

DESIGN SOLUTIONS for **urbalive** by **plastia**



**Self-watering flower boxes and planters:
a worthwhile investment**



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An introduction to self-watering

Not a drop wasted - we try to save water wherever possible! This is why we are constantly improving the self-watering system for our flower boxes and pots. What can guarantee you success in the world of gardening? Properly sized water and soil reservoirs, maximum aeration and perfectly functioning wicks. Your guarantee that our planters and flower pots will flourish for a really long time is their quality workmanship, durable material and timeless design.



Hi! My name is Helen and
I will be your guide to
the world of self-watering.

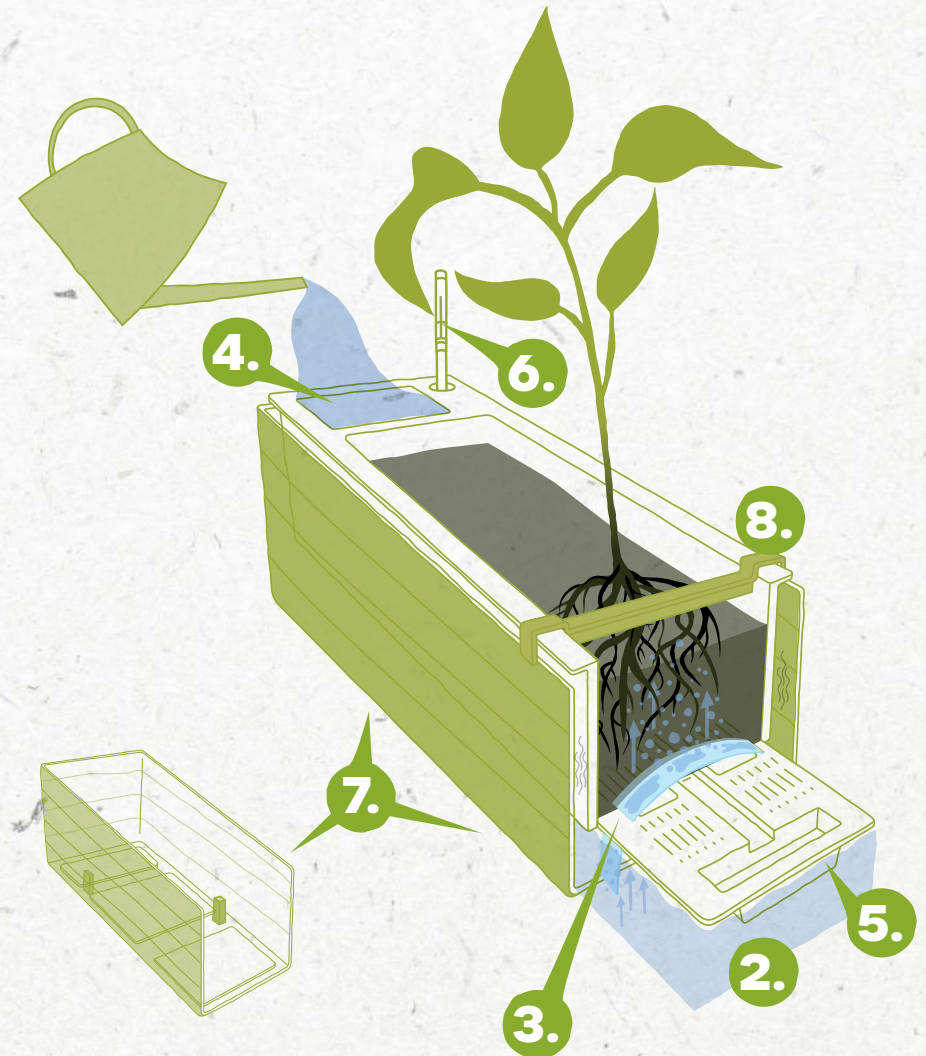


How self-watering works

Self-watering using Plastia containers works like a sophisticated yet coherent jigsaw puzzle. Each piece has its specific function, yet can perform it only if all the others are in place. Now we will reveal what the pieces are and how they work together.

The main parts of self-watering containers are:

1. A self-watering insert containing holes and water rise tubes, thanks to which the roots grow comfortably and the plant gets just the right amount of moisture.
2. A water reservoir with sufficient capacity that also acts as the outer part of the container.
3. **Wicks**, namely textile strips of polypropylene that allow water to reach the root system in the substrate.
4. **Watering funnel**
5. **Air gap**
6. **Water level indicator**
7. **Overflow outlet**
8. **Clamp**



Self-watering flower box



The self-watering container is divided into a water reservoir, which is also the cover, and a self-watering insert - the inner part for the substrate and plants.

