

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^{mc}** 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^{mc}** 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.

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**^{mc} Feed & Seed Lawn Fertilizer & Grass Seed (feed and seed in one step).
- **C-I-L**® **Bio-Weed & Feed**^{mc} Lawn Food **9-0-0** (prevents weed germination).
- **C-I-L**® **IRON+**^{mc} Lawn Food Spring and Summer **18-0-8** and **C-I-L**® **IRON+**^{mc} 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.