



AUTUMN & WINTER TIMES 2025

# HEALTHIER PLANTS, HAPPIER SPACES

ISSUE 47

FREE. TAKE ME!

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FOR THE RIGHT PLACE** P.3

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LIFT OUT  
PLANTING  
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INSIDE!





Garden to Table and Tui, ten years together. P14

After reading, tear me up and put in with your kitchen and garden waste!



# LET'S DIG IN!

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## JOIN THE CONVERSATION.

We'd love to see you over on our social media channels. It's abuzz with garden shares and tips & tricks.

Facebook: [TuiGarden](#)

Instagram: [@tuigardenandhome](#)

TikTok: [@tuigardenandhome](#)

Web: [tuigarden.co.nz](#)

## Share your garden adventures & win!

We love seeing your garden journey through the seasons and are excited to have reached nearly 30,000 shares through **#myprideofplace**.

Simply tag your snaps with **#myprideofplace** on Instagram to be in to win a bumper garden pack to keep your garden growing.

Tag **@tuigardenandhome** in your stories to be featured too!

Entries close 31st July 2025.



# THE RIGHT PLANT FOR THE RIGHT PLACE

Your garden might have spots that soak up the sun all day, as well as shady areas with lower light. Luckily there are crops that thrive in nearly every part of your garden! Make the most of the space at your place by choosing the perfect crops for the amount of sun and shade each area receives.

## FULL SUN

Most veges thrive in full sun, which means a spot that gets around 6-8 hours of sunlight each day. Autumn crops like onions, garlic, broad beans, and asparagus will all do well in these sunny spots.

For fruit favourites like feijoas, citrus, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, apples and pears a sunny spot is key. Also remember to keep them sheltered from strong winds. This will encourage healthy, upright growth and help prevent spring blossoms from being blown away, encouraging pollination and a more fruitful harvest.

## PARTIAL SUN

Partial sun means around 3-4 hours of sunlight, often with morning sun and afternoon shade. This lets the crops grow strong without the stress of too much heat or direct sun. Veges that do well in partial sun include peas, beetroot, carrots, leeks, radishes and other root crops.

## SHADE

Full shade means just 2-3 hours of sunlight each day and there are plenty of crops that can still produce a great harvest in these areas of your garden. Reserve those spots for crops like kale, spinach, lettuce, silverbeet, celery, rhubarb, parsley, coriander and mint - they'll enjoy the lower light conditions and cooler temperatures.

## WHAT TO PLANT NOW



## AUTUMN COMPANION PLANTS



Discover what to plant when in your region  
[tuigarden.co.nz/planting-calendar](https://tuigarden.co.nz/planting-calendar)



# WHAT TO PICK NOW

If you're ready to fill your basket, here's a guide to what's ripe for the picking this autumn, with storage tips to keep your harvest fresh.

## Apples & Pears

Harvest apples and pears when they easily come off the tree with a gentle twist.

## Pumpkins

When the skin hardens and the stem begins to dry, it's time to harvest.

## Carrots & Beetroot

Pull up root vegetables like carrots and beetroot as they reach full size, or keep them in the ground if the soil doesn't freeze or get waterlogged. Cover them with mulch for protection.

## Kale & Spinach

These leafy greens can be harvested throughout autumn. Pick the outer leaves, allowing the inner ones to continue growing.

## Cabbage & Brussels Sprouts

Harvest cabbage heads when they feel firm and solid. For Brussels sprouts, pick them from the stalk as they mature, starting from the bottom.

## STORAGE TIPS

Maximise the life of your harvest with the right storage! Here are some tips to keep your produce fresh.

After collecting root vegetables like carrots, beetroot, and potatoes, trim any greens and store them in breathable bags or containers in a cool, dark area. Moisture can lead to decay, so avoid washing until you're ready to use them.

For fruit like apples and pears, keep them in a cool, dark place. The fruit drawer in your fridge is ideal for keeping them crisp. To help ripen pears put them in a paper bag with a banana or an apple.

