

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. Then let them dry out completely before watering again.

Plants look Dry or Foliage appears Lackluster: Sometimes plants may appear dried out and wilted after the voyage. Do not despair. If your Hens & Chicks look especially dry upon arrival, they will often plump back up after watering them just once.

Where to Plant: Hens and Chicks originate from mountainous, rocky regions from across the globe. Thus they need very fast draining conditions in order to be happy. For us, that means they do exceptionally well in rock gardens, rock walls, on slopes, or any other areas around the garden where water doesn't remain for long.

Propagating Hens & Chicks: One thing we adore about Hens and Chicks is their ability to reproduce new plants that can be plucked and planted in new areas around the garden. If you see that your Hens are producing new baby chicks, you can either let them remain right where they are, or pluck them and place them in a different location. They love this. You can realistically do this at any time of the year and they will respond well.

SuperSemp® Sempervivum: Sometimes we like our plants big! And this collection of SuperSemp® Sempervivum brings one of our favorite cold hardy succulents in the biggest size we have ever seen. Each rosette can reach up to 8" across, all the while producing baby chicks that will eventually reach the same size. They are perfect for dotting around the garden, creating stunning clumps, or growing in containers either all alone, or as the star specimen in a container mixed with other succulents.



Roberta's Gardens

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



SuperSemp® Sempervivum
Sempervivum sp.

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 8:30 am and 4:30 pm 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 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

*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

RobertasUniqueGardens.com

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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

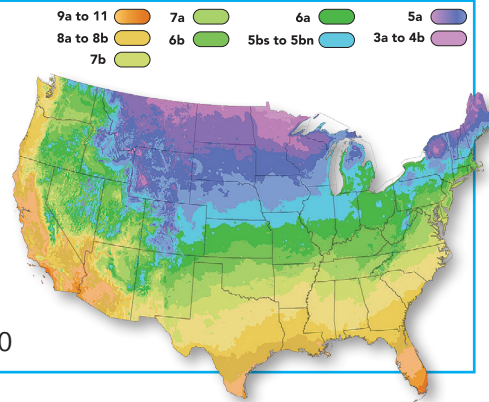
 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

 **Mature Height:** 2-4"

 **Mature Spread:** 4-8"

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

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 10



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 6" apart to allow for new chicks to grow in, or cluster them in right next to each other and move them around once they've begun creating babies. They do not mind being transplanted often.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may plant as many as you'd like in whatever size container you desire. You can plant them in closely and take some out of the container as new hens and chicks grow.

Soil Preparation: Hens and chicks will thrive in the poorest of soil conditions. The one requirement is that the soil is very quickly draining so that water doesn't sit around, especially in the winter as this may cause rot.

Watering: Treat them like a cactus as far as watering. They can subsist without water for long periods of time, but watering once a week or so will generally make them more happy. Over watering them and causing them to sit in soggy soil for extended periods of time can cause them to rot.

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.

Flowers: Hens and Chicks will often flower the second or third season, shooting up beautiful pink flower spikes. However, when they flower, that means their life cycle has completed. You should remove those hens from the garden after the flowers have stopped looking good. Don't worry though, because the empty space will quickly be refilled by new baby chicks.

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 They pop out individually by pushing upwards on the bottom of the tray or pot directly under each plant.

Step 4 Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 3-4" deep. Place them in the holes and pack soil firmly around the roots. Ensure the entire root zone is covered. Water them in well.

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.

