

2018



FRUIT & NUT SELECTION



ODERINGS
GARDEN CENTRES



APPLE

In most areas apples are often pollinated by other apples or crabapples close by. If unsure, you will need to plant two varieties that cross pollinate. Please see in-store details.

- **M9** - dwarf fruit tree growing to 3m. Suits well drained, fertile soils. Not suitable for heavy clay soils.
- **MM106** - Semi dwarf fruit tree growing to 4.5m. Good for most soils except poor-draining sites.

Single Apples

Apple Adore MM106 – Tasty, crisp and juicy fruit ripens mid-season and stores well for 2–3 months. Black spot resistant so is very easy to grow and is perfect for organic growing.

Apple Ariane M9 – Ripening in late summer with medium sized fruit and a sweet/sharp balanced flavour. The fruit is delicious eaten straight from the tree or refrigerated for winter eating. Black spot resistant.

Apple Baujade MM106 – French Granny Smith-type apple ripening late in the season. Medium sized, sweet and aromatic. Well suited to warmer areas.

Ballerina Bolero – Attractive white-tinged pink spring blossoms with shiny green eating apples with a golden blush. Mid-season.

Ballerina Polka – Medium-size round fruit with green skin. A red blush develops in areas exposed to the sun. The flesh is crisp and juicy with a very good flavour. Matures mid-season.

Ballerina Waltz – Medium to large round-conical fruit with a solid red skin on exposed areas. Crisp and juicy with a slight tang. Suitable for fresh fruit, drying and cooking. Matures mid-season.

Blush Babe 60cm Standard – Growing to just two metres tall with a mop-head habit, this dwarf apple variety produces delicious full-size crispy red fruit. Good natural disease resistance means little spraying is required, and little or no pruning is needed. Self-fertile.

Braeburn M9 or MM106 – Braeburn apples have a unique combination of sweet and tart flavour and are medium to large in size. They are a popular fruit for growers because of their ability to store well when chilled.

Coxs Orange Pippin M9 – One of the finest apples ever grown. Rich aromatic nutty-flavoured flesh makes this older variety still a hugely popular apple. Early to mid-season.

Divine M9 – Mild sweetness with moderate acidity and light, cottony, crisp flesh – very similar to Royal Gala. Late summer picking. Best flavoured when refrigerated for up to three months. Black spot resistant.

Fuji M9 – Super sweet, super juicy, super crisp Japanese apple. Stores very well for several months. Colour ranges from light green-yellow with a small amount of red, to fully red.

Golden Delicious MM106 – World famous apple with great taste, texture, aroma and appearance. Honeyed flavour, very sweet especially when tree ripened. Heavy and regular producer in late season.

Granny Smith M9 or MM106 – Aussie classic with large green fruit with white tart crisp and juicy flesh. Well balanced flavour. Late and long picking season. Excellent keeper. Regular bearer that suits most climates.



Initial M9 or MM106 – An exceptionally good eating early red apple with high aroma, low acid and high sugar. Easy to grow and tolerant to a large range of apple diseases and pests.

Monty's Surprise M9 or MM106 – Crisp, good eating, late-ripening apple that also cooks well. Fruit can be very large on a vigorous, high-health tree. Fruit shiny red over light green background.

Pacific Rose M9 or MM106 – This pink-skinned pleaser is firm and juicy, with a rich sweet flavour that won't disappoint. This New Zealand variety has distinctive, clear rose-pink skin. The flesh is firm, crisp and juicy with a rich sweet taste. A Gala and Splendour cross, this apple reaches maturity mid-season.

Peasgood's Nonsuch M9 – Juicy fresh-eating apple with large regular shape. Cooks to a sweet delicately flavoured puree but also great baked or used in salads. Good regular cropper and reasonably disease-resistant tree.

Royal Gala M9 or MM106 – This NZ-bred apple now surpasses Cox Orange as Britain's most popular eating apple. Creamy, fine textured, crisp, sweet and juicy flesh. Regarded as one of the world's finest apples. Matures in February.

Splendour M9 – Beautiful, large and blocky, carmine-red apples with creamy, very crisp flesh. Sweet and very low acid. Ripens late and hangs on the tree well. Fabulous winter keeper.

Thumbelina Mini Apple Candy Crunch – A new variety with bite-sized apples. The fruit is ripe after the leaves have fallen in autumn, usually in May in most regions. Sweet, crisp and juicy fruit with bright red skin. Pretty white and pink spring blossoms. Growing to just 2m tall.

