

# FERTILIZATION GUIDE

## ANNUALS GROWN IN OPEN GROUND

### When planting:

Amend the soil in the flower beds with a garden soil containing a slow-release fertilizer and sphagnum peat moss.

### In season:

As soon as they are in flower, lightly fertilize the flower beds every week or two until fall.

### Recommended products:

- **C-I-L® BIOMAX<sup>mc</sup>** Composted Manure.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **3-6-12**.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **4-4-8**.

**Note:** Cosmos, marigolds and nasturtiums flower more when grown in poor soil.

## PLANTS GROWN IN CONTAINERS

### When planting:

Use a specific potting mix that helps retain water and nutrients. A good potting mix contains sphagnum peat moss, perlite, a slow-release fertilizer and mycorrhizae.

### In season:

Fertilize plants grown in containers once a week until mid-September (end of July for perennials).

### Recommended products:

- **PRO-MIX®** Organic Container Mix.
- **PRO-MIX®** Potting Mix.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **3-6-12**.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **4-4-8**.

**Note:** Do not fertilize during periods of extreme heat. Resume when temperatures return to normal.

## PERENNIALS GROWN IN OPEN GROUND

### When planting:

Amend the soil with a garden soil containing a slow-release fertilizer, sphagnum peat moss and mycorrhizae.

### In season:

Fertilize well-established plants early in the season with a time-release fertilizer such as compost or granular fertilizer. During the season, a fast-acting liquid fertilizer is used to reinvigorate plants that are showing signs of deficiency or exhaustion.

### Recommended products:

- **PRO-MIX®** Garden Mix.
- **C-I-L® BIOMAX<sup>mc</sup>** Composted Manure.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer Multi-Purpose **12-6-6**.
- **PRO-MIX®** Organic Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **4-4-8**.
- **C-I-L®** Mulch.

**Note:** In season, you can obtain better results by avoiding fertilizing yarrow, blue gold thistle, sage, veronica, liatris, rudbeckia, lupine, garden iris, moss phlox, reed grass. Never fertilize perennials after July.

## ROSE BUSHES

### When planting:

Amend the soil with a garden potting mix containing a slow-release fertilizer, sphagnum peat moss, which helps retain water, and mycorrhizae.

### In the year of planting:

Fertilize after the first flowering.

### The following years:

- In May, use a nitrogen-rich formula like **PRO-MIX®** Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer Multi-Purpose **12-6-6**.
- At the beginning of July, use **PRO-MIX®** Organic Garden Fertilizer Multi-Purpose **7-3-3** to promote the formation of flower buds.

**Note:** Regular and balanced fertilization guarantees vigorous growth and lots of blooms. Water the soil before applying fertilizer and never exceed the recommended amounts.

# FERTILIZATION GUIDE

## TREES AND SHRUBS

### Fertilization:

If necessary, trees can be fertilized in the spring, just before bud burst, or sometimes in the event of damage, in the fall when the leaves change colour.

### Recommended products:

- **PRO-MIX**® Organic Garden Fertilizer Multi-Purpose **7-3-3**.
- **PRO-MIX**® Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer Multi-Purpose **20-8-8**.
- **C-I-L**® Organic-Based Tree and Shrub Plant Food **18-8-8**.

**Note:** Applying compost every 3 to 5 years or a rapidly decomposing mulch is usually sufficient. Shrubs that are damaged or have undergone rejuvenation pruning will benefit from an application of fertilizer, ideally before bud burst.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN

### When planting:

Choose a quality organic potting soil containing sphagnum peat moss, organic fertilizer and mycorrhizae.

### In season:

For an optimal harvest, apply an organic-based garden fertilizer every 3 to 4 weeks when growing in the ground, or every two weeks when growing in containers.

### Recommended products:

- **PRO-MIX**® Organic Vegetable & Herb Mix.
- **PRO-MIX**® Organic Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **4-4-8**.
- **PRO-MIX**® Organic-Based Garden Fertilizer for Tomatoes, Vegetables & Fruits **3-6-12**.

**Note:** Tomatoes, cruciferous vegetables (broccoli, cauliflower, etc.), eggplants, squash and melons are heavy feeders.

## LAWN

### Fertilization:

Apply a slow-release fertilizer at least twice a year, in spring (April-May depending on the region) and fall (late August to October depending on the region).

### Recommended products:

- **C-I-L**® **RESTORE**<sup>mc</sup> Feed & Seed Lawn Fertilizer & Grass Seed (feed and seed in one step).
- **C-I-L**® **Bio-Weed & Feed**<sup>mc</sup> Lawn Food **9-0-0** (prevents weed germination).
- **C-I-L**® **IRON+**<sup>mc</sup> Lawn Food Spring and Summer **18-0-8** and **C-I-L**® **IRON+**<sup>mc</sup> Fall Lawn Food **12-0-18**.

**Note:** Application is made on a dry lawn. Do not apply fertilizer if it is very hot (over 28 °C) or if it has not rained for weeks.

## PRO TIPS

- When planting, add mycorrhizae by applying **MYKE**® **TREE AND SHRUB**, **MYKE**® **FLOWER OR MYKE**® **VEGETABLE & HERB** directly on the roots.
- To be beneficial, fertilizers must be applied at the right time. Fertilizing at the wrong time risks burning the roots, affecting plant growth or harming fall hardening, a natural process that allows plants to survive the winter.  
  
We generally fertilize in spring and/or summer when the plants are actively growing. You should always respect the recommended doses, avoid fertilizing during heatwaves and stop giving fertilizer from mid-July to the end of July.
- For all flowering plants, avoid fertilizers that are too rich in nitrogen (higher first number), which stimulates green growth to the detriment of flowering.