The ideal ratio of substrate and water in the container is 2: 1

Our tip!

The 2: 1 ratio has been verified by repeated tests and consultation with seasoned growers and gardeners. For example, the Berberis 60 cm flower box can hold 11 l of substrate and 4 l of water.

What would happen if the space for water...



was too small: The self-watering flower box would turn into a classic container with a flower saucer.



was too large: The conditions for the plant would be less than ideal due to a lack of nutrients and room for growth.

Plants love sunlight, but their roots do not. The double walls of our self-watering flower boxes easily cope with this problem. The separate self-watering insert makes handling easier during planting and care.



Miroslava Pačlová
garden expert,
Hortiservis.cz

In my opinion, self-watering containers are a great step towards eliminating flower abuse (alternate drying and flooding), and they can help when placing greenery even in places where there would be no time for care. This also means we don't need to be afraid to try to grow something or greenify an area, while removing the risk we will be accused of not caring for something and letting it dry out. We can watch the plants growing without traumas, and don't have to run around with watering cans or forego flowers because we "cannot" care for them. We can even go on vacation and don't need to bother the neighbours.

Wicks and water rise tubes



The plant obtains water through:

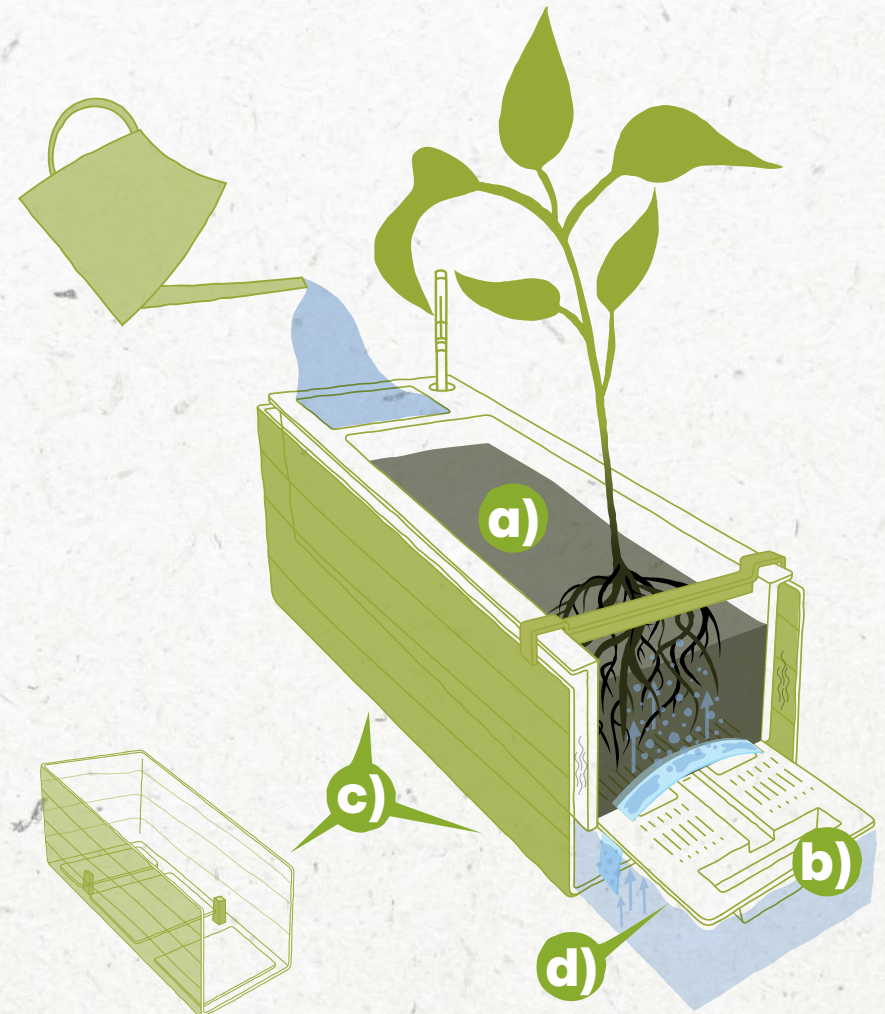
- a) **The substrate** - water is drawn into it through the wicks.
- b) **Gaps and cavities in the self-watering insert** - the root system gradually grows into the water reservoir through these gaps.

Our tip!

Be extra careful about the wicks when planting. If you forget them or place them incorrectly, the self-watering system will not work perfectly.

Overflow outlet and the air gap

- c) **Overflow outlet:** This takes over when there is too much water, allowing it to drain out! This can save your skin in the event of persistent rain or accidental overwatering.
- d) **Air gap:** This is hidden between the lower edge of the self-watering insert and the maximum water level in the reservoir. It ensures free air circulation and thus minimizes root system rot.



