5
7. Insert the Inner Plate (B) into the Pot (A)

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Place your pot in a position where it can receive at least 4-6 hours of sunlight
2. Fill pot with water to the maximum level and check for any leaks before proceeding.
3. Pack organic potting mix, not soil, firmly into the large tubes (wicks) of the perforated inner Plate then continue to fill the pot with potting mix half way to the top.
3. Add the fertilizer as well as soil additive to the the potting mix and rake it through with your fingers. Note: Soil additive, such as Dolomite, is used to balance the pH levels and should be used sparingly on plants which prefer acidic conditions.
4. The optional plastic cover (should you choose to use it) can now be fastened to the top of the pot. Cut holes or squares where the seeds or seedlings are to be planted.
5. Plant seeds or seedlings in the potting mix.
6. Moderately water the plant and potting mixture from the top. This is done to remove any air pockets in the mixture and to settle the roots if using seedlings. Note: This is the only time that you water the plant from the top. In future always water from the visual water indicator.

SEEDS OR SEEDLINGS?

Growing from seeds or seedlings is a personal choice. Seedlings are easier for beginners with and are quicker to reach harvest, growing from seeds takes longer but is cheaper in the long run. When done properly, growing from seeds can bear no cost at all.

GROWING FROM SEEDLINGS

1. Plant the seedlings directly into the pot in accordance with the Planting Guide*
2. Firmly pack the potting mix around the roots of the plants pressing down from the top
3. Moderately water the plant and potting mixture from the top to let the soil settle

GROWING FROM SEEDS

1. Plant the seeds directly into the pot at a depth recommended to be sown
2. Cover the seeds by gently back filling the pot with a thin layer of potting mix
3. Put the plastic Mulch Cover over the pot and cut holes where the seeds are located
4. Keep the soil moist from above by watering daily until the seeds start to sprout
5. When they are large enough, thin the weaker ones out and leave the strongest plants

POTTING MIX & FERTILISERS FOR GREENSMART POTS

Most garden soils are too heavy and unsuitable for container growing. Soil-less organic potting mix works best and should be light weight and moisture retentive.

A good quality organic potting mix should contain an air-filled porosity of at least 15% with a pH level between 5.0 and 6.5 which is suitable for most plants, whereas the desired pH range is 6.5 - 7.0 for most vegetable plants.

Porosity is one the most important properties of a potting mix as it is the space available for water, air and root growth. Small pores contribute to water retention whereas large pores promote aeration. To improve porosity in the potting mix add perlite as an effective amendment.

To neutralise acidity add Dolomite and Lime to the potting mix and maintain a balance Calcium and Magnesium. A mix of balanced fertilisers are recommended throughout the growing period especially during flower blooming and fruit production.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING pH LEVELS

Much like in our own bodies, acidity and alkalinity of soil is measured by the pH level on a scale from 0-14. It is also a measure of the capacity of the soil to retain positively charged nutrient ions.

The neutral point of the scale is pH 7. Any reading below 7 indicated that the soil is too acidic. Anything higher than 7 means that the soil is too alkaline. Soil pH levels specifically affect the plants ability intake nutrients by controlling the chemical forms of the nutrient.

Preferred acidic or alkaline level in the growing medium varies according to the type of plant. By adjusting the pH of the growing medium to the optimum plant level makes minerals and nutrients available to the plant and enhances the growth.

A regular pH test of your growing medium (potting mix) is important to know when to make necessary adjustments. Although most vegetables do best in slightly acidic soil,

there are some that prefer a more alkaline condition. With the right pH level, temperature and moisture levels your plants will have the ability to intake nutrients from the soil and by creating the optimum environment for maximum growth.

Lower readings indicate that the soil is too acidic. The higher the pH reading, the more alkaline and oxygen rich the fluid is, the lower the reading the more acidic and oxygen deprived the fluid is - a common problem faced by most home gardeners. it is advisable to invest in an inexpensive pH testing kit which can be purchased from most garden centres.

