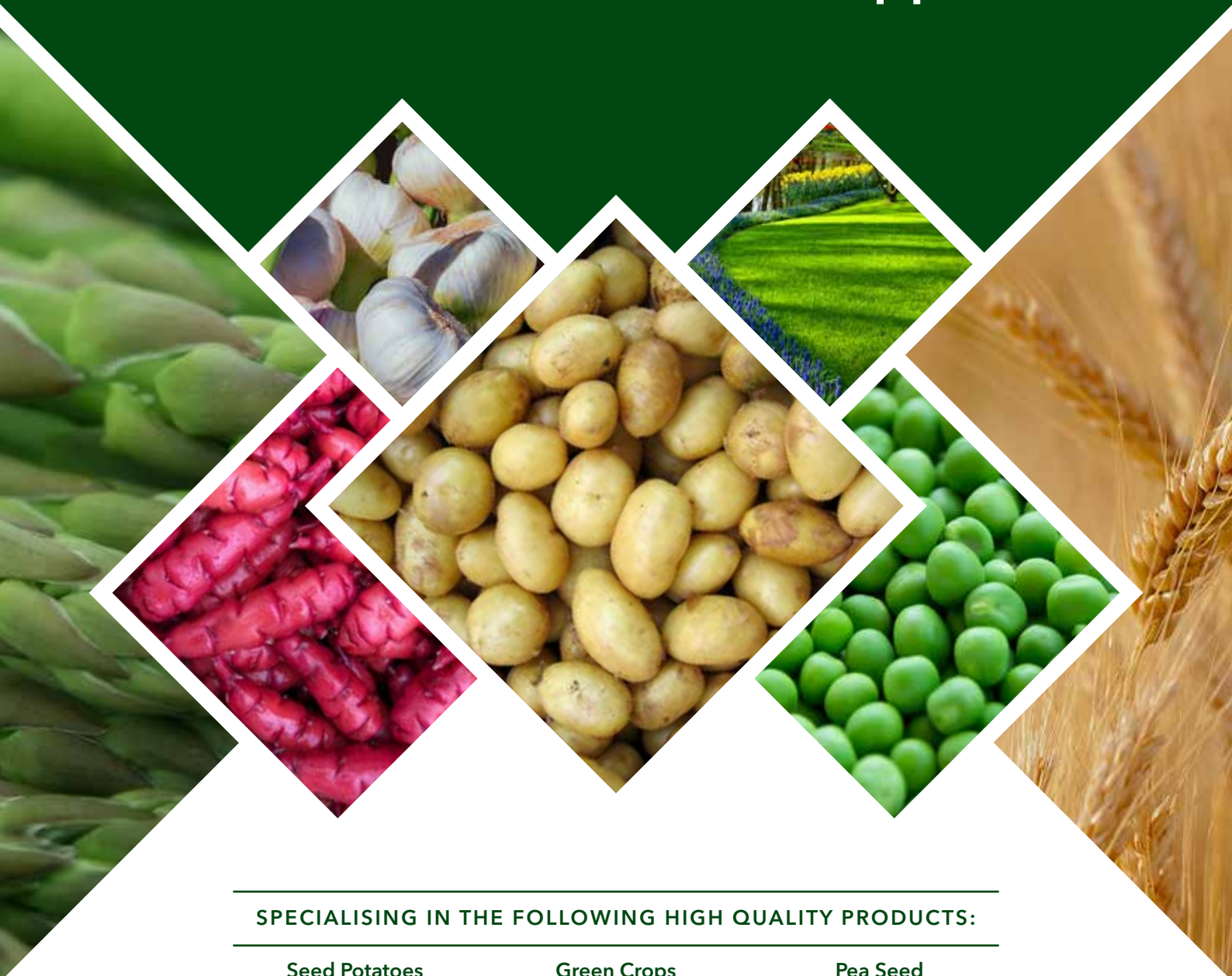


Morton Smith-Dawe
LIMITED

Seed Potato & Produce Suppliers



SPECIALISING IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS:

Seed Potatoes
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Pink Fir Apple Potatoes
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Morton Smith-Dawe
LIMITED



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POTATO VARIETIES

	NAME	MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER	GENERAL
EARLY HARVEST	Cliff Kidney	Approx 80-90 days	Kidney	White	White	Rare	Waxy potato, good for boiling, salads, casseroles and soups, with excellent flavour.
	Jersey Bennes	Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Rare	Waxy potato, good for boiling, salads, casseroles and soups.
	Liseta	Approx 70-80 days	Long Oval	White	Cream	Rare	Firm cooking waxy potato, ideal for boiling, salads, casseroles, soups and roasting. High yielder.
	Maris Anchor	Approx 90-100 days	Oval	White	White	Rare	Excellent as an early boiling potato, also suitable for roasting.
	Rocket	Approx 60-70 days	Oval	White	White	Light	Great boiling and roasting potato.
	Swift	Approx 60-70 days	Round	White	Cream	Rare	Waxy potato ideal for boiling, salads, casseroles, and soups. High yielder.