Why get into self-watering



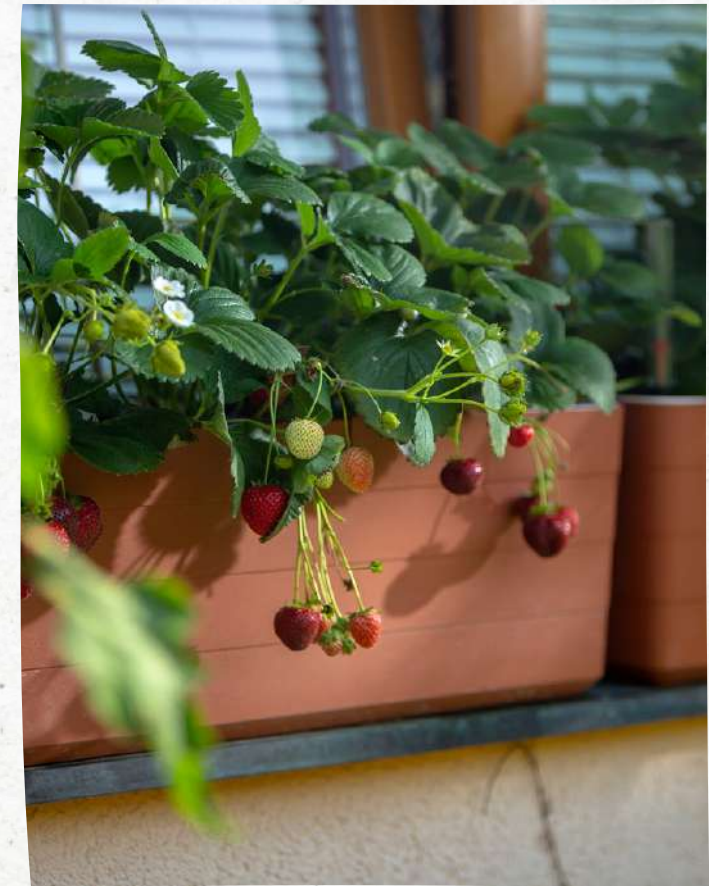
Who it's for

Our flower pots will never make you wilt!
They are especially suitable for:

- People new to growing and people whose cactuses even die
- Weekend growers - people thrive when they spend the weekend away from home, but it is usually bad news for their plants
- Balconies grilled by the sun
- People not into weightlifting with watering cans
- The more forgetful among us
- People who want to grow things but just don't have the time
- Do-it-yourselfers who demand functionality, attention to detail and the latest gadgets
- People who simply want the best for their flowers and other green pets

Does any of this apply to you? We have a solution. With our self-watering flower pots both you and your flowers can relax. Scientists say that they can experience stress too!

Just try to imagine that you are fed badly or moved against your will. Similarly, flowers don't like bad watering or relocation. It makes them look sad and wither.



Why get into self-watering

What environment it is for

A normal flowerpot would not be enough in some places? The roots could not cope with the heat on the windowsill at night? This is hardly even a challenge for our self-watering system!

It feels just at home:



- on a balcony
- on a terrace
- on a windowsill
- on the steps at the entrance to your house
- in an interior with underfloor heating
- and basically anywhere you cannot or do not want to put the plants directly in the ground




Petra Matějková IG [@petrazahradnici](https://www.instagram.com/petrazahradnici)

Our terrace and the house entrance have been decorated with self-watering flower boxes for several years now. Even though we have a relatively large garden, I longed to greenify the immediate area around the house and the self-watering flower boxes seemed ideal to me. Especially for the most useful herbs that should always be on hand. Choosing which self-watering flower boxes to get took me a long time, but in the end Plastia and its grey-blue line won out. It was love at first sight.

Self-watering flower boxes and containers are suitable for growing:

-  annuals
-  perennials
-  smaller conifers and other woody plants
-  small types of fruit
-  vegetables
-  indoor flowers
-  mushrooms

The Berberis large-volume planters provide enough moisture:

-  for vegetables that need a lot of water - tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers
-  for berries - blueberries, raspberries, currants
-  Note! They are not for dryness-loving plants and succulents.

The benefits of self-watering



Balanced watering

Is your substrate just wet enough? This is almost impossible to achieve with normal watering methods. The endless cycle between being dry and soaking is now a thing of the past. The wick system in the self-watering container ensures the soil moisture is exactly what its inhabitants need.