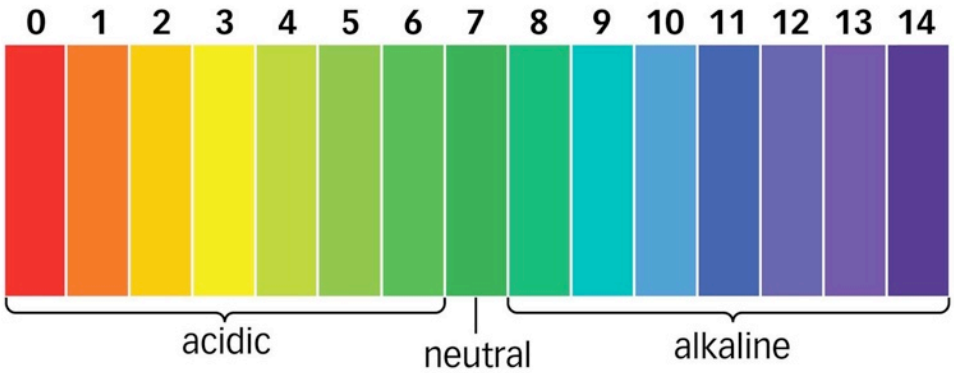
MAINTAINING pH LEVELS

To raise the pH levels:

Add 1.5g of Dolomite per litre of potting mix to raise the pH level by 1 unit

To lower the pH levels:

Add 0.3g of Sulphur per litre of potting mix to lower the pH level by 1 unit.



Acidity is reduced by adding:	Alkalinity is reduced by adding:
Dolomite or Lime	Sulfur or organic manure

SEASONS & CLIMATE

Choose the right crops planting according to the season and the climate condition. In warm temperatures plant growth increases and in cold temperatures plant growth slows down. With cold sensitive plants, sowings can be delayed until temperatures are more stable. Alternatively for early crops of vegetables such as onions, beetroot and kohlrabi, plants can be raised in a greenhouse and planted when temperatures are warmer.

SEASONAL GROWING CHART WITH OPTIMUM pH LEVEL & TEMPERATURE

Type of Plant	Optimum Temperature Range +/- 3°C	Seed Germination Temperature °C	Optimum pH Range	Season	Days to Germination
Artichokes	15 - 25°	15 - 25°	6.5 - 7.5	Intermediate	10 - 20
Basil	18 - 30°	18 - 25°	6.0 - 7.0	Warm Season	07 - 15
Beans	20 - 24°	15 - 26°	6.0 - 6.8	Warm Season	07 - 10
Beetroot	15 - 23°	10 - 26°	6.5 - 7.5	Intermediate	07 - 10
Bitter Gourd	24 - 27°	18 - 27°	6.0 - 7.0	Warm Season	05 - 07
Bok Choy	13 - 21°	10 - 18°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	04 - 07
Broad Beans	15 - 24°	24 - 30°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	07 - 10
Broccoli	15 - 23°	10 - 25°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	04 - 07
Brussels Sprouts	15 - 21°	20 - 25°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	05 - 07
Cabbage	15 - 23°	10 - 25°	6.5 - 7.5	Cool Season	05 - 07
Capsicum	18 - 25°	18 - 29°	5.5 - 6.5	Warm Season	07 - 14
Carrot	16 - 23°	10 - 23°	6.0 - 6.8	Intermediate	10 - 14
Cauliflower	15 - 23°	10 - 25°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	05 - 10
Celery	15 - 20°	15 - 21°	6.0 - 6.5	Intermediate	12 - 20
Chili	15 - 29°	18 - 29°	6.0 - 7.5	Warm Season	04 - 07
Chives	12 - 24°	15 - 29°	6.2 - 6.8	Cool Season	14 - 21
Climbing Beans	15 - 24°	24 - 30°	6.0 - 7.0	Warm Season	07 - 10
Coriander	16 - 20°	20 - 25°	4.5 - 8.0	Intermediate	07 - 14
Corn	15 - 29°	10 - 20°	6.0 - 6.8	Warm Season	04 - 06
Cucumber	18 - 24°	15 - 29°	6.0 - 7.0	Warm Season	05 - 08
Eggplant	21 - 29°	23 - 29°	6.0 - 6.8	Warm Season	06 - 13
Endives	10 - 23°	20 - 22°	5.5 - 6.0	Intermediate	07 - 14
Garlic	12 - 24°	13 - 24°	6.2 - 6.8	Intermediate	07 - 10
Kale	08 - 24°	10 - 24°	6.2 - 6.8	Cool Season	10 - 12
Kohlrabi	15 - 24°	15 - 26°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	07 - 14
Leeks	13 - 24°	13 - 24°	6.0 - 7.5	Intermediate	05 - 14
Lettuce	08 - 18°	05 - 20°	5.0 - 6.0	Intermediate	03 - 04
Malabar Spinach	15 - 24°	23 - 30°	6.0 - 6.7	Warm Season	07 - 10