Make sure pumpkins are dry and store in a well-ventilated area with temperatures around 10-15°C. Avoid stacking them to prevent bruising.

Eat leafy greens fresh or store in the fridge in a damp cloth to maintain moisture.

## GET REGULAR GARDEN ADVICE

Join the Tui newsletter for regular tips, inspo & giveaways, and receive 15% off your first Tui Seeds order! [tuigarden.co.nz/about-tui/newsletter-sign-up](https://tuigarden.co.nz/about-tui/newsletter-sign-up)



Daffodill Joop



Freesia Starlight



Ranunculus Mixed



Tulip Palmyra

# SPRING BULB SPECTACULAR

Autumn is the best time to plant and feed flowering bulbs for colour in your spring garden.

## TOP TIPS FOR BULB SUCCESS

- The end of daylight saving is the perfect time to plant your bulbs – and it's easy to remember!
- Stake and mark areas where bulbs are planted so you don't put the spade through them when you're digging in the garden over autumn.
- Bulbs can often last for years in the ground undisturbed, with new bulbs forming until they get crowded and need dividing. If you find the plant is not flowering as well, or flowers are smaller than usual, it might be time to lift and divide.
- If you do need to lift and divide bulbs, autumn is the time to do it. Gently ease a fork under the bulb, wriggle them out of the soil, separate the bulb clumps like you would a clove of garlic, then replant in the soil with some **Tui Bulb Mix**.
- Bulbs can rot in the ground if they are constantly wet. If your bulbs are planted in a spot that is particularly wet in winter, you might like to lift and store them indoors until the worst of the rain has passed, then replant them in pots.
- After flowering, bulbs naturally die down and their leaves will wilt and go brown. This is an important part of the life cycle, allowing the bulb to store energy for the next season. Cutting off the leaves too soon can affect both flowering and bulb health the following season.

Whether you're planting in pots or creating bold clusters in your garden, there are plenty of ways to plant flowering bulbs for a stunning show in spring.

- Plant groups of bulbs like daffodils, tulips or alliums amongst shrubs to create bright pops of colour within the greenery.
- Stagger planting your bulbs for continuous colour. By planting your bulbs in groups a few weeks apart, you'll be rewarded with an extended display when new blooms emerge as the old ones die off.
- Create 'garden bouquets' either in the ground or in pots by layering smaller bulbs over top of bigger bulbs. E.g. plant daffodils or tulips 15cm deep, then plant grape hyacinths 7cm on top of them, or mix together your favourites and you'll have your own spring bouquets ready to pick or simply admire.

## BULB FAVES

**Bulbs that love the sun** – daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, ranunculus, anemone, freesia.

**Bulbs that love the shade** – snowdrop, bluebells, snowflake, trillium.

## BULB PLANTING ESSENTIALS

Plant into **Tui Bulb Mix**, a free-draining mix with the right blend of nutrients to provide your bulbs with the best possible start and sustained growth throughout the season.

Feed your bulbs with **Tui Bulb Food** when planting, when stems begin to appear, when they start to flower and again as they die down each year and you'll continue to be rewarded with stunning displays.



# SMALL SPACE - BIG HARVEST!

## WHO SAYS YOU NEED A BIG GARDEN TO GROW FOOD

**Name:** Jenna – vege gardening and lush lawn obsessed!

I've been gardening for 20 years and not planning on stopping anytime soon. I love nurturing the garden with yummy products and bringing the worms into the garden.

 @jennagardens

**Location:** Hamilton

**Garden size:** Four beds totalling 4.3m<sup>2</sup>

After nearly nine years in Christchurch, I've returned to Hamilton and changed from decent sized vege beds to a compact, high-efficiency space. Having less room to work with, I've had to rethink everything, from storage to plant choices and garden bed types to make every square metre count.