Perfect use of water

The separate Berberis insert allows the space between the container and the insert to be sealed, great for saving water. When different outside temperatures act on the container, the water between the container and the self-watering insert repeatedly evaporates and condenses, flows back into the reservoir and can be used again by the plants. The system of gaps and cavities supports the growth of the deep root system, allowing the plant to reach to the bottom of the reservoir.

Reduce temperature fluctuations

The double walls of the container act as a natural insulator, meaning the plants are in an environment without large temperature fluctuations. At the same time, a microclimate is created between the insert and the outer part that simulates a greenhouse effect, making your plants grow... like weeds.

Two in one

The entire insert can be removed at any time and the root system checked. You will appreciate the lightweight material and stackability when handling, cleaning and wintering your containers.



Freedom within reach

An extended weekend or a business trip lasting several days? Your plants will happily cope in their self-watering flower boxes! How often should I refill the water in the self-watering flower boxes? There is no clear rule. It depends on the weather, the direction of the light the plant receives, the type and size of the plants, and other factors. Refilling can be extended to 2 to 3 weeks under normal conditions.

Postpone replanting

Watering from above washes nutrients out of the substrate. With self-watering, the water always travels to the plant from below, the nutrients stay in the soil longer and it is not necessary to change the soil so often. In addition, if the nutrients are flushed out, they remain in the reservoir and get back to the plants through the wicks. Over time, the box may become too tight for the plants. A clamp limits flexing of the container.

Rain? No problem at all

Standing in water for a long time is not good for plants. All Plastia outdoor self-watering containers have cleverly positioned overflow outlets. This allows any excess water after a downpour to leave the container and you don't have to do anything.

Water level indicator

The water level indicator is a small but important assistant. Just take a look to see when it is the right time for some more water. Remember that self-watering does not mean filling the reservoir to the maximum. Most plants need the substrate to dry out between waterings. It is therefore advisable to top up the water only when the water level indicator reaches the minimum line.

Myths about self-watering

MYTH:

Growing plants in self-watering flower boxes is too complicated for amateurs.

TRUTH:

Even complete amateurs can use self-watering flower boxes. There are just 3 simple steps:

- 1) Choose the right size (bigger is always better).
- 2) Use coarser substrate where possible.
- 3) Press the substrate into the water rise tubes as well.

The planting procedure is the same as for classic flower pots or boxes.

MYTH:

You only have to replenish the water in self-watering pots and boxes once every 3 weeks.

TRUTH:

Unfortunately there is no simple rule for how frequently you have to replenish the water. It depends on the weather, the direction of the light the plant receives, and the type and size of plant. In tropical heat, the water in the flower boxes won't last long, but at normal room temperatures you can space out the watering as most plants in self-watering boxes may actually only need watering once every 2 to 3 weeks depending on the growing season.

MYTH:

Plants in self-watering flower boxes suffer from root rot because they are submerged in water.

TRUTH:

Quality self-watering flower pots and boxes are fitted with gauges that allow you to immediately see how much water there is in the reservoir. The containers fit together so that there is an air gap between them that supplies air to the substrate and the root area. All Plastia outdoor self-watering flower boxes have cleverly positioned overflow outlets, allowing water to safely drain away after a storm.

MYTH:

Self-watering flower pots are bad for interiors with underfloor heating.

TRUTH:

Ordinary flower pots do not cope well with heated floors - the roots do not get moisture and the flower dries up. With self-watering flower pots, however, it works the other way around: the heat from below accelerates the rise of water through the wicks, thus ensuring sufficient soil moisture at the roots, while the double bottom prevents drying and overheating.



How to assemble and install a self-watering flower box



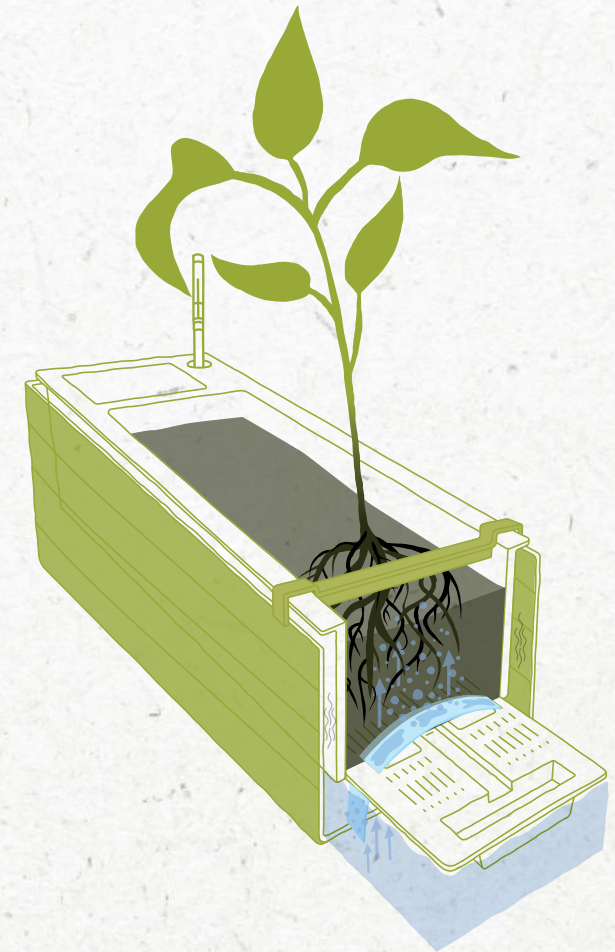
Assembly is as easy as pie and anyone can do it. The described procedure is universal and includes the steps to assemble the basic parts, which you will find in each self-watering flower box package.

