



GB



"Garden differently  
with  
**Hozelock Pure**  
and reduce  
your impact  
on the  
environment"

This booklet presents a selection of plants  
to **maintain your garden, and to stimulate  
and care for your plants.**

You can grow these plants in your garden  
or you can use the leaves and stems of plants that  
grow near you and that many consider to be weeds.



### *For a Pure garden*

Use plant feed that stimulates the  
plant's defences.

You will gradually forget about non-  
organic treatments!

*In partnership with*  
☆☆☆



**terre vivante**  
l'écologie pratique

## Some tips

- Use BioMix to easily make your plant fertiliser or solution.

Always use gloves to pick and prepare the plants – nettles can sting and comfrey has rough hairs that can irritate your hands.



### Recipe :

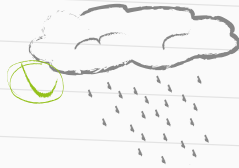


- Use freshly picked plants.
- Stir thoroughly every day or 2 days.
- Maceration is complete when there are no longer any bubbles rising to the surface.

The maceration time indicated is approximate.

- Use water that is neither hard nor chlorinated -rainwater is ideal.

If you only have tap water available, leave it standing for at least two days and acidify it with a teaspoonful of spirit vinegar per litre of water.



- Store your filtered plant fertiliser in a non-metallic opaque container (plastic or glass), it can be stored for up to 6 months.

- Follow the recommended dosage.



These homemade preparations are used by Terre Vivante centres but are not products the effectiveness of which have been laboratory-tested nor for which marketing authorizations have been requested.

They should be for preventive purposes and do not replace approved treatments.

## Nettle



*Urtica sp.*

### Ho

Growing up to 1m high, with oval toothed leaves and drooping flowers nettles are great wildlife attractors and will home the caterpillars of butterflies and other pollinators whilst the birds love their seeds. Beware - Nettle leaves are covered in small hairs which sting!

### Wh

Growing in semi- shade, its young leaves appear in spring and leave with the frosts.

Harvest unseeded nettle, leaving some of the patch for wildlife. Cut them regularly to allow the development of new shoots, ideal for plant fertiliser.



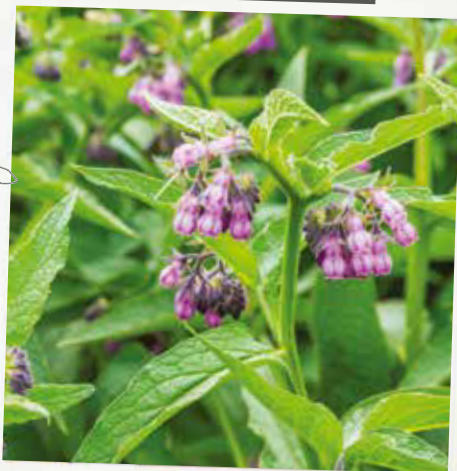
### Ho

A perennial plant with large pointed, hairy and rough oval leaves. The stems flower as pink, purple or whitish bells, carrying 80 cm or more above the ground. Bees love comfrey so its a great attractor of pollinators for the garden.

### Wh

In spring, it is found in ditches, meadows and valley woods. It likes the rich, deep and humid soil. It can be grown in the garden but can become invasive. The Bocking 14 variety does not seed so is much less invasive. Cut them regularly to allow the development of new shoots, ideal for plant fertiliser.

## Comfrey



*Symphytum sp.*

# Bracken fern



*Ptéridium aquilinum.*

## Where and when to find it?

Present from spring to autumn, the Bracken fern is found naturally in forests and undergrowth. You can cultivate it in your garden, in sandy and acidic soil, and especially in a shady place.

Select the young leaves for your liquid manure.



Maceration  
10 to 12 days



1 kg plants  
10L water

Plant	Résult	Application
<p><b>Nettle</b></p> <p>Rich in Nitrogen, mineral salts and Iron.</p>	<p><b>GREENER LEAVES</b></p> <p>It promotes the growth of the vegetative parts of the plant and stimulates young plants in spring. Gives a good boost to your plants that have suffered from frost or hail damage.</p>	<p>By spraying, diluted to 5%. By watering, diluted at 10%. Every 15 days in spring, then space every 3 weeks in summer</p>
<p><b>Comfrey</b></p> <p>Potash, Phosphorus and Calcium.</p>	<p><b>MORE FLOWERS, MORE VEGETABLES</b></p> <p>It promotes the formation of flowers, fruits and tubers.</p>	<p>By spraying, diluted to 5%. By watering, diluted at 10%. Every 15 days as flowers and fruits begin to form.</p>
<p><b>Bracken fern</b></p> <p>Phosphorus.</p>	<p><b>Use to repel aphids.</b> You can add a spoonful of black soap to improve adhesion of the solution.</p> <p>To prevent wireworms, water the soil.</p>	<p>By spraying, diluted to 5%. By watering, diluted at 20%.</p>



