

FORM 10-Q/A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-11593

THE SCOTTS COMPANY
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

OHIO
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

31-1414921
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

41 SOUTH HIGH STREET, SUITE 3500
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(614) 719-5500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

NO CHANGE
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last
report.)

Indicate by check mark whether registrant (1) has filed all reports required to
be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during
the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was
required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing
requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of
common stock as of the latest practicable date.

27,953,206 Outstanding at February 14, 2000
Common Shares, voting, no par value

THE SCOTTS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE SCOTTS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JANUARY 1, 2000 (restated)	JANUARY 2, 1999
Net sales	\$191.5	\$184.4
Cost of sales	117.6	119.7
Gross profit	73.9	64.7
Gross commission earned from agency agreement	0.3	5.0
Costs associated with agency agreement	3.7	0.4
Net commission earned from agency agreement	(3.4)	4.6
Operating expenses:		
Advertising and promotion	23.7	16.7
Selling, general and administrative	68.1	53.9
Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles	5.5	4.5
Restructuring and other charges	--	1.4
Other expense (income), net	1.3	(0.1)
Loss from operations	(28.1)	(7.1)
Interest expense	23.7	9.8
Loss before income taxes	(51.8)	(16.9)
Income tax benefit	(21.0)	(6.9)
Net loss before extraordinary item	(30.8)	(10.0)
Extraordinary loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of tax	--	0.4
Net loss	(30.8)	(10.4)
Payments to preferred shareholders	6.4	2.4
Loss applicable to common shareholders	\$(37.2)	\$(12.8)
Basic earnings per common share:		
Before extraordinary item	\$ (1.32)	\$ (.68)
Extraordinary item, net of tax	--	(.02)
	(1.32)	(.70)
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Before extraordinary item	\$ (1.32)	\$ (.68)
Extraordinary item, net of tax	--	(.02)
	(1.32)	(.70)
Common shares used in basic earnings per share calculation	28.2	18.3
Common shares and potential common shares used in diluted earnings per share calculation	28.2	18.3

See notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements

THE SCOTTS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN MILLIONS)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JANUARY 1, 2000 (restated)	JANUARY 2, 1999
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (30.8)	\$ (10.4)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	17.0	11.8
Net change in certain components of working capital	(150.9)	(134.9)
Net change in other assets and liabilities and other adjustments	(4.6)	(29.9)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(169.3)	(163.4)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(7.2)	(13.8)
Investment in acquired businesses, net of cash acquired	--	(160.7)
Other, net	--	(7.6)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(7.2)	(182.1)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net borrowings under revolving and bank lines of credit	202.1	88.6
Gross borrowings under term loans	--	525.0
Gross repayments under term loans	(6.3)	--
Repayment of outstanding balance on previous credit facility	--	(241.0)
Settlement of interest rate locks	--	(15.2)
Financing and issuance fees	--	(10.2)
Payments to preferred shareholders	(6.4)	(4.9)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(21.0)	--
Other, net	(5.6)	0.9
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	162.8	343.2
	-----	-----
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(0.8)	(0.1)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash	(14.5)	(2.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	30.3	10.6
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 15.8	\$ 8.2
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Investment in Acquired Businesses:		
Fair value of assets acquired, net of cash		\$ 259.1
Liabilities assumed		(67.3)

Net assets acquired		191.8
Notes issued to seller		35.7
Cash paid		4.8
Debt issued		151.3

See notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements

THE SCOTTS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT SHARE INFORMATION)

ASSETS

	UNAUDITED		
	JANUARY 1, 2000 (restated)	JANUARY 2, 1999	SEPTEMBER 30, 1999
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15.8	\$ 8.2	\$ 30.3
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$17.5, \$8.6 and \$16.4, respectively	225.3	206.7	201.4
Inventories, net	442.1	298.2	313.2
Current deferred tax asset	28.6	31.4	29.3
Prepaid and other assets	60.3	21.5	67.5
Total current assets	772.1	566.0	641.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	256.0	208.9	259.4
Intangible assets, net	774.0	608.6	794.1
Other assets	72.7	62.0	74.4
Total assets	\$1,874.8	\$1,445.5	\$1,769.6
	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt	\$ 120.4	\$ 24.4	\$ 56.4
Accounts payable	149.5	112.5	133.5
Accrued liabilities	153.0	111.5	177.0
Total current liabilities	422.9	248.4	366.9
Long-term debt	1,006.5	754.8	893.6
Other liabilities	63.5	51.2	65.8
Total liabilities	1,492.9	1,054.4	1,326.3
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity:			
Class A Convertible Preferred Stock, no par value	--	177.3	173.9
Common shares, no par value per share, \$.01 stated value per share, issued 31.4, 21.1 and 21.3, respectively	0.3	0.2	0.2
Capital in excess of par value	387.9	208.9	213.9
Retained earnings	92.9	63.8	130.1
Treasury stock, 3.4, 2.8, and 2.9 shares, respectively, at cost	(82.9)	(55.5)	(61.9)
Accumulated other comprehensive expense	(16.3)	(3.6)	(12.9)
Total shareholders' equity	381.9	391.1	443.3
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,874.8	\$1,445.5	\$1,769.6
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements

(All amounts are in millions except per share data or otherwise noted)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The Scotts Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of lawn care and garden products. The Company's major customers include mass merchandisers, home improvement centers, large hardware chains, independent hardware stores, nurseries, garden centers, food and drug stores, golf courses, professional sports stadiums, lawn and landscape service companies, commercial nurseries and greenhouses, and specialty crop growers. The Company's products are sold in the United States, Canada, the European Union, the Caribbean, South America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Japan, and several Latin American countries.

Organization and Basis of Presentation

The condensed, consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Scotts Company and its subsidiaries, (collectively, the "Company"). All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

The condensed, consolidated balance sheets as of January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999, and the related condensed, consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the three month periods ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999 are unaudited; however, in the opinion of management, such financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations. Interim results reflect all normal recurring adjustments and are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The interim financial statements and notes are presented as specified by Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes in Scotts' fiscal 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying disclosures. The most significant of these estimates are related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation reserves, expected useful lives assigned to property, plant and equipment and goodwill and other intangible assets, legal and environmental accruals, post-retirement benefits, promotional and consumer rebate liabilities, income taxes and contingencies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from the estimates.

Advertising and Promotion

The Company advertises its branded products through national and regional media, and through cooperative advertising programs with retailers. Retailers are also offered pre-season stocking and in-store promotional allowances. Certain products are also promoted with direct consumer rebate programs. Advertising and promotion costs (including allowances and rebates) incurred during the year are expensed ratably to interim periods in relation to revenues. All advertising and promotion costs, except for production costs, are expensed within the fiscal year in which such costs are incurred. Production costs for advertising programs are deferred until the period in which the advertising is first aired.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in prior periods' financial statements to conform to fiscal 2000 classifications.

2. RESTATEMENT OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has restated its financial statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000. As disclosed in Note 3 to these financial statements, the Company paid Monsanto Company ("Monsanto") a marketing fee of \$32 million in connection with the Roundup Agency and marketing Agreement (the "Agreement"). The earnings originally reported for fiscal 1999 and the first quarter of fiscal 2000 reflected amortization of the marketing fee over a period of 20 years. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely that the Agreement will continue beyond ten years. Accordingly, the financial statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000 have been restated to correct for the error in the amortization period and now reflect amortization of the marketing fee over a period of ten years.

"Costs associated with agency agreement" in the Company's Statements of Operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 have been restated to reflect the additional amortization of \$1.6 million that was not recognized in fiscal 1999 and \$0.4 million representing one-quarter of the additional amortization to be recognized in fiscal 2000. The Balance Sheet as of January 1, 2000 and the Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended January 1, 2000 have been restated for this correction. The impact of this restatement on the Company's financial results as originally reported is summarized below:

	As reported	As restated
Net loss	\$(29.6)	\$(30.8)
Basic earnings per common share	\$(1.28)	\$(1.32)
Diluted earnings per common share	\$(1.28)	\$(1.32)
Retained earnings, end of period	\$ 94.1	\$ 92.9

3. AGENCY AGREEMENT

Effective September 30, 1998, the Company entered into an agreement with Monsanto Company for exclusive international marketing and agency rights to Monsanto's consumer Roundup herbicide products. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is entitled to receive an annual commission from Monsanto in consideration for the performance of its duties as agent. The annual commission is calculated as a percentage of the actual earnings before interest and income taxes (EBIT), as defined in the agreement of the Roundup business. Each year's percentage varies in accordance with the terms of the agreement based on the achievement of two earnings thresholds and commission rates that vary by threshold and program year.

The agreement requires the Company to make fixed annual payments to Monsanto as a contribution against the overall expenses of the Roundup business. The annual fixed payment is defined as \$20 million, however portions of the annual payments of the first three years of the agreement are deferred. No payment was required for the first year (fiscal 1999), a payment of \$5 million is required for the second year and a payment of \$15 million is required for the third year so that a total of \$40 million of the contribution payments are deferred. Beginning in the fifth year of the agreement, the annual payments to Monsanto increase to at least \$25 million, which include per annum charges at 8%. The annual payments may be increased above \$25 million if certain significant earnings targets are achieved. If all of the deferred contribution amounts are paid prior to 2018, the annual contribution payments revert to \$20 million. Regardless of whether the deferred contribution amounts are paid, all contribution payments cease entirely in 2018.

The Company is recognizing a charge each year associated with the annual contribution payments equal to the required payment for that year. The Company is not recognizing a charge for the portions of the contributions payments that are deferred with such time that those deferred amounts are paid. The Company considers this method of accounting for the contribution payments to be appropriate after consideration of the likely term of the agreement, the Company's ability to terminate the agreement without paying the deferred amounts and the fact that approximately \$18.6 million of the deferred amounts are never paid even if the agreement is not terminated prior to 2018 unless significant earnings targets are exceeded.

The express terms of the agreement permit the Company to terminate the agreement only upon Material Breach, Material Fraud or Material Willful Misconduct by Monsanto, as such terms are defined in the agreement, or upon the sale of the Roundup business by Monsanto. In such instances, the agreement permits the Company to avoid payment of any deferred contribution and related per annum charge. Our basis for not recording a financial liability to Monsanto for the deferred portions of the annual contribution and per annum charge is based on our assessment and

consultations with our legal counsel and the Company's independent accountants. In addition, the Company has obtained a legal opinion from The Bayard Firm, P.A., which concluded, subject to certain qualifications, that if the matter were litigated, a Delaware court would likely conclude that the Company is entitled to terminate the agreement at will, with appropriate prior notice, without incurring significant penalty, and avoid paying the unpaid deferred amounts. We have concluded that, should the Company elect to terminate the agreement at any balance sheet date, it will not incur significant economic consequences as a result of such action.