Thumbelina Mini Apple Golden Crunch – The fruit is bite-sized and ripe after the leaves have fallen in autumn, usually in May in most regions. Sweet, crisp and juicy fruit with golden yellow skin. Pretty white and pink spring blossoms. Growing to just 2m tall.

Double-Grafted Apples

Double Delicious – Superb in spectacle and great eating, has both the golden and the red Delicious varieties.

Initial/Baujade – Warmer growing climate is ideal for this combo.

Initial/Sir Prize – Blackspot resistant of high quality. Highly recommended home-garden selection.

Liberty/Sir Prize – One red, one yellow. Both apples flavour better when stored for 3+ months.

Royal Gala/Braeburn – Two hugely popular varieties that are excellent keepers when stored.

Triple-Grafted Apples

Baujade/Initial/Sir Prize – Blackspot resistant of high quality. Highly recommended home-garden selection.

Bramleys/Boskoop/Peasgood's Nonsuch – A selection of the oldies and goodies.

Royal Gala/Braeburn/Granny Smith – A selection of the three most popular apples.



APRICOT

Most apricots are self-fertile; however, they will fruit more heavily and regularly if cross pollinated.

Aprigold – Bears full-size, early season, highly coloured, tangy flavoursome fruit. Grows to only 1.8m. Well suited to warmer areas of NZ. Self-Fertile.

Castlebrite – A semi-sweet apricot, which is medium in size, reliable and early fruiting with firm, bright orange fruit with a slight red blush.

Cluthagold – A cross between Sundrop and Moorpark. Cluthagold is a large, oval apricot with very good eating quality. Flesh is firm but melting, with very good flavour. Skin is orange with a lovely red blush.

Cluthalate – A self-fertile, late season variety that ripens 30 days after Sundrop and 14 days after Moorpark. Its orange fruit is of medium size, with melting flesh that is sweet and juicy. Best grown in areas with cold winters and hot, dry summers.

Katy Cot – Large, all-purpose flavourful freestone apricot well suited to warm winter climates. Tree ripened fruit are incredibly good eating and also make excellent jam. Early harvest. Self-fertile. Semi-dwarf, to 4m.

Moorpark – Superb flavoured, medium to large juicy, soft fruit. Mid-season variety best suited for cooler climates. Eating, bottling or drying. Self-fertile.

Royal Rosa – Very early, freestone selection with tasty firm gold flesh and yellow skin with a red blush. Self-fertile. Relatively disease resistant, low-chill selection recommended for home gardens throughout the country.

Solar Perfection – An exciting early fruiting apricot with strong orange colour and good size. Fruit has fine texture and juicy flesh of excellent eating quality. Great crops from an early age. Low chill requirement.

Sundrop – Excellent cropper with sweet and juicy yellow fruit with firm flesh over long season. Partially self-fertile but best planted with Trevatt for cross pollination. Suitable for many regions.

Trevatt – Large sweet, juicy golden-yellow fruit. Mid to late season. Eating or bottling. Recommended for most areas. Pollinate with Sundrop.



CHERRY

Some cherries are self-fertile, whereas others need a cross pollinator.

Compact Stella – Heavy and regular bearer of large dark red fruit with firm light-red flesh. Self-fertile and one of the best known sweet cherries. Grows to around 3m.

Dawson – Superb eating black medium-size fruit with firm red flesh. Ripens just after Christmas. Pollinators: Lapins and Stella.

Lapins – Large dark red fruit with firm juicy flesh. Self-fertile, precocious and now a commercial mainstay in many areas. Mid to late season.



FIG

All figs are self-fertile.

Brown Turkey – Well-known hardy selection with large crops of green figs with distinguishing brown tinge. White to amber flesh. Eats OK but best for culinary uses.

Brunoro Black – A prolific cropper producing two crops in warmer areas. Sweet, smallish dark-skinned fruit with red flesh. Attractive foliage with strongly divided leaves.

Mrs Williams – Good quality large fig that is earlier than most. Fruit dark in colour, sometimes purple. Flesh light amber to rich red.



HAZELNUTS

Barcelona – A very good producer of large nuts. A vigorous grower. Buds burst in early September. Pollinators include Butler, Merveille de Bollwillier and Tonda di Giffoni.

Campanica – Italian variety producing plenty of large nuts of good flavour. Well suited to drier regions. Buds burst in mid-August. Pollinators include Butler and Tonda di Giffoni.

Merveille de Bollwillier – Highly sought-after later pollinator that produces quality large nuts on vigorous growing plant. Pollinators include Alexandra.