EARLY / MAIN HARVEST	Haylo	Approx 80-90 days	Round Oval	Smooth White	Golden Smooth	Light	Great all round potato. Excellent for boiling, roasting, wedges and chips with great flavour.
	Heather	Approx 80-90 days	Long Oval	Purple Blue	White	Many	Waxy potato, ideal for boiling, salads, casseroles, mashing and roasting, with excellent flavour.
	Highlander	Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Rare	Waxy potato. Great for boiling, salads, casseroles and soups. Lovely tasting and high yielder.
	Ilam Hardy	Approx 70-80 days	Oval Round	White	White	Many	Floury potato, ideal for mashing, baking, roasting, chips and wedges.
	Karaka	Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Many	Great all round cooking potato excellent flavour. High yielder.
	Nadine	Approx 80-90 days	Round	White	White	Rare	Waxy potato, good for boiling, salads, casseroles, soups.
	Purple Heart	Approx 80-90 days	Oval	Deep Purple & Smooth	Purple Toned	Many	Great for salads, boiling and microwaving. Strong in antioxidants benefits.
	Purple Passion	Approx 70-80 days	Oval Long	Purple	Cream to Pale Yellow	Many	Excellent cooking qualities, great for boiling and chipping. Holds firm on cooking.
Red Fantasy	Approx 90-100 days	Oval to Long Oval	Smooth Red	Deep Yellow	Rare	Great for roasting and boiling. High yielder.	

MAIN HARVEST	Agria	Approx 90-100 days	Long Oval	Cream	Yellow	Many	Floury potato, suitable for boiling, mashing, baking, wedges, and great for chips. High yielder.
	Desiree	Approx 90-100 days	Round	Pink	Cream	Many	Good for all general cooking, great to microwave.
	Moonlight	Approx 90-100 days	Round Oval	White	White	Many	Good all purpose, cooks well as a boiling and chipping potato. High yielder.
	Red King	Approx 100-120 days	Oval	Red	White	Rare	Good all round cooking potato, with excellent flavour.
	Red Rascal	Approx 90-100 days	Oval	Very Red	White	Many	Floury potato that is good for all purpose cooking.
	Rua	Approx 100 days	Round to Oval	White	White	Many	Good all rounder for roasting and boiling.
	Van Rosa	Approx 90-100 days	Round	Very Red	White	Many	Good all purpose potato great for boiling and roasting.

PACK SIZES AVAILABLE



SEED POTATOES



25 KG BAGS ALSO AVAILABLE



EARLY HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

CLIFF KIDNEY

Early harvest waxy potato suitable for boiling and salads.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Kidney	White	White	Rare



JERSEY BENNES

Early harvest waxy potato suitable for boiling and salads.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Rare



LISETA

Early harvest all-purpose waxy potato suitable for boiling, salads, roasting.
Cream flesh. Maturity approximately 70/80 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 70-80 days	Long Oval	White	Cream	Rare





EARLY HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

MARIS ANCHOR

All-purpose waxy potato suitable for boiling, and roasting.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Oval	White	White	Rare



ROCKET

Early harvest waxy potato suitable for boiling and roasting.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 60/70 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 60-70 days	Oval	White	White	Light



SWIFT

Early harvest waxy potato suitable for boiling, salads, casseroles, soups.
Cream flesh. Maturity approximately 60/70 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 60-70 days	Round	White	Cream	Rare





EARLY / MAIN HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

HAYLO

All-purpose potato suitable for mashing, roasting, chips, microwave. Cream flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Round Oval	Smooth White	Golden Smooth	Light



HEATHER

All-purpose waxy potato suitable for mashing, roasting, chips. Purple/blue skin, white flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

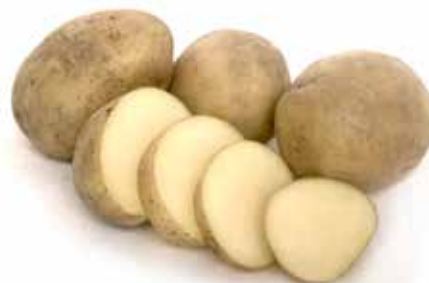
MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Long Oval	Purple Blue	White	Many



HIGHLANDER

Waxy potato suitable for boiling, salads, casseroles, soups. White flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Rare



ILAM HARDY

All-purpose floury potato, suitable for mashing, roasting, chips. White flesh. Maturity approximately 70/80 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 70-80 days	Oval Round	White	White	Many



KARAKA

All-purpose potato suitable for mashing, roasting, chips. White flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Oval	White	White	Many





EARLY / MAIN HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

NADINE

Waxy potato suitable for boiling, salads, casseroles, soups.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Round	White	White	Rare



PURPLE HEART

Purple potato suitable for boiling, microwave, salads. Strong antioxidant levels. Purple flesh. Maturity approximately 80/90 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 80-90 days	Oval	Deep Purple & Smooth	Purple Toned	Many



PURPLE PASSION

All-purpose potato suitable for boiling, chipping and salads.
Purple skin, cream flesh. Maturity approximately 70/80 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 70-80 days	Oval Long	Purple	Cream to Pale Yellow	Many



RED FANTASY

All-purpose potato suitable for mashing, roasting, salads.
Red skin, deep yellow flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Oval to Long Oval	Smooth Red	Deep Yellow	Rare





MAIN HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

AGRIA

All-purpose floury potato, suitable for mashing, roasting, chips. Yellow flesh. Maturity approximately 90-100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Long Oval	Cream	Yellow	Many



