

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.

Outdoors or Indoors?: These tropical succulents look great outside or inside. During the warm summer months, they will benefit greatly from being placed outside in a sunny location. During this time, they will require water more frequently than during the winter months. Bring plants inside once night temperatures start to dip below 50F. You may also keep them inside year round. Inside the home, give them as sunny a location as possible.

Tropical Succulents: These low maintenance plants bring beauty from day one. As succulents, they typically do not require as much water as other plants. However, they do still require water from time to time. If you notice the soil is extremely dry, that means it is time to water. You can plant them directly in the garden for the warm summer months and then winterize them indoors, keep them in containers that go outside in the summer and inside in the winter, or leave them in the home all year long. Try clustering a bunch together in a shallow container for a wonderful lush look.



PHILLIP WATSON | Designs

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Tropical Succulents Collections Sedum 'Chocolate Ball'



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 **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.

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

"Magic isn't so much
what you create,
it's what you notice."

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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Tropical

 **Light/Sun:**

Partial Sun to Partial Shade

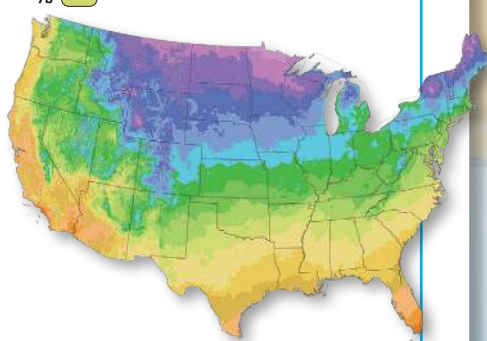
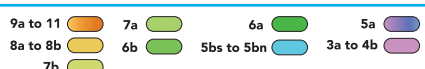
 **Mature Height:** 2-4"

 **Mature Spread:** 2-4"

 **Bloom Time:**

Summer, by second season

 **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 tropical succulents are not winter hardy, so only plant them directly in the garden if your winters stay warm or if you don't mind digging them out at the end of summer. 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. You can plant them very close to one another.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You can plant a single succulent in as small a pot, or you may plant multiple together in a larger container. They look great when clustered together in a pot.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. For container plants, any sort of standard potting mix should be 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 allow your succulents to completely dry out between watering.

Fertilizer: Use PWD Time Release Fertilizer a couple weeks after planting.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

Winter Care: The tropical plants cannot handle cold weather. When nights start to dip below 50F, bring the plants indoors. If planted directly in the ground, dig them up and transfer them to containers. If planted in containers, simply bring them indoors and place in the sunniest window possible.

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.

