

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHERE SHOULD THEY BE PLANTED?

Their natural habitats are typically 3000 to 8000 ft above sea level in mountainous regions of central and southern Europe and Mediterranean islands. Useful in rock gardens, container garden of all types, rooftop gardens, rock walls, ground cover, graveled patches, slopes, and perfect for xeriscapes they are an indispensable component of water-wise gardening.

WHAT HAPPENS TO HEN THAT FLOWERED?

Bear in mind that the rosettes are constantly spreading and don't bloom all the same year. It is a continuous and natural process. Since Sempervivum is monocarpic i.e. each rosette can only ever flower once and then dies very gradually over time producing chicks along the way. The dead rosette should be carefully removed and the hole filled with gritty compost at the appropriate time.

MINE ARE SLOW TO FLOWER?

Depending on variety they bloom from late spring to early summer. So your new plant may not flower again until next season.

IS THIS SUCCULENT PLANT EASY TO PROPAGATE?

Easily increased by just removing the small baby rosettes and replanting in a new location at almost any time. After flowering, the mother rosette dies to leave room for the chicks: remove this by tugging gently at the base of the bloom stem.

IS OVER WATERING A BIG PROBLEM?

Even in the first year these are drought tolerant. Too much water will rot them. In the garden choose an area where the soil will drain and dry out fast. Make sure automatic sprinklers do not constantly water them down.

FIRST THINGS FIRST...

When your plant arrives from Roberta's, remove from the shipping box immediately.

Remove netting and/or sleeve from around the tray. Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pots within a few days, there is no need to water them yet. Place them outside if evening temperatures remain above 40F.

When ready to plant, do the job as early in the day as possible to avoid extreme soil temperatures that prevent proper water uptake from the roots. Water them in well and whisper a few words of wisdom.



Our Warranty (Perennials)

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at 1-800-428-9726 during the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm EST.

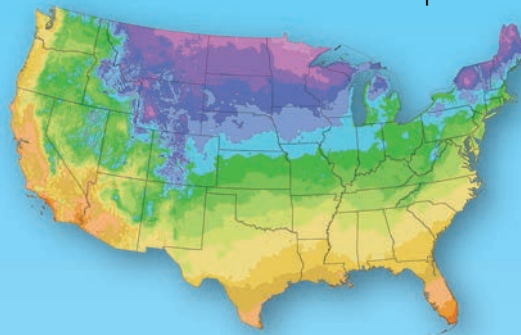
You can email questions to us at:
plantquestions@robertasinc.com.

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 free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at www.robertasinc.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.

Plant Hardiness Zone Map



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



1-800-428-9726

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

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@robertasgardens Roberta's Unique Gardens
Roberta's, P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182



ROBERTA'S GARDENS PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Live Forever Hens & Chicks
Hardy Succulents
(Sempervivum)



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE:	Full to Partial Sun
USDA HARDINESS ZONES:	4-10
PLANT TYPE	Perennial
PLANTING DISTANCE:	6-12 inches
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD:	4-6 inches tall 10-12 inches wide
BLOOM TIME:	Variety Specific - Summer to Autumn 2nd Season
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS: (soil preparation, depth, which end is up, etc.)	Remove netting and/or sleeve from around the tray. Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pots within a few days, there is no need to water them yet. Place them outside if evening temperatures remain above 40F.

PLANTING GUIDE

1 STEP	Remove netting and/or sleeve from around the plants. Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pots within a few days, there is no need to water them yet. Place them outside if evening temperatures remain above 40F.
2 STEP	They pop out individually very easily by pushing upwards on the bottom of the tray or pot directly under each plant.
3 STEP	Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 3 to 4 inches deep. Place them in their holes. Pack soil firmly around roots. Fill with soil and pack in firmly covering entire root zone. Water them in.
4 STEP	Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large shallow containers that are 8 – 10 inches in diameter.

CONTINUING CARE

PLANT PREPARATION

Remove netting and/or sleeve from around the tray or pot. Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pots within a few days, there is no need to water them yet. Place them outside if evening temperatures remain above 40F.

SOIL

Plants need a lean drained soil sandy or rocky soil is preferred. Death from "Wet Feet" is a common occurrence in heavy soils.

GARDEN PREPARATION

They prefer full to partial sun.

POTTED PLANTS

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Repot the plants into at least 8 to 10 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

PLANTING SPACING

If planting in garden space 6 to 12 inches apart.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH

These grow about 4 to 6 inches tall and 10 to 12 inches wide.

WATER

Treat them like cactus as far as watering them. Too much water will rot them out. In the garden choose an area where the soil will drain and dry out fast. Make sure automatic sprinklers do not constantly water them down.

FERTILIZER

They respond to feeding with a high bloom fertilizer like Flower Magic plant food (M7503). Once a month is sufficient in summer.

TEMPERATURE ZONES 4 to 10

When nights stay above 40 degrees, place your plants outside and leave them there. They can withstand winter temperatures to minus 25F.

LIGHTING

In the summer growing season, full sun is the absolute best. Otherwise a half a day of sun is sufficient.

BLOOMING

Planted now they will produce flowers from summer to autumn depending on variety, beginning second season.

PRUNING

Pruning is not necessary.

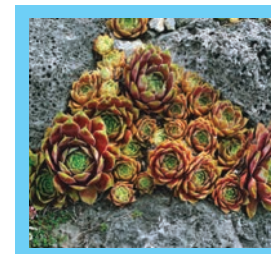
WINTER DORMANCY

Leave old flower heads on the plant and let them go to seed.

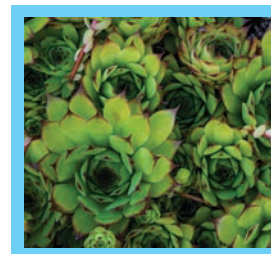
ADDITIONAL REFERENCE



Hens and Chicks Shipped as Shown



Hens and Chicks in a Rock Garden



They Multiply and Multiply



Grow them alongside other Succulents



Container of Hens and Chicks