Whiteheart – New Zealand's most popular hazelnut, grown mainly for processing and its smaller size. Good crops of small round nuts. Good yields of medium sized nuts of excellent flavour. Pollinators include Alexandra, Auckland No. 2 and Merveille de Bollwillier.



NASHI

Nashi are self-fertile; however, they will fruit more heavily and regularly if cross pollinated.

Hosui – Excellent eating, sweet and juicy with good acid balance and fine texture. Large russet golden-brown fruit. Partially self-fertile. Mid-season.

Nijiseiki – Very juicy, sweet, creamy white, crisp medium-size round fruit. Self-fertile and good pollinator of Hosui. Mid-season.

Double-Grafted Nashi

Hosui/ Nijiseiki – Particularly suitable where space is limited as these varieties pollinate each other.



NECTARINE

All varieties are self-fertile and will crop well on their own.

Fantasia – An excellent yellow-fleshed selection producing large attractive fruit with very good flavour. Freestone. Low chill requirements so suitable for warmer climates. Late season.

Flatto Sweet Button Bright – Produces large crops of sweet, tasty, yellow-fleshed fruit in mid to late summer. The fruit weighs between 100g and 140g each. During spring, 50 blossoms cover each metre of branches.

Flavourzee 30cm Standard – A dwarf nectarine with mid-season yellow-fleshed fruit of good size and eating quality. Forms a compact bushy habit.



Garden Delight 30cm or 70cm Standard – Large juicy freestone fruit with red skin and yellow flesh. A low chilling requirement makes Garden Delight ideal for warmer regions. Attractive large pink blossoms.

Goldmine – Medium-size white-fleshed freestone fruit that is juicy and sweet. Mid-season. An old favourite variety that is very productive.

Key Pearl – A delicious and sweet fruit with red skin and a white flesh. Has a sweet flavour and a smaller size, making it ideal for lunchboxes. Freestone.

Mabel – A fabulous splash of burgundy-purple foliage for the home orchard with sweet purple-skinned nectarines in February. Very leaf curl resistant and suitable for all regions in New Zealand. Grows to 3.5m tall and 3m wide.

Nectar Babe 30cm Standard – Sweet yellow juicy freestone flesh. Deep-pink blossom. Low chilling requirement so good for warmer areas. Best planted with Honey Babe or near another nectarine or peach to aid pollination.

Snow Queen – Delicious creamy-white firm flesh with deep-red skin. Great eating. Early, large and freestone.

PEACH

All varieties are self-fertile and will crop well on their own.

April White – Delicious large white-fleshed, firm peach that has an attractive pink blush. The tree is of medium vigour with a high resistance to leaf curl. Heavy cropper late in the season.

Blackboy – Medium-size fruit with port-wine coloured skin and wine-red melting flesh. Eating and bottling. Good home-garden tree. Late season.

Bonanza 30cm or 70cm Standard – Yellow freestone peach with red blush. The large fruit is sweet and low in acid, with a mild, refreshing flavour. Highly attractive in both blossom and fruit.

Coconut Ice – Large, round-oblate fruit with light pink coloured skin and white flesh and a crisp texture. Ripens in January and is a low acid.

Dixed – Good sized red skinned, freestone fruit with yellow flesh. Early season. Strong resistance to leaf curl. Best suited to cooler, temperate regions. A strong-growing tree.

Flatto Sweet Bonnet – Produces large crops of sweet, tasty, yellow-fleshed fruit in early to mid-February. The fruit weighs between 100g and 130g each. During spring, 50 blossoms cover each metre of branches.

Flatto Sweet Cap – A white fleshed variety with excellent flavour – delicious when eaten while still crunchy or equally tasty when left to soften slightly. Ripens late January to mid-February. The tree can grow to around 4m tall if allowed to.

Garden Lady 60cm Standard – Large yellow-skinned fruit with sweet, juicy yellow flesh. Freestone.

Golden Grace – Prolific crops of medium-size red-blushed fruit in mid-season. Flesh is yellow, very sweet, low acid and juicy. Clingstone. Well suited to the warmer areas of the country. Spreading tree.

Golden Queen – Needs no introduction. A true favourite for bottling and an excellent eater. Firm deep-orange flesh. Clingstone. Late season.





Peacharine – Excellent eating and great bottler. Actually a nectarine/peach cross. Medium to large firm fruit with smooth skins. Sweet and juicy yellow flesh. A late-season clingstone variety.