The Bayard Firm was special Delaware counsel retained during fiscal 2000 solely for the limited purpose of providing a legal opinion in support of the contingent liability treatment of the agreement previously adopted by the Company and has neither generally represented or advised the Company nor participated in the preparation or review of the Company's financial statements or any SEC filings. The terms of such opinion specifically limit the parties who are entitled to rely on it.

The Company's conclusion is not free from challenge and, in fact, would likely be challenged if the Company were to terminate the agreement. If it were determined that, upon termination, the Company must pay any remaining deferred contribution amounts and related per annum charges, the resulting charge to earnings could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position. At January 1, 2000, contribution payments and related per annum charges of approximately \$24.9 million had been deferred under the agreement. This amount is considered a contingent obligation and has not been reflected in the financial statements as of and for the three months then ended.

Monsanto has disclosed that it is accruing the \$20 million fixed contribution fee per year beginning in the fourth quarter of Monsanto's fiscal year 1998, plus interest on the deferred portion.

The agreement has a term of seven years for all countries within the European Union. For countries outside the European Union the agreement continues indefinitely unless terminated by either party. The agreement provides Monsanto with the right to terminate the agreement for an event of default (as defined in the agreement) by the Company or a change in control of Monsanto or sale of the Roundup business. The agreement provides the Company with the right to terminate the agreement for an event of default by Monsanto or the sale of the Roundup business. Unless Monsanto terminates the agreement for an event of default by the Company or the Company terminates the agreement pursuant to a sale of the Roundup business Monsanto is required to pay a termination fee to the Company that varies by program year. The termination fee is \$150 million for each of the first five program years and declines to a minimum of \$16 million for program years 11 through 20.

In consideration for the rights granted to the Company under the agreement for North America, the Company was required to pay a marketing fee of \$32 million to Monsanto. The Company has deferred this amount on the basis that the payment will provide a future benefit through commissions that will be earned under the agreement and is amortizing the balance over ten years, which is the estimated likely term of the agreement.

In fiscal 1999, the Company recognized commission income under the agreement during interim periods based on the estimated percentage of EBIT that would be payable to the Company as commission for the year applied to the actual EBIT for the Roundup business for the interim period. Commission income recorded for the full year is calculated by applying the threshold commission structure for that year to the actual EBIT of Roundup business for the year, net of the annual contribution payment. Beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company has adopted SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101. "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements". Accordingly, the Company will not recognize commission income in fiscal 2000 until actual Roundup EBIT reaches the first commission threshold for the year. The annual contribution payment is recognized evenly throughout the year.

4. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

1999 CHARGES

During fiscal 1999, the Company recorded \$1.4 million of restructuring charges associated with management's decision to reorganize the North American Professional Business Group to strengthen distribution and technical sales support, integrate brand management across market segments and reduce annual operating expenses. These charges represent the cost to sever approximately 60 in-house sales associates that were terminated in fiscal 1999. Approximately \$1.1 million of severance payments were made to these former associates during fiscal 1999, \$0.1 million was paid in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 and the remainder is expected to be paid in fiscal 2000.

1998 CHARGES

During fiscal 1998, the Company recorded charges of \$9.3 million in

connection with its decision to close nine composting sites. As of September 30, 1999, \$0.9 million remained accrued in the Company's consolidated balance sheet for costs to be incurred under contractual commitments and remaining lease obligations (a detailed discussion and rollforward is included in the Company's fiscal 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K). In the first quarter of fiscal 2000, \$0.3 million of the remaining obligations had been paid. The Company expects to make all remaining payments in fiscal 2000.

5. ACQUISITIONS

In January 1999, the Company acquired the assets of Monsanto's consumer lawn and garden businesses, exclusive of the Roundup(R) business ("Ortho"), for approximately \$300 million, subject to adjustment based on working capital as of the closing date and as defined in the purchase agreement. Based on the estimate of working capital received from Monsanto, the Company made an additional payment of \$39.9 million at the closing date. The Company has subsequently provided Monsanto with its estimate of working capital, which

would result in a substantial reduction in the total purchase price. Monsanto has subsequently provided the Company with a revised assessment of working capital which would increase the final purchase price. The Company and Monsanto have resolved many of the items in dispute and are currently in negotiations to resolve the remaining disputed items.

In October 1998, the Company acquired Rhone-Poulenc Jardin ("RPJ"), continental Europe's largest consumer lawn and garden products company. Management's initial estimate of the purchase price for Rhone-Poulenc Jardin was \$216 million; however, subsequent adjustments for reductions in acquired working capital have resulted in a final purchase price of approximately \$170 million.

Each of the above acquisitions was made in exchange for cash or notes due to seller and was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the purchase prices have been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Final determination of the purchase price of the Ortho business, as well as the allocation of the purchase price to the net assets acquired was not complete as of January 1, 2000. The excess of the estimated purchase price for the Ortho business over the value of tangible assets acquired is currently recorded as an intangible asset and is being amortized over a period of 35 years.

The following unaudited pro forma results of operations give effect to the Ortho acquisition as if it had occurred on October 1, 1998.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED ----- JANUARY 2, 1999 -----
Net sales	\$204.3
Loss before extraordinary loss	(19.5)
Net loss	(19.9)
Basic earning per share:	
Before extraordinary loss	\$ (1.20)
After extraordinary loss	(1.22)
Diluted earnings per share:	
Before extraordinary loss	\$ (1.20)
After extraordinary loss	\$ (1.22)

The pro forma information provided does not purport to be indicative of actual results of operations if the Ortho acquisition had occurred as of October 1, 1998 and is not intended to be indicative of future results or trends.

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories, net of provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventory of \$30.9 million, \$15.0 million, and \$30.5 million, respectively, consisted of:

	JANUARY 1, 2000 -----	JANUARY 2, 1999 -----	SEPTEMBER 30, 1999 -----
Finished goods	\$346.5	\$227.3	\$206.4
Raw materials	94.6	70.4	106.5
	-----	-----	-----
FIFO cost	441.1	297.7	312.9
LIFO reserve	1.0	0.5	0.3
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$442.1 =====	\$298.2 =====	\$313.2 =====

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	JANUARY 1, 2000 -----	JANUARY 2, 1999 -----	SEPTEMBER 30, 1999 -----
Goodwill	\$499.1	\$386.6	\$508.6
Trademarks	202.4	141.9	207.9
Other	72.5	80.1	77.6
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$774.0 =====	\$608.6 =====	\$794.1 =====

8. LONG-TERM DEBT

	JANUARY 1, 2000 -----	JANUARY 2, 1999 -----	SEPTEMBER 30, 1999 -----
Revolving loans under credit facility	\$ 257.8	\$ 98.3	\$ 64.2
Term loans under credit facility	502.9	525.0	509.0
Senior Subordinated Notes	318.3	99.5	318.0
Notes due to sellers	30.9	42.8	37.0
Foreign bank borrowings and term loans	14.2	9.0	17.6
Capital lease obligations and other	2.8	4.6	4.2
	-----	-----	-----
	1,126.9	779.2	950.0
Less current portions	120.4	24.4	56.4
	-----	-----	-----
	\$1,006.5 =====	\$754.8 =====	\$893.6 =====

On December 4, 1998, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit facility which provides for borrowings in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.025 billion and consists of term loan facilities in the aggregate amount of \$525 million and a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$500 million. Financial covenants included as part of the facility include, amongst others, minimum net worth, interest coverage and net leverage ratios. At January 1, 2000, the Company was in violation of the minimum net worth covenant. On February 15, 2000, the Company obtained a waiver of its first quarter violation. The waiver precludes the bank group from calling the borrowings under the credit facility based on the first quarter violation but does not waive any future covenant violations.

In January 1999, the Company completed an offering of \$330 million of 8 5/8% Senior Subordinated Notes ("the Notes") due 2009. The net proceeds from the offering, together with borrowings under the Company's credit facility, were used to fund the Ortho acquisition and to repurchase approximately 97% of Scotts \$100.0 million outstanding 9 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due August 2004. In August 1999, the Company repurchased the remaining \$2.9 million of the 9 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes.

The Company entered into two interest rate locks in fiscal 1998 to hedge its anticipated interest rate exposure on the Notes offering. The total amount paid under the interest rate locks of \$12.9 million has been recorded as a reduction of the Notes' carrying value and is being amortized over the life of the Notes as interest expense.

In conjunction with the acquisitions of Rhone-Poulenc Jardin and Sanford Scientific, notes were issued for certain portions of the total purchase price that are to be paid in annual installments over a four-year period. The present value of remaining note payments is \$25.9 million and \$5.0 million,

respectively. The Company is imputing interest on the non-interest bearing notes using an interest rate prevalent for similar instruments at the time of acquisition.

The foreign term loans of \$3.9 million issued on December 12, 1997, have an 8-year term and bear interest at 1% below LIBOR. The loans are denominated in Pounds Sterling and can be redeemed, on demand, by the note holder. The foreign bank borrowings of \$10.3 million at January 1, 2000 represent lines of credit for foreign operations and are denominated in French Francs, Australian Dollars and Dutch Guilders.

9. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table presents information necessary to calculate basic and diluted earnings per common share ("EPS"). For each period presented, basic and diluted EPS are equal since common share equivalents (stock options, Class A Convertible Preferred Stock and warrants) outstanding for each period were anti-dilutive and thus not considered in the diluted earnings per common share calculations. The Company did not include 2.1 million and 11.8 million potentially dilutive shares in its diluted earnings per share calculation for the three months ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999, respectively, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JANUARY 1, 2000 (restated)	JANUARY 2, 1999
	-----	-----
Net loss before extraordinary item	\$(30.8)	\$(10.0)
Extraordinary item, net of tax	--	0.4
	-----	-----
Net loss	(30.8)	(10.4)
Payments to preferred shareholders	(6.4)	(2.4)
	-----	-----
Loss applicable to common shareholders	\$(37.2)	\$(12.8)
	=====	=====
Weighted-average common shares outstanding during the period	28.2	18.3
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted earnings per common share before extraordinary item	\$(1.32)	\$ (.68)
Extraordinary item, net of tax	\$ --	\$ (.02)
	-----	-----
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$(1.32)	\$ (.70)
	=====	=====

10. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Effective October 1, 1998, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130 (SFAS 130), "Reporting Comprehensive Income". SFAS 130 requires that changes in the amounts of certain items, including foreign currency translation adjustments, be presented in the Company's financial statements. The components of other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income for the three months ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999 are as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JANUARY 1, 2000 (restated)	JANUARY 2, 1999
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$(30.8)	\$(10.4)
Other comprehensive income (expense):		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3.4)	(0.4)
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income (expense)	\$(34.2)	\$(10.8)
	=====	=====

11. CONTINGENCIES

Management continually evaluates the Company's contingencies, including various lawsuits and claims which arise in the normal course of business, product and general liabilities, property losses and other fiduciary liabilities for which the Company is self-insured. In the opinion of management, its assessment of contingencies is reasonable

and related reserves, in the aggregate, are adequate; however, there can be no assurance that future quarterly or annual

operating results will not be materially affected by final resolution of these matters. The following matters are the more significant of the Company's identified contingencies.