Okra	21 - 29°	21 - 29°	6.0 - 6.5	Warm Season	07 - 14
Onion	10 - 24°	10 - 24°	6.2 - 6.8	Cool Season	05 - 14
Pak Choy	10 - 20°	18 - 23°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	07 - 14
Parsley	10 - 24°	10 - 24°	6.0 - 7.0	Intermediate	14 - 17
Parsnip	12 - 21°	10 - 21°	6.5 - 7.0	Intermediate	10 - 15
Peas	10 - 23°	05 - 23°	6.0 - 7.0	Cool Season	07 - 10
Potato	12 - 24°	22 - 24°	5.5 - 5.5	Cool Season	05 - 07
Pumpkin	18 - 24°	21 - 26°	5.8 - 6.8	Warm Season	10 - 14
Radish	10 - 23°	10 - 23°	5.0 - 6.0	Intermediate	04 - 06
Rhubarb	15 - 30°	20 - 25°	5.5 - 6.5	Intermediate	(Crowns)
Shallots	12 - 24°	13 - 24°	6.2 - 6.8	Cool Season	05 - 14
Silver Beet	12 - 23°	10 - 26°	6.0 - 7.0	Intermediate	10 - 14
Snow Peas	10 - 21°	12 - 21°	6.5 - 7.0	Cool Season	07 - 10
Spinach	15 - 18°	10 - 21°	6.5 - 7.0	Cool Season	12 - 15
Spring Onions	10 - 23°	15 - 23°	6.0 - 7.0	Cool Season	05 - 14
Strawberry	15 - 30°	18 - 23°	5.8 - 6.5	Intermediate	Bare Root
Tomato	18 - 26°	18 - 29°	6.0 - 6.8	Warm Season	06 - 10
Turnip	10 - 23°	10 - 23°	6.0 - 7.5	Cool Season	03 - 07
Water Melon	21 - 30°	26 - 30°	6.5 - 7.5	Warm Season	03 - 05
Zucchini	18 - 29°	21 - 30°	5.8 - 6.8	Warm Season	06 - 10

ORGANIC FERTILISERS

Organic fertilisers are natural, derived from the decaying matting of decomposing plants or the food that has digested and excreted by animals. Organic manure feeds the micro-organisms in the potting mix which convert organic nutrients into a form that can be assimilated by the roots of the plants.

They are slow acting and improve the soil condition by releasing plant nutrients more at a steady rate. Organic fertilisers use components such as bone meal and dried blood, animal or poultry manure and seaweed. Organic fertilisers will contain everything your plants require for container growing.

THE 3 MAIN ELEMENTS

Plant life depends on Macronutrient Elements that are essential for life growth.

1. Primary Macronutrients (NPK):

(N) Nitrogen - Promotes the growth of leaves and stems

(P) Phosphorus - Promotes root growth and the development of flowers and seed

(K) Potassium - Promotes resistance to disease and assistance in producing mature fruit

2. Secondary Macronutrients:

Calcium

Magnesium

Sulphur

3. Trace Elements:

Magnesium, Manganese, Calcium, Iron, Boron, Zinc, Molybdenum and Copper.

FERTILISING IN A GREENSMART POT

Ingredient	Large Pot	Small Pot
Organic Potting Mix	50L	25L
Rooster Booster	200g (3 handfuls)	100g (1.5 handfuls)
Blood & Bone	200g (2 Handfuls)	100g (1.5 handfuls)
Lime	70g (1 handful)	35g (0.5 handful)
Dolomite	70g (1 handful)	35g (0.5 handful)
Soft Rock Phosphate	70g (1 handful)	35g (0.5 handful)
Potassium (Potash)	20g (1 tablespoon)	10g (0.5 tablespoon)
Magnesium Sulphate	10g (1 tablespoon)	5g (0.5 tablespoon)

RE-USING THE POTTING MIX

The potting mix used in the self-watering pot can be re-used up to 6 different harvests. provided you do not replant the same crop. It is essential to balancing nutrients in the soil for re-use and continuos replanting of the same crop will result in nutrient depleted soil. Crop rotation is essential and is they key to maximising nutrient efficiency and growth.