Peachcot – Reputed to be a peach-apricot cross. Golden late-season fruit that are very sweet and tasty with a firm texture. A regular cropper.

Pixzee 30cm or 60cm Standard – Large red-over-orange-skinned fruit with delicious firm yellow flesh. Freestone. Early to ripen.

Scarlet O'Hara – White fleshed fruit with pink-red skin. Fruit is larger than Coconut Ice, firm and crunchy. Ripens mid-season.

Snow Grace – A sweet juicy, low acid, white-fleshed peach. Prolific cropper with good-sized, round, red-blushed fruit. Clingstone.

Sweet Perfection – A tasty freestone peach with red-pink skin and yellow flesh. The tree shows good resistance to leaf curl so can be grown without spraying.

Wiggins – Old standard. White juicy flesh with superb flavour. Ripens early season.

PEAR

Need at least one pollinating variety to ensure good fruit production.

Beurre Bosc – Industry standard, fully russet pear. Good productivity and eating quality. Pollinate with Doyenne du Comice, Taylors Gold, William bon Chretien, Winter Cole, Winter Nelis, Nashi Hosui and Nashi Nijiseiki.

Conference – An old English pear with reliable crops of fruit with long, narrow necks and green skin with small amounts of russet. Juicy and good flavour. Partially self-fertile; pollination assisted by Packhams Triumph.

Doyenne du Comice – This industry standard still produces good results, even after 150 years. Green skinned with some blush and no russet. Superb eating quality. Pollinate with Beurre Bosc, William bon Chretien, Winter Cole, Winter Nelis, Nashi Hosui and Nashi Nijiseiki.

Garden Belle – The first truly dwarf variety of pear in New Zealand, growing to just 3m tall. Deliciously sweet-flavoured fruit with smooth, soft flesh and green and mildly russet skin. Ripens in mid-summer and stores well. An attractive tree with white spring blossoms, glossy summer foliage turning to golden-orange autumn tones. Best planted near another Pear or Nashi variety for cross pollination.

Packhams Triumph – Superb all-purpose variety. Large fruit in mid-season and a good keeper. Heavy and reliable bearer. Slow growing. High chilling hours needed to set fruit, so better for colder climates.

Starkrimson – Stunning crimson skinned fruit, which look very striking on the tree at maturity. A large, early maturing pear, with fine-grained flavourful flesh. Pollinators include Beurre Bosc, Conference, Packham's Triumph, Seckel and Winter Nelis.

Taylors Gold – Russet Comice pear with sensational flavour. Later ripening.

William bon Chretien – Large long-necked golden-yellow fruit, ideal for eating and bottling. Good pollinator. Early season. Pollinate with Beurre Bosc, Doyenne du Comice, Taylors Gold, Winter Cole, Winter Nelis, Nashi Hosui and Nashi Nijiseiki.





Winter Cole – Splendid late-season variety that keeps well for winter eating. Reliable and prolific fruiter. Pollinate with Beurre Bosc, Doyenne du Comice, Taylors Gold, Winter Nelis, Nashi Hosui and Nashi Nijiseiki.

Winter Nelis – A very good late-season eating pear and excellent keeper. Green skin with reddish russet patches. Fruit is small and the flesh, buttery with rich flavour. Very hardy but best with warm site. Prolific cropper and good late-season pollinator. Pollinate with Beurre Bosc, Doyenne du Comice, Taylors Gold, Winter Cole, Nashi Hosui and Nashi Nijiseiki.

Double-Grafted Pear

Taylor's Gold/Beurre Bosc – Both have sensational flavour.

Taylor's Gold/Winter Nelis – Great eating; both ripen later in the season.

Triumph/Winter Nelis (SI only) – Mid to late season; great eating and storage pears.

William bon Chretien/Winter Cole (SI only) – Both richly flavoured and will ripen from late January through autumn.

William bon Chretien/Winter Nelis (SI only) – Great variety of flavour on smaller sized pears.



PLUM

Most plums require cross pollination.

Billington – First plum, with dark red skin and flesh. Crops heavily around Christmas. All-purpose plum with good flavour. Self-fertile.

Black Doris – Excellent all-purpose plum. Fruit is of medium size, with purple black skin and dark red sweet, juicy flesh. Vigorous, up right tree habit. A Cross variety. Mid-season. Self-fertile but better when planted with Billington, Duff's Early Jewel, Elephant Heart or Santa Rosa.