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Company has assessed and addressed environmental issues regarding the wastewater treatment plants which had operated at the Marysville facility. The Company decommissioned the old wastewater treatment plants and has connected the facility's wastewater system with the City of Marysville's municipal treatment system. Additionally, the Company has been assessing, under Ohio's new Voluntary Action Program ("VAP"), the possible remediation of several discontinued on-site waste disposal areas dating back to the early operations of its Marysville facility.

In February 1997, the Company learned that the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency was referring certain matters relating to environmental conditions at the Company's Marysville site, including the existing wastewater treatment plants and the discontinued on-site waste disposal areas, to the Ohio Attorney General's Office. Representatives from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Attorney General and the Company continue to meet to discuss these issues.

In June 1997, the Company received formal notice of an enforcement action and draft Findings and Orders from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The draft Findings and Orders elaborated on the subject of the referral to the Ohio Attorney General alleging: potential surface water violations relating to possible historical sediment contamination possibly impacting water quality; inadequate treatment capabilities of the Company's existing and currently permitted wastewater treatment plants; and that the Marysville site is subject to corrective action under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act ("RCRA"). In late July 1997, the Company received a draft judicial consent order from the Ohio Attorney General which covered many of the same issues contained in the draft Findings and Orders including RCRA corrective action. As a result of on-going discussions, the Company received a revised draft of a judicial consent order from the Ohio Attorney General in late April 1999. Subsequently, the Company replied to the Ohio Attorney General with another revised draft, which is the focus of current negotiations.

In accordance with the Company's past efforts to enter into Ohio's VAP, the Company submitted to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency a "Demonstration of Sufficient Evidence of VAP Eligibility Compliance" on July 8, 1997. Among other issues contained in the VAP submission, was a description of the Company's ongoing efforts to assess potential environmental impacts of the discontinued on-site waste disposal areas as well as potential remediation efforts. Under the statutes covering VAP, an eligible participant in the program is not subject to State enforcement actions for those environmental matters being addressed. On October 21, 1997, the Company received a letter from the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency denying VAP eligibility based upon the timeliness of and completeness of the submittal. The Company has appealed the Director's action to the Environmental Review Appeals Commission. No hearing date has been set and the appeal remains pending. While negotiations continue, the Company has been voluntarily addressing a number of the historical onsite waste disposal areas with the knowledge of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. Interim measures consisting of capping two onsite waste disposal areas have been implemented.

The Company is continuing to meet with the Ohio Attorney General and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in an effort to negotiate an amicable resolution of these issues but is unable at this stage to predict the outcome of the negotiations. While negotiations have narrowed the unresolved issues

between the Company and the Ohio Attorney General/Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, several critical issues remain the subject of ongoing discussions. The Company believes that it has viable defenses to the State's enforcement action, including that it had been proceeding under VAP to address specified environmental issues, and will assert those defenses in any such action.

Since receiving the notice of enforcement action in June 1997, management has continually assessed the potential costs that may be incurred to satisfactorily remediate the Marysville site and to pay any penalties sought by the State. Because the Company and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency have not agreed as to the extent of any possible contamination and an appropriate remediation plan, the Company has developed and initiated an action plan to remediate the site based on its own assessments and consideration of specific actions which the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency will likely require. Because the extent of the ultimate remediation plan is uncertain, management is unable to predict with certainty the costs that will be incurred to remediate the site and to pay any penalties. Management estimates that the range of possible loss that could be incurred in connection with this matter is \$2 million to \$10 million. The Company has accrued for the amount it considers to be the most probable within that range and believes the outcome will not differ materially from the amount reserved. Many of the issues raised by the State are already being investigated and addressed by the Company during the normal course of conducting business.

LAFAYETTE

In July 1990, the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") directed that peat harvesting operations be discontinued at Hyponex's Lafayette, New Jersey facility, based on its contention that peat harvesting and related activities result in the "discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States" and, therefore, require a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In May 1992, the United States filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey seeking a permanent injunction against such harvesting, and civil penalties in an unspecified amount. If the Corps' position is upheld, it is possible that further harvesting of peat from this facility would be prohibited. The Company is defending this suit and is asserting a right to recover its economic losses resulting from the government's actions. The suit was placed in administrative suspense during fiscal 1996 in order to allow the Company and the government an opportunity to negotiate a settlement, and it remains suspended while the parties develop, exchange and evaluate technical data. In July 1997, the Company's wetlands consultant submitted to the government a draft remediation plan. Comments were received and a revised plan was submitted in early 1998. Further comments from the government were received during 1998 and 1999. The Company believes agreement on the remediation plan has essentially been reached. Before this suit can be fully resolved, however, the Company and the government must reach agreement on the government's civil penalty demand. The Company has reserved for its estimate of the probable loss to be incurred under this proceeding. Furthermore, management believes the Company has sufficient raw material supplies available such that service to customers will not be materially adversely affected by continued closure of this peat harvesting operation.

AGREVO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

On June 3, 1999, AgrEvo Environmental Health, Inc. ("AgrEvo") filed a complaint in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, against the Company, a subsidiary of the Company and Monsanto seeking damages and injunctive relief for alleged antitrust violations and breach of contract by the Company and its subsidiary and antitrust violations and tortious interference with contact by Monsanto. The Company purchased a consumer herbicide business from AgrEvo in May 1998. AgrEvo claims in the suit that the Company's subsequent agreement to become Monsanto's exclusive sales and marketing agent for Monsanto's consumer Roundup(R) business violated the federal antitrust laws. AgrEvo contends that Monsanto attempted to or did monopolize the market for non-selective herbicides and conspired with the Company to eliminate the herbicide the Company previously purchased from AgrEvo, which competed with Monsanto's Roundup(R), in order to achieve or maintain a monopoly position in that market. AgrEvo also contends that the Company's execution of various agreements with Monsanto, including the Roundup(R) marketing agreement, as well as the Company's subsequent actions, violated the purchase agreements between AgrEvo and the Company.

AgrEvo is requesting unspecified damages as well as affirmative injunctive relief, and seeking to have the court invalidate the Roundup(R) marketing agreement as violative of the federal antitrust laws. On September 20, 1999, the Company filed an answer denying liability and asserting counterclaims that it was fraudulently induced to enter into the agreement for purchase of the consumer herbicide business and the related agreements, and that AgrEvo breached the representations and warranties contained in those agreements. On October 1, 1999, the Company moved to dismiss the antitrust allegations against it on the ground that the claims fail to state claims for which relief may be granted. On October 12, 1999, AgrEvo moved to dismiss the Company's counterclaims. On January 27, 2000, AgrEvo sought leave to move to amend its complaint to add a claim for fraud and to incorporate the Delaware action described below. Under the indemnification provisions of the Roundup(R) marketing agreement, Monsanto and the Company each have requested that the other indemnify against any losses arising from this lawsuit.

On June 29, 1999, AgrEvo also filed a complaint in the Superior Court for the State of Delaware against two of the Company's subsidiaries seeking damages for alleged breach of contract. AgrEvo alleges that, under the contracts by which a subsidiary of the Company purchased a herbicide business from AgrEvo in May 1998, two of the Company's subsidiaries have failed to pay AgrEvo approximately \$0.6 million. AgrEvo is requesting damages in this amount, as well as pre and post-judgment interest and attorneys' fees and costs. The Company's subsidiaries have moved to dismiss or stay this action. On January 31, 2000, the Delaware court stayed AgrEvo's action pending the resolution of a motion to amend the action in the Southern District of New York.

BRAMFORD

In the United Kingdom, major discharges of waste to air, water and land are regulated by the Environment Agency. The Scotts (UK) Ltd. fertilizer facility in Bramford (Suffolk), United Kingdom, is subject to environmental regulation by this Agency. Two manufacturing processes at this facility require process authorizations and previously required a waste management license (discharge to a licensed waste disposal lagoon having ceased in July 1999). The Company expects to surrender the waste management license in consultation with the Environment Agency. In connection with the renewal of an authorization, the Environment Agency has identified the need for remediation of the lagoon, and the potential for remediation of a former landfill at the site. The Company

intends to comply with the reasonable remediation concerns of the Environment Agency. The Company previously installed an environmental enhancement to the facility to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency and believes that it has adequately addressed the environmental concerns of the Environment Agency regarding emissions to air and groundwater. The Company and the Environment Agency have not agreed on a final plan for remediating the lagoon and the landfill. The Company has reserved for its estimate of the probable loss to be incurred in connection with this matter.

OTHER

The Company has determined that quantities of cement containing asbestos material at certain manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom should be removed. The Company has reserved for the estimate of costs to be incurred for this matter.

12. CONVERSION OF PREFERRED STOCK

In October 1999, all of the then outstanding Class A Convertible Preferred Shares were converted into 10.1 million common shares. The Company paid the holders of the Preferred Shares \$6.4 million. The amount represents the dividends on the Preferred Shares that otherwise would have been payable through May 2000, the month during which the Preferred Shares could first be redeemed by the Company. In fiscal 1999, certain of the Preferred Shares were converted into 0.2 million common shares at the holders option.

13. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In August 1998, the FASB issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting For Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS NO. 133 (as amended) is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000.

SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measure those instruments at fair value. The Company has not yet determined the impact this statement will have on its operating results. The Company plans to adopt SFAS No. 133 in fiscal 2001.