- First pass the textile wicks through the bottom of the removable self-watering insert.
- Fill the insert with substrate up to 2/3 full, push the substrate into the cavities of the insert as well. Slightly lightened and aerated substrate, made at home (compost, soil and sand), is best.
- Remove the seedlings from the pot without damaging the main root. You can gently disturb the edge of densely packed root clusters, which will support faster growth and the formation of more roots.
- Arrange the recommended number of plants, properly spaced, and fill the soil to the same height as in the original pot so that they are not "drowned".
- Make sure all the roots are in the soil but be careful not to cover the lower sprigs.
- Press the substrate against the seedling to remove air pockets so that the plant can take root and draw in water better.
- Attach the clamp over the box to prevent it from flexing outwards.
- The last step is to insert the water level indicator into its hole.

Water the planted container from above for 14 days. The plants need to be properly rooted before they can draw water from the reservoir. Also protect them from heat for the first few days.

Our tip!

You will also find special substrates for flower box growing on the market. It pays to buy a universal substrate and then add some compost, sand or pebbles depending on the type of plant. It is important that the substrate is sufficiently aerated. This prevents the plant roots rotting and has a positive effect on metabolism.



How to assemble and install a self-watering flower box



Would you like to know more?

You will find a description of the installation of additional parts, such as the straps for the Berberis hanging bowl or the wheels of the Berberis Uno large-volume planter, in the instructions that come with the product. All the manuals are also available on our website.

Mounting tips


Always pay attention to safety if you are going to hang the box or place it on a windowsill. Be especially vigilant on balconies and on the upper floors of apartment buildings, where there may be a risk of the box falling on the pavement or other public space. On windowsills, we recommend securing the box with a wooden fence or a metal barrier. To install on a railing, you can buy additional metal Berberis holders. Another alternative is hanging on metal chains or natural rope. Placing the box on the inside of your balcony is the safest.

Note!

The overflow stopper which you will find in the packaging of Berberis boxes and flower pots, is not used when the product is placed on a terrace or balcony. Keep the stopper in case you want to use the product indoors at a later date.

Lenka Šlezingrová IG [@jahodova_zahrada](#)

I often went to see my family at the weekend and there was no one in the apartment to take care of my plants. So I bought self-watering flower boxes. Even during heatwaves, the water lasted all weekend, and in colder weather for a week. In addition, I did not have to worry about regular watering. This year it will be four years since I bought them, and they are still working.



Míša Brabcová IG [@z_terasy](#)

Even I, a trained gardener, also experienced several wake-up “ahaaaa” moments when I began using self-watering containers. Although I fell in love with the very fact that my flowers stayed watered for up to four days, I only discovered the extra benefits later on. Have you noticed that even if you overfill the box, the excess water always flows clean? The substrate is only ever washed into the reservoir and from there you return it to where it belongs without any loss during cleaning. I love the fact that the plants have their roots in the fertilizer and it doesn't get all over the place.

Jana Slováčková IG [@sita_garden](#)

I bought my first self-watering flower boxes more than 10 years ago for perennial strawberries on the balcony. The balcony is upstairs and has no access to water, so I prefer watering less often with a larger volume of water. One advantage of self-watering flower boxes is definitely lower water consumption - there is less evaporation thanks to the closed system. Strawberries visibly thrive in them more than in classic boxes with flower saucers as optimal humidity levels are retained.

Selecting a container for growing

A well-chosen flower pot has a pleasant design and allows the plant to grow properly. Pay particular attention to size and shape - each plant has different requirements for its growth.

What do you need to find out about the plant before buying a suitable container?

The width and depth of the root system, the size and height of the plant and its nutrient requirements.

REAL WORLD EXAMPLE

Good old tomatoes. For a plant to grow well and produce, we must create suitable conditions. Yet not all tomatoes are the same.

