

Tips for Success

Water: Water your plants immediately after their initial planting. Give them enough water so that the soil appears damp and if situated in containers, the 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.

Do These Like Fertile Soil?: No. These plants need a lean well-drained soil. They are not fussy with soil type. In fact, they thrive in poor soil where other perennials suffer. Sandy or rocky soil is preferred. They'll adapt to just about any soil type. Avoid overly wet soils, as death from "wet feet" could occur.

First Year Maintenance: For perennials, the first year (or sometimes two) will require additional maintenance. During the first season of growth, even if the plant is known to be drought-tolerant, it is very important to water your plants on a regular basis, meaning up to 3-4 times per week. When plants are in their infancy stage, they need to be watered by their caretaker until they've had a chance to build a strong enough root system to subsist on their own. If you are experiencing severe heat, drought like conditions, or your plants appear consistently droopy, you may need to water your plants almost every day.

What Makes These Upright Sedums So Spectacular?: These special varieties are remarkable plants providing versatility, uniqueness and ease of culture to your gardening. These succulent upright sedums are super easy to grow while adding color-changing flowers and foliage to your landscape all season long. These are heat and drought tolerant, grow in both sun and part shade and grow in any soil type. If planted in the garden, they add tremendous winter appeal with purple-brown foliage against the winter snow. These upright sedums add great color and mystic in the garden or pots around your landscape from summer through winter. They're also deer and rabbit resistant!



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Sedum and Stonecrop

Sedum telephium and Stonecrop hylotelephium

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: customerservice@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 tree number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at RobertaUniqueGardens.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.



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

RobertaUniqueGardens.com

 @robertasgardens  Roberta's Unique Gardens

Perennials

Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

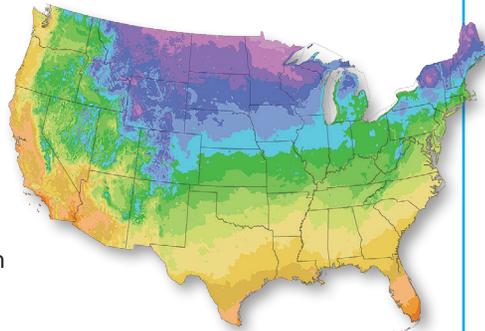
 **Mature Height:** 12-24"
(varies a little by variety)

 **Mature Spread:** 10-12"

 **Bloom Time:** Late Summer to
Mid Fall, by Second Season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3 to 9

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



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take roots out of the plastic bags and box immediately and remove any shipping materials from around them.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Dig a deep enough hole (usually 4-5 inches deep), so that the entire bareroot easily fits into the hole and it's just wide enough to accommodate the root. Space these out in the garden about 12-15 inches apart.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Repot one plant in a 10-12" container, or you may place multiple together in a larger pot.

Soil Preparation: If you soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. They're not fussy to a particular soil type and they'll adjust and thrive in just about any type of soil.

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. They are a succulent upright perennial that once fully established in the garden, will be very drought tolerant.

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.

Grooming & Pruning: To encourage more and more flowers all season long, cut away old flowers. However, this is not necessary. In early winter, you may cleanup the plant a bit and cut off any old growth, but leave much of the plant intact as they'll look great in the snow-keeping a rusty red color. Otherwise pull away and prune old growth in the following spring.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove bareroots from their plastic bags and box. Open your box outside or somewhere you don't mind getting messy, as some of the dry peat may have been shaken loose in transit.

Step 2 If you need to store the bareroots for an extended time, you may store them in a cool, dry area until you can plant them in either pots or directly into the garden. You may store them in a refrigerator for up to 3 weeks if necessary. Please store them in a paper bag or cardboard box while waiting to plant.

Step 3 Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes twice 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.