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." This staff accounting bulletin summarizes certain of the staff's views in applying generally accepted accounting principles to revenue recognition in financial statements. The Company believes its annual accounting policies are consistent with the staff's views. The Company will be required, however, to conform its interim period revenue recognition policies for the commission under the Roundup(R) marketing agreement to be consistent with the staff's views. The impact of conforming the Company's interim period revenue recognition policies for the commission under the Roundup(R) marketing agreement will require the Company to defer the recognition of commission earned in interim periods but will not impact the commission earned on an annual basis.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is divided into three reportable segments--North American Consumer, Professional and International. The North American Consumer segment consists of the Lawns, Gardens, Growing Media and Ortho business units.

The North American Consumer segment specializes in dry, granular slow-release lawn fertilizers, lawn fertilizer combination and lawn control products, grass seed, spreaders, water-soluble and controlled-release garden and indoor plant foods, plant care products, and potting soils, barks, mulches and other growing media products, and pesticides products. Products are marketed to mass merchandisers, home improvement centers, large hardware chains, nurseries and gardens centers.

The Professional segment is focused on a full line of turf and horticulture products including controlled-release and water-soluble fertilizers and plant protection products, grass seed, spreaders, custom application services and growing media. Products are sold to golf courses, professional baseball, football and soccer stadiums, lawn and landscape service companies, commercial nurseries and greenhouses and specialty crop growers.

The International segment provides a broad range of controlled-release and water-soluble fertilizers and related products, including ornamental horticulture, turf and landscape, and consumer lawn and garden products which are sold to all customer groups mentioned above.

The following table presents segment financial information in accordance with SFAS No. 131. "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information". Pursuant to that statement, the presentation of the segment financial information is consistent with the basis used by management (i.e., certain costs not allocated to business segments for internal management reporting purposes are not allocated for purposes of this presentation). Amounts as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000 have been restated as discussed in Note 2.

(in millions)		N.A. CONSUMER	PROFESSIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	OTHER/ CORPORATE	TOTAL
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales:						
	Q1 2000	\$ 101.6	\$ 23.6	\$ 66.3		\$ 191.5
	Q1 1999	\$ 72.8	\$ 32.5	\$ 79.1		\$ 184.4
Operating Income (Loss):						
	Q1 2000	\$ (6.9)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1.9)	\$(19.0)	\$ (28.1)
	Q1 1999	(2.0)	(0.6)	9.5	(14.0)	(7.1)
Operating Margin:						
	Q1 2000	(6.8%)	(1.3%)	(2.9%)	nm	(14.7%)
	Q1 1999	(2.7%)	(1.8%)	12.0%	nm	(3.9%)
Total Assets:						
	Q1 2000	1,075.7	200.9	508.6	89.6	1,874.8
	Q1 1999	661.4	194.0	535.1	55.0	1,445.5

nm Not meaningful.

Operating loss reported for the Company's three operating segments represents earnings before amortization of intangible assets, interest and taxes, since this is the measure of profitability used by management. Accordingly, Corporate operating loss for the three month periods ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999 includes amortization of certain intangible assets, corporate general and administrative expenses, and certain "other" income/expense not allocated to the business segments. In the first quarter of fiscal 2000, management changed the measure of profitability for the business segments as compared to the method used at September 30, 1999, to include the allocation of certain costs to the business segments which historically were included in corporate costs. Such costs include research and development, administrative and certain "other" income/expense items which could be directly attributable to a business segment. The results shown above for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2000 basis of presentation.

Total assets reported for the Company's operating segments include the intangible assets for the acquired business within those segments. Corporate assets primarily include deferred financing and debt issuance costs, corporate fixed assets as well as deferred tax assets.

15. FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS AND NON-GUARANTORS

In January 1999, the Company issued \$330 million of 8 5/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009 to qualified institutional buyers under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1993. The Company intends to register these Notes under the Securities Act.

The Notes are general obligations of the Company and are guaranteed by all of the existing wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries and all future wholly-owned, significant (as defined in Regulation S-X) domestic subsidiaries of the Company. These subsidiary guarantors jointly and severally guarantee the Company's obligations under the Notes. The guarantees represent full and unconditional general obligations of each subsidiary that are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of that subsidiary but are senior in right of payment to any future junior subordinated debt of that subsidiary. The following unaudited information presents consolidating Statements of Operations, Statements of Cash Flows and Balance Sheets for the three month periods ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999.

Separate unaudited financial statements of the individual guarantor subsidiaries have not been provided because management does not believe they would be meaningful to investors.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000 (in millions)
(Unaudited and restated)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales	\$ 80.3	\$ 42.1	\$ 69.1		\$191.5
Cost of sales	51.1	27.9	38.6		117.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	29.2	14.2	30.5	--	73.9
Gross commission earned from agency agreement	0.3				0.3
Contribution expenses under agency agreement	3.7				3.7
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net commission earned from agency agreement	(3.4)	--	--	--	(3.4)
Operating Expenses:					
Advertising and promotion	10.7	4.1	8.9		23.7
Selling, general and administration	38.9	5.1	24.1		68.1
Amortization or goodwill and other intangibles	1.1	2.1	2.3		5.5
Equity income in non-guarantors	5.4			(5.4)	--
Intracompany allocations	(1.9)	0.6	1.3		--
Other expense (income), net	2.3	(0.9)	(0.1)		1.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from operations	(30.7)	3.2	(6.0)	5.4	(28.1)
Interest expense	17.6	(0.1)	6.2		23.7
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes	(48.3)	3.3	(12.2)	5.4	(51.8)
Income taxes	(17.5)	1.5	(5.0)		(21.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (30.8)</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>(30.8)</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000 (in millions)
(Unaudited and restated)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net income (loss)	\$ (30.8)	\$ 1.8	\$ (7.2)	\$ 5.4	\$ (30.8)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	8.8	4.5	3.7		17.0
Equity income in non-guarantors	5.4			(5.4)	--
Net change in certain components of working capital	(84.6)	(45.2)	(21.1)		(150.9)
Net changes in other assets and liabilities and other adjustments	(1.0)	(0.8)	(2.8)		(4.6)
Net cash used in operating activities	(102.2)	(39.7)	(27.4)	--	(169.3)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(4.7)	(0.9)	(1.6)		(7.2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4.7)	(0.9)	(1.6)	--	(7.2)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net borrowings under revolving and bank lines of credit	174.7	(0.2)	27.6		202.1
Gross borrowings under term loans					--
Gross repayments under term loans	(0.5)		(5.8)		(6.3)
Dividends on Class A Convertible Preferred Stock	(6.4)				(6.4)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(21.0)				(21.0)
Intracompany financing	(47.0)	39.9	7.1		--
Other, net	0.2		(5.8)		(5.6)
Net cash provided by financing activities	100.0	39.7	23.1		162.8
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			(0.8)		(0.8)
Net decrease in cash	(6.9)	(0.9)	(6.7)		(14.5)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8.5	3.1	18.7		30.3
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.2	\$ 12.0	\$ --	\$ 15.8
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

AS OF JANUARY 1, 2000 (in millions, except share information)
(Unaudited and restated)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.2	\$ 12.0		\$ 15.8
Accounts receivable, net	112.0	32.4	80.9		225.3
Inventories, net	254.7	101.7	85.7		442.1
Current deferred tax asset	28.1	0.5			28.6
Prepaid and other assets	38.2	2.7	19.4		60.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total current assets	434.6	139.5	198.0	--	772.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	156.9	58.6	40.5		256.0
Intangible assets, net	225.8	266.5	281.7		774.0
Other assets	63.4		9.3		72.7
Investment in affiliates	701.2			(701.2)	0.0
Intracompany assets	--	254.7		(254.7)	0.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total assets	1,581.9	719.3	529.5	(955.9)	1,874.8
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Short-term debt	93.9	1.2	25.3		120.4
Accounts payable	78.8	21.2	49.5		149.5
Accrued liabilities	30.4	88.4	34.2		153.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	203.1	110.8	109.0	--	422.9
Long-term debt	701.0		305.5		1,006.5
Other liabilities	41.5	0.8	21.2		63.5
Intracompany liabilities	242.3		12.4	(254.7)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities	1,187.9	111.6	448.1	(254.7)	1,492.9
Commitments and contingencies					
Shareholders' equity:					
Investment from parent		413.6	57.4	(471.0)	--
Common shares, no par value per share, \$.01 stated value per share	0.3				0.3
Capital in excess of par value	387.9				387.9
Retained earnings	92.9	194.1	36.1	(230.2)	92.9
Treasury stock, 3.4 shares at cost	(82.9)				(82.9)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(4.2)		(12.1)		(16.3)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	394.0	607.7	81.4	(701.2)	381.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,581.9	\$ 719.3	\$529.5	\$(955.9)	\$1,874.8
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999 (in millions)
(Unaudited)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
Sales	\$ 55.6	\$ 47.7	\$81.1		\$184.4
Cost of sales	39.7	35.0	45.0		119.7
Gross profit	15.9	12.7	36.1	--	64.7
Gross commission earned from agency agreement	5.0				5.0
Contribution expenses under agency agreement	(0.4)				(0.4)
Net commission earned from agency agreement	4.6	--	--	--	4.6
Operating Expenses:					
Advertising and promotion	5.8	3.3	7.6		16.7
Selling, general and administration	29.5	4.7	19.7		53.9
Amortization or goodwill and other intangibles	0.1	2.3	2.1		4.5
Restructuring and other changes	1.4				1.4
Equity income in non-guarantors	(0.1)			0.1	--
Intracompany allocations	(7.3)	6.4	0.9		--
Other expenses, net	1.4	(1.3)	(0.2)		(0.1)
Income (loss) from operations	(10.3)	(2.7)	6.0	(0.1)	(7.1)
Interest expense	6.5	0.1	3.2		9.8
Income (loss) before income taxes	(16.8)	(2.8)	2.8	(0.1)	(16.9)
Income taxes	(6.8)	(1.2)	1.1		(6.9)
Income (loss) before extraordinary item	(10.0)	(1.6)	1.7	(0.1)	(10.0)
Extraordinary loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of income tax benefit	0.4				0.4
Net income (loss)	<u>\$(10.4)</u>	<u>\$ (1.6)</u>	<u>\$ 1.7</u>	<u>\$(0.1)</u>	<u>\$(10.4)</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999 (in millions)
(Unaudited)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net income (loss)	\$ (10.4)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 1.7	\$ (0.1)	\$ (10.4)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	3.2	4.4	4.2		11.8
Equity income in non-guarantors	(0.1)			0.1	
Net Change in certain components of working capital	(24.0)	(65.0)	(45.9)		(134.9)
Net changes in other assets and liabilities	(35.2)	(4.8)	10.1		(29.9)
Net cash used in operating activities	(66.5)	(67.0)	(29.9)	--	(163.4)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(10.9)	(1.2)	(1.7)		(13.8)
Investments in acquired businesses, net of cash acquired		(3.5)	(157.2)		(160.7)
Other	(7.3)		(0.3)		(7.6)
Net cash used in investing activities	(18.2)	(4.7)	(159.2)		(182.1)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net borrowings under revolving and bank lines of credit	185.4		(96.8)		88.6
Gross borrowings under term loans	260.0		265.0		525.0
Gross repayments under term loans					--
Repayment of outstanding balance on previous credit facility	(241.0)				(241.0)
Dividends on Class A Convertible Preferred Stock	(4.9)				(4.9)
Intracompany financing	(92.9)	70.4	22.5		--
Other, net	(24.5)				(24.5)
Net cash provided by financing activities	82.1	70.4	190.7		343.2
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			(0.1)		(0.1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	(2.6)	(1.3)	1.5		(2.4)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	4.9	(2.1)	7.8		10.6
	\$ 2.3	\$ (3.4)	\$ 9.3	\$ --	\$ 8.2
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF JANUARY 2, 1999 (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT SHARE INFORMATION)
(Unaudited)

