

## TTACIC Monthly Guide: Soil Amendments and Feeds

Here is your month-by-month application guide for the UK allotment calendar. This schedule uses your specific products to feed your vegetables and flowers at exactly the right time.

Seaweed is a fantastic, non-scorching addition for UK allotments because it acts as a tonic—it adds over 60 trace minerals, feeds the soil microbes, and significantly increases frost and drought resistance.

### Winter (December – February)

- **Brassica Bed:** Apply **Lime Calcium Carbonate** to the surface of the empty bed. This gives it months to wash into the soil, raising the pH to protect against clubroot.
- **Fruit & Rose Beds:** Scatter a light dusting of **Potash** around existing rose bushes and soft fruit cane areas so winter rains can wash the potassium down to the root zones.

### Early Spring (March – April)

- **The Entire Plot (Universal Boost):** Broadcast **Seaweed Meal** over *all* your empty vegetable beds and flower borders alongside your other fertilizers. It is completely safe, will not burn young roots, and stimulates the soil bacteria right as the ground warms up.
- **Potato Trench:** Rake a heavy dose of **GrowMore 7-7-7** or **Chicken Pellets** directly into the bottom of the potato trenches just before planting your seed potatoes.
- **Carrot Bed:** Rake **Bone Meal** and **Seaweed Meal** into the top few inches of your carrot bed two weeks before sowing. Seaweed helps prevent carrot fly by masking the scent, while the bone meal drives straight root growth.
- **Onion & Flower Beds:** Scatter and rake in **Fish, Blood & Bones** across your onion sets, perennial flower borders, and around established roses.
- **Sweetcorn & Brassica Beds:** Broadcast **Chicken Pellets** over these beds and fork them in. These greedy plants need a nitrogen-rich soil base ready for May planting.

## Late Spring (May)

- **Tomatoes, Peppers & Cucumbers:** When planting these out into their final positions, mix a handful of **Fish, Blood & Bones** AND a tablespoon of **Seaweed Meal** into each planting hole. Seaweed reduces transplant shock and helps these heat-loving plants establish quickly in the unpredictable British spring.
- **Lettuce:** Rake a very light scattering of **Chicken Pellets** into the topsoil before sowing or planting out young salad plugs.
- **Failing Seedlings (Emergency):** If any of your spring-sown crops look stunted or purple, water in a small dose of **Super Phosphate** to jumpstart root growth.

## Summer (June – July)

- **Tomatoes, Peppers & Cucumbers:** The moment you see the **very first tiny green fruit** form, switch entirely to **Grow Organic Fertilizer (4.5-2.0-7.5 + Mg)**. Apply this every 10–14 days. If your seaweed meal can be steeped in water to make a liquid tea, use it as a foliage spray on your tomatoes to keep greenback and blossom end rot away.
- **Potatoes:** Just as the plants finish flowering and the leaves look fully grown, scatter **Potash** along the ridges before a rainstorm to swell the underground tubers.
- **Sweetcorn & Brassicas:** Give both crops a second, heavy top-dressing of **Chicken Pellets** around the base of the stalks in mid-June to fuel their massive growth spurt.
- **Onions:** Scatter a final dust of **Potash** around your onions in June. This thickens the skins and prepares them for harvesting and long-term storage.

## Autumn (August – October)

- **Roses:** Apply a final handful of **Potash** around the base of roses in August. This hardens the soft summer wood, protecting the stems from harsh winter frosts and wind-rock.
- **All Vegetables: Stop all feeding.** Adding fertilizer now forces soft, watery growth that will immediately rot or freeze when the winter arrives.