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Part One: Watering Tray for Propagation

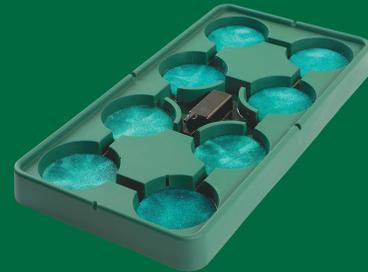
- A)** 1 x injection moulded watering tray
- B)** 1 x "AQUAMISER" automatic watering valve
- C)** 8 x 10cm x 1cm sponges
- D)** 1 Metre of 4mm Poly Tube
- E)** 8 x 130mm green coloured flower pots
- F)** 8 x plastic humidifying covers with butterflies
- G)** 8 x Styrene plant tags

Part Two: For raising seeds

- A)** 8 x 130mm green coloured flower pots
- B)** 8 x plastic humidifying covers with butterflies
- C)** 8 x green coloured clip on saucers
- D)** 8 x styrene plant tags

This product is unique in the field of propagating kits as it has multiple uses for the dedicated home gardener. "AQUAMISER" is packed in a sturdy attractive carton but unpacked it serves as an automatic self watering tray for propagating cuttings and at the same time you have eight separate humidifiers for either cuttings or raising seeds. Set out above are the total contents of the "AQUAMISER" set, but divided in to two areas of use.

WWW.AQUAMISER.COM.AU



Australian Patent N° 720665



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

AQUAMISER® should always be set up on a perfectly level surface and in bright shade. Sun must never strike the cuttings or seeds while they are in the propagators, but the light must be strong.

A) Check that the AQUAMISER® automatic valve is sitting perfectly flush on the four locating lugs in the watering tray. AQUAMISER® is designed so that any type of plastic bottle or container can be used as a source of water supply for the tray. Any type of perfectly clean container of around two litre capacity is suitable.

B) Fill the container with clean fresh water and insert the 4mm poly tube so that it is higher than the AQUAMISER® automatic valve as it has to create a gravity feed. Suck gently on the end of the tube and when water starts to flow place the tube over the 4mm end of the automatic valve. When the tray has around 2-3mm of water the valve will shut off automatically.

C) Place one of the green sponges in each recess in the tray and when the sponges have absorbed enough water you should then check the level in your water bottle and be sure it is always near full. As AQUAMISER® has no moving parts it is not subject to wear so for trouble shooting you only need to check that you have plenty of water and that the poly tube and valve have no obstructions or blockages.

If for some reason there is too much or too little water in the tray, you can remove the valve and adjust the rubber insert in the valve plunger, to get the required level of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF PROPOGATION TRAY FOR CUTTINGS:

YOU WILL NEED:

- Sharp Secateurs
- Sharp Knife
- Bag of good quality propagating mix
- Hormone rooting powder or gel

Type of plant used, as an example will be Hydrangea as they are quite common world wide and most keen gardeners will have stock available for cuttings.

Always water the plant deeply the night before so that it will be plump and water filled the next morning.

1) In the morning, before it gets too hot, use sharp, sterilised secateurs to take your cuttings from young shoots, which do not have a flower bud. The cuttings should be 10-12cm long and made just above the third set of leaves.

2) Use a sharp knife to remove the lowest set of leaves. This gives you a long stem to support the cutting and also reduces leaf surface area, which would otherwise lose vital water. If the cut end is damaged re-cut with the sharp blade.

3) Dip the end of the cutting into Hormone rooting powder or gel (type formulated for 'soft wood'). The rooting hormone helps to stimulate the production of roots from the cut end and also assists in the prevention of diseases.

4) Cut the remaining leaves in half cross-wise as this helps minimise water loss while roots are forming. You can insert two or three cuttings into your flowerpots that should contain good quality propagation mix. Fit the humidifying cover and be sure the butterfly vents are closed. Then place the pots on the sponges and the pot will create a continual capillary action to keep the soil moist at all times.

"Propagating is very simple – the only skill you require is the patience to wait for the cuttings to grow."

5) Ensure that cuttings are not exposed to direct sun and only ever in a situation where it has strong natural light. After around 30 days you should open the butterfly vents to allow air in to release any excess moisture as cuttings approach transplanting stage. After a further week you should remove the humidifier and by now you should see new growth. If there is no new growth, leave the pot of cuttings in the watering tray until new growth appears. New growth means success and you can now pot up each cutting into it's own container to grow on.

When the cutting is 3-4 times bigger they may be planted into their permanent positions. It is good practice to purchase a book, which fully illustrates the art of propagating and the type of plants, which are suitable.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE PART TWO:

GROWING FROM SEED:

In your seed raising kit you have 8 x 130mm green coloured flowerpots, 8 x Plastic humidifying covers with butterflies, 8 green coloured clip on saucers and 8 styrene plant tags.

This kit is suitable for growing most types of flowers and vegetables from seed and is also suited for many types of cuttings of the fast growing species.



1) Fill your pots with a top quality seed raising mix, moisten thoroughly and allow to drain then sow the seeds thinly.

2) Cover the seeds very thinly or leave exposed on the surface depending if the seed needs light or some darkness to germinate. (This should be explained on the seed pack).

3) Gently re-moisten with a very fine mist and be sure not to dislodge the seeds.

4) You can now fit the clip on saucer to the base of the pot and also fit the humidifying cover with the butterfly fully closed.

5) Be sure to keep the pots out of direct sunlight but in a situation where they receive strong natural light.

6) Germination normally occurs within a few days for most varieties of seeds and at this time you should open the butterfly to release any excess moisture as plants approach transplanting stage.

7) You should remove weaker plants leaving only the strongest plants in each pot and plant out after 2 full leaves have developed.

8) It is good practice to purchase a book which shows the type of seeds and most suitable time of year for sowing in your particular region.

