

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. Cut away any yellow or brown foliage that may have occurred.

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.

Figs: There is nothing sweeter than picking a warm, ripe fig right off the tree and popping it in your mouth. These winter hardy Fig are suitable for gardens across the country, either in the ground or in containers. They are fast growing plants that can grow upwards of 3' per year in the correct conditions. A simple combination of sun, water, and fertilizer will yield optimal results for this delicious fruiting tree.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Hardy Fig Tree
Ficus carica

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-800-428-9726** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST. You can email questions to us at: plantquestions@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

*Thank You
for bringing us into
your home*

Roberta's Unique Gardens
P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182
Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

RobertasUniqueGardens.com


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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

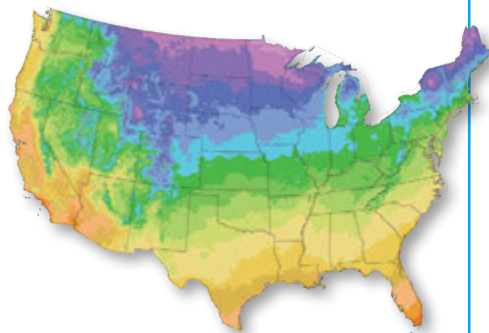
 **Mature Height:**
6-10' in garden;
3-4' in containers

 **Mature Spread:**
5-6' in garden;
3-4' in containers

 **Bloom Time:** Early spring

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5 to 11

9a to 11  7a  6a  5a 
8a to 8b  6b  5bs to 5bn  3a to 4b 
7b 



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 at least 5-6' apart in the garden if planting multiple.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Place in at least a 15" container, preferably made of clay or terra cotta. Figs in containers can handle winter temperatures down to about 10F.

Soil Preparation: If you soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage.

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. During the active summer growing months, it is difficult to give your fig too much water. They like to stay hydrated.

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.

Fructing: Typically you'll start to see figs form in mid summer and ripen as summer wanes. The interesting thing about figs is that they are actually flowers that have turned inwards, so no 'flowers' per se form on the trees. Fig will not ripen more once they've been picked like some other fruits, so pick when soft and ripe.

Pruning: If your winters go below 10F you will want to prune the main stem down in early spring until you reach solid wood. Because they form fruit on new and old wood, pruning will not affect their ability to fruit.

Overwintering: In the ground, these figs can handle temperatures to about minus -10F. In containers, they can handle about +10F. So if you have your fig in a container and the winter gets colder than 10F, simply bring your plant indoors during the coldest winter months and bring back outside in spring.

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 Cut away any yellow or brown leaves, or broken stems that may have occurred. This is also a great time to prune away any branches you do not like. Cut unwanted stems off just above a leaf node to encourage new branching.

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.