	PARENT	SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS	NON- GUARANTORS	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2.3	\$ (3.4)	\$ 9.3		\$ 8.2
Accounts receivable, net	80.4	32.8	93.5		206.7
Inventories, net	104.1	118.4	75.7		298.2
Current deferred tax asset	20.4	0.4	10.6		31.4
Prepaid and other assets	10.0	1.2	10.3		21.5
Total current assets	217.2	149.4	199.4	--	566.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	106.6	63.4	38.9		208.9
Intangible assets, net	9.0	282.4	317.2		608.6
Other assets	61.8	--	0.2		62.0
Investment in affiliates	651.0	--	--	(651.0)	0.0
Intracompany assets	--	--	0.2	(0.2)	0.0
Total assets	1,045.6	495.2	555.9	(651.2)	1,445.5
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Short-term debt	0.4	0.7	23.3		24.4
Accounts payable	57.9	10.8	43.8		112.5
Accrued liabilities	13.8	48.0	49.7		111.5
Total current liabilities	72.1	59.5	116.8	--	248.4
Long-term debt	425.9	--	328.9		754.8
Other liabilities	30.5	5.5	15.2		51.2
Intracompany liabilities	122.6	(122.4)	--	(0.2)	0.0
Total liabilities	651.1	(57.4)	460.9	(0.2)	1,054.4
Commitments and contingencies					
Shareholders' equity:					
Class A Convertible Preferred Stock, no par value	177.3				177.3
Investment from parent		413.6	57.4	(471.0)	0.0
Common shares, no par value per share, \$.01 stated value per share, issued 21.1 shares in 1998 and 1997	0.2				0.2
Capital in excess of par value	208.9				208.9
Retained earnings	63.8	139.0	41.0	(180.0)	63.8
Treasury stock, 2.8 shares at cost	(55.5)				(55.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(0.2)		(3.4)		(3.6)
Total shareholders' equity	394.5	552.6	95.0	(651.0)	391.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,045.6	\$495.2	\$555.9	\$(651.2)	\$1,445.5

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA OR AS OTHERWISE NOTED)

OVERVIEW

Scotts is a leading manufacturer and marketer of consumer branded products for lawn and garden care, professional turf care and professional horticulture businesses in the United States and Europe. Our operations are divided into three business segments: North American Consumer, Professional and International. The North American Consumer segment includes the Lawns, Gardens, Growing Media and Ortho business groups.

As a leading consumer branded lawn and garden company, we focus on our consumer marketing efforts, including advertising and consumer research, to create demand to pull product through the retail distribution channels. During fiscal 1999, we spent \$189.0 million on advertising and promotional activities, which is a significant increase over fiscal 1998 spending levels. We have applied this consumer marketing focus over the past several years, and we believe that Scotts continues to receive a significant return on these increased marketing expenditures. For example, sales in our Consumer Lawns business group increased 24.9% from fiscal 1998 to fiscal 1999. We believe that this dramatic sales growth resulted primarily from our increased consumer-oriented marketing efforts. We expect that we will continue to focus our marketing efforts toward the consumer and to increase consumer marketing expenditures in the future to drive market share and sales growth.

Scotts' sales are seasonal in nature and are susceptible to global weather conditions, primarily in North America and Europe. For instance, periods of wet weather can slow fertilizer sales but can create increased demand for pesticide sales. Periods of dry, hot weather can have the opposite effect on fertilizer and pesticide sales. We believe that our recent acquisitions diversify both our product line risk and geographic risk to weather conditions.

On September 30, 1998, Scotts entered into a long-term marketing agreement with Monsanto for its consumer Roundup(R) herbicide products. Under the marketing agreement, Scotts and Monsanto will jointly develop global consumer and trade marketing programs for Roundup(R), and Scotts has assumed responsibility for sales support, merchandising, distribution, logistics and certain administrative functions. In addition, in January 1999 Scotts purchased from Monsanto the assets of its worldwide consumer lawn and garden businesses, exclusive of the Roundup(R) business, for \$300 million plus an amount for normalized working capital. These transactions with Monsanto will further our strategic objective of significantly enhancing our position in the pesticides segment of the consumer lawn and garden category. These businesses make up the Ortho business group within the North American Consumer segment.

We believe that these transactions provide us with several strategic benefits including immediate market penetration, geographic expansion, brand leveraging opportunities, and the achievement of substantial cost savings. With the Ortho acquisition, we are currently a leader by market share in all five segments of the U.S. consumer lawn and garden category: lawn fertilizer, garden fertilizer, growing media, grass seeds and pesticides. We believe that we are now positioned as the only national company with a complete offering of consumer products.

The addition of strong pesticide brands completes our product portfolio of powerful branded consumer lawn and garden products that should provide Scotts with brand leveraging opportunities for revenue growth. For example, our strengthened market position should create category management opportunities to enhance shelf positioning, consumer communication, trade incentives and trade programs. In addition, significant synergies have been and should continue to be realized from the combined businesses, including reductions in general and administrative, sales, distribution, purchasing, research and development and corporate overhead costs. We have redirected, and expect to continue to redirect, a portion of these cost savings into increased consumer marketing spending in support of the Ortho(R) brand.

Over the past two years, we have made several other acquisitions to strengthen our global market position in the lawn and garden category. In October 1998, we purchased Rhone-Poulenc Jardin, a leading European lawn and garden business, for approximately \$170.0 million. This acquisition provides a significant addition to our existing European platform and strengthens our foothold in the continental European consumer lawn and garden market. Through this acquisition, we have established a strong presence in France, Germany, Austria, and the Benelux countries. This acquisition may also mitigate, to a certain extent, our susceptibility to weather conditions by expanding the regions in which we operate.

In December 1998, we acquired Asef Holding B.V., a privately-held Netherlands-based lawn and garden products company. In February 1998, we acquired EarthGro, Inc., a Northeastern U.S. growing media producer. In December 1997, we acquired Levington Group Limited, a leading producer of consumer and professional lawn fertilizer and growing media in the United Kingdom. In January 1997, we acquired the approximate two-thirds interest in Miracle Holdings Limited which we did not already own. Miracle Holdings owns Miracle Garden Care Limited, a manufacturer and distributor of lawn and garden products in the United Kingdom. These acquisitions are consistent with our stated objective of becoming the world's foremost branded lawn and garden company.

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated results of operations and financial position should be read in conjunction with our Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report. Scotts' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1999 includes additional information about the Company, our operations, and our financial position, and should be read in conjunction with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth sales by business segment for the three months ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999:

	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED		PERIOD TO
	JANUARY 1,	JANUARY 2,	PERIOD
	2000	1999	% CHANGE
	----	----	-----
North American Consumer:			
Lawns	\$ 47.9	\$ 39.1	22.5%
Gardens	14.2	13.2	7.6
Growing Media	19.9	20.0	(0.5)
Ortho	18.2	--	NA
Canada	1.4	0.5	180.0
	-----	-----	
Total	101.6	72.8	39.6
Professional	23.6	32.5	(27.4)
International	66.3	79.1	(16.2)
	-----	-----	
Consolidated	\$191.5	\$184.4	3.9%
	=====	=====	

The following table sets forth the components of income and expense as a percentage of sales for the three months ended January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999:

	FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JANUARY 1,	JANUARY 2,
	2000	1999
	----	----
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	61.4	64.9
	-----	-----
Gross profit	38.6	35.1
Commission earned from agency agreement, net	(1.8)	2.7
Operating expenses:		
Advertising and promotion	12.4	9.1
Selling, general and administrative	35.6	29.2
Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles	3.1	2.7
Restructuring and other charges	0.0	0.8
Other expense (income), net	0.7	(0.1)
	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(14.7)	(3.9)
Interest expense	12.4	5.3
	-----	-----
Loss before income taxes	(27.1)	(9.2)
Income tax benefit	(11.0)	(3.7)
	-----	-----
Net loss before extraordinary item	(16.1)	(5.4)
Extraordinary item, net of tax	0.0	0.2
	-----	-----
Net loss	(16.1)	(5.6)
Payments to preferred shareholders	3.3	1.3
	-----	-----
Loss applicable to common shareholders	(19.4)%	(6.9)%
	=====	=====

THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000 VERSUS THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999

Sales for the three months ended January 1, 2000 were \$191.5 million, an increase of 3.9% over the three months ended January 2, 1999 of \$184.4 million. On a pro forma basis, assuming that the Ortho acquisition had occurred on October 1, 1998, sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 were 6.3% lower than pro forma sales for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 of \$204.3 million. The decrease in pro forma sales was driven primarily by decreases in sales in the Professional and International segments as discussed below.

North American Consumer segment sales were \$101.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000, an increase of \$28.8 million, or 39.6%, over sales for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 of \$72.8 million. Sales in the Consumer Lawns business group within this segment increased \$8.8 million, or 22.5%, from fiscal 1999 to fiscal 2000, reflecting increased early season sales to distributors facilitated by improved product availability when compared to the prior year. Sales in the Consumer Gardens business group increased \$1.0 million, or 7.6%, from the first quarter of fiscal 1999 to fiscal 2000, primarily due to strong volume in the specialty fertilizers and feeders product lines. On a proforma basis, sales in the Ortho business group declined 9.0% from the first quarter of fiscal 1999, reflecting initiatives to reduce trade inventory levels for certain significant retailers. Selling price changes did not have a material impact in the North American Consumer segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2000.

