

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

ARE THE LEAVES SUPPOSED TO WITHER AWAY IN SUMMER?

These plants will go dormant in the middle of the hot summer losing all of their foliage. Do not despair. This is completely normal. Many times the foliage reappears in the fall briefly but will not bloom again until the next spring.

DO THEY MAKE GOOD CUT FLOWERS

They are also beautiful in bouquets, provided they are cut early in bloom and the cut ends are boiled or seared.

WHEN CAN YOU DIVIDE THESE?

Divide during summer dormancy, or in early spring. In the landscape these old-fashioned perennials look super in just about any sunny border, particularly in cottage and old-fashioned flower gardens.

HOW DO THESE SEED?

Tall, prickly flower stems emerge in late spring to early summer, each crowned with a large globular bud encased in two green protective sepals. When the buds open the sepals fall to make way for glorious bowl-shaped flowers with a crinkled tissue paper texture. When the flowers are spent they form a seed capsule. Small, black seeds will form inside the globes and eventually pop out on their own.

ARE ORIENTAL POPPIES SAME AS OPIUM POPPIES?

No! Oriental poppy (*Papaver orientale*) is a perennial ornamental herb that is commonly planted in flower beds. It is not at all similar to the opium poppy and is not poisonous either.

ARE THEY DEER RESISTANT

Mostly they are deer resistant unless there is a severe drought and the deer are starving due to a lack of other more likable plant material. When deer do get a little nibble, do not worry. It will not harm the plant as they begin to grow new leaf clumps immediately.

WHAT ARE NICE COMPANION PLANTS?

Yarrow, Garden Peonies, Echinacea, Rudbeckia, Siberian Iris, Salvia, Russian Sage and Gypsophila make great companions.

FIRST THINGS FIRST...

When your plant arrives from Roberta's, remove from the shipping box immediately. Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit.

If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

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.

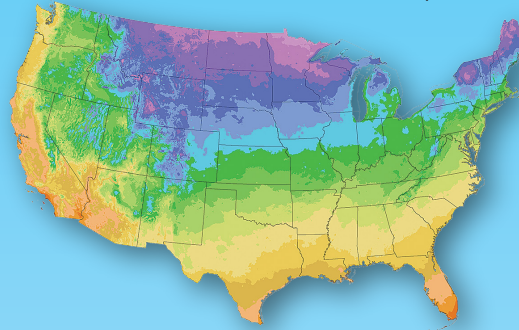
You can email questions to us at:
plantquestions@robertasinc.com.

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



ROBERTA'S GARDENS PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



German Poppy
(*Papaver orientale*)



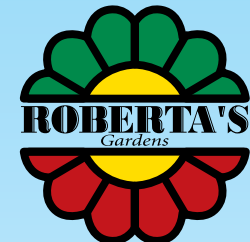
1-800-428-9726

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

www.robertasinc.com

Roberta's, P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE:	Full Sun
USDA HARDINESS ZONES:	3 to 8
PLANT TYPE	Perennial
PLANTING DISTANCE:	18 to 24 inches
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD:	18 to 24 inches
BLOOM TIME:	Late Spring – Early Summer
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS: <small>(soil preparation, depth, which end is up, etc.)</small>	Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 5 to 6 inches deep. Place them in their holes. Pack soil firmly around roots. Fill with soil and pack in firmly covering entire root zone. Water thoroughly.

PLANTING GUIDE

1
STEP

Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

2
STEP

Transplant into the garden as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 5 to 6 inches deep. Place them in their holes. Pack soil firmly around roots. Fill with soil and pack in firmly covering entire root zone. Water again. Plants prefer full sun.

3
STEP

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re pot the plants into at least 12 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

4
STEP

Planted now they will produce flowers in mid-summer the first season and late spring thereafter.

CONTINUING CARE

SHELF LIFE

Plant into garden or larger pots and place outside immediately after the night temperatures stay above 40 degrees.

PLANT PREPARATION

Remove plastic bag and sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

SOIL

Grow in fertile, moist but well-drained soil. Amend clay type soils with compost or potting mix.

GARDEN PREPARATION

They prefer full sun.

POTTED PLANTS

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re pot the plants into at least 12 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

PLANTING SPACING

If planting in garden space 18 to 24 inches apart.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH

These grow about 18 to 24 inches tall and 18 to 24 inches wide.

WATER

Water upon planting and a couple times a week all summer long.

FERTILIZER

They respond to feeding with a high bloom fertilizer like Flower Magic plant food (M7503). Once a month is sufficient from April – July.

TEMPERATURE ZONES 3 to 8

When nights stay above 40 degrees, place your plants outside and leave them there. They can withstand winter temperatures to minus 35F.

LIGHTING

In the summer growing season, full sun is the absolute best.

BLOOMING

Under correct conditions, blooming begins in mid-summer the first season and late spring in subsequent years.

PRUNING

Pruning is not necessary. These plants will go dormant in the middle of the hot summer losing all of their foliage.

WINTER DORMANCY

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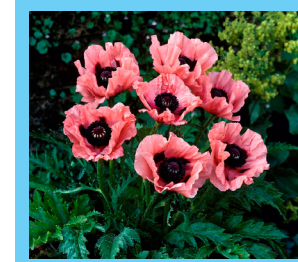
ADDITIONAL REFERENCE



Shipped as Shown



Papaver in Container
2nd Season



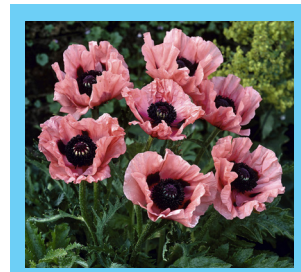
Papaver in Garden
2nd Season



Flower Opening



Early Summer



Strong Stems