I installed kit-set self-watering beds directly onto the pavers and I was able to create a productive garden I was eating from in just five weeks. To bring the space together, I stained the pavers (yes, you can buy paver stain!) giving the space a modern look. Next on the list is installing a shade sail, which will provide relief in summer and double as frost protection in winter, extending my growing season.

### Autumn and winter planting plans

I start planting in April and stop once the coldest part of winter hits. You have to be purposeful in a small space – plant what you need and know what you want to harvest at specific times. For example, I leave a third of the beds empty for planting garlic in June. I also leave strategic gaps in the soil for succession planting to make the most of the space. I'll be planting lettuce between the brassicas since lettuce matures faster and I can keep harvesting while the brassicas continue to grow.



### Cool season gardening tips

The best hack – try scattering **Tui Spinach Hybrid No.7 F1** seeds directly into your garden and lightly cover them with a bit of soil. Treat it as a cut-and-come-again plant. This way, you'll always have tender, flavourful leaves.

For frost protection, you can make your own clothes by covering metal waste bins with frost protection fabric. It will help your seedlings establish in the cooler temperatures.



**TUI PRODUCT PICK!**  
The cool-season trio



After a long summer of heavy-feeding crops, your soil needs a gentle boost before the next planting round in autumn. I use **Tui Garden Lime**, **Tui Blood & Bone**, and **Tui Organic Seaweed Plant Tonic** to replenish my soil.

# GROW FRUIT FAVOURITES

Create your own mini orchard and enjoy fresh fruit at your fingertips. We've put together some hardy, easy care options for you to try.

## 1. CHOOSE YOUR FRUIT

Choose varieties that you enjoy eating and that suit your climate. Visit your local garden center for recommendations on the best options for your area.

### Feijoas

- Think about size, flavour and when it ripens when choosing a variety!
- Planting a couple of different varieties, can improve pollination and increase fruit yield.
- To extend your harvest season, try mixing early, mid, and late-ripening varieties.
- Top picks include Apollo, Kaiteri, Unique, Wiki Tu, and Bambina.

### Citrus

- Whether you're growing lemons, limes, mandarins, oranges, or grapefruit, select a citrus variety that suits both your garden space and cooking preferences.
- Keep an eye out for dwarf rootstock varieties which will grow into a smaller, more compact tree, perfect for pots.
- Favourites include: Tahitian Lime - a vigorous, hardy tree that produces small, oval bright green fruit which become light yellow when ripe, and Meyer Lemon which fruits on and off year-round and tolerates colder South Island climates.

### Blueberries

- Southern Highbush (deciduous) and Rabbiteye (evergreen) blueberry types are best grown in warmer areas of New Zealand as they have a lower chill requirement. Northern Highbush types are suited to cooler regions and have higher chilling requirements.
- Most blueberries are partially self-fertile, meaning they can produce fruit on their own, but planting two or more varieties of the same type will improve pollination and lead to better fruiting.
- Blueberry plants naturally grow into bushy shrubs that can reach up to 1.5m but can be pruned to maintain a more compact height of around 1 metre.

## 2. CHOOSE A SPOT

A sunny spot, sheltered from the wind, is ideal for planting fruit trees. Sun is a key ingredient to both fruit development, taste and ripening.

## 3. PREP YOUR SOIL

Healthy, happy plants start with the soil! Prepare the planting area well by digging in **Tui Compost** and **Tui Organic Sheep Pellets**. Then add a layer of **Tui Citrus & Fruit Mix**. If you're planting in pots or containers fill with **Tui Citrus & Fruit Mix**.

## 4. CARE FOR YOUR PLANTS

Ensure your fruit grows to its full potential with regular feeding. Apply **Tui Citrus Food** to the garden every three months during spring, summer and autumn.

For supercharged feeding with quick visible results try **Tui Citrus & Fruit Liquid Superfood** - perfect for new and established gardens, pots and containers.

Water twice a week until established and mulch in autumn and early spring.

