

## Tips for Success

**Water:** Thoroughly water your plants immediately after planting.

**Plants look Dry or Foliage appears Lackluster:** If your daylily roots look a bit dry upon arrival, soak them in a bowl of water for about an hour or so before planting. This will make sure the young roots are rehydrated once they are planted. If there is any foliage on the roots when they arrive, we recommend cutting it off before planting so that your daylilies will be encouraged to grow fresh foliage.

**Time to Plant:** Your plants are now ready to be replanted. The sunnier the location the more color you'll get. These are the toughest herbaceous perennials known to mankind! they of course perform better when properly watered and fertilizer. However, when Mother Nature has an off season these will still perform better than most anything else in your garden. Follow the planting guide inside for detailed instructions on how to most effectively plant your new plants.

**First Year Maintenance:** For perennials, the first year (or sometimes two) will require additional maintenance. During the first season of growth, even if the plant is known to be drought-tolerant, it is very important to water your plants on a regular basis, meaning up to 3-4 times per week. When plants are in their infancy stage, they need to be watered by their caretaker until they've had a chance to build a strong enough root system to subsist on their own. If you are experiencing severe heat, drought like conditions, or your plants appear consistently droopy, you may need to water your plants almost every day.

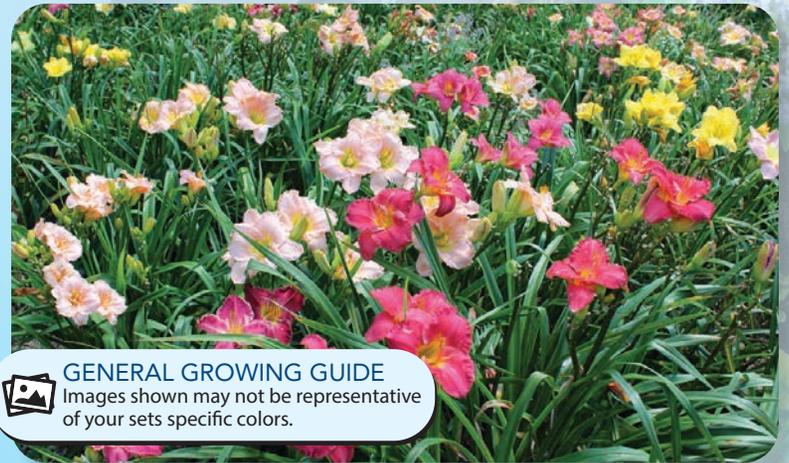
**Daylilies:** These are some of the easiest and most rewarding plants around filling your sunny beds and pots with color all season long! They produce lovely grass-like foliage with flowers blooming on elegant scapes all summer long. Try planting them with Liatris, Echinacea, Rudbeckia, and Leucanthermum (Shasta Daisies), and Platycodon (balloon flowers) for summer long color and texture in sunny locations. Ferns, Hosta, Heuchera, and Solomon's Seal are lovely with Daylilies growing in shadier spots. If you under plant Day lilies with Daffodils, the foliage of the former will hide the foliage of the latter as it dies back, and you'll get two gorgeous seasons of bloom from one area with very little maintenance.

**What makes these daylilies so special:** This group of hand selected daylilies includes a colorful mix touching every color group with all of them similar in height for a fantastic display of color and texture in your sunny flowerbeds. Many of these are award winning, tried and true tested varieties bringing ease of cultivation and long-lasting color throughout your landscape. These contain large blossoms with two-toned coloring and bright eyezones for a unique and captivating appeal.



# Roberta's Gardens

## PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



### GENERAL GROWING GUIDE

Images shown may not be representative of your sets specific colors.

## Daylilies

*Hemerocallis Hybrids*

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: [customerservice@robertasinc.com](mailto:customerservice@robertasinc.com).

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll tree number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at [RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com).

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.

*Perennials*



**Roberta's Unique Gardens**

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

**RobertasUniqueGardens.com**

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## Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

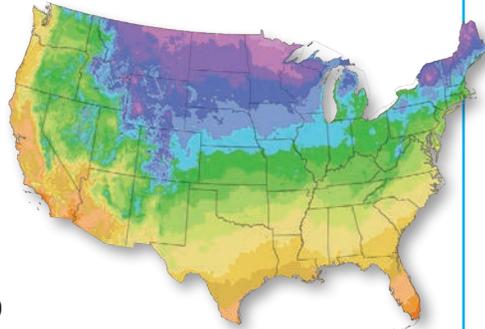
 **Mature Height:** 24-30"  
(varies by variety)

 **Mature Spread:** 20-24"

 **Bloom Time:** Summer to Early  
Fall, by second season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3 to 10

9a to 11  7a  6a  5a   
8a to 8b  6b  5bs to 5bn  3a to 4b   
7b 



## Plant Caretaking

**Upon Arrival:** Please take the bare roots out of their plastic bags. It is best to trim away any yellow or brown leaves or dormant foliage as this is normal. This initial grooming will help encourage fresh new growth. You may store bare roots in the fridge for up to 3 weeks if you can not plant immediately.

**Planting Depth & Spacing:** Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire bare root fits easily into the hole and can be covered with an additional 2" of soil on the very top. These clumps have roots radiating from a central point and when planted these fleshy roots should be put in the soil facing downward. In the garden space about 20-24" apart.

**Potted Plants:** Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Use at least a 10" container per root. You may plant multiples together in a larger container.

**Soil Preparation:** If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. In reality, these will grow in just about any soil. Try to plant when you are clear of any frost.

**Watering:** To determine if your plant needs water, put your finger in the top of the soil and if the top inch is dry, it is time to water. It is important to make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. Water a couple times per week during the first summer.

**Fertilizer:** Use Roberta's Bounty after you've started to see sprouts growing and then once or twice a month all summer long.

**Pet Considerations:** Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

**Winter Care:** After the first frost, cut plants back to the ground. Apply a 1-2" layer of mulch on top of planting site and around the base of the roots. You may also perform a small spring cleanup and trim back any brown or dead leaves leftover in early spring. Usually in the springtime, you can easily just pull away any brown foliage. Division is quite easy and often done to spread the wealth and if you notice a decline in flower production after a few years. The roots can be subdivided after 4-5 years in either spring or fall. Just stick a shovel or trowel down between the clumps and pull apart anywhere. They love it! Share the wealth.

## Planting Steps

**Step 1** Remove bare roots from the plastic bag and box. Open your box outside or somewhere you don't mind getting messy, as some of the soil may have been shaken loose in transit.

**Step 2** Discard any unattached pieces of old roots or crown remnants. If planting in the garden wait until the ground has thawed. Dig a hole so that the entire bare root can fit easily into the hole with the roots going downward. Back fill hole with soil and ensure the top is covered with 2" of soil. It is important that at least 2" of soil covers the very top so that the bare root doesn't dry out.

**Step 3** Water your newly planted bare roots thoroughly. Wait to water again until you see sprouts coming out of the ground.

**Step 4** Water in bare roots thoroughly right after planting. Continue to water through the summer and into early fall a couple times each week and more frequently during hot, dry spells or if there is not adequate rainfall during the first year. Bare roots do not like soggy conditions, so only water when necessary. To determine if your plant needs water, put your finger in the top of the soil and if the top inch is dry, it is time to water. It is important to make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness.

**Step 5** Make sure your new plants do not dry out for prolonged periods of time. Young plants need their roots to stay moist but not soggy while getting established. This may mean watering your plants every few days, and even more often for plants in containers or during periods of drought. You may add a 1-2" inch layer of mulch or compost on top to help keep moisture in.