DESIREE

All-purpose potato suitable for mashing, roasting, chips, microwave. Pink skin, cream flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Round	Pink	Cream	Many



MOONLIGHT

All-purpose potato suitable for boiling, chipping. White flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Round Oval	White	White	Many



RED KING

All-purpose potato suitable for roasting, salads, and soups. Red skin, white flesh. Maturity approximately 100/120 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 100-120 days	Oval	Red	White	Rare





MAIN HARVEST POTATO VARIETIES

RED RASCAL

All-purpose floury potato suitable for boiling, roasting, salads.
Red skin, white flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Oval	Very Red	White	Many



RUA

All-purpose potato suitable for boiling, roasting and chips.
White flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 100 days	Round to Oval	White	White	Many



VAN ROSA

All-purpose potato suitable for boiling, roasting, salads.
Red skin, white flesh. Maturity approximately 90/100 days.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 90-100 days	Round	Very Red	White	Many





SPECIALTY POTATO VARIETY

PINK FIR APPLE

Pink Fir Apple is ideal for boiling, roasting in jackets and salads with a firm flesh and delicious nutty flavour. Matures approximately 110-130 days making it a Main Harvest.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 110-130 days	Long Knobbly	Pink Blush over Cream	Yellow	Medium





MAORI POTATO VARIETIES

NAME	MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER	GENERAL
Huakaroro	Approx 120 days	Round Oval	Cream Deep Eyes	Cream	Light	Waxy, great for boiling with a buttery taste. Good keeper.
Karuparera	Approx 120 days	Round	Dark Purple, White Eyes	Cream	Rare	Ideal for salads and boiling.
Kowiniwini	Approx 120 days	Round	Multi- coloured	Cream	Rare	Waxy, ideal for boiling.
Moemoe	Approx 120-130 days	Round Oval	Light Purple and Cream	Cream	Many	Ideal for boiling, baking and mashing.
Urenika	Approx 110 days	Elongated	Purple	Purple with white flecks	Many	Yam like. Very floury ideal for baking, roasting & wedges.
Waiporoporo	Approx 110 days	Oval Round	Multi- coloured	White	Light	Great boiled. Lovely tasting potato.
Whataroa	Approx 110-120 days	Oblong	Light Brown with Purple Patches	Cream with Purple Flushes	Many	Ideal for oven-baked, wedges, chips and roasting in jackets.

HUAKARORO

Waxy, great for boiling with a buttery taste. Good keeper.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 120 days	Round Oval	Cream Deep Eyes	Cream	Light



KARUPARERA

Ideal for salads and boiling.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 120 days	Round	Dark Purple, White Eyes	Cream	Rare



KOWINIWINI

Waxy, ideal for boiling.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 120 days	Round	Multi- coloured	Cream	Rare





MAORI POTATO VARIETIES

MOEMOE

Ideal for boiling and baking.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 120-130 days	Round Oval	Light Purple and Cream	Cream	Many



URENIKA

Yam like. Very floury ideal for baking, roasting & wedges.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 110 days	Elongated	Purple	Purple with white flecks	Many



WAIPOROPORO

Great boiled. Lovely tasting potato.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 110 days	Oval Round	Multi- coloured	White	Light



WHATAROA

Ideal for oven-baked, wedges, chips and roasting in jackets.

MATURITY	SHAPE	SKIN	FLESH	FLOWER
Approx 110-120 days	Oblong	Light Brown with Purple Patches	Cream with Purple Flushes	Many





GUIDE TO GROWING SEED POTATOES

GUIDE TO GROWING SEED POTATOES

After purchasing your Certified Seed Potatoes, spread them out in a dry area to allow sprouts to develop to approximately 1-2cm in length.

When planting time commences form rows approximately 15cm deep and 60cm apart. Apply Morton Smith-Dawe High Grade Potato Fertiliser, mix into the soil so the rows become 10cm deep. This protects Potato sprouts from fertiliser burning.

Now place your Seed Potatoes 25cm apart in the row with the sprouts pointing upwards and cover the seed carefully with soil as not to damage the formed sprouts.

When the Potato plants reach 5-10cm in height, commence moulding the soil around the plants. This protects the Potatoes from greening and insect damage. A side dressing of Morton Smith-Dawe High Grade Potato Fertiliser can now be applied.

