

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.

Uses: It is well suited for rock gardens, naturalizing areas, cottage gardens, native plant gardens, borders and beds, and containers. It is a good plant for areas with poor, dry soils. It is also native to the U.S. and attracts butterflies. Coreopsis is not fussy about soil either and will bloom exuberantly under a variety of conditions. In fact it thrives in poor sandy or rocky soils with good drainage. Tolerant of heat, humidity and drought too.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Coreopsis Moonbeam Yellow
Coreopsis verticillata

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

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Perennials

Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

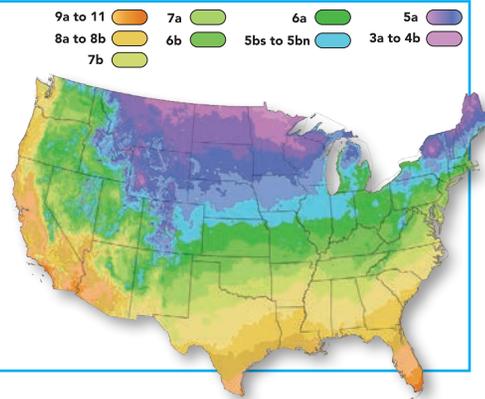
 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

 **Mature Height:** 24-28"

 **Mature Spread:** 20-24"

 **Bloom Time:** Summer to Fall by second season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 9



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take the bare roots out of their plastic bags. It is best to trim away any yellow or brown leaves or dormant foliage as this is normal. This initial grooming will help encourage fresh new growth. You may store bare roots in the fridge for up to 3 weeks if you can not plant immediately.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire bare root fits easily into the hole and can be covered with an additional 2" of soil on the very top. These clumps have roots radiating from a central point and when planted these fleshy roots should be put in the soil facing downward. In the garden space about 20-24" apart.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Use at least a 12" container per root. You may plant multiples together in a larger container.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. In reality, these will grow in just about any soil. Try to plant when you are clear of any frost.

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. Water a couple times per week during the first summer.

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: After your plants have finished flowering, they may be sheared back (1/4 to 1/2) to promote a fall rebloom and remove any sprawling or unkept foliage, but is not necessary. This will encourage fresh growth and will keep its look nice and tidy for the late summer and autumn months. At the end of autumn or beginning of spring, cut your plants back to about 6-8" above the soil, but not all the way to the ground. Leave some stems left standing to protect the crowns.

Deadheading: Deadheading is not necessary, but by removing old flowers you will make room for new flowers to occur. This will elongate the bloom season.

Propagation: They can be subdivided in late autumn or early spring after 2-3 years. Just stick a shove or trowel down between the clumps and pull apart anywhere.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove bare roots from the plastic bag and box. 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 Discard any unattached pieces of old roots or crown remnants. If planting in the garden wait until the ground has thawed. Dig a hole so that the entire bare root can fit easily into the hold with the roots going downward. Back fill hole with soil and ensure the top is covered with 2" of soil. It is important that at least 2" of soil covers the very top so that the bare root doesn't dry

Step 3 Water your newly planted bare roots thoroughly. Wait to water again until you see sprouts coming out of the ground.

Step 4 Water in bare roots thoroughly right after planting. Continue to water through the summer and into early fall a couple times each week and more frequently during hot, dry spells or if there is not adequate rainfall during the first year. Bare roots do not like soggy conditions, so only water when necessary. 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.

Step 5 Make sure your new plants do not dry out for prolonged periods of time. Young plants need their roots to stay moist but not soggy while getting established. This may mean watering your plants every few days, and even more often for plants in containers or during periods of drought. You may add a 1-2" inch layer of mulch or compost on top to help keep moisture in.

