

Alfalfa Meal – Used as an amendment, is great at replenishing worn out soils and it provides an alternative to other organic fertilizers such as blood meal or compost that may contain excessive amounts of nitrogen. Use on plants that pump out blooms all summer long such as clematis, roses and dahlias, or repeat bloomers such as delphiniums. It also increases a plants tolerance to cold; but being that it is alkaline, it shouldn't be used on acid-loving plants like blueberries, camellias, azaleas, or rhododendrons.

All Purpose – Is a gentle, non-burning fertilizer made for vegetables, herbs, flowers and container plants.

All Purpose (Liquid) – Produce lush, green growth while also promoting abundant blooms and fruit. It can be used as a foliar spray and a soil drench. Great for hydroponics.

Aluminum Sulfate – Aluminum sulfate is not a fertilizer, but it balances soil pH which allows plants to absorb more nutrients from soil. It may be present in special gardening soils, so if using a gardening soil, check the pH before adding aluminum sulfate. The pH levels of soil can present problems for gardeners since many plants require a low pH level to thrive. The effects of soil pH can be clearly seen in hydrangeas. The color of the flowers is an indicator of the acidity of the soil feeding it. Blue hydrangeas turn pink if the soil is too alkaline. Adding aluminum sulfate to the soil will turn the blooms blue.

Azomite – Is used primarily as a remineralizer for depleted soils. It is 100% natural with no additives or fillers. Use on your wine grapes, table grapes, potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes, melons, cantaloupes, onion, garlic, oaks, pines, peaches, chilies, berries, eggplant, ornamentals, wheat, corn and many others.

Blood Meal – Is rich in nitrogen, which makes your plants a nice brilliant green, but Blood Meal can also lower the pH of your soil. A lower pH can be beneficial for acid-loving plants like blueberries, camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons. Leafy, nitrogen-loving plants, such as lettuce, grow well with this fertilizer. This fertilizer should be used with caution as it is made from the blood of slaughtered animals, typically cow's blood, which can attract animals like cats, dogs, raccoons, possums and other meat-eating omnivorous animals. Reportedly repels deer.

Bone Meal – Is a valuable shrub fertilizer used in plant establishment - for roses, bulbs, pre-seeding new lawns, and annual renewal of herbaceous plants. Use when planting new shrubs and trees or when planting or dividing perennials to ensure strong root growth. Rake-in before seeding new lawns to improve drought tolerance. Only use when soil pH is 7 or lower; at higher pH levels the bone meal becomes inaccessible for plant uptake. May attract rodents.

Charcoal – Adding charcoal to soil may provide more benefits for long-term soil quality than compost or manure. If you want to raise rich, lush flowers and vegetables in your garden, adding charcoal to the soil is a simple and effective method. There are many reasons to add charcoal to your garden including: raising the soil's pH, improving air circulation and increasing the soil's ability to retain water and nutrients. Once added, the benefits of charcoal continue for years.

Cottonseed Meal – Is a by-product of the cotton manufacturing industry and is used as a slow-release acidic fertilizer for the garden. Cottonseed Meal is recommended for acid-loving plants such as blueberries, azaleas, gardenias, rhododendrons and camellias, leading to spectacular flowering. Turf grasses, shrubs, vegetables and roses also benefit from the use of cottonseed meal feed.

Epsom Salt – Epsom salt is a fast-acting fertilizer that you can apply in a granular form or dissolve in water and spray on leaves as a foliar spray. Tomatoes, peppers, and roses love this stuff! Mix 1 tablespoon of Epsom salt in a gallon of water and spray it on when plants start to bloom. Works best on soils that are: slightly magnesium deficient, alkaline, old/weathered/acidic, and that are high in calcium and potassium.

Fish Bone Meal – Fish Bone Meal is a marine based alternative to traditional steamed bone meal and is wonderful for all flowering plants, trees and shrubs. A great source of Phosphorus and Calcium, Fish Bone Meal also contains a small amount of Nitrogen and is an ideal fertilizer for new garden beds, perennials and bulbs. It should be dug or raked into the soil.

Fish Fertilizer (Liquid) – A low-odor formula for use indoors and out! Great for use on your fan palms, orchids, ginger, canna lillies, veggies and ornamental grasses. Fish fertilizer contains a lower concentration of nutrients than traditionally processed fertilizers, which means the nutrients are released into the soil slowly and the effects last longer.

Garden Pearls – (Calcium Carbonate) Gentle on plants, grass and vegetables and will not burn. Saves money while keeping your soil fertile and plants healthy. Helps release critical nutrients, making them available for your plants. Improves soil texture, water holding capacity, and aeration. Use in areas with moderate to heavy rainfall or if your garden and lawn is watered often. Use anytime during the year. Use one to two handfuls for each established plant that has a natural high calcium requirement (Lilacs, Lavender, Buddleias, Daphne, Iris, Hellebores, and many, many others). Do not use on Rhododendron, Azaleas, or Camellias.

Iron (Liquid) – Gardeners and professional landscapers apply liquid iron to trees, ornamental shrubs, turf, golf courses and athletic fields. Iron chlorosis in hydrangeas is fairly common. Liquid iron has a pungent aroma and will stain. Plants immediately absorb the substance and show signs of recovery from iron deficiency within 48 hours. Typical reasons for iron deficiency include: overwatering, soils with a pH level above 7, and soils with high concentrations of lime (calcium compounds).

Kelp Meal – Can be used on any type of plant or soil and is recommended for overall increased plant health including: greater root development and nutrient uptake, dark green leaves and higher nutritional quality, as well as decreased susceptibility to disease, insects, frost and drought. Use on your lettuce and potatoes.