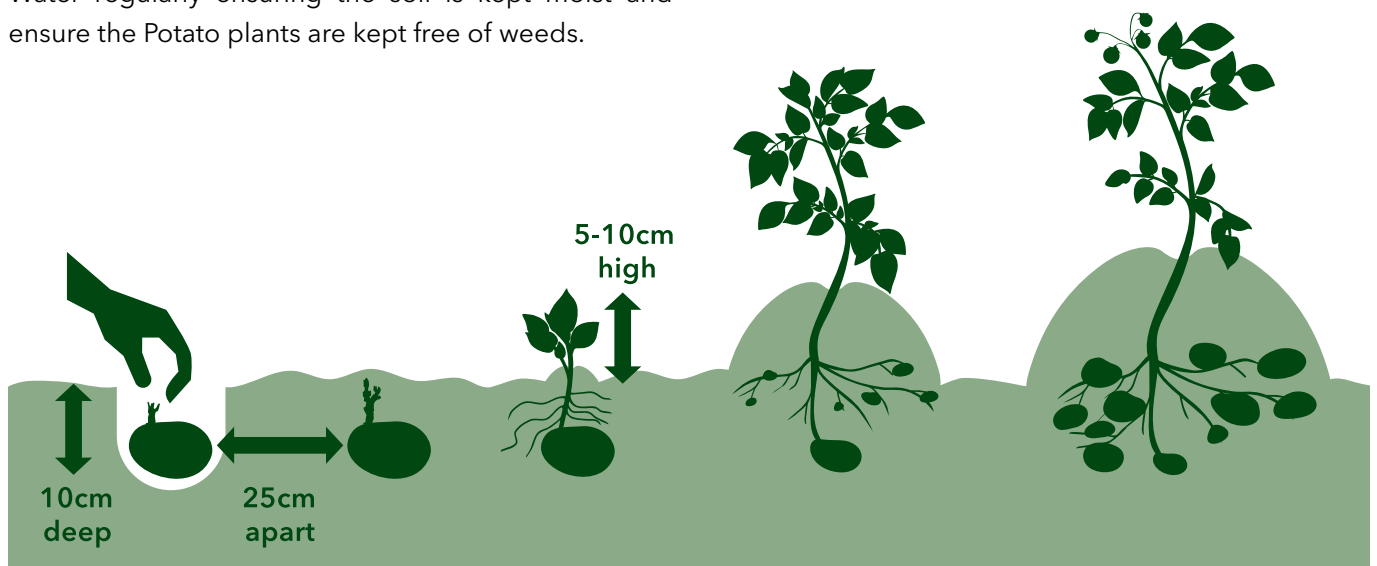
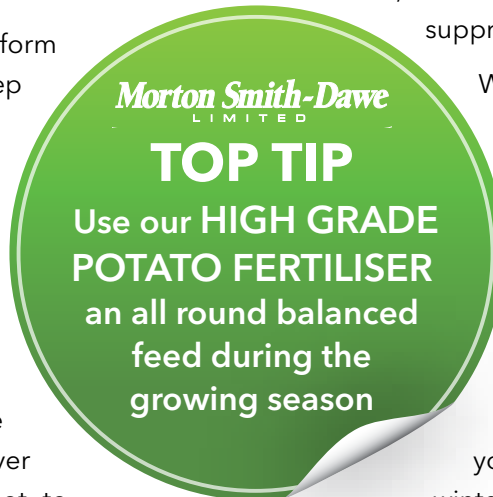
Water regularly ensuring the soil is kept moist and ensure the Potato plants are kept free of weeds.

Soil pH ideally should be maintained in the range of 5.4 - 5.8. While potatoes will thrive at soil pH levels of 6.0, a lower pH is normally recommended to suppress development of potato scab.

When harvested store Potatoes in a cool dark place to retain their freshness. Morton Smith-Dawe Sprout Inhibitor can be applied if the Potatoes are to be stored for a length of time but only after the Potatoes are dry and mature.

Green crops are a wonderful way to add natural organic matter to your soil in late Summer/Autumn as a winter crop. Blue Lupins add nitrogen to the soil and Mustard helps prevent wire worm. Green Crops are also a great weed suppressant.

Morton Smith-Dawe has formulated a special mix of Blue Lupin, Mustard and Grain to provide a balanced green crop, as it covers all your garden needs.





SPROUT INHIBITOR

SPROUT INHIBITOR (PROPHAM POTATO DUST)



Application: Use 10g to each 10kg of potatoes.

Propham Potato Dust is a dust-able powder for easy application, specially formulated to prevent the sprouting of stored potatoes, and helps in keeping your potatoes fresh.

Once you have harvested your crop, discard any rotten or damaged potatoes. Lightly apply Propham Potato Dust to the bottom of the sacks or containers, and then sprinkle on potatoes, layer by layer. Cover potatoes with paper or sacking to ensure your potatoes are kept in the dark and store in a well-ventilated area.

Ideally it is best to treat potatoes once they have been harvested before any signs of sprouting. Treatment can still be made after the appearance of sprouts.

Note: Do not treat Seed Potatoes with Propham Potato Dust.

When Propham Potato Dust is stored correctly, it should show no significant sign of degradation for 2 years from the date of manufacture.



PLANTING POTATOES IN BAGS



Morton Smith-Dawe
LIMITED

AVAILABLE IN

2x 35L Planter Bags with handles to make moving easier, also ideal for growing and moving trees and shrubs

When planting your Morton Smith-Dawe Seed Potatoes in planter bags you will need some plain soil and low pH compost (as some compost can be too rich or strong).

- Start by mixing a 50/50 blend of soil and compost.
- Fill approximately 1/3 of the planter bag with the soil and compost mix.
- Place 1 sprouted seed potato in the middle of the bag then cover with approximately 5cm of soil and compost mix.
- Lightly sprinkle with Morton Smith-Dawe High Grade Potato Fertiliser.

As the potato is growing top up the bag with soil and compost mix until the bag is full.

WATERING: To start you will need to water until the soil and compost mix is damp and then approximately 1 or 2 cups of water every 3 or 4 days to keep the soil moist.

