

Tips for Success

Water: It's important to keep your young plants hydrated shortly after they begin to sprout and grow foliage. When watering always try to water Phlox at the base of the plant. Avoid overhead watering, as any residual moisture on the foliage can cause foliage problems over time. Your plants will also appreciate a thin 2 inch layer of mulch to keep their roots cool during the summer.

Do They Make Easy Plants to Subdivide?: These plants are very hardy and will return each season with an abundance of flower and fragrance! These plants however, can be subdivided in early spring or fall to rejuvenate this perennial. Do so after 3-4 years as this will increase the yield considerably.

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.


What Is The White Powdery Stuff On The Leaves?: Though the newer hybrids are quite resilient to powdery mildew, they are not totally immune. The disease is encouraged by crowding and by warm, humid weather. If these have adequate spacing and airflow, it is usually prevented easily.

Tips For Phlox: Phlox is a long lived perennial and known as the backbone of the perennial garden. It is highly dependable with a long season of flowering when many perennials have just begun to die down for the season.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



 **GENERAL GROWING GUIDE**
Images shown may not be representative
of your sets specific colors.

Upright Garden Phlox *Phlox paniculata*

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 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

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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

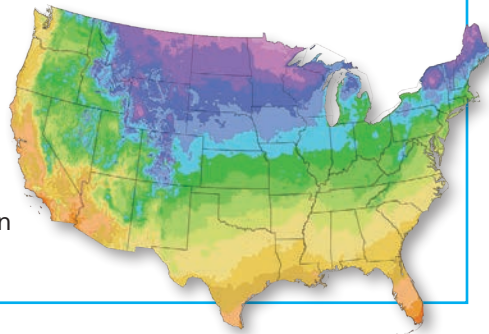
 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

 **Mature Height:** 3'

 **Mature Spread:** 16-18"

 **Bloom Time:** Mid Summer to
Early Fall, by second season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 9



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take the bareroots/plants out of the packaging and box immediately while remove any loose remnants from around the roots. You may store bareroots in a cool, dry location for up to 2-3 weeks if they cannot be planted right away. . If doing this then please keep them in the plastic bag. Keep live plants in a shady, dry area for a few days if you cannot plant them immediately.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire root easily fits into the hole with the sprouts only about 1/2" beneath the surface of the soil. Space plants about 20-24" apart in the garden.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes in the bottom to allow excess water to drain. Place one bareroot in a 10-12" container, or plant multiple together in a larger pot.

Soil Preparation: If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. They prefer fertile, well draining soil conditions.

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. Keep them moist throughout summertime. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. To steer clear of mildew, give your Phlox deep, regular watering.

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.

Winter Care: After the first frost you may cut your plants back to just above the soil line. This will keep them tidy and encourage robust growth the following spring. Alternatively you may wait to do so in the early spring.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove bareroots/plants from their packaging and box. Open your box outside or somewhere you don't mind getting messy. Keep inside the packing material within a cool, dry location if you are going to store the roots for a couple weeks. Store plants in a shady area that is both cool and dry until you can plant them in their permanent site.

Step 2 Choose a site or container that will allow the Phlox to get full to partial sun. They enjoy full sun or they'll do just fine if they receive just a half day of sunlight.

Step 3 Dig a hole deep enough to accommodate the entire root plus an inch to cover the top portion. Gently spread the roots out in the hole. Gently pack soil onto the bareroots, ensuring all roots are completely covered.

Step 4 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.

