

## Tips for Success

**We Help You Grow:** 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. About once a week during the first summer is sufficient.

**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.

**Aromatic Foliage:** The foliage is aromatic and Royal Raspberry emerges with a burgundy cast in spring, which adds foliage interest before the bloom spikes appear. This perennial is often referred to as hummingbird mint or anise hyssop and the pollinators are strongly drawn to the long bloom spikes! It's also deer resistant and drought tolerant once established.

**Landscape Uses:** It's upright flower spikes give wonderful vertical interest! Good for rock gardens, due to its height, it works well in mixed borders, pollinator gardens, as a focal point in containers, or xeriscape situations given its drought tolerance.



## Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



### GENERAL GROWING GUIDE

Images shown may not be representative of your sets specific colors.

## Anise Hyssop Royal Raspberry and Queen Nectarine Agastache

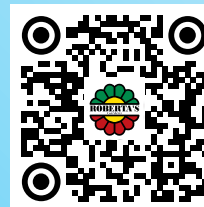
We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

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

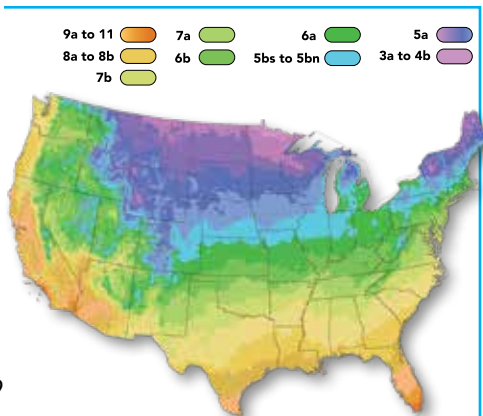
Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

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

@robertasgardens Roberta's Unique Gardens

## Quick Reference

-  **Plant Type** Perennial
-  **Light/Sun** Full Sun
-  **Mature Height** 2.5-3'
-  **Mature Spread** 2.5-3'
-  **Bloom Time** Mid Summer -  
Early Fall (second season)
-  **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. Because this plant is relatively tall for a container plant, use a large container that is about 18-24" wide and has excellent drainage. You may grow one plant in a 10-12" container, or multiple together in a larger pot.

**Soil Preparation:** If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. Prefers well-drained soil. Good drainage is crucial. This plant dislikes "wet feet", especially during colder months. One advantage is it doesn't need overly rich soil. Too rich soil can sometimes make plants lanky. Mulch to retain moisture and suppress weeds, but ensure good airflow to reduce mildew risk.

**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. Reduce watering somewhat in winter if your region gets overly wet with poor drainage.

**Fertilizer:** Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting and then once or twice a month all summer long. Because the foliage is aromatic and the plant is robust, little fertilizing is required. Avoid over-feeding your plants which can lead to floppy growth.

**Pet Considerations:** To encourage more and more flowers all season long, cut away old flowers. However, this is not necessary.

**Winterization:** In colder zones, after the first frost you can cut back all foliage to a few inches above the soil or leave intact until early spring and cut back then. Remember, Agastache breaks winter dormancy and greens up late each spring. So don't worry if you don't see anything happening or any green foliage emerging yet when your other perennials start to leaf-out. These are very durable, hardy and reliable plants!

Every 2-3 years feel free to divide your Agastache as it tends to spread via underground rhizomes, so it may become overcrowded quickly. Divide the clumps in early spring or fall to maintain vigor and prevent overcrowding.

**Pet Considerations:** Ensure your pets do not consume plants. Some plants are toxic to pets. Do your diligence to protect your pet

## 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.