WHERE TO PLACE BAG: Choose a sunny and warm spot to grow your potato. In cooler weather you may have to cover your potato or move to a sheltered spot to keep protected from frosts.

MATURITY: Refer to Morton Smith-Dawe Potato list for time of maturity.

VEGETABLES PLANTER BAGS: Great for growing all types of vegetables. Ideal for tomatoes, broccoli, silverbeet, spinach, peas and broad beans.



ASPARAGUS CROWNS

The Pacific brand is the only New Zealand bred variety of asparagus, bred by Aspra Pacific for New Zealand conditions.



PACIFIC PURPLE

Pacific Purple is the latest bred variety and is totally purple. This variety has been released world-wide and is very popular.



PACIFIC ENDEAVOUR

Pacific Endeavour is a green variety with a slight purple bluish. This variety is for early season.



PACIFIC CHALLENGER

Pacific Challenger is a green variety with a high tolerance to phytophthora.

NAME	PLANTING	FERTILISER	FERN REMOVAL	HARVEST
Pacific Purple	When soil temperatures rise in spring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Island August - October. • South Island from early October. 	A high pH is preferable. Lime and superphosphate should be dug into the soil prior to planting to a depth that most root growth will occur. eg. below 15cm.	Once the fern has completely died off and turned brown cut off at ground level.	Normally two years after planting. If crowns grow well in the first year and are 15mm or bigger in diameter these can be harvested. The harvest season on average lasts 8 weeks.
Pacific Endeavour	Plant in well drained deep free sandy loom soil with plenty of organic compost. Cover the crowns with 5cm of loose soil to ensure a good start.			
Pacific Challenger	Slowly cover the balance during the following Summer/Autumn. Ensure site is free of weeds.			



INCA GOLD & RED YAM SEED



INCA GOLD



Inca Gold is a new variety bred for New Zealand conditions by Crop & Food Research at Lincoln. Morton Smith-Dawe Ltd has been granted marketing rights to this new variety. Inca Gold has a yellow flesh and grows up to 10cm long and 3cm thick. It has a lovely flavour and is a high yielder.

If you are in a region that has frost's, it is recommended that you leave your yams in the ground to get "frosted" a few times. This will enhance the flavour.

If your garden doesn't become water logged over the winter, you can leave your crop in the ground for a few months.

NAME	PLANTING	FERTILISER	WATERING	HARVEST	STORAGE
Inca Gold	Approximately late July to mid October. Plant 30-35cm apart to allow tops to grow and approximately 3-5cm deep.	Sulphate of potash, apply 30-60g per square metre of soil. No lime when planting.	Water regularly to maintain soil moisture.	Approximately June/July, once the tops of plants have totally died off.	Keep in a dry dark cool place until required for eating.

CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR INCA GOLD:

Inca Gold Yam Seed is a protected seed variety. Morton Smith-Dawe Ltd has been granted permission to market this seed on condition that it is not multiplied further for seed production, re-sold or traded in any way, without written authority from Crop and Food Research or by Morton Smith-Dawe Ltd. Contravention of these conditions will render the home gardener or grower liable under the "Plant Varieties Act", 1987, where a prosecution will apply.

RED YAMS



If you are in a region that has frost's, it is recommended that you leave your yams in the ground to get "frosted" a few times. This will enhance the flavour.

If your garden doesn't become water logged over the winter, you can leave your crop in the ground for a few months.

NAME	PLANTING	FERTILISER	WATERING	HARVEST	STORAGE
Red Yams	Approximately late July to mid October. Plant 30-35cm apart to allow tops to grow and approximately 3-5cm deep.	Sulphate of potash, apply 30-60g per square metre of soil. No lime when planting.	Water regularly to maintain soil moisture.	Approximately June/July, once the tops of plants have totally died off.	Keep in a dry dark cool place until required for eating.



NEW ZEALAND GARLIC SEED

NEW ZEALAND GROWN PRINTANOR GARLIC

This variety of garlic is a home gardener favourite. Printanor garlic seed has firm cloves and has excellent keeping qualities.

The best planting time for garlic is mid June to August. Good drainage is essential to prevent bulbs from rotting. Apply Morton Smith-Dawe Bone Flour or Blood and Bone before planting. Break the garlic bulb into individual cloves, it is important you do this the same day of planting as the clove will dehydrate and may not produce as well.

Garlic competes poorly with weeds; try to keep as weed free as possible. Water moderately.



NAME	PLANTING	HARVEST	HANDLING
New Zealand Grown Printanor Garlic	Plant cloves 2-4cm deep and 10cm apart.	Approximately after 7 months. Once tips of the leaves begin to yellow and the base of the stem goes soft.	Handle with care as freshly dug garlic bulbs are easily damaged.

NEW ZEALAND GROWN ELEPHANT GARLIC

Elephant Garlic is becoming increasingly popular due to its mild distinctive flavour. The cloves are much larger than normal garlic.

The best planting time for garlic is mid-June to August. Good drainage is essential to prevent bulbs from rotting. Apply Morton Smith-Dawe Bone Flour or Blood and Bone before planting. Break the garlic bulb into individual cloves, it is important you do this the same day of planting as the clove will dehydrate and may not produce as well.

Garlic competes poorly with weeds; try to keep as weed free as possible. Water moderately.