## TRY SOMETHING DIFFERENT

A double-grafted fruit tree has two different varieties, like Black Doris and Santa Rosa plums, grafted onto one rootstock. The two varieties will pollinate each other allowing you to enjoy two types of fruit and a longer harvest from just one tree! You can also try double-grafted apples and pears.

Make a statement using evergreen fruit trees like feijoas and blueberries to create a hedge that is not only beautiful, but provides a tasty snack!

Plant strawberries under your citrus trees for a lovely look and more fruity goodness.

## Q&A What size pot can I plant citrus in?

Use pots or tubs that are at least 50cm in size. Half wine barrels are a great option. Make sure to place your pot or container in a sunny spot, as they grow best with plenty of sunlight. You can expect to see fruit a year or two after planting.



ESSENTIAL FEEDING  
FOR BUMPER CROPS  
OF JUICY CITRUS



Healthier plants,  
happier spaces

[tuigarden.co.nz](http://tuigarden.co.nz)



# SEEDLING PLANTING CALENDAR

Across New Zealand there  
Use this handy planting cal  
fruit and veges. For a full p  
discover the interactive pla  
<https://tuigarden.co>

Lift out our handy planting calendar and keep it close by for easy reference!

TUI AUTUMN / WINTER TIMES 2025



VEGETABLE / FRUIT	WHEN TO PLANT							
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Apple					🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Asparagus							🌱	🌱 🌱
Basil	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱						
Bean	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱	🌱				🌱
Beetroot	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱	🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Blueberry	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Blackberry					🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Bok choy			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Broad bean			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱		🌱 🌱 🌱
Broccoli		🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱				🌱 🌱
Brussel Sprouts	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱
Cabbage		🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱		🌱 🌱
Capsicum	🌱							🌱 🌱
Carrot	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱
Cauliflower			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			
Celery	🌱	🌱	🌱 🌱		🌱	🌱		🌱
Chilli								
Chives	🌱 🌱 🌱		🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱	🌱	🌱
Coriander								
Courgette	🌱							
Cucumber	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱					🌱
Eggplant	🌱	🌱						🌱
Feijoa			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱	🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Garlic				🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	
Kale			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱		
Leeks	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱			🌱 🌱
Lemon			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱 🌱
Lettuce	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Lime			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱 🌱
Mandarin			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱 🌱
Mesclun	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Mint								
Onion			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱
Orange			🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱			🌱 🌱 🌱
Parsley	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱			
Parsnip			🌱	🌱	🌱	🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Passionfruit	🌱 🌱							
Pea				🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Pear					🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Potato	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱					🌱
Pumpkin & Squash	🌱	🌱						🌱
Radish	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Raspberry					🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Rocket		🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Silverbeet	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱	🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Spinach		🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Spring onion							🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱
Strawberry				🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱 🌱
Sweetcorn	🌱 🌱 🌱	🌱 🌱						🌱
Tomato	🌱 🌱 🌱							🌱 🌱
Watermelon	🌱 🌱 🌱							

\*Harvest times are a guide only and may vary with variety. This calendar is for planting seedlings. If growing from seed



are differences in climate and soils.  
 endar as a guide to planting common  
 planting calendar by region and month,  
 planting calendar tool on our website:  
 .nz/planting-calendar/



**Key:**  
 = Northern  
 = Middle  
 = Southern

September	October	November	December	Time to harvest*
				2-4 years
				2 years
				40-60 days
				85-110 days
				90-120 days
				60-90 days from flower
				1 year
				20-45 days
				85-110 days
				60-120 days
				120-140 days
				105-140 days
				80-100 days
				50-65 days
				90-120 days
				80-85 days
				100-120 days
				60-70 days
				30-45 days
				60-85 days
				60-80 days
				85-110 days
				2-3 years
				170 days
				60-70 days
				160-180 days
				2-4 years
				40-70 days
				2-4 years
				2-4 years
				40-60 days
				60-70 days
				70-180 days
				2-4 years
				45-85 days
				120-140 days
				12-18 months
				45-70 days
				2-4 years
				90-160 days
				110-170 days
				30-40 days
				1 year
				30-40 days
				40-60 days
				30-40 days
				60-70 days
				140-160 days
				98-112 days
				60-85 days
				90-160 days

We suggest sowing 4-6 weeks before the planting month recommendation.