Professional segment sales of \$23.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 were \$8.9 million lower than first quarter of fiscal 1999 sales of \$32.5 million. The decrease in sales for the Professional segment was primarily due to lower sales of ProTurf(R) products. In the second quarter of fiscal 1999, we changed from selling direct to customers to selling through distributors. The timing of this change and continuing performance issues with one of our largest ProTurf(R) distributors caused sales to decrease when compared to the prior year. Sales of horticulture products within this segment also decreased year-to-year as a result of de-emphasizing early season incentives to distributors which previously contributed to high pre-season inventory levels.

International segment sales of \$66.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 were \$12.8 million lower than sales for the first quarter of fiscal 1999 of \$79.1 million. The decrease in sales was primarily due to shifting our business models in the United Kingdom and France toward direct distribution to customers and away from using third-party distributors. This change is expected to reduce pre-season inventory levels and shift sales from the first quarter to the remainder of the year.

Gross profit increased to \$73.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000, an increase of 14.2% over fiscal 1999 gross profit of \$64.7 million. As a percentage of sales, gross profit was 38.6% of sales for fiscal 2000 compared to 35.1% of sales for the first quarter of fiscal 1999. This increase in profitability on sales was driven by decreased unit costs for products manufactured in our Marysville facility reflecting higher production levels and improved efficiencies this year and a shift in sales mix toward higher margin products, particularly within the Consumer Lawns business group.

The "commission earned from agency agreement" in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 represents net costs incurred of \$3.4 million compared to income of \$4.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999. In the prior year, we recorded commission based on our estimated pro-rata share of Roundup(R) EBIT for the quarter. In fiscal 2000, in accordance with revenue recognition guidance recently put forward by the SEC, we will not record commission under the Roundup(R) agency agreement until minimum EBIT thresholds as required by the agreement are achieved. We expect to begin recognizing commission in the second quarter of fiscal 2000 and do not expect that this policy will have any effect on the recognition of commission on a full-year basis. The costs of \$3.7 million recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 primarily represents amortization of \$2.4 million related to the amortization of the marketing fee paid to Monsanto and \$1.3 million related to the fiscal 2000 contribution payment due to Monsanto as required by the marketing agreement.

We have restated our financial statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000. In connection with the Agency and Marketing Agreement with Monsanto for consumer Roundup products, we were required to pay a marketing fee of \$32 million. The earnings originally reported for the three months ended January 1, 2000 reflected amortization of the marketing fee over a period of 20 years. However, we believe that it is unlikely that this agreement will continue beyond ten years. Accordingly, the financial statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000 have been restated to correct for the error in the amortization period and now reflect amortization of the marketing fee over a period of ten years. A more detailed discussion of the restatement and the Roundup agreement is presented in Notes 2 and 3 to the quarterly financial statements.

Advertising and promotion expenses in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 were \$23.7 million, an increase of \$7.0 million, or 41.9% over fiscal 1999 advertising and promotion expenses of \$16.7 million. This increase was primarily due to advertising and promotion expenses for the Ortho business, support of the increase in sales within the North American Consumer segment and investments in advertising and promotion to drive future sales growth in the International segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 were \$68.1 million, an increase of \$14.2 million, or 26.3% over similar expenses in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 of \$53.9 million. As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses were 35.6% for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 compared to 29.2% for fiscal 1999. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily related to support of the increased sales levels in the Consumer Lawns business group, infrastructure expenses within the International segment, and selling, general and administrative expenses for the Ortho business group which were not incurred in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 due to the timing of the acquisition in January 1999.

Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles increased to \$5.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000, compared to \$4.5 million in the prior year, due to additional intangibles resulting from the Ortho acquisition.

Restructuring and other charges were \$1.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999. These charges represent severance costs associated with the reorganization of North American Professional Business Group to strengthen distribution and technical sales support, integrate brand management across market segments and reduce annual operating expenses. To date, approximately \$1.2 million has been paid.

Other expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 was \$1.3 million compared to other income of \$0.1 million in the prior year. The increase in expense was primarily due to losses associated with the disposal of fixed assets.

Loss from operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 was \$28.1 million compared to \$7.1 million for the first quarter of fiscal 1999. The increase in the loss was primarily due to the factors described above: lower sales in the Professional segment; delayed sales in the International segment due to the changes in distribution to retailers; and a reduction in Roundup(R) commission as discussed above.

Interest expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 was \$23.7 million, an increase of \$13.9 million over fiscal 1999 interest expense of \$9.8 million. The increase in interest expense was due to increased borrowings to fund the Ortho acquisition and increased working capital, and an increase in average borrowing rates under our credit facility.

Income tax benefit was \$21.0 million for fiscal 2000 compared to a benefit of \$6.9 million in the prior year due to the increased loss recognized in the first quarter of fiscal 2000. The Company's effective tax rate did not change significantly from quarter to quarter.

On December 4, 1998, Scotts and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit facility and used borrowings under the facility to repay amounts outstanding under the then existing credit facility. The write-off of deferred financing costs associated with the previous credit facility resulted in an extraordinary loss in the first quarter of fiscal 1999, net of income taxes, of \$0.4 million.

Scotts reported a net loss of \$30.8 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 (as restated), or \$1.32 loss per common share on a basic and diluted basis, compared to a net loss of \$10.4 million for fiscal 1999, or \$0.70 loss per common share on a basic and diluted basis. Due to the early conversion of the then outstanding preferred shares on October 1, 1999, as discussed in "Liquidity and Capital Resources", there were approximately 28.2 million shares outstanding for the first quarter of fiscal 2000. There were 18.3 million common shares outstanding during the first quarter of fiscal 1999.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash used in operating activities totaled \$169.3 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 compared to a use of \$163.4 million for the three months ended January 2, 1999. The seasonal nature of our operations generally requires cash to fund significant increases in working capital (primarily inventory and accounts receivable) during the first and second quarters. The third fiscal quarter is a period for collecting accounts receivable and liquidating inventory levels. The slight increase in cash used in operating activities for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 compared to the prior year is attributable to the increased loss in the quarter and the build of inventory levels to meet anticipated seasonal demand, partially offset by a smaller increase in accounts receivable resulting from the factors affecting sales as described above and the payment of Roundup(R) marketing fees made in the first quarter of fiscal 1999.

Cash used in investing activities was \$7.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 compared to \$182.1 million in the prior year. In the first quarter of fiscal 1999, we purchased the Rhone-Poulenc Jardin and Asef businesses for approximately \$160 million. Additionally, capital investments decreased by \$6.6 million to \$7.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 compared to \$13.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999.

Financing activities generated cash of \$162.8 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 compared to \$343.2 million in the prior year. In the first quarter of fiscal 1999, Scotts borrowed funds under its credit facility in order to purchase the Rhone-Poulenc Jardin and Asef businesses, to pay marketing fees associated with the Roundup(R) agency agreement, to pay financing fees associated with the new credit facility and to settle the then outstanding interest rate locks (as described below). In addition, on October 1, 1999, all of the then outstanding Class A Convertible Preferred Shares were converted into 10.1 million common shares. In connection with the conversion, the Company paid the holders of the Preferred Shares \$6.4 million. The amount represents the dividends on the Preferred Shares that otherwise would have been payable through May 2000, the month during which the Preferred Shares could first be redeemed by the Company.

Total debt was \$1,126.9 million as of January 1, 2000, an increase of \$176.9 million compared with debt at September 30, 1999 and an increase of \$347.7 million compared with debt levels at January 2, 1999. The increase in debt period to period was primarily due to funding the Ortho acquisition and increased working capital levels as described above.

Our primary sources of liquidity are funds generated by operations and borrowings under our credit facility. The credit facility provides for borrowings in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.025 billion and consists of term loan facilities in the aggregate amount of \$525 million and a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$500 million.

At January 1, 2000, the Company was in violation of the minimum net worth covenant contained in the credit agreement. On February 15, 2000, the Company obtained a waiver of its first quarter violation. The waiver precludes the bank group from calling the borrowings under the credit facility based on the first quarter violation but does not waive any future violations.

The Company could incur significant adverse consequences if it continues to be in default of any of its debt covenants and is unable to obtain a waiver for any default, including having to repay all then outstanding borrowings under its credit facility and potential fees and higher interest costs to secure new borrowing facilities. The Company anticipates that it will be in compliance with its debt covenants at the end of its second fiscal quarter and for the remaining quarters in fiscal 2000.

We funded the acquisition of the Rhone-Poulenc Jardin and Asef businesses with borrowings under our credit facility. Additional borrowings under the credit facility, along with proceeds from the January 1999 offering of \$330 million of 10-year 8 5/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009, were used to fund the Ortho acquisition and to repurchase approximately 97% of Scotts' then outstanding \$100.0 million 9 7/8% Senior Subordinated Notes.

Coincidental with the notes offering, Scotts settled its then outstanding interest rate lock for approximately \$3.6 million. We entered into two interest rate locks in fiscal 1998 to hedge the anticipated interest rate exposure on the \$330 million note offering. In October 1998, we terminated one of the interest rate locks for \$9.3 million and entered into a new interest rate lock instrument. The total amount paid under the interest rate locks of \$12.9 million has been deferred and is being amortized over the life of the notes.

In July 1998, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$100 million of our common shares on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions on or prior to September 30, 2001. As of January 1, 2000, 1,025,495 common shares (or \$37.7 million) have been repurchased under the new repurchase program limit. The timing and amount of any purchases under the new repurchase program will be at our discretion and will depend upon market conditions and our operating performance and liquidity.

Any repurchase will also be subject to the covenants contained in our credit facility as well as our other debt instruments. The repurchased shares will be held in treasury and will thereafter be used for the exercise of employee stock options and for other valid corporate purposes. We anticipate that any repurchases will be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, and that Hagedorn Partnership, L.P. will sell its pro rata share (approximately 42%) of such repurchased shares in the open market.

As of January 1, 2000 the Company was in violation of the minimum net worth covenant contained in our credit facility. The Company obtained a waiver to cure default on February 15, 2000.

