

GOING GREEN WITH



Why VIKING garden shredders?



- Tidy up waste
- Create space and relieve you of bulky branches
- Shredders significantly reduce the volume of the cuttings
- Finally, a garden shredder can provide valuable raw material

PRODUCE YOUR OWN FERTILISER

Compost made from shredded plant trimmings is the world's oldest and most natural form of fertiliser. Compost returns the consumed nutrients and trace elements to the soil, and revitalises soil life as no other fertiliser can. This is hardly surprising as a handful of compost contains approximately ten billion organisms. Compost thus significantly improves soil conditions.

The result: Plants become more resistant to pests and growth is accelerated. For this reason, every gardener can cut back bushes, shrubs and flowers, knowing that this recyclable waste will not be lost but can soon be made available to the garden as fertiliser or mulching material. And composting also saves money. Less fertiliser needs to be purchased and less waste goes into the bin.

What to do with all the leaves?

Collect the leaves conveniently, in the grass catcher box of a lawn mower or lawn tractor, for example. Shred the leaves and mix them with fresh lawn clippings. This kills two birds with one stone. The lawn clippings are aerated, as the leaf remains prevent sticking together and decay; whilst the leaves enrich the nitrogenous clippings with carbon – the ideal prerequisite for successful composting.



COMPOSTING MADE EASY

Collect and sort systematically: Separate branch material from soft plant trimmings and damp, earthy material. Do not pile up large quantities of the same material, but always mix materials (e.g. lawn cuttings with wood chips).

Always place the compost out on the ground. Ensure protection against washing out, water-logging and drying out and provide for good ventilation. Protect the material against rain.

The composting process takes several months, depending on the time of year and the ambient temperature. When the compost has matured it smells pleasantly of forest soil and fungus. Shredding makes conversion of the garden waste into nutritious finished compost even easier. This is due to the shredding process of branches, twigs and shrubs, tearing up the trimmings. This increases the surface area, the microbes work more effectively due to the larger "area of attack" and the garden waste decomposes faster.

Note: If you use shredded material, subsequent turning over of the compost is no longer required.

TIP

Passing shredded material repeatedly through your garden shredder provides optimal mixing, aeration and re-shredding



COLLECTION & STORAGE COMPOSTING MATERIAL

What can be composted? All organic, decomposable materials from the garden and household such as green waste, flowers, shrubs, leaves, lawn clippings, cuttings from trees, bushes and hedges, balcony plants, house plants, kitchen scraps (fruit and vegetables), tea, coffee, eggs, limited amounts of wood shavings and sawdust.

Not recommended for composting are weeds with a lot of seeds or roots, diseased plants, paper and cardboard. Totally unsuitable for composting are metals, meat leftovers, plastics etc.

Where is the ideal place for composting? The ideal location is semi-shaded, protected from the wind and providing room for collecting, sorting, shredding and composting. A pitchfork and a shovel should be close at hand for filling, aerating and removing the compost. If you are operating an electric shredder, you will require an accessible mains connection. If an electricity supply is not available nearby, a VIKING petrol driven shredder may be a solution. The distance to any neighbouring properties should also be considered.

Three compost bins are ideal:

- One for composting
- One for the finished compost
- One more for collecting dry plant trimmings

Simple, well-ventilated collecting containers made from wood or plastic have proved to be successful for this purpose.



A suitable mix of shredded hard and soft material from the garden as well as kitchen waste is the perfect basis for good compost.



10 RULES FOR GOOD COMPOST

- Gather the correct proportions of nitrogenous and carbonaceous plant trimmings.
- Remember, compost needs air. Therefore, never lay the material in a trench and do not use containers which are closed on all sides.
- Do not place the compost heap on a solid base made of stone, concrete etc. The compost requires an "earth connection", so that earthworms and small organisms can penetrate it.
- Earthworms are beneficial to your compost heap and are attracted by phlox and elder, for example. Onion skins, chive residues, ground coffee and tea leaves are also favourite foods for earthworms.
- Create order in your compost heap. For the bottom layer, pile up coarse shredded material – approximately 20 cm high. On top of this add mixed, finer materials such as leaves or shredded material.
- Thinly spread in lawn clippings – to prevent the danger of decay!
- Always cover kitchen waste with soil, as it attracts vermin.
- Avoid totally dry conditions, as micro-organisms in compost heaps need moisture.
- Do not water the compost excessively.
- Cover up the finished compost heap.



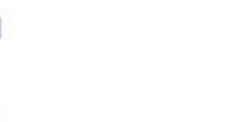
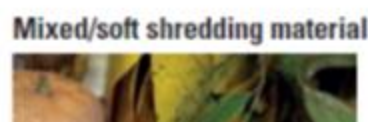
INCREASING PROCESSING QUALITY



	GE 105	
	GE 150	
	GE 250	GE 355
		GB 370 S
		GB 450

Hard shredding material

Mixed/soft shredding material



= thinner branches, ø approx. 30 mm

= thicker branches, ø approx. 35-60 mm (dependent on model)

= branches with side shoots

= plant trimmings with fine roots

= fruit and vegetables

= leaves and petals

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