Burbank – Large round dark red fruit and sweet, juicy, aromatic yellow flesh. Crops regularly and heavily. Mid-season. Hardier selection. Partially self-fertile, though pollinators are Duff's Early Jewel, Omega and Sultan.

Coes Golden Drop – Superb mid- to late-season plum. Large oval yellow fruit both rich in taste and with juicy flesh. Best planted with Greengage, Damson, Reine Claude de Bavay or Italian prune plum.

Damson – A highly productive variety of small tart oval fruit with blue skin and yellow flesh. Best eaten when fully ripe or used for bottling. A compact grower that is best in colder areas. European variety. Expect fruit once tree is 3–4 years old. Self-fertile.

Duffs Early Jewel – Pick at Christmas! Medium to large dark red-skinned fruit with yellow flesh. Considered self-fertile. Good pollinator.

Elephant Heart – Old time favourite. Very large heart-shaped fruit with dark red extremely sweet and juicy flesh. Superb freestone plum. Mid to late season. Good pollinator. Pollinate with Omega, Santa Rosa and Sultan.

English Greengage – Very popular. Succulent and sweet smaller fruit with delicious flavour. Mid to late season. Self-fertile but ideally planted with Coe's Golden Drop, Damson, Reine Claude de Bavay or Italian Prune Plum.

Fortune – A huge, round, bright garnet-red plum with aromatic amber flesh. Very meaty, sweet and juicy. Japanese variety. Mid-season. Pollinators include Santa Rosa.



Hawera – Highly recommended NZ home-garden selection with large very dark red–skinned and -fleshed fruit. Freestone, sweet, juicy and very firm. Self-fertile. Mid-season. Healthy grower.

Lucy – Lucy combines meaty texture and black skin with superb flavour. Self-fertile. Mid to late season (late February in Nelson). Grows to 4m tall. Can be espaliered (fan shape) for small gardens.

Luisa – Mid-season plum with yellow skin and flesh that is almost freestone. Aromatic, fine flesh, juicy and sweet if well ripened on the tree. Relatively disease resistant in more humid parts of New Zealand. Self-fertile.

Omega – Popular, with a host of uses. Medium sized with red speckled skin and red juicy flesh. Late season. Partially self-fertile, though pollinators are Billington, Burbank, Duff’s Early Jewel, Elephant Heart, Santa Rosa and Sultan.

Reine Claude de Bayay – Self-fertile European greengage, which crops heavily. Richly flavoured fruit. Culinary plum par excellence. Late season.

Santa Rosa – The queen of all plums! It is among the most flavourful plums in the world. Medium to large purple-skinned fruit with yellow-tinged pink, juicy, tangy flesh. Partially self-fertile and excellent pollinator. Early to mid-season.

Satsuma – Blood-red plum with juicy sweet red flesh. Medium sized, mid-season. Ideal for eating, bottling, jams, jellies, etc. Partially self-fertile. Pollinators include Santa Rosa.

Sultan – Japanese early to mid-season, medium to large red-fleshed, deep-red–skinned plum that is soft and juicy and has good flavour. It bears heavily on a rather low, spreading tree. It comes into bearing early and is reliable. Recommended for its small size, very good dessert qualities and reliability. Partially Self-Fertile, though pollinators are Burbank, Elephant Heart, Omega and Santa Rosa.



PLUMCOT

A plum-apricot cross that requires a cross pollinator. Combines the spritely plum flavour with the sweetness of apricot.

Spring Satin – The large reddish-black–skinned fruit has golden flesh that is very sweet and flavoursome. An early-season variety. Cross pollinates with any Japanese plum flowering at the same time, including Santa Rosa. A productive, semi-dwarf tree growing to 3m.



PRUNE PLUM

The two listed are self-fertile.

Italian – The world’s most popular prune plum. Dark purple skin with light amber flesh that turns red when cooked. Freestone with fine textured, rich flavoured and sweet flesh. Excellent for eating fresh, drying or bottling. Vigorous, cold-hardy tree. Self-fertile

Stanley – Prolific producer. Dark-blue–skinned smaller fruit with sweet and juicy golden flesh. Self-fertile and a useful pollinator. Fruit is bigger and sweeter if crop is thinned. Late season.



QUINCE

Quince are self-fertile and don't require a cross pollinator.

Smyrna – Popular selection from Turkey. Fruits are large to very large, furrowed, oblong/pear-shaped, golden-yellow and very aromatic. Flesh is mild, tender, light yellow and of excellent quality. Fruits keep very well. Moderately vigorous tree with unusually large leaves.