NAME	PLANTING	HARVEST	HANDLING
New Zealand Grown Elephant Garlic	Plant cloves 2-4cm deep and 10cm apart.	Approximately after 7 months. Once tips of the leaves begin to yellow and the base of the stem goes soft. This variety will produce seed heads.	Handle with care as freshly dug garlic bulbs are easily damaged.

EXCELLENT FOR:

- Roasting with meat
- Roasting and eating as a side dish
- Diced and eaten raw



SHALLOTS

NEW ZEALAND GROWN RED SHALLOT

New Zealand grown Red Shallots are a multiplying shallot with a mild onion flavour. Great for cooking and eating.



NAME	PLANTING	HARVEST	STORAGE
New Zealand Grown Red Shallot	Best time to plant mid-June to October. Plant bulbs approximately 5-6cm deep and 15-20cm apart. Requires full sun and weed free. Water moderately.	Once tips of leaves begin to yellow. Maturity approximately 6 months. Handle with care as freshly dug Shallots are easily damaged.	Store in a dry place for longer keeping.





GREEN CROP VARIETIES

NAME	WHEN TO PLANT	PLANTING	PREPARATION	GENERAL
Blue Lupin, Mustard and Grain Mix	Late summer to autumn	Sow approximately 35g per square metre.	Leave the crop for 7-8 weeks then dig into soil. Approximately 2 weeks later re-dig the soil before planting your new vegetables for great results.	This green crop in particular is great as it helps with the prevention of wire worm and adds nitrogen and organic matter to your vegetable garden.
Blue Lupins	Late summer to autumn	Sow approximately 25g per square metre.	Leave the crop for 7-8 weeks then dig into soil. Approximately 2 weeks later re-dig the soil before planting your new vegetables for great results.	Blue Lupins add nitrogen and organic matter to your garden. Although blue lupins can have a beautiful flower, to get the best from your green crop you need to dig them back into the soil when the stems are still green and soft.
Mustard	Late summer to autumn	Sow approximately 20g per square metre.	Leave the crop for 7-8 weeks then dig into soil. Approximately 2 weeks later re-dig the soil before planting your new vegetables for great results.	Mustard will help with the prevention of wire worm and adds organic matter to the soil.
Barley, Oats or Wheat	Late summer to autumn	Sow approximately 45g per square metre.	Leave the crop for 7-8 weeks then dig into soil. Approximately 2 weeks later re-dig the soil before planting your new vegetables for great results.	All three of these green crops have the same benefit when added to your soil individually. They add protein to your soil and improve soil structure.





PEA VARIETIES

NAME	MATURITY	GENERAL
Greenfeast	Approximately 75-90 days	Main Crop. Uniform and very sweet tasting pea with curved pods. Suited to a range of climates.
Onwards	Approximately 75-90 days	Dwarf variety. Sturdy growing with long pods. Ideal for cooler districts.
Somerwood	Approximately 75-90 days	High yielder. Has a lovely taste. Suitable for freezing.
WF Massey	Approximately 65 days	Quick maturing. Sweet variety. Ideal for freezing. Hardy, reliable and grows well in cooler districts.

GUIDE TO PLANTING PEAS

Peas are one of the best cool-season crops for the home garden and can be grown in all climates. You can plant peas from autumn to spring in mild areas and where winters are cold and frosty you can plant mid-winter to late spring. Plant approximately 3cm deep, 8cm apart and rows space 40-50cm.

Peas need moisture. Water the crop regularly in dry weather, particularly when the first flowers appear, and again when the young pods start to form. Harvest peas when young and tender and they are just filling the pods. Pick every 2-3 days to prolong flowering.

Seeds sown in damp soil should not need any further watering until the seedlings emerge. Too much moisture especially in the first 36 hours after sowing may do more harm than good. When the seedlings are a few centimetres high, "hill the soil" against the row of plants to give more support.

Peas prefer well-drained, neutral to slightly alkaline soil (6.5-7.5ph). Apply garden lime or dolomite prior too planting. Blood and Bone is also beneficial.

If you have plenty of space peas can be grown on the ground, or with supporting structures such as trellis, netting, trained along fences or by placing a stake at the end of the rows and running string between the stakes. Dwarf peas can be grown in hanging baskets.





BROAD BEAN VARIETIES

NAME	MATURITY	GENERAL
Coles Dwarf	Approximately 75-90 days	Compact vigorous plant with a concentrated pod set. Plants grow to about 100cm tall. Pods are short, thick and well filled and are approximately 20-25cm long.
Early Long Pod	Approximately 75-90 days	An early maturing selection from Exhibition Long Pod. Plants grow to approximately 150cm tall. Pods are fleshy and approximately 25-28cm long.
Evergreen	Approximately 75-90 days	Evergreen has smaller beans than other cultivars. The beans remain bright green when cooked and have a mild flavour. Grow to approximately 90cm tall.
Janet	Approximately 75-90 days	Plants grow to approximately 90cm tall. High yielder. Janet has a lovely taste and good texture. Grey in colour. Suitable for freezing. May flower more than other varieties.

GUIDE TO PLANTING BROAD BEANS

Broad beans are a great cool season vegetable and can be planted from April through till September.

One advantage to the home gardener is that broad beans freeze well.

