

GOOD TO KNOW

Mixed crops



This means that different types of vegetables, which support each other in their growth, are planted together. The advantages: varied crops, fewer diseases and parasites, preservation of soil fertility. Lists of which vegetables fit together and which don't can be obtained from good specialist companies.

Refined vegetables

For tomatoes, peppers, etc., a good, productive variety is grafted (refined) onto a heavy-growth, robust rootstock. This way, the positive properties of both are combined. When planting, the grafting area must be above the surface of the soil.

Annual herbs



such as basil, dill, and coriander only survive for one season. They are seeded and planted every year.

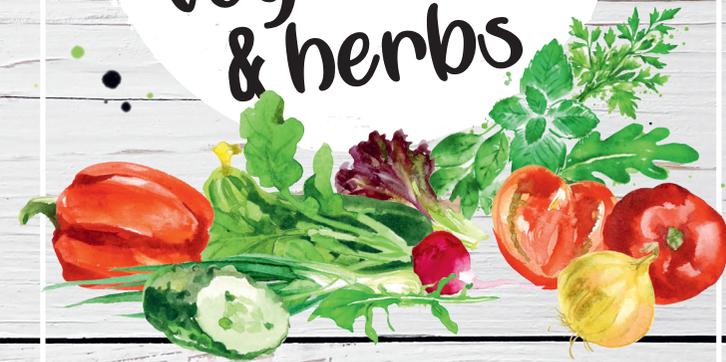


Recommendations

FOR DELICIOUS AND HEALTHY VEGETABLES & HERBS



Our recipe for success
For healthy vegetables & herbs



Fresh, Fresher,
HOME-GROWN!

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One takes



- ✔ Vegetable seeds (seed bags)
- ✔ and/or healthy, strong vegetable or herb seedlings
- ✔ A raised vegetable bed or various other containers (pots, wooden boxes, etc.) that ensure good water drainage. Or the vegetables are planted/seeded directly into a garden bed.
- ✔ Loose, humic, soil that holds water and nutrients well
- ✔ Planting tools as needed (shovel, rake, etc.)
- ✔ Vegetable/herb fertiliser, preferably organic or biological products
- ✔ Watering can. Or hose with watering device and sprinkler.

Seeding/ planting



1.

Loosen and level the soil in the raised vegetable bed or garden bed. Fill soil into containers. Scatter fertiliser (for dosage, see packaging) and work gently into the top layer of the soil.

Water vegetable seedlings well before planting. Plant so deep that the lowest leaves are just above the surface of the soil. Exception: Tomatoes are planted deeper.



2.



3.

Seeding: Make a furrow about 1 cm deep, scatter or lay out the seeds as described and cover with soil.



4.

Water seedlings and seeds carefully but thoroughly.

Maintenance

Seeds must be kept equally moist until germination. Remove excess seedlings so that the rest have enough space to grow.

Most herbs have adapted to dry conditions in their (Mediterranean) home country. Nevertheless, they should be watered regularly if they are in containers. Avoid waterlogging!

Keep vegetable crops equally moist, carefully loosen the soil between the plants and keep weeds at bay.

Refertilise vegetable crops that need nutrients and/or that are long after six to eight weeks: Scatter fertiliser and work into soil or use liquid fertiliser.

Perennial herbs are trimmed in spring, thinned out, freshly planted, and fertilised (long-term fertiliser).

Tie plants as needed (e.g. tomatoes), protect them from unfavourable weather, and keep parasites and diseases away from the plants (snails, caterpillars, rot, etc.).

Spots that are empty after harvesting can be replanted with another type of vegetable.

