

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.

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.

Echinacea Pollynation Golden Summer Mix: Pollynation Echinacea is a high performing coneflower that reliably flowers the 1st season, whereas many others take two years. Each plant will yield a multitude of large flowers in rich, non fading colors atop XL cones. These plants are beloved by pollinators while in bloom and by birds in winter eating their seedheads. Low maintenance and drought tolerant make them an easy addition to the perennial garden bed or patio containers. Each pot contains of mix of yellow, pink and orange blooms.



Girl Next Door by Carolyn

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



**Echinacea Pollynation
Golden Summer Mix**
Echinacea hybrid

Girl Next Door By Carolyn is fulfilled by Roberta's Inc.

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 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.



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Perennials

Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

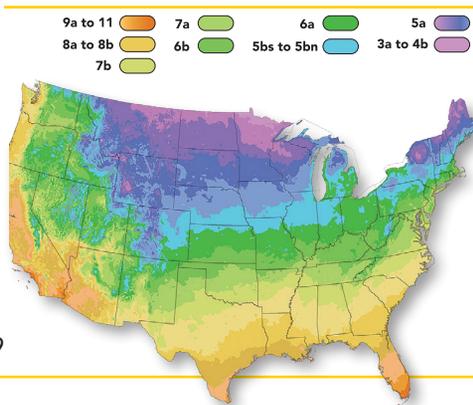
 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

 **Mature Height:** 2-3'

 **Mature Spread:** 2-3'

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

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 9



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 the mature spread of the plant as shown in the Quick Reference section.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Repot one plant in a 15" container, or you may place multiple plants together in a larger pot.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. They like a lean, well-draining soil. Often rocky, or sandy soil is the best.

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 will become more drought tolerant in the garden once established.

Fertilizer: Use well balanced fertilizer a couple weeks after planting and then once or twice a month all summer long.

Pet Considerations: Some plants are toxic to pets. Do your diligence to protect your pet.

Grooming & Pruning: To encourage more and more flowers all season long, cut away old flowers. However, this is not necessary. In late fall or early spring, you may shear your plant back to a couple inches above the soil line. This will help it generate fresh new growth. Alternatively, leaving spent flowers in autumn will encourage seeding to occur, as well as providing food for birds.

Powdery Mildew: Mildew is caused when the plants root system is consistently over dry. This stress causes it to push out the 'mildew' from inside the plant tissue. To avoid this, consistent deep watering is necessary. Make sure to water the soil and not the foliage.

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 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.