Plant approximately 4cm deep, 10cm apart and the rows approximately 90cm apart.

Some of the taller varieties may grow to 2 metres and may need to be staked. However, they will not grow as tall if the tops are nipped off when plants are approximately 30cm high. This will encourage more shoots to break out from below, creating a shorter bushier plant.

Harvest before the beans get too mature. If left too long they can become chewy after cooking.





LAWN SEED VARIETIES

NAME	MADE UP OF	GENERAL
Hardwearing	Ryegrass, Fescue and Browntop	Hardwearing is ideal for light traffic and play areas. This blend is recommended as a good all-purpose lawn. Sow approximately 1kg per 32 square metres.
Superfine	Fescue and Browntop	Superfine is the ideal lawn seed if you are after a fine finish. Sow approximately 1kg per 32 square metres.
Turf Rye	Ryegrass	Turf Rye is suitable for play grounds, shady and dry positions and heavy traffic areas. Sow approximately 1kg per 32 square metres.



GUIDE TO APPLYING LAWN SEED

PREPARING YOUR GROUND FOR A NEW LAWN:

Approximately 2 weeks before sowing your lawn, prepare your ground by clearing away weeds and debris. Even out the ground surface and apply Morton Smith-Dawe Lawn Fertiliser approximately

20g per square metre and water in well.

SOWING NEW LAWN:

Rake lightly to loosen surface and to ensure surface is even. Apply Morton Smith-Dawe Lawn Seed approximately 1kg per 32 square metres and rake very lightly to ensure seed is covered with a light layer of soil.



WATERING NEW LAWN:

It is important to keep your new lawn moist at all times in the first 2-3 weeks to ensure more even growth. When watering, use a mist spray until lawn is fully established, ensuring water does not puddle.

MOWING:

Allow your new lawn approx 6cm in growth before mowing and cut very lightly leaving approximately 3cm of length. Repeat for the next 3-4 times.

Once your lawn is established or after 3-4 months, apply Morton Smith-Dawe Lawn Fertiliser using approximately 35g per square metre, water in well. This will help with growth and to ensure a lush green lawn.



FERTILISERS



ALL PURPOSE SLOW RELEASE:

This is a balanced all-round fertiliser with trace elements which can be used before, during and after planting, and helps with plant growth. Ideal for all chloride-sensitive crops, such as avocado, grapes, melons and tomatoes and is also beneficial for fruit trees, potatoes, roses, shrubs and trees. Apply approx 50-65g per square metre. N.P.K. 12-5-15.

BLOOD & BONE - HIGH GRADE:

One of the more popular fertilisers, it contains both nitrogen and phosphorus and is basically an animal organic manure. It has the advantage of breaking down slowly and letting its nutrients remain in the topsoil for a lengthy duration.

Note: Not to be feed to sheep, cattle, deer, alpacas, goats or other ruminants. Apply 100g per square metre, each spring. Water in well.

BONE FLOUR: (BULB FOOD)

This is a great food for your bulbs that helps with colour and plant health. Apply a light sprinkling approx 15-20g around each bulb and then again when bulbs appear.

CITRUS FERTILISER:

This is a quality fertiliser with a high magnesium rate for citrus trees. Promotes healthy plants, flowers and fruit. Apply 20-40g per square metre in the spring. N.P.K.S. 7-4-7-16.

DOLOMITE:

Dolomite contains magnesium and calcium, for good plant health, as well as making the soil less acidic. Dolomite also improves the soil structure and creates a balance of nutrients. Leafy crops such as cauliflower, lettuce and perennials have a high demand for magnesium, making Dolomite ideal for vegetable gardens and mixed borders. Dolomite stimulates decomposition of organic matter, making it a valued composting agent. A light application of Dolomite on acid loving plants like Camellias, Rhododendrons and Daphne every 2-3 years is beneficial. Apply 50g per square metre prior to planting or as a side dressing and work well into the soil.



FERTILISERS

DRIED BLOOD:

High in organic nitrogen and iron. Dried Blood is great for leafy crops like vegetables and flowering polyanthus, primula's, cyclamen and other winter flowering plants. Apply 30g per square metre or a teaspoon around individual plants and wash off foliage. Best applied when soil is warm and moist. Note: Not to be feed to sheep, cattle, deer, alpacas, goats or other ruminants

EPSOM SALTS:

Ideal for citrus trees and vegetables. Epsom Salts correct magnesium deficiencies such as bronzing or patchy yellowing in spaces between the veins of green leaves.

Apply 30g per plant into surrounding soil or mix into 1 litre of water for liquid feeding.

Citrus Trees apply 20g per metre of tree height to the soil, 2-3 times a year.

GARDEN LIME:

Made to optimise pH in soils this in turn increases the soil quality and productivity. Lime reduces soil acidity and therefore provides optimum growing conditions for all types of plants and grass. Lime is essential for strong plant growth and helps the uptake of other nutrients. Most plants prefer a fairly neutral soil pH for good growth. Lime is also very good for breaking up heavy clay soils.

Vegetables, Flowers & Shrubs apply 100-250g per square metre prior to sowing, planting or growth season.

Fruit Trees apply 250g per square metre prior to growth season or as required.

Lawns apply 250g per square metre every 3-4 years.