In our opinion, cash flows from operations and capital resources will be sufficient to meet debt service and working capital needs during fiscal 2000, and thereafter for the foreseeable future. However, we cannot ensure that our business groups will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that currently anticipated cost savings and operating improvements will be realized on schedule or at all, or that future borrowings will be available under our credit facilities in amounts sufficient to pay indebtedness or fund other liquidity needs. Actual results of operations will depend on numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. We cannot ensure that we will be able to refinance any indebtedness, including our credit facility, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We are subject to local, state, federal and foreign environmental protection laws and regulations with respect to our business operations and believe we are operating in substantial compliance with, or taking action aimed at ensuring compliance with, such laws and regulations. We are involved in several environmental related legal actions with various governmental agencies. While it is difficult to quantify the potential financial impact of actions involving environmental matters, particularly remediation costs at waste disposal sites and future capital expenditures for environmental control equipment, in the opinion of management, the ultimate liability arising from such environmental matters, taking into account established reserves, should not have a material adverse effect on our financial position; however, there can be no assurance that the resolution of these matters will not materially affect future quarterly or annual operating results. Additional information on environmental matters affecting us is provided in Note 10 to the Company's unaudited Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000 and in the 1999 Annual Report on Form 10-K under "ITEM 1 BUSINESS... ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS" and "ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS" sections.

YEAR 2000 READINESS

In order to address issues surrounding the potential inability of our computer software applications and other business systems to properly identify the Year 2000, we established a readiness program to assess the extent and impact of potential business interruptions and other risks. The readiness program included a review of all significant information technology systems within the Company, as well as significant non-information technology business systems including machinery and equipment operating control systems, telecommunications systems, building air management systems, security and fire control systems and electrical and natural gas systems. Remediation, upgrade or replacement of the affected systems was made as necessary.

The readiness program also included evaluation of the year 2000 readiness of significant third-party suppliers through confirmation and follow-up procedures, including selected site assessments, where necessary.

Excluding the cost of internally dedicated resources, we have incurred approximately \$5.5 million to address potential year 2000 risks as of January 1, 2000. These costs, with the exception of relatively small capital expenditures, were expensed as incurred and were funded through operating cash flows or from borrowings under our credit facility. We do not expect to incur any significant additional costs related to the year 2000 issue.

Through January 2000, we have not experienced any significant issues related to the ability of our information technology and business systems to recognize the year

2000. In addition, we have not experienced any significant supply difficulties related to our vendors' year 2000 readiness. While we believe that we have taken adequate precautions against year 2000 systems issues, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter business interruption or other issues related to the year 2000 in the future.

The Company's readiness program is an ongoing process and the estimates of costs and completion dates for various components of the program described above are subject to change.

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING ("ERP")

In July 1998, we announced a project designed to bring our information system resources in line with our current strategic objectives. The project includes the redesign of certain key business processes in connection with the installation of new software on a world-wide basis over the course of the next several fiscal years. We estimate that the project will cost approximately \$65 million, of which we expect 75% will be capitalized and depreciated over a period of four to eight years. SAP has been selected as the primary software provider for this project.

EURO

A new currency called the "Euro" has been introduced in certain Economic and Monetary Union countries. During 2002, all EMU countries are expected to be operating with the Euro as their single currency. Uncertainty exists as to the effects the Euro currency will have on the marketplace. We are assessing the impact the EMU formation and Euro implementation will have on our internal systems and the sale of our products. We expect to take appropriate actions based on the results of this assessment. We have not yet determined the cost related to addressing this issue and there can be no assurance that this issue and its related costs will not have a materially adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On February 7, 2000, the Company announced that it had signed a letter of intent to sell its North American Professional Turf business. The Company expects the transaction to close in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 and does not expect the transaction to have a material impact on its fiscal 2000 results of operations. The Company will retain the professional horticulture and grass seed segments of its Professional Business Segment.

MANAGEMENT'S OUTLOOK

Results for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 are in line with management's expectations and position us to continue our trend of significant sales and earnings growth. We are coming off a very strong fiscal 1999 as we reported record sales of \$1.65 billion, achieved market share growth in every one of our major U. S. categories and established a number one market share position in most of the significant lawn and garden categories across the world. The performance in 1999 reflected the successful continuation of our primary growth drivers: to emphasize consumer-oriented marketing efforts to pull demand through distribution channels, and to make strategic acquisitions to increase market share in global markets and within segments of the lawn and garden category.

Looking forward, we maintain the following broad tenets to our strategic plan:

- (1) Promote and capitalize on the strengths of the Scotts(R), Miracle-Gro(R), Hyponex(R) and Ortho(R) industry-leading brands, as well as our portfolio of powerful brands in our international markets. This involves a commitment to investors and retail partners that we will support these brands through advertising and promotion unequalled in the lawn and garden consumables market. In the Professional categories, it signifies a commitment to customers to provide value as an integral element in their long-term success;
- (2) Commit to continuously study and improve knowledge of the market, the consumer and the competition;
- (3) Simplify product lines and business processes, to focus on those that deliver value, evaluate marginal ones and eliminate those that lack future prospects; and
- (4) Achieve world leadership in operations, leveraging technology and know-how to deliver outstanding customer service and quality.

As part of our ongoing strategic plans, management has established challenging, but realistic, financial goals, including:

- (1) Sales growth of 10% per year;
- (2) An aggregate operating margin improvement of 1/2 to 1% per year;
- (3) Minimum compounded annual earnings per share growth of 15% to 20%; and
- (4) Return on equity of 18%.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made and will make "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in our Annual Report, Forms 10-K and 10-Q and in other contexts relating to future growth and profitability targets, and strategies designed to increase total shareholder value. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, information regarding our future economic performance and financial condition, the plans and objectives of our management and our assumptions regarding our performance and these plans and objectives.

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information, so long as those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. We desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Act.

The forward-looking statements that we make in our Annual Report, Forms 10-K and 10-Q and in other contexts represent challenging goals for our company, and the achievement of these goals is subject to a variety of risks and assumptions and numerous factors beyond our control. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements we make are described below. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons working on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the following cautionary statements.

- ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS COULD ADVERSELY IMPACT FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Weather conditions in North America and Europe have a significant impact on the timing of sales in the spring selling season and overall annual sales. Periods of wet weather can slow fertilizer sales, while periods of dry, hot weather can decrease pesticide sales. In addition, an abnormally cold spring throughout North America and/or Europe could adversely affect both fertilizer and pesticides sales and therefore our financial results.

- OUR HISTORICAL SEASONALITY COULD IMPAIR OUR ABILITY TO MAKE INTEREST PAYMENTS ON INDEBTEDNESS.

Because our products are used primarily in the spring and summer, our business is highly seasonal. For the past two fiscal years, approximately 70% to 75% of our sales have occurred in the second and third fiscal quarters combined. Our working capital needs and our borrowings peak during our second fiscal quarter because we are generating fewer revenues while incurring expenditures in preparation for the spring selling season. If cash on hand is insufficient to cover interest payments due on our indebtedness at a time when we are unable to draw on our credit facilities, this seasonality could adversely affect our ability to make interest payments as required by our indebtedness. Adverse weather conditions could heighten this risk.

- PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS THAT THE PRODUCTS WE PRODUCE AND MARKET ARE NOT SAFE COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT US.

We manufacture and market a number of complex chemical products, such as fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, bearing one of our brands. On occasion, customers allege that some of these products fail to perform up to expectations or cause damage or injury to individuals or property. Public perception that our products are not safe, whether justified or not, could impair our reputation, damage our brand names and materially adversely affect our business.

- OUR SUBSTANTIAL INDEBTEDNESS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL HEALTH AND PREVENT US FROM FULFILLING OUR OBLIGATIONS.

Our substantial indebtedness could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limit our ability to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, research and development costs and other general corporate requirements;

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, which would reduce the cash flow available to fund working capital, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and other general corporate requirements;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds.

If we fail to comply with any of the financial or other restrictive covenants of our indebtedness, our indebtedness could become due and payable in full prior to its stated due date. We cannot be sure that our lenders would waive a default or that we could pay the indebtedness in full if it were accelerated.

- TO SERVICE OUR INDEBTEDNESS, WE WILL REQUIRE A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF CASH, WHICH WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GENERATE.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness and to fund planned capital expenditures and research and development efforts will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that currently anticipated cost savings and operating improvements will be realized on schedule or at all. We also cannot assure that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facility in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or to fund other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, on or before maturity. We cannot assure that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

- WE MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO INTEGRATE OUR RECENT ACQUISITIONS INTO OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY.

We have made several substantial acquisitions in the past four years. The acquisition of the Ortho business represents the largest acquisition we have ever made. The success of any completed acquisition depends, and the success of the Ortho acquisition will depend, on our ability to effectively integrate the acquired business. We believe that our recent acquisitions provide us with significant cost saving opportunities. However, if we are not able to successfully integrate Ortho, Rhone-Poulenc Jardin or our other acquired businesses, we will not be able to maximize such cost saving opportunities. Rather, the failure to integrate these acquired businesses, because of difficulties in the assimilation of operations and products, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, the loss of key employees or other factors, could materially adversely affect our financial results.

- BECAUSE OF THE CONCENTRATION OF OUR SALES TO A SMALL NUMBER OF RETAIL CUSTOMERS, THE LOSS OF ONE OR MORE OF OUR TOP CUSTOMERS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Our top 10 North American retail customers together accounted for approximately 52% of our fiscal 1999 sales and 41% of our outstanding accounts receivable as of September 30, 1999. Our top three customers, Home Depot, Wal*Mart and Kmart represented approximately 17%, 12% and 9% of our fiscal 1999 sales. These customers hold significant positions in the retail lawn and garden market. The loss of, or reduction in orders from, Home Depot, Wal*Mart, Kmart or any other significant customer could have a material adverse effect on our business and our financial results, as could customer disputes regarding shipments, fees, merchandise condition or related matters. Our inability to collect accounts receivable from any of these customers could also have a material adverse affect.

- IF MONSANTO WERE TO TERMINATE THE MARKETING AGREEMENT FOR CONSUMER ROUNDUP(R) PRODUCTS, WE WOULD LOSE A SUBSTANTIAL SOURCE OF FUTURE EARNINGS.

If we were to commit a serious default under the marketing agreement with Monsanto for consumer Roundup(R) products, Monsanto may have the right to terminate the agreement. If Monsanto were to terminate the marketing agreement rightfully, we would not be entitled to any termination fee, and we would lose all, or a significant portion, of the significant source of earnings we believe the marketing agreement provides. Monsanto may also terminate the marketing agreement within a given region, including North America, without paying us a termination fee if sales to consumers in that region decline:

- Over a cumulative three year fiscal year period; or
- By more than 5% for each of two consecutive fiscal years. Monsanto may not terminate the marketing agreement, however, if we can demonstrate that the sales decline was caused by a severe decline of general economic conditions or a severe decline in the lawn and garden market in the region rather than by our failure to perform our duties under the agreement.

