

## Tips for Success

**We Help You Grow** For a few quick videos demonstrating how to grow, prune and care for your Lavender, simply search "Growing Lavender with Devin Wallien" to find his informative videos. Further information and growing tips can be found at [RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com) & [QVC.com](http://QVC.com)

**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.

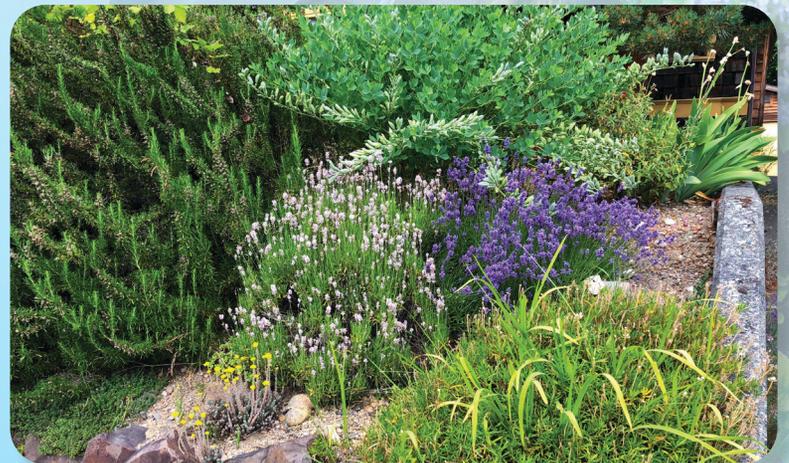
**Plants look Dry or Foliage appears Lackluster** Sometimes plants may appear dried out and wilted after the voyage. Do not despair. When this happens the foliage may look lackluster but the rootstock is still perfectly healthy and alive. To plump your plants back up, water them and wait 5 minutes and 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.

**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.

The most fun lavender collection yet! Each pot contains both 'Big Time Blue' & 'Big Time White' Lavender. Beloved for their very compact lavender only growing 1-2' tall and wide. While it is a small growing lavender, it produces some of the thickest, biggest blooms of any lavender we've ever grown, typically blooming a month before other Lavenders. Enjoy both rich indigo blue and creamy white with the iconic fragrance we all love. This English lavender is winter hardy and drought tolerant. Perfect for edges, borders, walkways and containers.



## Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



**Big Time Blue & White Lavender**  
*Lavandula angustifolia 'Blue & White'*

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](mailto: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](http://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



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

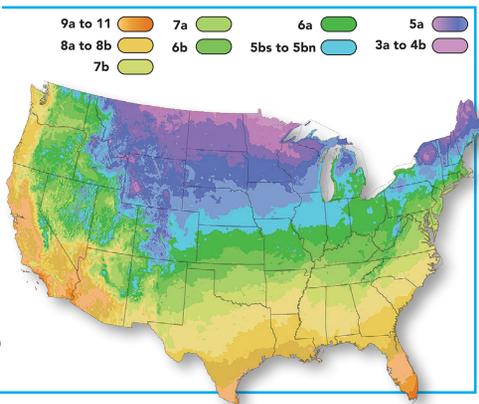
Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

[RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com)

@robertasgardens Roberta's Unique Gardens

## Quick Reference

-  **Plant Type** Perennial
-  **Light/Sun** Full Sun
-  **Mature Height** 12-24"
-  **Mature Spread** 12-16"
-  **Bloom Time** Summer
-  **USDA Hardiness Zones** 5 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 shaded 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 according to the mature spread of the plant as shown in the Quick Reference section. For instance if the mature spread is 12", space between 10-14" apart, depending on if you would like for the plants to lightly touch or be slightly separated.

**Potted Plants** Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Place one plant in a 12-15" pot or multiple together in a larger container.

**Soil Preparation** Lavender does not require nutrient rich soil and will thrive in poor gravelly soil rather than rich potting mix. If you are planting in containers standard potting mix is 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 make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. They become very drought tolerant after the second season.

**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. Some plants are toxic to pets. Do your diligence to protect your pet.

**Winter Care & Pruning** After the first frost, plants will harden on old growth. You may trim back plants in early spring to reinvigorate your plants. This should be done every 3-4 years at minimum but can be done every spring if desired. Cut about one third of your plant back at this time. If you do not cut plants back, they will become very woody and leggy.

## 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 shaded 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.

