

Tips for Success

We Help You Grow!: Further information and growing tips can be found at RobertasUniqueGardens.com & QVC.com

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.

Time to Plant! 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. 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.

Brussel Sprouts: Long Island Brussel Sprouts brings one of the most fun and delicious homegrown veggies to gardens large or small. This compact, high-yielding plants will be ready for harvest in about 60-80 days after planting, with each stalk producing up to 100 sprouts! Statuesque, interesting form makes this a fun plant to grow for adults and kids alike. Flavorful sprouts are a joy to eat fresh, or frozen for later use. Once the harvest starts, it will continue for months and months.

Harvesting Tips: Your Brussels are read when the heads are about 1-2" in diameter and a shiny, firm green. You can cut them off or simply twist them from the plant. Always pick the Brussel Sprouts from the bottom first, as your plants will continue to grow upwards, producing more of a yield. You can pull away any foliage as your Brussels begin to form, as this will help direct energy to veggie production, rather than foliage production.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Long Island Brussel Sprouts
Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera

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 90 days 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 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.

Annual and Tropical Plants

*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:** Annual

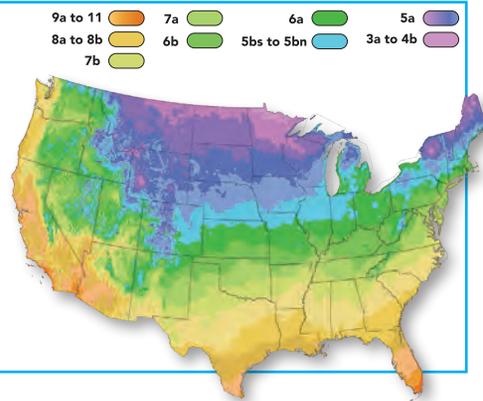
 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

 **Mature Height:** 24-36"

 **Mature Spread:** 24-36"

 **Bloom Time:** Harvest in Early Fall

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 3 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 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 the about 3' apart.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may place one plant in a 12-18" container or multiple together in a larger pot.

Soil Preparation: If you soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. Brussel Sprouts want to be grown in rich, well-draining soil.

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. For the best harvest, ensure they stay moist (but not soggy wet) throughout the summer.

Fertilizer: Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting and then twice a month all summer long.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

Mulch: It is a good practice to give your Brussel Sprouts a 2" layer of mulch upon planting to ensure they do not dry out during the summer. This will also keep weeds at bay and protect their shallow root systems.

Harvest: Brussel Sprouts are meant to be planted in summer and harvested in the fall. They will finish growing as the temperatures begin to drop. Often, the best flavor comes after you've experienced your first frosts. The harvest will continue until Thanksgiving or even Christmas in some locations.

End of Season: After your plants have finished yielding, simply cut your plants out of the garden, or remove from the containers and discard.

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.

