

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.

Proven Winners® Rise Up™ Rose: It's time to add some vertical plant life to your garden with these brand new Rise Up Roses. Rather than a true, over powering climbing rose, they're more of a cross between a climber and a shrub rose, and the result is more of a mini climber, reaching about 5-8' tall. They stay much neater with compact, dense growth making them easier to incorporate into the garden. And their extra strong stems easily stay upright even when its rich fragrant, self cleaning flowers are in bloom all summer. Choose Orange or Lilac.

Phillip Watson Designs 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.

Perennials



PHILLIP WATSON | Designs

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Proven Winners® Rise Up™ Rose
Rosa hybrida

"Magic isn't so much
what you create,
it's what you notice."

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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

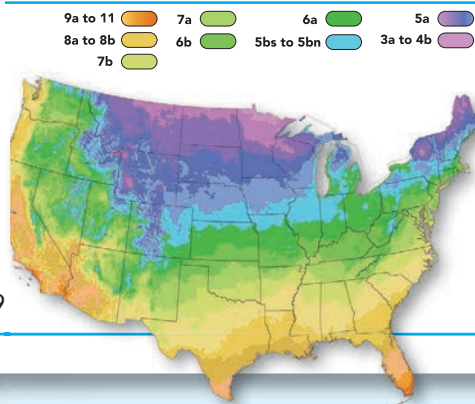
 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

 **Mature Height:** 4-8'

 **Mature Spread:** 2-4'

 **Bloom Time:** Summer & Fall

 **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 5-6" deep 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 2-4' apart in the garden.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may re-pot into large containers. Re-pot the plants into a container that is 18-24" inches wide. This will allow your container to fill out nicely.

Soil Preparation: Plants prefer loamy, well-drained soil and lots of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves, decomposed manure or grass clippings.

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. Roses prefer moist, well-drained soil while getting established. Water deeply in the morning every few days during the first season. Around mid August, water less as plants begin to wrap up their blooming season and transition towards dormancy.

Fertilizer: Use PWD Slow Release Fertilizer upon planting.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

Prune: These brand new 'mini climbers' will gently climb up support structures. That said, it is important to cut back 1/3 of your rose each spring just as the new buds emerge to a nice healthy bud. Alternatively, if you prefer more of a shrub rose size, you can cut back 1/2 of your plant or more each spring.

Overwintering: Stop fertilizing by August and discontinue deadheading in September to harden the stems. If conditions remain dry in autumn, continue to give your rose regular watering. It's always a good idea to add 1-2" of mulch around the base of the shrub for added protection. Do this in October or November.

Support: These plants will gently climb 5-8' tall over the course of a few seasons if allowed. But to do so they require support such as a trellis, fence, or any other support structure you have in your garden.

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.

