

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.

Sansevieria trifasciata: Also known as the Snake Plant or Mother In Law's Tongue, this easy to care for houseplant brings a unique look wherever you decide to grow it. This houseplant can tolerate lower light conditions than just about any other houseplant. However, that does not mean it will be happy in a room without windows. They grow great in rooms with eastern or northern windows providing bright conditions. They will grow more quickly if given more light though. It has relatively low water needs meaning you can forget to water it for a number of days and it will be just fine.

Anthurium: This is a Roberta's favorite. The richly colored heart shaped flowers will often bloom year round inside the home. This plant loves a humid environment and will often grow well when grown on top of a humidity tray. Essentially place the container on a layer of pebbles on top of a tray or inside another container that does not have any drainage holes. Allow water to remain on the pebbles underneath the plant. This will provide extra humidity for your Anthurium and will help it stay nice and lush.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Clean the Air Houseplant Collection
Sansevieria trifasciata; Anthurium spp.



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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 free 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.

Neither the retailer nor any other company involved in the sale or promotion of this product is a co-warrantor of this plant warranty.

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:** Tropical

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

 **Mature Height:**

Snake Plant: 18-24"

Anthurium: 12-18"

 **Mature Spread:**

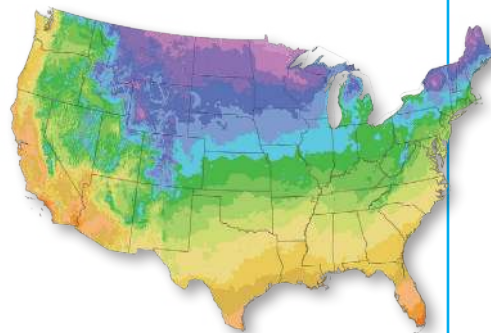
Snake Plant: 6-12"

Anthurium t: 6-12"

 **Bloom Time:**

Anthurium - Late Summer

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 10 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: These are House Plants and should be planted in containers, unless you live where winter temperatures never dip below 55F. 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 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. Place one plant in a 6" container, or you may plant multiple together in a larger pot.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. Any bagged potting mix for houseplants 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. It is preferable to allow these plants to dry out completely between watering.

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.

Indoors / Outdoors: These plants are great houseplants that can be grown inside year round. Inside the home, partial diffused lighting is best. They do not need to be on the window sill of your sunniest window. A bright room is typically enough. You may place your plants outside during the summer time as long as evening temperatures remain above 55F.

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 containers as soon as possible. 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. Only plant directly in the ground if you live where winter temperatures stay above 55F.

