The Cons of Peat vs Coir vs FibreGro®

A comparision of fibres

PEAT	S COIR	FibreGro [®]
 Peat is not a renewable resource Extracting from centuries-old peat bogs is now recognised as unsustainable and many countries are restricting its extraction Mainly sourced from overseas High cost and large carbon footprint to import into New Zealand Many factors can affect importation Shipping and geopolitics can affect supply Harvesting limitations Wet summers and cold springs and autumns restrict availability High cost Freight, extraction and exchange rates influence price Low air-filled porosity Reduced pore space which can result in poorer drainage can result in poor root development and increase risk of root disease and reduced root and shoot growth Hydrophobic Peat is highly hydrophobic making the media difficult to rewet if it dries out. Not sterile Some risk of weed seed or pathogens at source Low particle size distribution High % of fines in milled and screened peat reduce the integrity of the substrate. Fines tend to migrate to the bottom of pots which can cause poor drainage, waterlogging and slumping.	 Mainly sourced from overseas High cost and large carbon footprint to import into New Zealand Variability of supply Restricted number of countries where good reliable sources can be found Many factors can affect importation Shipping and geopolitics can affect supply High cost High moisture content (when rehydrated) Can result in making water management a challenge. Drying and wetting stages can be volatile due to higher air filled porosity and water holding capacity. Not sterile Limited risk of weed seed or pathogens at source. 	 Slumpage Because of its physical nature FibreGro® may slump over time Lightweight While mostly an advantage, could be a risk in high wind areas in terms of reduced anchorage of plants