HOW TO RE-USE THE POTTING MIX

Once a harvest is complete, simply:

1. Remove the harvested plant
2. Tip out the potting mix onto a tarp or another empty pot
3. Remove the Inner Plate and clean out any blockages or root systems
4. Rinse the Inner Plate and the pot thoroughly ensuring that all parts are clean and in tact
5. Rake through the used potting mix and remove all roots
6. Re-insert the Inner Plate back and plant according to the Planting Guide*

* Be sure to plant a different crop and test the pH level before adding dolomite and lime

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR HARVESTING & REPLANTING

- ✓ Hand Trowel
- ✓ Hand Fork
- ✓ Secateurs
- ✓ Scissors
- ✓ Hose or watering can
- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Tarp (not essential)

HYGENE AND SAFETY

For hygene and safety reasons use gloves when handling potting mix and fertilisers. Always read instructions carefully before using gardening products such as potting mix, fertiliser, sprays etc.

ORGANIC VS INORGANIC PEST & DISEASE PROTECTION

There are two ways to protect plants from pests and diseases; organic and inorganic.

Inorganic: uses chemicals such as pesticides and sprays that can be harmful

Organic: uses herbal sprays and natural techniques that are easy to use and safe to apply

At GrowSPACE, we recommend organic.

NATURAL WAYS OF PROTECTING YOUR PLANTS

GARLIC SPRAY RECIPE

Application: Can be used on plants affected by aphids, caterpillars or fungal diseases

Ingredients:

- 2 Cloves of crushed garlic
- 1 Tbsp of pure soap powder
- 2 Tbsp of paraffin oil
- 2 Cups of water

Method:

1. Mix the cloves of crushed garlic in two cups of water
2. Add the soap powder and paraffin oil
3. Leave in a cool place for 2-3 days
4. Strain and bottle the mixture
5. Dilute 1 part Garlic Mixture into 50 parts of water
6. Spray on the infected plant ensuring to cover under the leaves, stems and foliage

HERB SPRAY RECIPE

Applications: Can be used on plants to deter pests

Ingredients:

- Gather a variety of herbs such as rosemary, thyme, sage, parsley, mint, chives etc.

Method:

1. Place herbs in a large cooking pot and bring to the boil
2. Let the herbs infuse in the water and allow to cool
3. Strain out the herbs leaving the infused water
4. Pour the infused water into a spray bottle and apply to your vegetable garden

RHUBARB SPRAY RECIPE - Caution: Rhubarb leaves are poisonous

Applications: Can be used on plants to control caterpillars and insects

Ingredients:

- 6 x Rhubarb leaves
- 1 Tbsp pure soap powder

Method:

1. Boil the Rhubarb leaves in 1 litre of water for 30 minutes
2. Add the pure soap powder and stir until dissolved
3. Cool, strain and pour into spray bottle
4. Apply to affected plant areas and avoid harvesting for 2 weeks after spraying

Note: Please keep out of reach of children

SOAP SPRAY RECIPE

Applications: Mealy bug, scale aphids, caterpillars and many other insects

Ingredients:

- 1 tsp of organic liquid soap
- 1 tsp of molasses
- 1 litre of water

Method:

1. Mix the soap and molasses into 1 litre of warm water
2. Allow to cool and pour into spray bottle
3. Spray on infected plants and repeat if necessary
4. Once insects have dropped off the plant rinse it thoroughly

SKIM MILK SPRAY

Applications: Powdery mildew in cucumber and zucchini

Ingredients:

- 1 part skim milk
- 9 parts water

Method:

1. Mix 1 part skim milk and 9 parts water
2. Pour in spray bottle and apply to affected ares

COPPER TAPE

Applications: Used to deter snails and slugs

Materials:

- Copper wire or tape

Method:

1. Wrap the copper wire around the outside of the pot

2. The copper creates a static electrical charge that repels snails and slugs away

COMPANION PLANTING

Quite possibly the best and most creative way of deterring pests and preventing diseases is correct companion planting. Below are some examples of good companions:

Active Plant	Plant With	Reason
Dill / Mint	Brassicas: Cabbage, Broccoli, Kale, Cauliflower, Brussels etc.	Attracts predator wasps that will control the cabbage moth
Basil	Tomatoes	Improves flavour and attract bees
Climbing Beans	Corn	Corn stalks act as a natural trellis and beans attract predators of corn pests
French Marigold	Tomatoes	Repels white fly
Rosemary & Sage	Beans, Carrots, Brassicas	Repels cabbage moth, bean beetle and carrot fly
Thyme	Any	General pest repellant
Nasturtiums	Fruiting Plants	Attract bees and promotes fruit development. Flowers are also edible.

