

DOMANI





FORMED BY HAND

A gently curved palm. A resolute stroke of an index finger. Or a forceful blow of a knuckle or mallet. A Domani piece, whether in clay, zinc or corten steel, bears witness of its creator. It remembers every touch, and carries a memory forever etched in its permanent shell. It displays traces – of mankind and of the elements.

Domani is formed by hand. It isn't just handmade – each piece shows the unique traces of the palms, fingers and tools that give it its shape. It is a living vessel that carries the imprint of its master – the way exquisite pottery and metal craftsmanship has done since the beginning of time.

TERRACOTTA

For many millennia, terracotta has been used to create beautiful objects of art and earthenware. Indeed, the earliest examples of its use have been traced back to prehistoric times. While always maintaining its typical colour, which ranges over different hues of reddish-brown depending on the iron content, our terracotta clay is made using a kaolin base with properties that virtually eliminate water absorption. This ensures that a Domani terracotta pot is frost-proof, lending itself to year-round use in any climate.





CORTEN STEEL

Domani's corten steel vessels are slowly brought to life as the seasons pass, shifting gradually from steel grey to orange, then dark red and finally deep dark brown. The weather resistance of corten steel is caused by oxidation that protects the base material against further attacks from the elements. The process takes months, or even years, which is why all corten steel that we use in our manufacturing process has been treated to achieve approximately one year of natural ageing. The outcome is a steel structure that can be used outside for decades to come.

ZINC

Our admiration for zinc stems from its natural beauty. When zinc is exposed to humidity, natural oxidation occurs and it forms its own protective armour. As time passes, nature and the environment slowly adorn zinc with a unique and ever-evolving patina. The zinc used for Domani's pots contains titanium, which adds to its inherent high resistance to corrosion. This unique composition ensures that our zinc products have the ability to self-heal.



PLANTING ADVICE

- SIZE OF THE POT AND PLANT
- PREPARATION BEFORE PLANTING
- POTTING SOIL
- BARK CHIPS
- AFTER CARE: WATERING
- AFTER CARE: FERTILISER
- AFTER CARE: WINTER
- RUBBER FEET

SIZE OF THE POT AND PLANT

In order to match a plant with a pot correctly, it is very important to pass the interior measurements of the pot to the plant or tree grower. This will ensure that suitable plants are listed early in the design phase. This is also a perfect time to assess the intended location of the pot, allowing you to identify suitable plants to achieve the best results.

PREPARATION BEFORE PLANTING

To ensure good growth and the longevity of both the plant and the planter, it is always a good idea to insulate the inside of the pot using materials that protect against the cold and the heat in harsh climates.

Never insulate the bottom of the pot, as this will block the drainage holes or pipes. Standing water at the bottom of the pot will freeze in the winter and consequently damage the roots of the plant.

POTTING SOIL

It is best to use an airy potting soil made using a mix of black soil, peat, lava, argex and compost.

For 10 m³ of potting soil:

- 3 m³ of black soil
- 1 m³ of horticultural compost
- 2 m³ of argex 8/16
- 2 m³ of lava 16/32
- 2 m³ of coarse fiber peat

Never place the plant too deeply in the pot. Covering the plant with too much soil will expose the stem to too much water and affect the air supply to the roots.

BARK CHIPS

Adding a thin layer of bark chips on top of the potting soil will protect the root ball against dehydration and will prevent excessive development of weeds.

AFTER CARE: WATERING

Plants in pots are generally sensitive to drought, mainly due to the limited space available for roots to develop and the relatively small amount of rainwater they receive. Watering is the most important thing for the successful development of plants in pots.

Drip irrigation is recommended, as the slow release of water ensures constant moistening of the root ball. If watered too little at a time, only the top layer of the root ball will be moistened and the rest of the roots will die.

The correct amount of water is not a set figure. Instead, it depends on the size of the plant and the pot, and their location. A general rule of thumb is to water two to three times per week by drip irrigation for roughly half an hour each time. Water in this way for as long as the season requires.

In high summer temperatures, plants will require more water and will need to be watered more regularly than they will in cooler winter temperatures. Also, be aware that dry climates and winds will dry out the soil faster.

AFTER CARE: FERTILISER

We advise adding a slow-release fertilizer to the soil in spring. This ensures a continuous supply of nutrients throughout the growing season. Always follow the instructions supplied by the fertilizer manufacturer carefully, and when in doubt, a lesser amount is better.

AFTER CARE: WINTER

Depending on how harsh the winter climate is, it may be a good idea to wrap the pot and plant with an insulating cloth to protect them against low temperatures and cold winds.

RUBBER FEET

To ensure firm and stable placement, all of Domani's pots and vessels come equipped with durable rubber feet. The composition of the rubber can withstand many years of exposure to the elements and will not deteriorate or lose its functional properties.