

GOTTA GET GROWING WITH GO-WORM

ALL ORGANIC MULCH IS NOT THE SAME

Don't think that throwing any mulch on your garden will do. Many mulch products can contain bugs, mold, fungus and weeds. If you're not careful you can ruin all your hard work. Still other mulch products can take years to decompose and release their nutrients into the soil. Serious gardeners choose blue ribbon organic lucerne garden mulch.

OVER 10 VITAMINS & MINERALS IN MANUKA GO-WORM MULCH

Go-Worm Lucerne is rich in minerals including phosphorus, potassium, iron & calcium. It is protein rich and contains Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E and Vitamin K.

GO-WORM SAVES WATER & MAXIMIZES RAINFALL

Using Manuka Lucerne mulch keeps the moisture that is in the ground from evaporating and starving your plants of water. When it rains hard, Manuka Lucerne allows the water to slowly seep into the ground. As rain water passes through the mulch it brings vitamins and minerals with it to your plant roots.

WHO NEEDS WEEDS WHEN GO-WORM IS HERE

Every gardener can agree that weeding is one of the worst jobs. All that bending over. Manuka Go-Worm reduces weeds in your garden and if they do show up they are much easier to pull. Go-Worm has minimized any weeds inherent in mulch.

MINIMIZE ROOT STRESS DURING HOT SUMMERS

When the height of summer's heat hits your plants, most gardeners overwater to compensate. Go-Worm Lucerne mulch helps insulate your roots from the blazing sun in the summer and the frigid temperatures in winter. Go-Worm moderates temperatures and relieves root stress resulting in healthier plants and better fruits, vegetables and flowers.

THE BEST MULCH FOR THE BEST GARDENS

No other mulch can match Manuka Go-Worm's combination of nutrients, mulching benefits and ease of use. It's no wonder Australia's top gardeners all choose Lucerne to make their plants thrive.

**Your garden's
best friend.**

GO-WORM BLUE RIBBON
ORGANIC LUCERNE
GARDEN MULCH



BEWARE OF MULCH HAZARDS

For all the good that mulch can do for your garden and farm, there are still many hazards in using the wrong mulch. Just because a mulch is cheap or easy to get does not mean it is the best for your plants.

Listed below are some of the traits to watch out for when using the most popular mulches. These problems may not necessarily appear in your garden, but we recommend common sense when choosing.

COMPOST

A lot of effort to maintain compost pile; must turn regularly provide decomposing additives. May not have enough to cover large amount of flower beds or gardens. Weeds fall in love the instant they hit it and grow quickly. It takes time for compost materials to decompose and be ready for use.

STRAW

Not very attractive, is short lived and coarse textured. More straw is needed for the same much effects as other materials It is not very attractive, may contain crop seeds, and is extremely flammable. Tends to blow away easily. Decomposes very quickly and needs to be replaced often.

SAW DUST

Prone to caking Can result in a temporary, but sharp, decrease in soil nitrogen. Weed seeds easil sprout in Saw Dust. Does not contain adequate nitrogen for micro-organisms to decompose them. New sawdust has a tendency to erode in wind and rain.

BARK CHIPS

*Large chunks can take a long time to decay. More suitable for shrub plantings Contact with wood framing is to be avoided, since bark can be a termite transmitter. The high carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of bark requires prior application of nitrogen fertilizer. All wood mulches breed nuisance fungi, including the notorious house and car staining artillery fungus. The 'black dot damage' this wood-mulch fungi causes has become such an expensive problem that many insurance companies have simply written it out of their policies.

COCOA SHELLS

Their high potash content harms some plants, so they should not be applied to a depth greater than 2 inches. Cocoa shells may have an offensive odor. If you have a dog, don't lay cocoa mulch down, because he can get sick if he eats it.

COFFEE GROUNDS

Coffee grounds cake badly. Not long lasting Not very abundant for large gardens.

LEAVES

Have a tendency to form a soggy, impenetrable mat. Studies indicate that freshly chopped leaves may inhibit the growth of certain crops/plants¹. Can get blown around if not shredded.



PEANUT SHELLS	Peanut shells are carriers of <i>Sclerotium rotsii</i> , also known by the common names of Southern blight and white mold, which can be a major problem in the garden. Peanut hulls may also be infested with nematodes and nutsedge seeds and/or tubers.
PEAT MOSS	Dry peat moss requires considerable time and water to become moist, so it should be applied only to a 3-inch or less depth and avoided in areas subject to drought.
PINE NEEDLES	They tend to increase the level of acidity in the soil so if you don't need that, then stay away from these.
WOOD CHIPS	*Fresh wood chips use up important nitrogen in the soil during their decomposition taking it away from the plants ² . Wood chips take a long time to break down and can be a host for termites. Likely to contain seeds from trees and other plants that can sprout and create weed problems. Can contain waste wood and treated wood chips which both contain treatment chemicals that are bad for gardens.
NEWSPAPER	Must be shredded. You may not find it attractive for landscaping and the colored ink on the paper can actually harm plants. Make sure not to use sections such as the comics. Don't use any magazines, as the paper is too glossy.
CEDAR/HEMLOCK MULCH	* See other wood mulch issues. In addition these 2 mulches are very long lasting and may take 2-3 years to decompose.
GRASS CLIPPINGS	Thicker layers tend to compact and rot, becoming quite slimy and smelly. Grass clippings that were previously treated with herbicides or fertilizers can kill plants and flowers. Fresh grass clippings produce heat as they decay that may injure young plants. Contains a lot of alkaline.
MANURE	Can compact down and restrict water penetration. Is not widely available and can be the source of significant weeds or plant disease. If not well rotted, very bad odor will occur. Can spread weed seeds; not as uniformly attractive as other mulches.
SUGAR CANE	Often contains chemical residues from fertilizer. Slower in breaking down. Sugar cane mulch is difficult to use around a closely planted garden bed. Tendency to draw ants.



INCREASE YOUR GARDEN'S PRODUCTION BY AS MUCH AS 50% WITH MANUKA GO-WORM



Studies have shown² a well mulched garden can yield as much as 50% more than an unmulched garden of the same size. Using Lucerne helps ensure those kinds of results. Lucerne decomposes much faster than many other mulch types so the nutrients get into the soil faster and your plants respond more rapidly when mulched with Lucerne. A good number of gardeners still feed their plot to supplement the natural nutritional effects of Lucerne mulch.

² USA's Texas Agricultural Extension Service

Does your garden look this good?

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manuka makes mulch magic

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