PLANT DISORDERS

When it comes to plant disorders, prevention is better than cure. Here are some quick an easy steps to ensure that your plants are going to be disease free.

✓ Choose healthy seedlings before planting

✓ Ensure that they are sturdy and free from disease or discoloration

✓ Maintain correct pH levels to suit each type of plant

✓ Follow the rules for planting in accordance with our Planting Guide

✓ Avoid over crowding the pot - this may lead to crippled or weak plants

✓ Once growing, remove any infected plants

✓ Feed and water correctly

✓ Inspect the plants regularly and remove any dead or decaying leaves

✓ Spray when necessary

IDENTIFYING THE IMBALANCES OF MINERAL DEFICIENCIES

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Stunted, spindly yellow plants with slow plant growth.
- Older leaves have a pale green/yellow and then spreads to the whole plant
- Yellow or brown midrib (vein along the midline of the leaf)

PHOSPHORUS DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Stunted plant growth
- Leaf tips look burnt
- Older leaves turn dark green or have reddish spots on the undersides of leaves
- Plants sometimes have purple leaves
- Root development and flower production are poor
- Fruits will have an acidic flavour
- Can resemble similar symptoms to Nitrogen Deficiency
- Variation in pH strongly affects the uptake of nutrient

POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Lower leaves of plants turn a dull blue-green
- Browning at the tips or leaf margins
- Leaves have discoloured blotches
- Broad leafed plants curl downwards
- Fruit may drop while still immature
- Potassium deficiency in cucumber will cause yellowing and older leaf scorching
- Symptoms begin at the rim of the leaves and spread between the veins to the centre

MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Loss of colour
- Mottling of red, orange, brown, and purple tints on the leaves and stems
- Older leaves turn yellow at the edge leaving a green arrowhead shape in the centre
- Common late in the growing season on vegetable plants with developing fruit
- Can occur when too much potash is in the potting mix as it blocks magnesium intake
- Can occur when calcium is not present in the potting mix

SULPHUR DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Uniform yellowing of the younger leaves followed by the older leaves
- Mild upward curling of leaves
- Similar symptoms to Nitrogen Deficiency

CALCIUM DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- New leaves are distorted and irregular in shape and size
- Pale or yellow leaves
- Newer upper leaves are the first to show symptoms
- Tips of young leaves and growing points die off
- Blossom end rot on the fruits of eggplants, peppers and tomatoes

- Young leaves will turn dark green and may begin to curl
- This green is usually replaced by yellow which starts on the edges and spreads inward
- While these leaves dry up and fall the lower leaves remain relatively normal
- Eventually whole plant will become weak and wilt

IRON DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Chlorosis (loss of colour) occurs between the green veins of young leaves
- Eventually the shoots die back
- Un-effected veins stand out as dark green against yellowed tissue
- Uptake is strongly affected by pH balance

BORON DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Growth points of plant become brittle and may die off
- Buds turn light green and will not form flowers
- Normally occurs in high alkaline soil
- Roots of Swedes, Beetroot and Turnips turn brown
- Cracks appear across the stalks of celery

MOLYBDENUM DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Yellowing of older leaves
- Rest of the plant often turns light green

ZINK DEFICIENCY

Indications:

- Plants have smaller than normal terminal leaves
- Other leaves have yellow areas that may include dead tissue spots

QUALITY VEGETABLES WITH HIGH NUTRIENTS

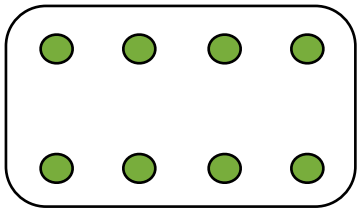
Quality and taste in vegetables and fruits are the measurement of the mineral density in your produce. This measurement is called a Brix. The higher the Brix value the better the taste and the more nutrient dense your produce. High Brix food is significantly high in calcium, sugar and trace minerals whilst also being more resilient against pest and disease and having a longer shelf life.