Shrub tomatoes:

These grow upwards and need a lot of space for their root system, so they need a stable container with a large space for soil. The Berberis Uno planter is the ideal solution.

Overhanging tomatoes (e.g., the Tumbling Tom variety):

A medium-sized container is sufficient. They will do well in the hanging Berberis bowl.

Dwarf balcony tomatoes (e.g., the Vilma variety):

They will blush with joy in a Berberis flower box.



Selecting a container for growing

Plants grow and Plastia with them.

Every year, the Berberis family welcomes a new member in the cultivation category. We are constantly improving functionality and design - everyone can experience the joy of growing with us, whether they are a complete beginner or a seasoned gardener.

How did it all start?

In the beginning there was the Duo for tomatoes and other vegetables. The Uno and Trio followed. After the large-volume planters, the classic flower box saw the light of day, followed by a rail flower box and the hanging bowl. The latest newcomer is the Berberis 55 large-volume planter, suitable for growing small trees and shrubs.

You will no longer feel like an oaf when choosing a container for growing! Using our Berberis cookbook with specific tips for planting outdoors, you can easily find your way around and choose the best partner for your plants.

Your helpers are not necessarily alive. Berberis is a whole family of helpers.



Helena Mišková IG [@zahrada_by_hela](#)

With a self-watering pot for growing, it was like everything else that moves you forward and saves you work - it's simply better, and once you try there's no going back. The great advantage of self-watering flower boxes for me is, of course, that I don't have to water them as often as I do with ordinary ones. They are a great benefit, especially for people who do not have their own garden. They can, for example, grow vegetables, herbs and other plants with their children, and submerge their hands in the soil for a while, because that is the best.

Markéta Šandová IG [@vlastnima_rukama](#)

I find it very difficult to throw things away! If something is broken and no longer works, that's no problem, but if it is only faded, peeling, etc., I change my mind about it several times a year. Now I've got a new hanging Berberis bowl, which is something completely else in terms of design and function, so I'm just going to have to go buy a second to make a pair, and when the fuchsias fade, get rid of the old ones. Ooooooooooor, find them a new place in the house?

Berberis 60, 80 (self-watering flower boxes)



Annuals: the whole available range of balcony plants: geraniums, petunias, fuchsias, begonias, etc., low sunflowers, asters, dahlias, zinnia



Biennials: daisies, violets, pansies, forget-me-nots, wallflower, silver ragwort



Perennials: a wide range of low- and medium-height perennials, e.g., creeping jenny, low sage, asters, hellebore, leucanthemum, chrysanthemums, low bushy grasses (fescue, sedge, pearl millet), low ferns



Spring planting: primroses, heather, hardy cyclamen, bulbs, ivy, young boxwood, Hort's Blaze



Autumn planting: heathers, calocephalus, cyclamens, chrysanthemums, pansies, violets



Herbs: low- and medium-height herbs up to 60 cm



Vegetables: salads for the youngest baby leaves and for snipping, salad beetroot, spinach, radishes, sugar peas, bush beans, chard, kohlrabi, spring onions



Fruit vegetables: planter tomatoes, chili peppers, pepper



Fruit: perennial, overhanging and monthly strawberries



Ornamental trees: hebe, miniature roses, low cotoneasters, miniature conifers, miniature azaleas and rhododendrons, creeping willows and birches

These boxes are suitable for growing a wide range of balcony flowers, herbs and small vegetables. You can also purchase practical holders for the box do you can securely fasten it to the railing.



Berberis self-watering rail flower box



Annuals: hanging balcony flowers, e.g., geraniums, small-flowered petunias, Spanish needles, Bolivian begonias, small-flowered tuberous begonias, begonia cucullata - wax begonia, impatiens, nasturtiums, common purslane, creeping jenny, ground ivy and dwarf everlast



Perennials: meadow sage, creeping jenny, Serbian bellflower, low asters, stonecrops, false goat's beard, low sedges, low ferns



Spring planting: small-flowered tulips and daffodils, grape hyacinth, hyacinths, crocuses, small-flowered violets, Hort's Blaze, small hardy cyclamens, ivy



Autumn planting: heathers, heather, calocephalus, cyclamens, chrysanthemums, pansies, violets, coral bells, fescues, stonecrops, bugleherb, overhanging plants: creeping jenny, ivy



Herbs: flat-leaved parsley, chives, low oregano, basil, dill, thyme, marjoram, Indian mint



Vegetables: salads for the youngest baby leaves, salad beetroot, purslane, rocket, chard, Asian vegetables



Fruit vegetables: planter tomatoes, chili peppers



Fruit: perennial, overhanging and monthly strawberries, cranberries



Ornamental trees: Hort's Blaze, gaultheria

It gets the most out of a small space. You can securely attach it to the railing of an urban balcony, terrace or country house fence. Overhanging plants look wonderful in it.



