SOILS

Soil types in the Pacific Northwest vary hugely in content, quality, and fertility. Because we use native soils and organic amendments in our products, no specific claims of soil fertility or performance can be made. **Sky recommends using fertilizer with all soil types.** Use a good organic fertilizer formulated for your desired plants. Garden lime is also recommended for lawns, vegetable gardens, and most ornamental plantings except of acid-loving plants (rhododendrons, azaleas, evergreens, Japanese maples, native plants, and blueberries).

THREE WAY MIX
Three Way Mix is composed of sand, aged compost, and Fertil-Mulch®. It is recommended for grade changes and for general use. When planting, enrich it by adding additional Fertil-Mulch®, Cedar Grove Compost, or other compost, as well as the appropriate fertilizer.

PLANTING MIX (TOPSOIL)
This is our soil blend for ornamental beds. Planting Mix consists of Three Way combined with Cedar Grove Compost, aged bark, Fertil-Mulch®, and sand. It is our best soil for general use. It can be incorporated into ornamental planting beds and lawns, used for grade changes, and used to fill in general garden beds. For best success use supplemental fertilizers at the time of planting and through the growing season. Planting Mix is not recommended for filling containers; Sky recommends using commercial potting soil in most containers.

RAISED BED MIX
Raised Bed Mix is a fifty-fifty mix of Planting Mix and Cedar Grove Compost. It is designed for filling raised garden beds, and is also a good mix to fill very large containers such as veggie bins, whiskey barrels, or Tartar tubs. It is not recommended for use indoors or in smaller containers. It is suitable for growing both ornamentals and edibles. For best success use supplemental fertilizers at the time of planting and through the growing season. Consult a Sky associate for recommendations.

SOIL AMENDMENTS/MULCHES

CEDAR GROVE COMPOST
Cedar Grove Compost is a screened organic material made from composted green waste and food waste from the urban recycling program. No chemicals or sludge by-products are added. It contains nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and a wide range of micronutrients. Inert particles and pieces are commonly found in the green waste; some level of inert material may still be present after the product is cleaned and processed. These materials will not harm your plants, vegetables, or landscape.

Use Cedar Grove Compost in pure form or blend into soil to improve soil structure and plant health. Additional fertilizer is recommended with all applications of Cedar Grove Compost. For new lawns, till soil to a 6” to 8” depth, apply 4” of Cedar Grove Compost and five to ten pounds of dolomite lime per 100 square feet, and mix thoroughly with existing soil. As a top dressing for lawns, Cedar Grove Compost can be mixed half-and-half with sand and applied ¼” deep. For planting ornamental shrubs and flower or vegetable beds, apply 3” deep and thoroughly mix with existing soil. It can be added without fear of burning tender roots. When planting trees and shrubs, backfill with native soil.
FERTIL-MULCH®
Fertil-Mulch® is a screened mixture of composted manure and sawdust. It is recommended for incorporating into the soil for ornamental plantings and is especially good for improving heavy clay soils. It can be used as a mulch for moisture retention and weed control. Additional fertilizer is recommended with all applications of Fertil-Mulch®. As a top dressing for lawns, it can be mixed half-and-half with sand and applied ¼” deep.

MULCHES

BARK MULCH
Shredded bark mulch can be an effective and attractive form of weed control if used properly. For the most effective suppression of weeds, first eliminate the existing weeds (particularly invasive ones that re-grow from roots or rhizomes) and lay down a fabric weed barrier. A minimum cover of 2-3 inches of bark should be used. Weed seeds that land in the mulch after it is put down may still germinate but can be easily removed by hand. DO NOT pile mulches against the trunks or stems of your trees and shrubs; leave a several-inch ring clear around each plant.

Sky carries two grades of “red” bark, medium fine and extra fine; this is shredded softwood bark from fir and hemlock trees. Sky also carries a “black” bark called fine dark bark. This is finely shredded bark from mixed species. It has been aged, not dyed, to produce its dark color. Which to use depends primarily on your personal taste. Remember that bark mulches will gradually decompose into your soil (improving its texture but temporarily tying up nitrogen) and will need to be renewed periodically.

CEDAR PLAY CHIPS
Cedar play chips are used in areas where you wish to suppress plant growth entirely. The light-colored wood chips are slightly toxic to other plants, so they are not recommended to use around your ornamentals. Their primary use is as absorbent, weed-suppressing mulch for pathways, children’s play areas, or dog runs. Our play chips are natural, untreated cedar. Because it is a natural product, each load will vary. Chips range from 1” to 6” in length. Please note that play chips may be sharp. Check out our current sample before purchasing.

OTHER MULCHES
Other materials can be used as ornamental mulches, although they are not usually applied thickly enough to be effective weed suppressors. By first eliminating the existing weeds and putting down a weed fabric barrier, you can increase their efficacy. Hazelnut shells make a great decorative mulch or foot path, plus they provide some slug protection and help to cool soils. Cocoa bean shells are a decorative mulch with an attractive chocolate aroma. Dog owners should avoid this mulch as it does contain some traces of theobromine, which is toxic to dogs. Finally, decorative rock can also be used as a mulch. Sky carries salt-and-pepper lime chips to be used as a mini-mulch around hellebores and other acid-hating plants; these chips slowly release calcium into the soil, sweetening it.