HOW TO ACHIEVE HIGH BRIX, NUTRIENT DENSE PRODUCE

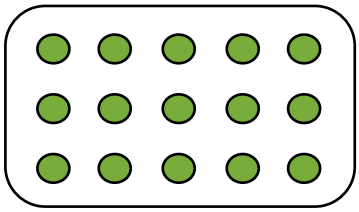
1. Ensure the growing medium is aerated, drains freely and is not waterlogged
2. Build an organically rich growing medium and well balanced mineral structure
3. Mineralise the growing medium with the correct ratio
4. Feed through the leaves in a form of foliar feeding as well as the root zone
5. Use a clean, fresh water source - preferably from a rain water tank

PLANTING POSITION GUIDE - LARGE POT

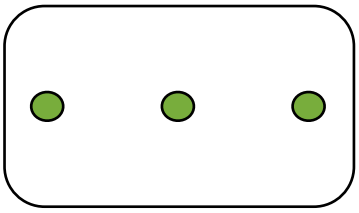
Lemon, Lime, Zucchini



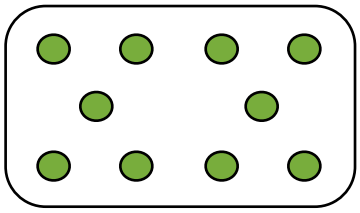
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chili, Peppers, Sweet Corn



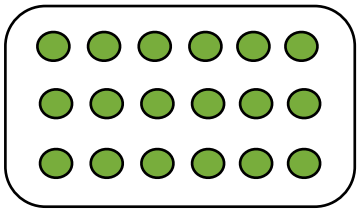
Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Spanish Onions, Raspberry



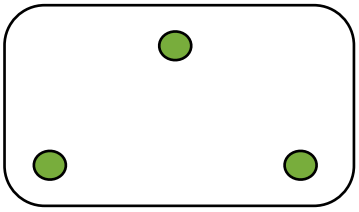
Tomatoes



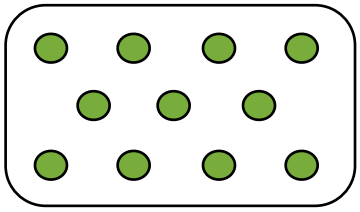
Celery



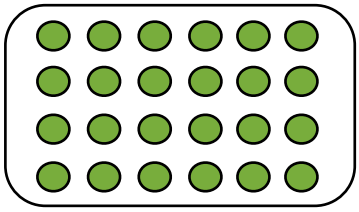
Broad Beans, Endives, Rocket, Lettuce



Eggplant, Pumpkin. Rhubarb

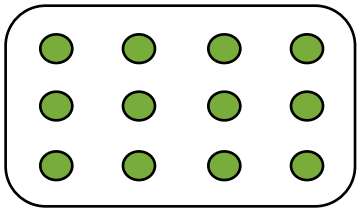


Kale, Malabar Spinach, Chicory, Collard, Dill, Silver Beet, Strawberry

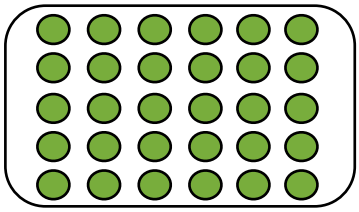


Carrots, Parsnip, Turnips, Radish, Snow Peas, Peas

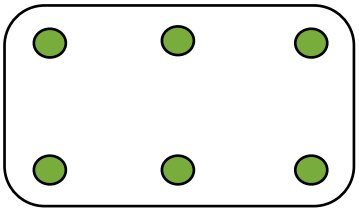
Lebanese Eggplant, Okra, Cabbage, Currant



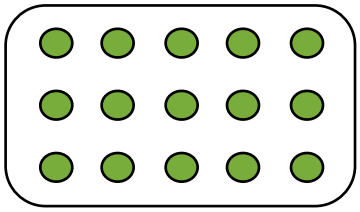
Mustard Green, Pak Choy, Bok Choy, Fennel



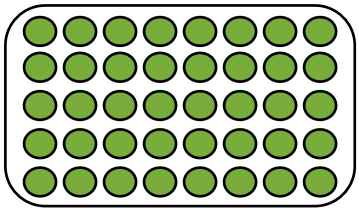
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions, Leeks