Berberis self-watering bowl



Annuals: there is a whole range of balcony plants available, nasturtiums, scarlet sage, California poppies, Mexican marigolds, ageratum, lobelias



Perennials: low sage, low and medium-sized stonecrops, hellebore, leucanthemum, ground ivy, creeping jenny, false goat's beard, low grasses, low ferns, small wetland plants



Spring planting: small-flowered and medium-sized tulips, daffodils, grape hyacinth, low and medium-sized garlic, hyacinths, small-flowered violets, hellebore, low spindle tree



Autumn planting: heathers, heather, calocephalus, cyclamens, chrysanthemums, pansies, violets, ivy, coral bells, fescues, cotoneaster, stonecrops, bugleherb, loosestrife



Herbs: parsley, chives, oregano, basil, Welsh onion, dill (Compact), thyme, marjoram, garden thyme, rosemary, lemon balm, common sage, savory, mint



Vegetables: salads for the youngest baby leaves, salad beetroot, purslane, rocket, salad beet and chard for leaves, Asian vegetables



Fruit vegetables: planter tomatoes, overhanging tomatoes (Tumbling Tom), chili peppers, pepino



Fruit: perennial, overhanging and monthly strawberries, cranberries

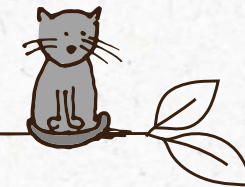


Ornamental trees: Hort's Blaze, gaultheria, ivy, bearberry cotoneaster, periwinkle

An elegant item with lots of convenient details. The special ring means you can water from all sides. Use the hanger to create a floating wall or place it on a table, floor or stairs without the hanger.



Berberis Uno, Duo, Trio



Annuals: sunflowers, gladiolus, dahlias, flowering mixture of annuals for cuttings, flowering bidens ferulifolia, bee-attracting mixtures



Perennials: hollyhocks, high stonecrops, sneezeweeds, high phloxes, daylilies, creeping jenny, false goat's beard, low grasses, low ferns, small wetland plants



Spring planting: higher types of bulbs - tulips, ornamental garlics, lilies, fritillaries



Autumn planting: coral bells, stonecrops, chrysanthemums, New England and New Belgium asters, millet, feather grass, ivy, bearberry cotoneaster, hebe, Peruvian groundcherry



Herbs: especially higher species and varieties - mint, lemon balm, hollyhocks, southernwood, tarragon, hyssop



Fruit vegetables: bush and stick tomatoes, eggplants, pepper, salad cucumbers and pickles, smaller squashes (Hokkaido), zucchini, pepino, yellow melon



Fruit bushes: currants and gooseberries, highbush blueberry, kamchatka honeysuckle, kiwi, raspberries, blackberries, balloon berries, lingonberries, cranberries



Ornamental shrubs: roses, including climbing (trunk 60 cm), French hydrangea, climbing hydrangea, compact lower phloxes and other creepers, cotoneaster, barberry, honeysuckle, shrubby cinquefoil, low meadowsweets, low summer lilac, Aaron's beard



In terms of volume, it easily competes with raised garden boxes. You will appreciate the durable wheels and practical handles when moving it, and the opening for a trellis to support tomatoes and other mature plants when growing.



Berberis 55



Annuals: high dahlias, sunflowers, hollyhock, tree mallow, love-lies-bleeding, snapdragon, cock's comb, coleus, consolida, purpletop vervain, mixtures of annuals for sowing, flowering meadows, bee-attracting mixtures



Perennials: False goat's beard, coneflowers, echinacea, blanket flowers, sneezeweed, bluebells, heliopsis, lupine, large yellow loosestrife, plantain lilies, yarrow, aster, knapweeds, leucanthemum, large-flowered tickseed, larkspur, yucca



Grasses: fountain grass, switchgrass, pennisetum, tufted hairgrass, Chinese silver grass, blue oat grass, tufted hair grass (Goldtau), sedge



Fruit vegetables: bush and stick tomatoes, eggplant, pepper, gherkins, zucchini, pumpkins, cantaloupe melon, pepino



Fruit bushes: red currant, gooseberry, Duke and Bluecrop blueberries, kamchatka honeysuckle, kiwi, red raspberry, bramble, tayberry, balloon berry, lingonberries, cranberry