Liquid Kelp & Potash – Can be used on any type of plant or soil and is recommended for overall increased plant health, including greater root development and nutrient uptake, dark green leaves and higher nutritional quality, as well as decreased susceptibility to disease and insects. Use as an additive to your watering-can or as a foliar spray.

Morbloom (Liquid) – It stimulates exceptional budding and blooming on all flowering plants. Brightens colors in flowers and foliage and promotes vigorous root growth, too! Great for dahlias! Apply every three weeks during the growing season.

Organic High Bloome (Liquid) – It promotes flower and fruit production. Can be used around children and pets because it has no harmful synthetic chemicals. It can be used as a foliar spray and as a soil drench.

Organic High Growth (Liquid) – It promotes new green growth without the risk of burning. Use as a foliar feed, or mix in your watering can to drench your soil all season long. Made with nutrient-rich ocean fish, kelp and molasses, it energizes your soil ecosystem, giving your plants the boost they need to develop full, lush growth.

Osmocote (Flower & Veggies) – The balanced formula promotes consistent top-growth and strong root development, which makes it ideal for perennials and vegetable gardens. Each granule is coated with a unique resin that controls nutritional release so that plants get what they need, when they need it. Apply spring and fall to the perennials around your house and in your garden beds and borders. For vegetable gardens, apply at the beginning of the season when crops are planted.

Osmocote (Indoor & Outdoor) – Each granule is coated with a unique resin that controls nutritional release so that plants get what they need, when they need it. For outdoor use, sprinkle evenly across areas to be fed and work into the top 1-3 inches of soil. When transplanting annuals from flats or when re-potting, mix into the soil and growing media at the bottom of the hole before planting.

Oyster Shell – Is an all-natural and high-quality source of calcium. Calcium is a component of plant cell walls, and it's needed for enzyme formation and nitrate uptake. Organic calcium can also be used to help neutralize excessively acidic soils, which is especially important when you're growing green, leafy vegetables like lettuce and spinach, or cruciferous vegetables like cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and kale.

Peat Moss – It's fluffy texture lightens the soil's composition and enables drainage in heavy soils that compact easily. In sandy areas, peat moss improves water and nutrient retention by holding moisture and releasing it to plant roots as needed. These characteristics are beneficial when growing juicy-fruited plants with tender skins, such as tomatoes, strawberries and blueberries. In fact, these acid-loving plants, and many other fruits and vegetables benefit from peat moss's lower pH. The material is free of weed seeds and pathogens that could be harmful to the garden. There are questions as to the sustainability of this product. Coir, a fibrous material from coconuts is a recommended alternative.

Perlite – Perlite is used in soil mixes to improve aeration and modify the soil substructure, keeping it loose, well-draining and defying compaction. Perlite is also great for rooting cuttings and fosters much stronger root formation than those grown in water alone. It is a great addition to soils utilized with plants that do not require very moist media, such as cactus soils, or for plants which generally thrive in well-draining soil.

Pumice – Pumice is an excellent soil conditioner, as it is highly porous, giving it excellent water and air holding properties. Advantages of using pumice in potting media and garden soils include: increased aeration and drainage, holds nutrients in the pores, loosens heavy clay soils, reduces crusting, pH neutral, also it is inorganic so it won't decompose or compact over time.

Seed Starter – Starter fertilizers enhance the development of emerging seedlings by supplying essential nutrients in accessible locations near the roots. Starter fertilizers are most beneficial when crops are planted into cold, wet soils in early spring or late fall, regardless of soil fertility.

Soft-Rock Phosphate – This powder breaks down slowly, so one application may last for years in the soil. It is a 100% natural powder form of the element phosphorous, which plants need to grow strong and healthy. It is not a complete fertilizer, which means that it is incorporated with other ingredients to create a custom fertilization program. Contains: calcium, iron, boron, and silicon. Ideal for flowering and fruiting plants, it stimulates strong root formation and encourages earthworms and soil bacteria. Application is fast, efficient and can be used safely around people, pets and wildlife. In alkaline soils, apply the phosphate directly under the seed or transplants so the small roots don't have to search for it. Do you need more phosphorous in your soil? Do a soil test to determine if this is something that you should use for your garden.

Starter – Is the perfect blend to get new transplants off to a solid, healthy start. The ingredients provide quick-release nutrients, balanced with additional slower released nutrients allowing your plants to feed for several months. Remember, for best results, always mix G&B Organics Starter Fertilizer into the soil.

Super Thrive – Super Thrive is a non-toxic vitamin solution which can be mixed with your regular plant fertilization program. It works directly on seeds and roots to create vigorous roots and robust plants. Professionals across the world, including landscapers, growers, turf and golf course supervisors use Super Thrive to transplant trees, improve crop yield, and grow lush lawns as well as indoor and outdoor plants. It works as a great food-crop booster.

Triple Super Phosphate – A popular source of Phosphate nutrient for legumes. Some examples include: peas, lentils, beans, alfalfa and lupines, all of which do not require additional Nitrogen fertilization. Great way to control Blossom-End Rot in tomatoes. All Phosphate fertilizers should be managed to avoid losses in surface water runoff from fields, which can contribute to undesired stimulation of algae growth. For this reason, it is best to incorporate this into the soil rather than apply as a top or side dressing.

Vegan Mix – An all-purpose fertilizer blended especially for the vegan gardener, contains essential nutrients derived from plant materials and natural minerals, with no animal products or by-products. Not just for veggies... but for the vegan life-style gardener.

Vermiculite – Vermiculite added to the garden or in your potting soil increases water and nutrient retention and aerates the soil, resulting in healthier, more robust plants. Add vermiculite to soil for conditioning and lightening either alone or in conjunction with peat or compost. This will accelerate the

growth and promote anchorage for tender young root systems. Even newly seeded lawns can benefit from an application of vermiculite.