Cabbage, Cucumber, Water Melon, Blueberry

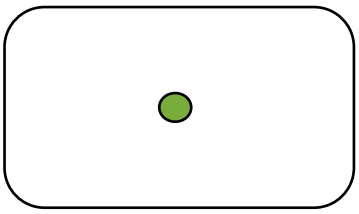


Beetroot, Swede Dill, Jerusalem Artichokes

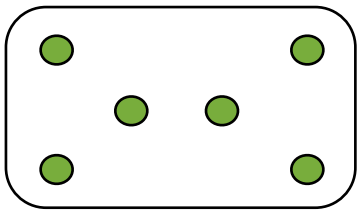


Beans, Climbing Beans, Water Cress, Garlic

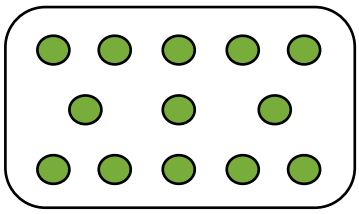
PLANTING POSITION GUIDE - SMALL POTS



Lemon, Lime

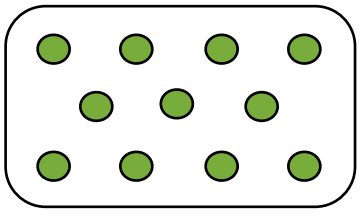


Kale, Florence

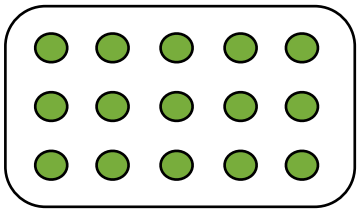


Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Spanish Onions

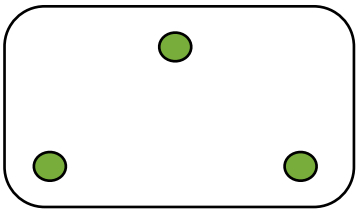
Tomatoes, Zucchini



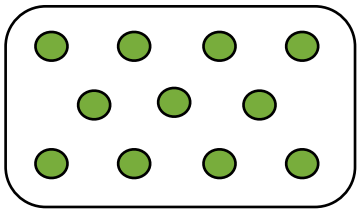
Basil, Parsley, Coriander, Chives



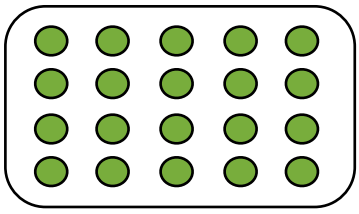
Endives, Rocket, Lettuce



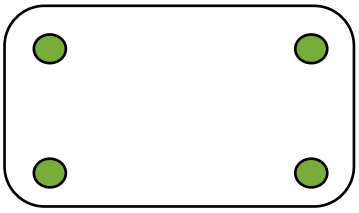
Eggplant, Okra, Currant



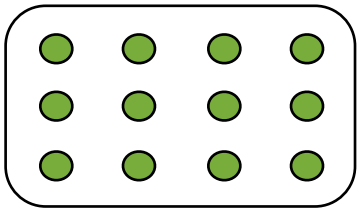
Beetroot, Mustard Greens, Fennel. Lettuce, Mint



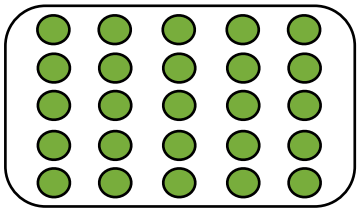
Turnips, Radish, Snow Peas



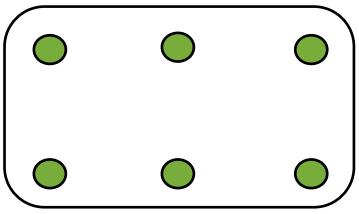
Cucumber, Water Melon, Blueberry, Rosemary, Cabbage, Sage



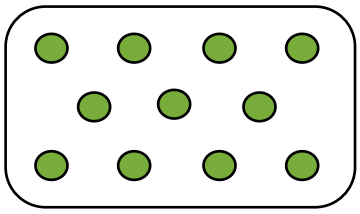
Oregano, Thyme



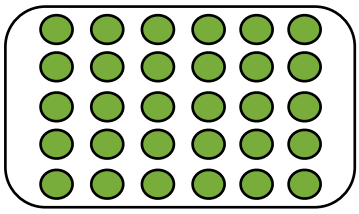
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions, Leeks



Celery, Chili, Peppers



Pak Choy, Bok Choy, Swede Dill



Beans, Water Cress, Garlic