

Tips for Success

Water: Water your plants immediately after taking them out of the box. Give them enough water so that the soil appears damp and water trickles out the bottom of the pot.

Plants look Dry or Foliage appears Lackluster: Sometimes plants may appear dried out and wilted after the voyage. Do not despair. When this happens the foliage may look lackluster but the rootstock is still perfectly healthy and alive. To plump your plants back up, water them and wait 5 minutes and then water them again. This will generally rehydrate them. Keep these plants well-watered until you can re-plant them into larger containers or in the garden within the next week. If plants arrive dry, it is often because the roots have outgrown the small shipping pots and need more room to grow; roots tend to dry out quickly in small containers. Your plants are very much alive and when you transplant them into larger pots or the earth, they will start growing quickly! So, re-plant them as soon as possible. Remove any yellow or brown foliage. If a lot of the plant's foliage has yellowed, you may cut the foliage back to just above the soil line. This will give your plant a chance to restart, and it encourages bushier, thicker growth.

Time to Plant! Your plants are now ready to be replanted. Follow the planting guide inside for detailed instructions on how to most effectively plant your new plants.

Geranium or Pelargonium?: These are often called Geranium but are in fact Pelargonium; however, they do fall in the same family as Geranium. These plants are originally native to South Africa where they grow into luxurious flowering shrubs. For our home garden, you can count on these blooming all summer long.

In the Garden or in Containers?: Anyone can plant these in the ground. While typically classified as annuals, they are in fact tender perennials, meaning if you live where winters stay warm (above 40F) these will grow all year long. If you live where winters are cold but want to plant them in the ground, you can treat them as annuals and discard at the end of the season, or dig them up and pot them up to store them over winter. To winterize them, follow the instructions inside.



Roberta's Gardens

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Fancy Leaf Heirloom Geranium
Pelargonium zonale hybrids



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You can email questions to us at: plantquestions@robertasinc.com.

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within 90 days 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.

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.

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Annual and Tropical Plants

*Thank You
for bringing us into
your home*

Roberta's Unique Gardens
P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182
Monday – Friday 8:30^{AM} – 4:30^{PM} EST

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Quick Reference



Plant Type: Annual



Light/Sun: Full to Partial Sun



Mature Height: 12-15"



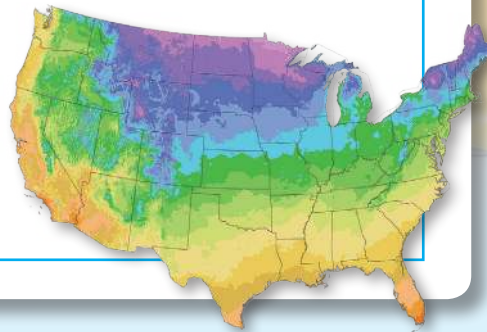
Mature Spread: 12-18"



Bloom Time: Late Summer



USDA Hardiness Zones: 9 to 11



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take plants out of the box immediately and remove any shipping materials from around the plants. Give them some water and place them in a warm sunny area for 1-2 days before replanting.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire plant easily fits into the hole and the top of the soil line of your plant is flush with the top of the soil in the hole you have dug. It is important that the soil line of your plant does not protrude above the soil line in the ground or container. Space plants about the mature spread of the plant as shown in the Quick Reference section.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may pot one plant in a 10-12" container or place multiple in a larger container.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. For containers, any standard bagged potting mix is fine.

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. Once adapted to their new home they will become more drought tolerant.

Fertilizer: Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting and then once or twice a month all summer long.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

Winter Season: If you live where the winters dip below 35F, bring the containers inside the home, basement, shed, garage or anywhere else that will shelter your plants from the cold. Elevate them off the ground. During the winter, allow them to get very dry, watering no more than once a month or so. In the following spring, once the threat of frost is eliminated bring plants back outdoors. If you live where winters are warm, plants may continue blooming all winter long.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove plants from their box and take off other packing materials. 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 Check if your plant is thirsty. They probably need a nice drink of water after their voyage. If the plant feels light or the soil is dry to the touch, give your plants a watering.

Step 3 Allow your plants time to adjust to their new home before re-planting by placing them in a warm sunny spot for 1-2 days. Then they will be ready for re-planting with renewed vigor.

Step 4 Pull away or cut off any yellow or brown leaves, or any old flowers – this is normal.

Step 5 Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes the width of the root ball and deep enough so that the original top of the soil is flush with the new soil line. Water the new location before and after planting your plant. This will help the young roots stay hydrated. Once you've placed your plant in the hole, fill in the rest of the hole with extra soil or potting mix, ensuring the entire root system is covered with soil.