## Horsetail



*Equisetum arvense.*



### How to recognize it?

A perennial plant made up of a multitude of small parts of interlocking stems, it looks a little like a fir tree. It is 30 to 60 cm high.

### Where and when to find it?

To be found in the countryside in ditches, edges, marshes. We do not recommend growing it in the garden, as horsetail is very invasive.



## Dandelion



*Taraxacum sp.*



# Lavender



Lavandula sp.

## Where and when to find it?

Easy to grow, lavender can be found in any garden. Some varieties can withstand temperatures as low as  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  without any problems.

Cut your lavender in summer in dry weather, trimming only the green shoots and not into the woody stems to take advantage of this opportunity to give your lavender a new ball shape.



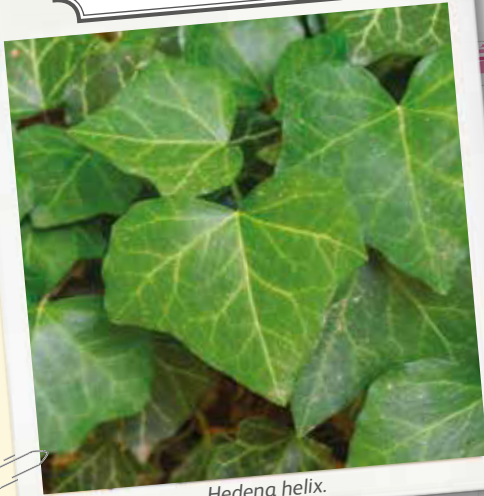
Maceration  
8 to 12 days



1 kg plants  
10L water

Plant	Résultat	Application
<p><b>Horsetail</b></p> <p>Rich in Silica, and contains Potash, Calcium, and mineral salts.</p>	<p>As prevention for cryptogamic diseases : powdery mildew (potato, tomato), leaf curl, rust (roses), Molininia fungal disease.</p>	<p>By spraying, diluted to 10%. As soon as the conditions for the development of the fungi are present (humidity and heat). If the attack is too severe, spray every 3 or 4 days.</p>
<p><b>Dandelion</b></p> <p>Good general stimulant. Use flowers, leaves and roots.</p>	<p>To stimulate and promote the defences of fruit trees and in the prevention of cryptogamic diseases.</p> <p>Clay milk: 1 teaspoon of clay for 1L of water.</p>	<p>Ideally by spraying, diluted to 5% in a clay milk. Otherwise by spraying, diluted to 10%.</p> <p>Use at the end of winter.</p>
<p><b>Lavender</b></p>	<p>Use to repel aphids and ants. Can be used on rose bush aphids and ornamental shrubs.</p>	<p>Use neat near ant nests, or paths of insects.</p> <p>Plant lavender plants next to aphid-sensitive plants.</p>

# Ivy

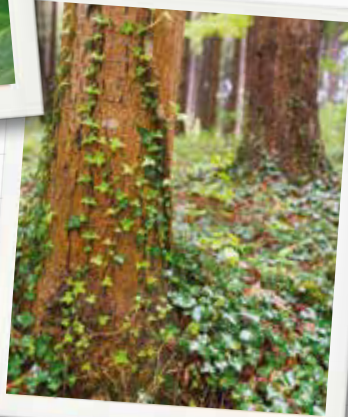


*Hedera helix.*

## Where and when to find it?

Ivy is a creeping or climbing plant. Thanks to the many specialised hairs on its stem, it climbs along tree trunks in search of light. Mature plants have glossy leaves and clusters of flowers which provide valuable food for pollinators in the autumn and winter.

Collect the stems with their leaves.



Plant	Résult	Application
<i>Ivy</i> Rich in saponin.	Use in the presence of aphids, red spiders, whiteflies and other insects.	By spraying, diluted to 5%. Spray on top and bottom of the leaves and stems.  To be renewed every 5 days, until the parasites disappear.