GENERAL GARDEN FERTILISER:

General Garden Fertiliser is made from a high-quality sulphate of potash fertiliser and is suitable for use on most plants in your garden, from shrubs to fruit trees, vegetables and pot plants. It is an excellent all-round garden fertiliser delivering optimum productivity.

Vegetables, apply up to 150g per square metre prior to sowing or planting, mix in well with soil.

Take care that fertiliser does not come into direct contact with seedlings.

Flowers & Shrubs, apply 50g per square metre prior to growth season or as required.

Fruit Trees, apply 100-150g per square metre spread to the drip line in September.

N.P.K. 7-4-7.

LAWN AND IRON FERTILISER:

New lawns, before sowing seed apply 20g per square metre. Rake into soil and water in well.

Established lawns, apply up to 35g per square metre every 3 or 4 months to ensure a nice lush green lawn.

In all cases it is important to spread fertiliser evenly and not to overdo the application rate as this may cause burning of your lawn. Apply prior to rain or water in well after application to prevent any chance of burning.

Important: Avoid contact with paving or concrete as staining may occur.

Nitrogen rich fertiliser that is specially formulated for New Zealand growing and soil conditions. It promotes lush green growth, maximising lawn health and visual and textural appeal. Iron Sulphate has been added to help control moss and enrich the deep green colour.

N.P.K. 16-2-0 plus Sulphate of Iron.

POTATO FERTILISER - HIGH GRADE:

This is a well-balanced Potato Fertiliser for your seed potatoes prior to planting and as a side dressing when growing. Morton Smith-Dawe High Grade Potato Fertiliser supplies all the nutrients that your seed potatoes require.

Apply 10-15g per potato when planting. Mix in well with soil.

Prepare your row and apply approximately 10-15g per potato seed. Mix into your soil well (you don't want the seed coming into direct contact with the fertiliser). You can apply a side dressing of Potato Fertiliser after planting and water in well.

Note: Please refer to our Guide to Growing Potatoes for more information.

N.P.K. 15-10-10.

RHODODENDRON FERTILISER:

This is excellent for acid loving plants such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Camellias and Erica's and promotes healthy leaves and flowers.

Apply 20-40g per square metre in the spring and autumn.

N.P.K.S. 6-4-6-23 +mg.



FERTILISERS

ROSE FERTILISER:

This is high quality potassium rich fertiliser specifically formulated for roses to promote lavish flowering and glossy green foliage.

New plants apply approximately 75g per plant and mix in well with soil.

Established plants apply approximately 100-150g per plant in early spring. Apply again in December for lush autumn blooms.

N.P.K. 4-5-8.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA:

Excellent source of nitrogen which stimulates above ground growth of plant. Use to replenish nitrogen level in soil. Nitrogen intensifies the colour of leaves and growth rate in the plant.

Sulphate of Ammonia is also good for killing clover in lawns.

Vegetables apply 25g per square metre and water in well.

Lawns apply 20g per square metre and water in well.

N.P.K. 20-0-0-24.

SULPHATE OF IRON:

Assists with the control of moss in lawns. Helps correct iron deficiencies and encourages dark green foliage.

Powder form, apply 30g per square metre and water in.

Liquid application, apply 300g to 10 litres of water per 10 square metres of lawn.

Note: Avoid contact with paving or concrete as staining may occur.

SULPHATE OF POTASH: (SOLUBLE)

Great for improving flower and fruit development. Beneficial to yams, fruit trees and as a flower booster, as it is rich in potassium. Encourages disease resistance, healthy foliage and also strengthens plants to encourage stem, fruit and flower development. Ideal for potatoes and tomatoes. Sulphate of Potash can be applied as a liquid or dry.

Liquid mix, use 25g per litre of water, mix until dissolved. Apply approximately 1 litre per square metre.

Dry apply approximately 25g per square metre to established gardens and 55g per square metre to new gardens.

Note: Yellowing at tips and edges of older leaves, later folding inwards may mean Potassium deficiency

SULPHATE OF POTASH: (GRANULATED)

Great for improving flower and fruit development. Beneficial to yams, fruit and as a flower booster as it is rich in potassium. Encourages disease resistance, healthy foliage and also strengthens plants to encourage stem, fruit and flower development. Ideal for potatoes and tomatoes.

New plants apply 50-75g per square metre and water in well.

Established plants apply 50g per plant around the plant's drip line and water in well.

SUPERPHOSPHATE:

Excellent source of phosphorus for plants, this is the element which stimulates root growth. Particularly suitable for root crops, most vegetable and flower gardens.

Base dressing, apply 200g per square metre.

Side dressing, apply 50-100g per square metre.

N.P.K 0-9-0.

TOMATO FERTILISER:

Assists in promoting healthy strong plants, along with a better fruiting potential.

Apply 15-20g per plant. Mix well with soil to avoid contact with the base of the plant approximately 5cm away is ideal.

UREA:

Urea encourages rapid plant growth. It has the highest concentration of nitrogen and is essential in keeping leaves green and healthy. Urea is great as a side dressing for annuals, perennials, leafy vegetables as well as shrubs and lawn. Usually applied in the late autumn and early spring.

Dry application, apply 15g per square metre and water in.

Liquid application, apply 15g per litre of water.

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