Van Deman – Very large, oblong fruit with bright yellow skin. Spicy flavour is great for cooking and jelly. Heavy-bearing Burbank selection. Does well in cool summers.



FRUIT TREE CARE

Planting: Although fruit trees should be planted in late winter or early spring, they can be planted at any time of year provided ample water is provided while they establish themselves.

The root system of a dwarf fruit tree is not as vigorous as standard fruit trees and will soon die if in poorly drained soil. At the time of planting, place a stake in the ground 15cm (6 inches) from the stem of your tree. Pack top soil around the roots and water well. When planting into a pot, plant in Oderings Fruit & Veggie Mix.

Fertilising in the garden: At the time of planting add lime (no more fertiliser is required in the first year). In future years to achieve a good canopy with a dark green appearance, use plenty of well-rotted animal manure; we recommend sheep pellets. Apply Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser at 3–4 month intervals once new growth appears.

It is a good idea to mulch your trees; this provides a better uptake of nutrients and ensures an even supply of moisture, as well as keeping the roots cooler. Promote the growth of flowering buds with an autumn application of potassium in the form of Sulphate of Potash.

Fertilising in pots: Use 'Tui Fruit & Flower Sulphate of Potash' or 'Yates Fruit & Flower Booster Liquid Potash', both which can be diluted and then applied with a watering can over soil at 2–3 week intervals over the growing season. Alternatively use Oderings Total Replenish in spring; this is a slow-release fertiliser that will feed the plant for six months. Then during flowering and fruiting, incorporate the Tui Fruit & Flower Sulphate of Potash or Yates Fruit & Flower Booster Liquid Potash every three weeks until harvest. These products are also suitable for use for fruit trees grown in the ground.

Pruning/thinning: If your tree produces fruit in their first year, this fruit should be removed in the interest of succeeding crops. If you intend to train a tree on a wall or trellis, fasten the branches to wires on the wall during their first year and remove new branches that form and grow upright; this will encourage open growth. Plant your fruit trees 2.5–5m apart depending on varieties. For more info on pruning, please see our Deciduous Fruit Tree Pruning brochure in store or online.

Dwarf fruit trees will set more fruit than they can carry and if not thinned may not bloom the following year. 20 days after blooming thin out the extra little fruits; try to have one fruit for each 15–20cm (6–8 inches) along a branch.



Watering: The most common reason some plants do not thrive is either overwatering or under watering. Plants should be watered only as needed. For most plants, the upper surface of the soil should be allowed to become dry to touch before watering. Water thoroughly by slowly filling the container or leaving water running over the soil around the plant in the garden for a good 30 seconds. Good drainage is essential. Generally watering will need to be done 2–3 times a week during early to mid-spring, while almost daily watering may be required during the hot summer months. If incorporating mulch each season this will help to reduce your watering and help to maintain a constant soil temperature for the plants, giving consistent growth and fruit. During autumn and winter, watering should only be done when the plants are dry – probably every 2–3 weeks in containers and every month or so in the garden.

Spraying: Like all plants the key to low maintenance is having very healthy plants. Personally, I incorporate Ocean Solids or a seaweed-based fertiliser for all my edible plants. This will also ensure that plants are less susceptible to diseases or insect infestations.

For more details on winter spraying of your fruit trees, please see our Winter Spraying brochure in store or online, and for a spring/summer spraying regime, use any of the following. (Please remember, if you want to use the correct spray, bring in a few leaves for diagnosis as this is just a general guide only.) Our recommendations are Nature's Way Fruit & Veggie Gun or Yates Success Ultra for insect issues and Yates Nature's Way Fungus Spray Concentrate for funguses.

For more information, please visit us in store or online at www.oderings.co.nz for a free gardening guide brochure.

STORE LOCATIONS

South Island

Barrington 03 332 9099
92 Stourbridge St, Christchurch

Cashmere 03 338 5193
205 Cashmere Rd, Christchurch

Linwood 03 982 3498
485 Linwood Ave, Christchurch

Philpotts 03 385 2386
116 Philpotts Rd, Christchurch

Yaldhurst 03 342 9198
20 West Coast Rd, Christchurch

North Island

Cambridge 07 855 6064
1689 Cambridge Rd, Hamilton

Havelock North 06 877 3051
57 Brookvale Rd

Napier 06 844 8105
11 Allen Rd, Pakowhai

Palmerston North 06 356 6797
136 Cook St, West End



ODERINGS
GARDEN CENTRES

FEED *your* FOOD