## PREPARE

The better the soil, the better your plants will grow. If you are planting into a garden bed dig in organic matter like **Tui Organic Sheep Pellets** and **Tui Compost** to your soil.



## PLANT

Choose a planting mix specifically designed for what or where you are planting, such as **Tui Vegetable Mix** for veg gardens or **Tui Pot Power** for pots and containers.

Check seed packets or plant labels for individual planting instructions. The best times to plant are early in the morning or late in the day, so the plants aren't exposed to the hot sun straight away.



## NOURISH

Plants use nutrients from the soil as they grow, so replenishing the nutrients ensures your plants grow and flourish to their full potential. Select a fertiliser specially blended for your crop. The **Tui Food range** is perfect for garden beds. **Tui Liquid Super Foods** is a great option for both garden beds, pots and containers.



# GARLIC GLORY

Garlic's versatility, bold flavour, and long shelf life make it a pantry staple. Grow your own! The reward is a pantry full of garlic that delivers a flavour punch to your meals all year round.

You don't need a large space to grow garlic. You can plant about six cloves in a pot the size of a standard bucket.

Traditionally, garlic is planted on the shortest day of the year and harvested on the longest day, but it can be planted in both autumn and winter. The soil should be cool and well-drained, and it's best to plant cloves before the winter frost sets in.

Garlic bulbs are readily available in garden centres in winter. Break the bulb into individual cloves and plant each clove with the pointy end up, about 5cm deep and 10cm apart.

The better the soil, the better your plants will grow. If you are starting with an existing garden bed dig in organic matter like **Tui Sheep Pellets** and **Tui Compost** to your soil, then add a layer of **Tui Vegetable Mix**.

If you're planting in pots and containers use **Tui Vegetable Mix**.

## FUN FACT

Most of the garlic bulb formation happens in the last few weeks of growth!



## COMMON GARLIC GROWING MISTAKES

- If your garlic suffered from rust last season, it's best to plant in a different spot this year. Crop rotation helps minimise disease risks, especially if a certain area has already had issues. It's best to avoid planting last season's bulbs too, as they might carry lingering rust spores that could affect your next crop.
- Planting too shallow can lead to big problems. As the garlic grows, its roots won't be able to support the weight of the heavy leaves, causing the plant to topple and potentially pull itself out of the ground. So, always plant deep!
- Inconsistent watering is a common reason for garlic bulbs not developing properly. If the soil becomes waterlogged for too long or is too dry, the plants may struggle to form full bulbs.

# TUI GARDEN WORDSEARCH

c q i a u t u m n x n a w e c u t t e l g h e  
 k z h d f z l y p w l h t g y s o t h v a z d  
 g q s l f q i k w l i c g f r a n s c k r c q  
 i v i o m g r r i e a a i k w o s e l k d f f  
 m y d g f a i a n s g n i w o m w v u z e l s  
 w z a i e t r h t u j i t i g l b r m s n i f  
 d p r r o a s e o l p i l w p j a f e k o e  
 o u w a t r k s r h c s n v y b i h z e z s i  
 o m e m i r e p t n o l r f r o s t g d r z j  
 f p e k l a h r s e n e j x f t v y o l o c o  
 r k d l i c f u o e i a b r o c c o l i w d a  
 e i i a s o w n p r o v s c i t r u s n p w d  
 p n n w e f m e m g n e s e e d b m f g u o e  
 u l g n r j c r o p d s i s o w i n g o d r e  
 s s e a w e e d c c k f e v i t a n y r b m f  
 v j d m b e e t r o o t e h c o l c f k m a f

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden up, down, forward, backward and diagonally.