Ornamental shrubs: roses, including stem roses, large-leaved, lattice and climbing hydrangeas, oleander and other portable plants, clematis and other creepers, caryopteris, summer lilac, John's wort (Hidcote), flowering quince (Vesuvius), Ionicera nitida, Oregon grape, Salvia subgenus Perovskia, hibiscus syriacus, Meyer's lilac, low barberries



Fruit trees: balcony apple, pear, apricot, nectarine, sour cherry, cherry, shadbush, rosa villosa, rowan (Autumn Magic), fig tree



Other trees: low conifers, maidenhair tree, grafted overhanging deciduous trees, birch (Zöld Szakal), olive tree, citrus, palms

A rose garden, fruit orchard or tropical oasis on your terrace. Textile straps make it easy to remove the insert and the practical wheels make handling easy. The watering ring enables watering from any side and lets air get to the roots.



Care

Watering rules

- After planting, initially water from above. The plants need to be properly rooted before they can draw water from the reservoir.
- After about 14 days, add water up to the maximum level through the watering funnel. The plants will then take up as much moisture as they need.
- Do not keep filling the reservoir all the way to the brim. Self-watering is not hydroponics. Follow the scale on the water level indicator when watering. Do not add water until it is at the lower level (MIN). If you have the box in a sunny place, it is a good idea to split the watering: half the water into the reservoir and half through the substrate.
- Occasional light rain is not a problem. Excess rainwater drains away through the overflow outlets in the bottom so the plants do not start to rot.
- However, beware of intense and prolonged rain. In such cases, you should move the containers under a roof, or pour excess water out of the reservoir so that the plants do not stay wet.

Pavína Praissová IG [@pakvitko](#)

I can't imagine my balcony without self-watering growing any more. :) I love nature and growing plants, and I am trying to make the jump and start growing on balconies and terraces. I started with tomatoes in a bucket, but have progressed so much thanks to the self-watering flower boxes from Plastia. Today I also grow strawberries, blueberries and raspberries on the terraces and I enjoy trying out new possibilities.

Tereza Císařová IG [@balconyqueenprague](#)

The advantages are that the substrate does not dry out so much and you don't need to water it so often (unless there is a heatwave), the gardener does not get so tired, and even the possibility of drowning the plant/spilling water is eliminated. :-) I grow simply everything in them. They are perfect for tomatoes, beans, salads and flowers. Yet I think high-volume self-watering planters work best on balconies and terraces. I have fallen completely in love with them. They enable real cultivation even where there is limited space on a balcony.



The right growing medium

Fertilization rules

Balanced plant nutrition is important for successful growth, rich flowers and an abundant harvest. Although a quality substrate enriched with compost or other fertilizers contains beneficial substances, over time they become depleted and the plants begin to starve. They are all different and this also applies to their nutrition.

Too much is simply too much. Over-fertilization leads to soil stress, which in turn blocks nutrient uptake and natural soil life.

So how to fertilize? From above, if we fertilize when watering the substrate. From below, if we add fertilizer to the water in the reservoir in the correct ratio as per the instructions.

- Give fruit vegetables plenty of nutrition - peppers and tomatoes are the most demanding. In general, we recommend natural fertilizers (vermicompost, plant extracts, chicken manure) for vegetables, salads, fruits and herbs that you are going to harvest and eat.
- With mineral fertilizers, it pays to monitor the frequency and amount carefully using the table provided to keep the fertilization under control.
- It is relatively easy to find your way around when buying commercial fertilizers. Fertilizers are already categorised according to the specific plant species.
- A universal fertilizer can be used for all plants except ones that prefer acidic soil (azalea, rhododendron, hydrangea, heather).
- Quickly dissolving crystalline and gel fertilizers are ideal for self-watering flower boxes.



Natural earthworm doping

Vermicompost is universal while worm tea, formed during vermicomposting, is also great. Now, let's take a closer look at them and find out why they are so good for your plants.

Our tip!

Using the results of your own composting is ideal, and the Urbalive worm farm can help you with this.

- Vermicompost contains efficient enzymes and natural growth hormones.
- It can be added to the soil in pots and boxes, just like regular compost.
- Worm tea is an organic extract formed during vermicomposting and is beneficial for a wide range of plants in the garden, on the balcony and indoors.
- It provides nutrients, supports growth and root formation, and improves immunity.
- Dilute with water, while the ratios vary from 1:2 to 1:6. Kokoza, a social enterprise focusing on composting, recommends a ratio of 1 part of worm tea to 10 parts of water.
- It also perfectly and gently supports the regeneration of weakened plants.

Can't pluck up the courage to start vermicomposting?
You can purchase earthworm extract as part of commonly available products like Vitality komplex and Florium.





DESIGN SOLUTIONS for **urbalive** by **plastia**