- THE EXPIRATION OF PATENTS RELATING TO ROUNDUP(R) AND THE SCOTTS TURF BUILDER(R) LINE OF PRODUCTS COULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE OUR COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup(R), is covered by a patent in the United States that expires in September 2000. Sales in the United States may decline as a result of increased competition after the U.S. patent expires. Any decline in sales would adversely affect our net commission under the marketing agreement for consumer Roundup(R) products and, therefore, our financial results. A sales decline could also trigger Monsanto's regional termination right under the marketing agreement.

Our methylene-urea product composition patent, which covers Scotts Turf Builder(R), Scotts Turf Builder(R) with Plus 2(TM) with Weed Control and Scotts Turf Builder(R) with Halts(R) Crabgrass Preventer, is due to expire in July 2001 and could also result in increased competition. Any decline in sales of Turf Builder(R) products after the expiration of the methylene-urea product composition patent could adversely affect our financial results.

- THE INTERESTS OF THE FORMER MIRACLE-GRO SHAREHOLDERS COULD CONFLICT WITH THOSE OF OUR OTHER SHAREHOLDERS.

The former shareholders of Stern's Miracle-Gro Products, Inc., through Hagedorn Partnership, L.P., beneficially own approximately 42% of the outstanding common shares of Scotts on a fully diluted basis. The former Miracle-Gro shareholders have sufficient voting power to significantly control the election of directors and the approval of other actions requiring the approval of our shareholders. The interests of the former Miracle-Gro shareholders could conflict with those of our other shareholders.

- COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS COULD INCREASE OUR COST OF DOING BUSINESS.

Local, state, federal and foreign laws and regulations relating to environmental matters affect us in several ways. All products containing pesticides must be registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and, in many cases, similar state and/or foreign agencies before they can be sold. The inability to obtain or the cancellation of any registration could have an adverse effect on us. The severity of the effect would depend on which products were involved, whether another product could be substituted and whether competitors were similarly affected. We attempt to anticipate regulatory developments and maintain registrations of, and access to, substitute chemicals. We may not always be able to avoid or minimize these risks.

The Food Quality Protection Act, enacted by the U.S. Congress in August 1996, establishes a standard for food-use pesticides, which is that a reasonable certainty of no harm will result from the cumulative effect of pesticide exposures. Under this Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is evaluating the cumulative risks from dietary and non-dietary exposures to pesticides. The pesticides in our products, which are also used on foods, will be evaluated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as part of this non-dietary exposure risk assessment. It is possible that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may decide that a pesticide we use in our products, would be limited or made unavailable. We cannot predict the outcome or the severity of the effect of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's evaluation. We believe that we should be able to obtain substitute ingredients if selected pesticides are limited or made unavailable, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so for all products.

Regulations regarding the use of some pesticide and fertilizer products may include requirements that only certified or professional users apply the product or that the products be used only in specified locations. Users may be required to post notices on properties to which products have been or will be applied and may be required to notify individuals in the vicinity that products will be applied in the future. The use of some ingredients has been banned. Even if we are able to comply with all such regulations and obtain all necessary registrations, we cannot assure that our products, particularly pesticide products, will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances.

The costs of compliance, remediation or products liability have adversely affected operating results in the past and could materially affect future quarterly or annual operating results.

The harvesting of peat for our growing media business has come under increasing regulatory and environmental scrutiny. In the United States, state regulations frequently require us to limit our harvesting and to restore the property to its intended use. In some locations we have been required to create water retention ponds to control the sediment content of discharged water. In the United Kingdom, our peat extraction efforts are also the subject of legislation. Since 1990, we have been involved in litigation with the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involving our peat harvesting operations at Hyponex's Lafayette, New Jersey facility. The Corps of Engineers is seeking a permanent injunction against harvesting and civil penalties in an unspecified amount.

In addition to the regulations already described, local, state, federal, and foreign agencies regulate the disposal, handling and storage of waste, air and water discharges from our facilities. In June 1997, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency gave us formal notice of an enforcement action concerning our old, decommissioned wastewater treatment plants that had once operated at our Marysville facility. The Ohio EPA action alleges surface water violations relating to possible historical sediment contamination, inadequate treatment capabilities at our existing and currently permitted wastewater treatment plants and the need for corrective action under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act. We are continuing to meet with the Ohio EPA and the Ohio Attorney General's office to negotiate an amicable resolution of these issues. We are currently unable to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter.

During fiscal 1999, we made approximately \$1.1 million in environmental capital expenditures and \$5.9 million in other environmental expenses, compared with approximately \$0.7 million in environmental capital expenditures and \$3.1 million in other environmental expenses in fiscal 1998. Management anticipates that environmental capital expenditures and other environmental expenses for fiscal 2000 will not differ significantly from those incurred in fiscal 1999. If we are required to significantly increase our actual environmental capital expenditures and other environmental expenses, it could adversely affect our financial results.

- OUR INABILITY, OR THE INABILITY OF OUR SUPPLIERS OR CUSTOMERS, TO RECOGNIZE AND ADDRESS ISSUES RELATED TO THE YEAR 2000 WHICH HAVE YET TO BE ENCOUNTERED, COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATIONS.

Through January 2000, we have not experienced any significant issues related to the ability of our information technology and business systems to recognize the year 2000. In addition, we have not experienced any significant supply difficulties related to our vendors' year 2000 readiness. While we believe that we have taken adequate precautions against year 2000 systems issues, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter business interruption or other issues related to the year 2000 in the future.

could adversely affect our operations. In addition, the failure of our retailer customers adequately to address the year 2000 problem could adversely affect our financial results.

- THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EURO CURRENCY IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BETWEEN 1999 AND 2002 COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT US.

In January 1999, the "Euro" was introduced in some Economic and Monetary Union countries and by 2002, all EMU countries are expected to be operating with the Euro as their single currency. Uncertainty exists as to the effects the Euro currency will have on the marketplace. Additionally, the European Commission has not yet defined and finalized all of the rules and regulations with regard to the Euro currency. We are still assessing the impact the EMU formation and Euro implementation will have on our internal systems and the sale of our products. We expect to take appropriate actions based on the results of our assessment. However, we have not yet determined the cost related to addressing this issue and there can be no assurance that this issue and its related costs will not have a materially adverse effect on us or our operating results and financial condition.

- OUR SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS MAKE US MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES AND TO THE COSTS OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATION.

We currently operate manufacturing, sales and service facilities outside of North America, particularly in the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

Our international operations have increased with the acquisitions of Levington, Miracle Garden, Ortho and Rhone-Poulenc Jardin and with the marketing agreement for consumer Roundup(R) products. In fiscal 1999, international sales accounted for approximately 24% of our total sales. Accordingly, we are subject to risks associated with operations in foreign countries, including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- limitations on the conversion of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars;
- limitations on the remittance of dividends and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;
- additional costs of compliance with local regulations; and
- historically, higher rates of inflation than in the United States.

The costs related to our international operations could adversely affect our operations and financial results in the future.

- WE COULD EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES WITH OUR IMPLEMENTATION OF SAP THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATIONS.

Our implementation of SAP is in progress and is currently being utilized to provide information to three of our business groups. While the implementation has not created business interruption to this point, there can be no assurance that we will not experience difficulties in the remainder of the implementation process over the next several years.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As noted in Note 10 to the Company's unaudited Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the three months ended January 1, 2000, the Company is involved in several pending environmental matters. Pending other material legal proceedings are as follows:

RHONE-POULENC, S.A., RHONE-POULENC AGRO S.A. AND HOECHST, A.G.

On October 15, 1999, Scotts began arbitration proceedings before the International Chamber of Commerce against Rhone-Poulenc S.A. and Rhone-Poulenc Agro S.A. (collectively, "Rhone-Poulenc") under arbitration provisions contained in contracts relating to the purchase by Scotts of Rhone-Poulenc's European lawn and garden business, Rhone-Poulenc Jardin, in 1998. Scotts alleges that the combination of Rhone-Poulenc and Hoescht Schering AgrEvo GmbH into a new entity, Aventis S.A., will result in the violation of non-compete and other provisions in the contracts mentioned above. In the arbitration proceedings, Scotts is seeking injunctive relief as well as an award of damages.

On January 7, 2000 the tribunal issued a segregated Record Agreement and Order requiring Arentis S.A., Rhone-Poulenc and any affiliate or entity controlled by Arentis S.A. or Rhone-Poulenc to maintain a segregated record of select sales of certain products.

Also on October 15, 1999, Scotts filed a Complaint styled The Scotts Company, et al. v. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., Rhone-Poulenc Agro S.A. and Hoechst, A.G. in the Court of Common Pleas for Union County, Ohio, seeking injunctive relief maintaining the status quo in aid of the arbitration proceedings as well as an award of damages against Hoechst for Hoechst's tortious interference with Scotts' contractual rights. On October 19, 1999, the defendants removed the Union County action to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. On December 8, 1999, Scotts requested that this action be stayed pending the outcome of the arbitration proceedings.

Scotts is involved in other lawsuits and claims which arise in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, these claims individually and in the aggregate are not expected to result in a material adverse effect on Scotts' financial position or operations.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On February 7, 2000, the Company announced that it had signed a letter of intent to sell its North American Professional Turf business. The Company expects the transaction to close in the third quarter of fiscal 2000 and does not expect the transaction to have a material impact on its fiscal 2000 results of operations. The Company will retain the professional horticulture and grass seed segments of its Professional Business Segment.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) See Exhibit Index at page 42 for a list of the exhibits included herewith.

(b) The Registrant filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 5, 1999, reporting under "Item 5. Other Events", the conversion by the holders thereof of all the Class A Convertible Preferred Shares into approximately 10.1 million common shares effective October 1, 1999.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

THE SCOTTS COMPANY

Dated February 15, 2000

/s/ Christopher L. Nagel
Principal Accounting Officer,
Vice President and Corporate
Controller

THE SCOTTS COMPANY

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR
FISCAL QUARTER ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----	PAGE NUMBER -----
10(d)	The Scotts Company 1996 Stock Option Plan (as amended through February 14, 2000)	*
27	Financial Data Schedule	*
99	Press release regarding the sale of the North American Professional Turf business.	*

* Previously filed