- |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| autumn     | greenhouse | pumpkin   |
| beetroot   | grow       | radish    |
| broccoli   | harvest    | rake      |
| carrot     | lawn       | seaweed   |
| citrus     | leaves     | seed      |
| cloche     | lettuce    | seedling  |
| compost    | marigold   | soil      |
| crop       | mowing     | sowing    |
| feed       | mulch      | spinach   |
| feijoa     | native     | superfood |
| fertiliser | onion      | weeding   |
| frost      | plant      | winter    |
| garden     | prune      | worm      |

# AUTUMN LAWN CARE

Need to refresh your lawn after a busy summer, or sow a new one? Autumn is the perfect time to do it, giving your grass the chance to establish strong roots before frost and the cold, wet winter months arrive.

## Preparing the soil

Start by removing any weeds and clearing away debris. Rake the soil to level it, then apply a 25-30mm layer of **Tui Lawn Preparation Mix**. Use a rake head, your feet, or a roller to lightly compact the soil, then water thoroughly to settle it before sowing the grass seed.

## Sowing

For a fast-establishing lawn, choose **Tui LawnForce® Superstrike Lawn Seed** and see results in as little as 7 days. With a variety of blends for every situation, you'll find the perfect match for your patch.

**Hardwearing:** Thick-bladed grass perfect for high-traffic areas, such as children's play zones and busy lawns.

**Easycare:** A slower-growing, low-maintenance lawn that requires less mowing while handling moderate wear.

**All Seasons:** Winter-active and resilient, this lawn germinates at just 5°C and recovers quickly from wear, making it a year-round performer.

**Hot & Dry:** Ideal for coastal areas, this drought-tolerant, thick-bladed grass thrives in warm conditions.

**Shady Places:** A fine turf fescue blend that thrives in low-light or dappled sunlight, with good drought tolerance and medium wear resistance.

**Tall Fescue:** A drought-tolerant, thick-bladed grass with a dark green color, perfect for tough conditions.

**Kikuyu:** A warm-season grass known for its resilience, hardiness, and drought tolerance. Ideal for tough climates. Germination needs a minimum temperature of 18°C.

## Feeding

Autumn is the ideal time to encourage grass growth and thicken your lawn, helping to naturally crowd out broadleaf weeds as winter approaches.

For the best results, use a slow-release lawn fertiliser such as **Tui LawnForce® All Purpose Fertiliser**, which feeds for up to 12 weeks. Activated by soil microbes, this fertiliser encourages strong root development, resulting in a healthier, more resilient lawn that can better withstand the colder months.

## Watering

It's essential to keep the soil consistently moist throughout the germination process. Lightly cover the seed with **Tui LawnForce® Lawn Preparation Mix** to ensure good soil contact. Water daily for 10-15 minutes, or until water begins to pool on the surface. Be sure to adjust your watering routine based on weather conditions, keeping the soil evenly moist to support healthy growth.

Try our  
handy VR  
tool



## SMART FEEDING FOR HEALTHY, LUSH, LIVEABLE LAWNS

Pro-grade products to grow the ultimate home lawn, trusted by major sports arenas across NZ.



Healthier lawns,  
happier spaces

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# WINTER GARDEN PREP

Whether you garden in a region with year-round growth or you put the garden to bed until spring, getting ready for winter is essential. Here are some tips to help you prepare.

## Clean up the garden

Tidy up your garden by removing dead or diseased plants and fallen leaves that may harbour pests. Compost any healthy plant material, but make sure diseased plants go in the bin to avoid contaminating your compost.

## Compost

Gather kitchen scraps, fallen leaves, and garden waste to create nutrient-rich compost that will break down by spring. Turn your compost regularly to keep it aerated and help speed up the process.

## Protect your plants

Some plants may need extra protection from frost and harsh winter conditions. Tender seedlings can be covered with **Tui Pea Straw** before the first frost or protected with frost cloths or cloches. Potted plants can be moved to sheltered spots or grouped together for warmth.

## Mulch

Mulching is one of the best ways to protect your garden during the winter months. It helps insulate the soil, retain moisture, and suppress weeds. Apply a 5–10cm layer of **Tui Mulch & Feed** around your plants, leaving a gap between the mulch and the main trunk or stem of your plants to prevent moisture buildup that can lead to collar rot. Make sure you mulch before the first frosts hit so that there's still some warmth in the soil to insulate!

## Plan for spring

Sketch your garden layout, plan crop rotations, and consider companion planting or trying new varieties. Order seeds and prepare your planting schedule, so you're ready to get stuck in as soon as the warmer weather arrives.

**Tui Mulch & Feed** is a convenient two-in-one combination providing the benefits of mulching with the healthy additions of blood and bone, mulching straw and sheep pellets to replace vital nutrients used by your plants.



## Q&A Can I use Tui Mulch & Feed in my veggie garden?

Yes, **Tui Mulch & Feed** is great for veges. Make sure the area it is being applied to has been watered thoroughly before applying. **Tui Mulch & Feed** will help conserve soil moisture protecting plant roots. Apply at least 5cm thick.

## STAY WARM THIS WINTER

WITH ECO-FRIENDLY WINTER FUEL THAT IS BETTER FOR YOU AND THE PLANET.

Tui Hemp Firelighters are made using 100% renewable materials, light quickly and burn cleanly. Perfect for indoor and outdoor fires, braziers and BBQs. Find Tui Hemp Firelighters at your local Mitre 10.

[tuiproducts.co.nz](http://tuiproducts.co.nz)





Tui Mosaic Bird Feeder



Tui Nectar Feeder



Tui No Sprout Wild Bird Range

# CREATE A WINTER BIRD GARDEN

Take the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of your winter garden while helping your local wildlife survive the chill!

## Provide food

Winter can be a tough time for birds to find food, as natural sources become scarce and the cold makes it harder for them to forage. Providing feeders filled with Tui Bird Seed is a kind way to help fuel them over the cooler months.

## Offer shelter

Providing shelter is another way you can support wildlife through winter. Dense shrubs or trees create natural shelter from wind, frost, and rain. Planting hardy natives such as kōwhai, rata, or koromiko hebe, offer shelter and provides food for nectar feeding birds.

## Create water sources

Birds still need water in winter, but it can be hard for them to find in the frosty months especially in parts of the country that get snow. Get crafty and make a bird bath out of a shallow dish with stones to provide a stepping stone for small birds. Make sure to change the water regularly.

## Support insects and pollinators

Insects like bees and ladybirds are still important for the health of your garden in winter. Let a few of your autumn planted veges go to seed or pile up leaves in a corner to provide natural shelter for beneficial insects. You could try planting winter-blooming flowers like **Tui Wildflower Mix** in an unused area and see what comes up!



## PINECONE BIRDFEEDER

Here's a quick, easy and fun way to feed birds in your garden over the winter.

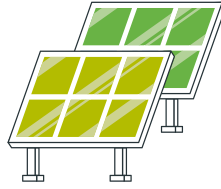
**You'll need** - pinecones, string, peanut butter, a bowl, a butter knife and **Tui Wild Bird Seed Mix**.

- 1 Tie some string firmly around the top of the pinecone and make a loop at the other end of the string so you can hang it from a tree in your garden.
- 2 Use your knife (or your hands) to cover the pinecone with peanut butter.
- 3 Pour some birdseed into a shallow bowl and roll your pinecone in the seeds until it's fully covered.
- 4 Hang it up in your garden and enjoy watching the birds come to feed!



# SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY

We've introduced solar power at our Mount Maunganui site.



A whopping 630 solar panels were installed on the roof of our warehouse at Tui HQ in Mount Maunganui – it's the largest solar panel system in the region!

It will generate an estimated **359-Megawatt hours** of energy each year, covering at least **35%** of the site's total power usage. To put that into perspective, that's equivalent to:

- Offsetting **35,074 kg of carbon** emissions annually
- Charging **16,556,580 smartphones**
- The carbon capture of **4,197 tree seedlings** grown for 10 years.

An exciting step towards a more sustainable future!



## 10 YEARS OF GARDEN TO TABLE

Celebrating 10 years with Garden to Table.

For 10 years Tui has been proud to support Garden to Table and their amazing programmes in schools. Children around the country are taken through the process of planting crops in the school garden, caring for them until harvest, then going into the kitchen to learn how to cook nutritious meals from what they've grown.

A total of **326 Garden to Table schools** are involved in impactful food education programmes.

Each year this equates to **1,369,200 meals** grown, cooked, eaten and enjoyed, and **34,230 children** growing, harvesting preparing and sharing food.

### Did you know?



Tui Liquid Superfoods 500ml bottles are made from 100% recycled milk bottles

## RECYCLE TUI PACKAGING!

Tui is a member of the soft plastics recycling scheme, meaning our fertiliser, lawn seed, growing media, compost and birdseed bags are eligible for recycling at the soft plastics recycling drop off points (they must be clean and dry).

Drop off points can be found at [recycling.kiwi.nz/store-locator](https://recycling.kiwi.nz/store-locator)



## HARVEST RECIPES

Cut out and keep these tasty recipes shared by our gardening friends.



Recipe by Ali Bahmad @ali\_bahmad

## GREEN VEGETABLE AND TALEGGIO TART

This tart makes a lovely warm entrée or cold afternoon tea. Taleggio is available at many good delicatessens and cheese stores. If you can't find Taleggio you can substitute it with a well-aged Brie cheese.

### Ingredients

1 sheet of puff pastry  
125g butter  
2 leeks, finely sliced and washed  
½ head broccoli, cut into small florets  
1 small bunch spinach, shredded

1 small bunch parsley, chopped  
250g Taleggio cheese, diced (rind included)  
½ cup breadcrumbs  
salt and pepper

### Method

1. Pre-heat oven to 180°C.
2. Line a fluted pie tin with puff pastry. Prick the base with a fork.
3. Bake the tart case for 15 minutes or until golden and set aside.
4. Turn the oven temperature down to 160°C.
5. Sweat the leeks in butter at a very low heat.
6. Add the small broccoli florets and cook until tender.
7. Add the diced Taleggio to the vegetables, mix on a high heat until the cheese softens.
8. Fold in the spinach, parsley and breadcrumbs and season well with salt and pepper.
9. Press the mix into the tart case and bake for 20-30 minutes or until golden.



Recipe by Kate Parker @hi\_its\_katie\_kai

## DRIED FLOWER PANCAKES

### Ingredients

1 ½ cups self raising flour  
2 tbs sugar  
1 mashed banana  
1 cup milk  
1 lightly beaten egg  
30g melted butter  
A handful of dried cornflower petals (any dried edible flowers would work).

### Method

1. Sift the self-raising flour and sugar into a bowl.
2. Make a well in the center of the dry ingredients. Add the milk, egg, banana, and melted butter, then whisk to combine.
3. Heat a large non-stick frying pan over medium heat and grease lightly with butter.
4. Add 2 tablespoons of batter into the pan, then sprinkle dried flowers on top.
5. Cook for 2 minutes or until bubbles form on the surface. Turn and cook for a further 1 minute, or until the pancakes are cooked through.



# HEALTHIER PLANTS AND LAWNS, HAPPIER SPACES

We've got your autumn feeding sorted



ESSENTIAL FEEDING FOR BUMPER CROPS OF JUICY CITRUS



POWERFUL FEEDING FOR YOUR GARDEN & LAWN



SMART FEEDING FOR HEALTHY, LUSH, LIVEABLE LAWNS